Atitit 表分区 按照日期

mysql的日期处理函数to\_days()和from\_days()

TO\_DAYS(date)给出一个日期 date，返回一个天数(从 0 年开始的天数)：

mysql> SELECT TO\_DAYS(950501); -> 728779 mysql> SELECT TO\_DAYS('1997-10-07'); -> 729669

TO\_DAYS() 无意于使用先于格里高里历法(即现行的阳历)(1582)出现的值，因为它不考虑当历法改变时所遗失的天数。

ALTER TABLE `cp`.`logx` PARTITION BY RANGE (to\_days(dt2))

PARTITIONS 4

(

PARTITION `p202101222` VALUES LESS THAN (to\_days('20210123')) MAX\_ROWS = 0 MIN\_ROWS = 0 ,

PARTITION `p20210123` VALUES LESS THAN (to\_days('20210124')) MAX\_ROWS = 0 MIN\_ROWS = 0 ,

PARTITION `p20210124` VALUES LESS THAN (to\_days('20210125')) MAX\_ROWS = 0 MIN\_ROWS = 0 ,

PARTITION p11 VALUES LESS THAN (MAXVALUE)

)

;

insert logx set dt2=now();

查看数据发布在哪个分区

explain partitions select \* from logx where dt2> STR\_TO\_DATE('2021-01-24','%Y-%m-%d') and dt2< STR\_TO\_DATE('2021-01-25','%Y-%m-%d') limit 100

(2)添加分区：与拆分分区

备注：不能超过p04的范围，严格递增每个分区，即最小不能小于前一个分区

下面新曾了两个分区n01和n02

alter table titles

reorganize partition p04 into(

partition n01 values less than('1997-12-31'),

partition n02 values less than('1998-12-31'),

partition p04 values less than('2000-12-31')

);

alter table logx add partition(partition p20210125 VALUES LESS THAN (to\_days('20210126')) );

3、指定分区查询

select \* from user PARTITION(p0);