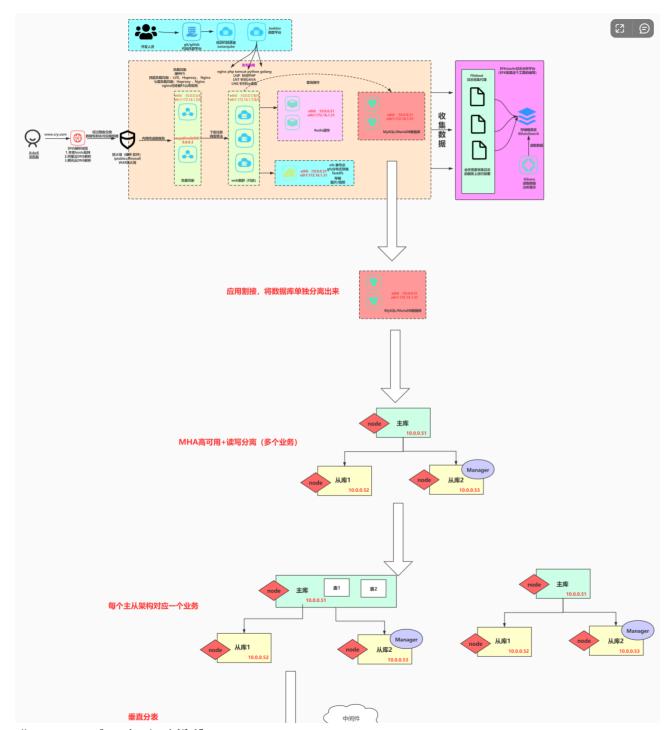
- 33.MySQL分布式架构-Mycat√
- 1.数据库架构的演变

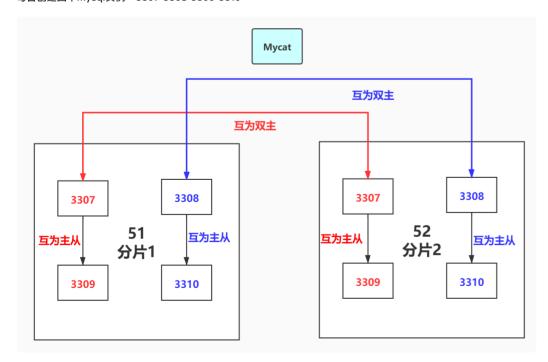




3.Mycat基础架构准备

两台虚拟机 (2.5~3G内存) db01 db02

每台创建四个mysql实例: 3307 3308 3309 3310



3.1 删除历史环境

```
Bash | O Copy

pkill mysqld
rm -rf /data/33*
\mv /etc/my.cnf.bak
```

3.2 创建相关目录初始化数据

3.3 准备配置文件和启动脚本

https://www.yuque.com/kennethcry/qzv4ul/fg6fkq

Bash P Copy =====db01=== _cat >/data/3307/my.cnf<<EOF [mysqld] basedir=/usr/local/mysql datadir=/data/3307/data socket=/data/3307/mysql.sock 10 port=3307 log-error=/data/3307/mysql.log 12 13 log_bin=/data/3307/mysql-bin 14 15 binlog_format=row skip-name-resolve 16 server-id=7 18 19 _gtid-mode=on enforce-gtid-consistency=true 21 22 23 24 25 26 27 28 29 30 log-slave-updates=1 E0F cat >/data/3308/my.cnf<<E0F [mysqld] basedir=/usr/local/mysql datadir=/data/3308/data datadir=/data/3308/data
datadir=/data/3308/data
port=3308
socket=/data/3308/mysql.sock
datadir=/data/3308/mysql.sock
datadir=/data/3308/mysql.sock
datadir=/data/3308/mysql.sock log_bin=/data/3308/mysql-bin binlog_format=row skip-name-resolve server-id=8 gtid-mode=on enforce-gtid-consistency=true log-slave-updates=1 E0F cat >/data/3309/my.cnf<<E0F [mysqld] basedir=/usr/local/mysql

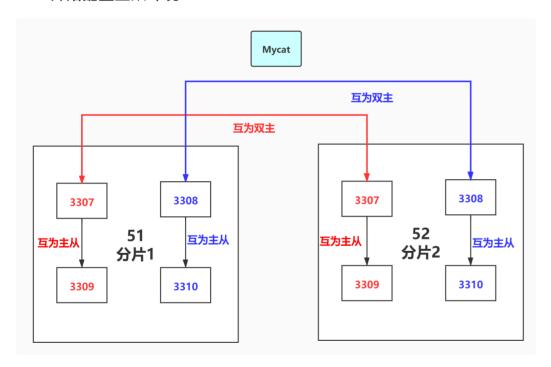
3.4 修改权限,启动多实例

9/40

```
Bash | P Copy
1 chown -R mysql.mysql /data/*
2 systemctl start mysgld3307
   systemctl start mysgld3308
   systemctl start mysqld3309
   systemctl start mysgld3310
6
   mysql -S /data/3307/mysql.sock -e "show variables like 'server_id'"
8
   mysql -S /data/3308/mysql.sock -e "show variables like 'server_id'"
9
   mysql -S /data/3309/mysql.sock -e "show variables like 'server_id'"
   mysql -S /data/3310/mysql.sock -e "show variables like 'server id'"
10
11
   [root@db01 ~]# mysql -S /data/3307/mysql.sock -e "show variables like 'server_id'"
12
   ke 'server id'"+-----
13
14
   | Variable name | Value |
15
16
   | server_id | 7
17
18 = [root@db01 ~]# mysql -S /data/3308/mysql.sock -e "show variables like 'server id'"
   +----+
19
   | Variable_name | Value |
20
21
   +----+
22
   | server id | 8
23
24
   [root@db01 ~]# mysql -S /data/3309/mysql.sock -e "show variables like 'server_id'"
25
   +----+
26
   | Variable name | Value |
27
   +-----
28
   | server_id | 9
29
   [root@db01 ~]# mysql -S /data/3310/mysql.sock -e "show variables like 'server_id'"
31
   +----+
32
   | Variable_name | Value |
33
   +-----
34
   35
36
37
   38
   [root@db02 ~]# mysql -S /data/3307/mysql.sock -e "show variables like 'server_id'"
   ke 'server id'"+----
39
   | Variable name | Value |
41
   +----+
42
   | server id | 17 |
43
44 = [root@db02 ~]# mysql -S /data/3308/mysql.sock -e "show variables like 'server id'"
45
   +-----
   | Variable_name | Value |
46
47
48
   +----+
50 [root@db02 ~]# mysql -S /data/3309/mysql.sock -e "show variables like 'server_id'"
```

https://www.yuque.com/kennethcry/qzv4ul/fg6fkq

3.5 开始配置主从环境



shard1(分片1)

10.0.0.51:3307 <----> 10.0.0.52:3307 互为双主

```
Bash P Copy
1 # db02
    mysql -S /data/3307/mysql.sock -e "create user repl@'10.0.0.%' identified with mysql native password by '123
3
4
    mysql -S /data/3307/mysql.sock -e "create user root@'10.0.0.%' identified with mysql_native_password by '123
5
6
    # db01
7
    mysql -S /data/3307/mysql.sock -e "CHANGE MASTER TO MASTER_HOST='10.0.0.52', MASTER_PORT=3307, MASTER_AUTO_P(
    mysql -S /data/3307/mysql.sock -e "start slave;"
9
    mysql -S /data/3307/mysql.sock -e "show slave status\G"|grep Running:
10
11
    # db02
12
13
    mysql -S /data/3307/mysql.sock -e "CHANGE MASTER TO MASTER_HOST='10.0.0.51', MASTER_PORT=3307, MASTER_AUTO_P(
    mysql -S /data/3307/mysql.sock -e "start slave;"
    mysql -S /data/3307/mysql.sock -e "show slave status\G"|grep Running:
16
17
```

10.0.0.51:3309 ----> 10.0.0.51:3307 互为主从

```
# db01

mysql -S /data/3309/mysql.sock -e "CHANGE MASTER TO MASTER_HOST='10.0.0.51', MASTER_PORT=3307, MASTER_AUTO_PORT=3307, Master_Auto
```

10.0.0.52:3309 ----> 10.0.0.52:3307 互为主从

```
Bash | ← Copy

mysql -S /data/3309/mysql.sock -e "CHANGE MASTER TO MASTER_HOST='10.0.0.52', MASTER_PORT=3307, MASTER_AUTO_POS mysql -S /data/3309/mysql.sock -e "start slave;"

mysql -S /data/3309/mysql.sock -e "show slave status\G"|grep Running:
```

shard2(分片2)

10.0.0.52:3308 <----> 10.0.0.51:3308 互为双主

https://www.yuque.com/kennethcry/qzv4ul/fg6fkq 11/40

```
Bash P Copy
1 # db01
2
3
    mysql -5 /data/3308/mysql.sock -e "create user repl@'10.0.0.%' identified with mysql native password by '123
4
    mysgl -S /data/3308/mysgl.sock -e "create user root@'10.0.0.%' identified with mysgl native password by '123
6
7
    # db02
8
9
    mysql -S /data/3308/mysql.sock -e "CHANGE MASTER TO MASTER_HOST='10.0.0.51', MASTER_PORT=3308, MASTER_AUTO_P(
    mysql -S /data/3308/mysql.sock -e "start slave;"
10
11
    mysql -S /data/3308/mysql.sock -e "show slave status\G"|grep Running:
12
    # db01
13
14
    mysql -S /data/3308/mysql.sock -e "CHANGE MASTER TO MASTER HOST='10.0.0.52', MASTER PORT=3308, MASTER AUTO P(
15
    mysql -S /data/3308/mysql.sock -e "start slave;"
    mysql -S /data/3308/mysql.sock -e "show slave status\G"|grep Running:
17
18
```

10.0.0.52:3310 ----> 10.0.0.52:3308 互为主从

```
#db02

mysql -5 /data/3310/mysql.sock -e "CHANGE MASTER TO MASTER_HOST='10.0.0.52', MASTER_PORT=3308, MASTER_AUTO_POS mysql -5 /data/3310/mysql.sock -e "start slave;"

mysql -5 /data/3310/mysql.sock -e "show slave status\G"|grep Running:
```

10.0.0.51:3310 ----> 10.0.0.51:3308 互为主从

```
# db01

mysql -5 /data/3310/mysql.sock -e "CHANGE MASTER TO MASTER_HOST='10.0.0.51', MASTER_PORT=3308, MASTER_AUTO_POS4 mysql -5 /data/3310/mysql.sock -e "start slave;"

mysql -5 /data/3310/mysql.sock -e "show slave status\G"|grep Running:
```

3.6 检测主从状态

https://www.yuque.com/kennethcry/qzv4ul/fg6fkq 12/40

```
mysql -S /data/3307/mysql.sock -e "show slave status\G"|grep Yes
mysql -S /data/3308/mysql.sock -e "show slave status\G"|grep Yes
mysql -S /data/3309/mysql.sock -e "show slave status\G"|grep Yes
mysql -S /data/3310/mysql.sock -e "show slave status\G"|grep Yes

it: 如果中间出现错误,在每个节点进行执行以下命令,从2.6从头执行
mysql -S /data/3307/mysql.sock -e "stop slave; reset slave all;"
mysql -S /data/3308/mysql.sock -e "stop slave; reset slave all;"
mysql -S /data/3309/mysql.sock -e "stop slave; reset slave all;"
mysql -S /data/3310/mysql.sock -e "stop slave; reset slave all;"
mysql -S /data/3310/mysql.sock -e "stop slave; reset slave all;"
```

4.Mycat安装 (db02节点上)

4.0 简介

开源组织和社区开发人员,在淘宝cobar(TDDL)基础上二次开发。Mycat后来被爱可生改写成了DBLE

4.1 预先安装Java运行环境

```
Bash | C Copy

yum install -y java
```

4.2 上传软件包

Mycat-server-1.6.7.4-release-20200105164103-linux .tar.gz (21.8 MB)

```
Tod /opt

1 cd /opt

2 tar xf Mycat-server-1.6.7.4-release-20200105164103-linux_.tar.gz
```

4.3 启动和连接

4.3.1 配置环境变量

```
Vim /etc/profile
export PATH=/opt/mycat/bin:$PATH
source /etc/profile
```

4.3.2 启动

```
Bash | P Copy
1 mycat start
2 mycat端口号8066
3 = [root@db02 mycat]# netstat -lntup|grep java
                    0 127.0.0.1:32000
                                             0.0.0.0:*
                                                                    LISTEN
                                                                                4050/java
                    0:::1984
                                                                    LISTEN
                                                                                4050/java
   tcp6
                                             :::*
                    0 :::8066
                                                                    LISTEN
                                                                                4050/java
   tcp6
                                             :::*
   tcp6
                    0 :::10276
                                             :::*
                                                                    LISTEN
                                                                                4050/java
8 tcp6
                    0 :::9066
                                                                    LISTEN
                                                                                4050/java
                                             :::*
9 tcp6
                    0 :::8586
                                                                    LISTEN
                                             :::*
                                                                                4050/java
```

4.3.3 连接mycat

```
▼ Bash © Copy

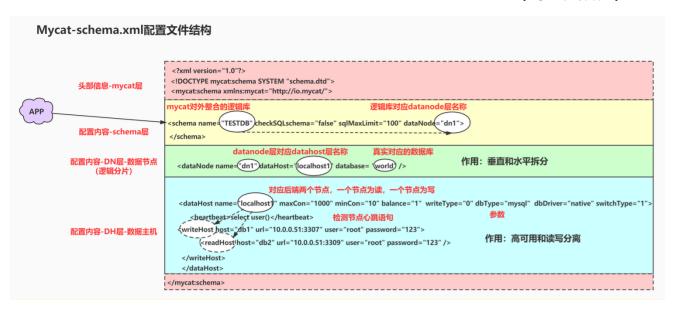
1 8.0之前
2 mysql -uroot -p123456 -h 127.0.0.1 -P8066
3 4 8.0之后:
5 mysql -uroot -p123456 -h10.0.0.52 -P8066 --default-auth=mysql_native_password
```

5.Mycat软件结构

```
Bash | P Copy
    [root@db02 mycat]# cd /opt/mycat/
    [root@db02 mycat]# ll
    总用量 12
    drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 190 5月 20 20:11 bin
    drwxrwxrwx 2 root root 6 10月 22 2019 catlet
    drwxrwxrwx 4 root root 4096 5月 20 20:11 conf
    drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 4096 5月 20 20:11 lib
11
    drwxrwxrwx 2 root root 77 5月 20 20:15 logs
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
20
21
22
23
24
25
26
27
28
29
30
31
33
33
34
    drwxr-xr-x 2 root root 6 5月 20 20:15 tmlogs
    -rwxrwxrwx 1 root root 227 1月 5 2020 version.txt
    1.bin 存放可程序的目录
    2.conf 存放配置文件的目录---->重点关注
    conf目录下
    2.1 schema.xml
    主配置文件: 节点信息、读写分离、高可用设置、调用分片策略...
    2.2 rule.xml
    分片策略的定义、功能、使用用方法
    2.3 server.xml
    mycat服务有关配置: 用户、网络、权限、策略、资源...
    2.4 xx.txt文件
    分片参数定义文件
    2.5 log4j2.xml
    Mycat 相关日志记录配置
    3.lib 存放库的目录
    4.logs 存放日志目录---->重点关注
    logs目录下
    4.1
    wrapper.log: 启动日志
    mycat.log : 工作日志
```

6.Mycat 核心配置文件

6.1 schema.xml配置文件结构



```
Bash P Copy
1 # 逻辑库:
2 <schema name="TESTDB" checkSQLschema="false" sqlMaxLimit="100" dataNode="dn1">
    </schema>
    # DN数据节点(逻辑分片):数据节点(逻辑分片):
        <dataNode name="dn1" dataHost="localhost1" database= "world" />
6
    作用:
      垂直和水平查分。
   # DH 数据主机
9
    作用: 高可用和读写分离
        <dataHost name="localhost1" maxCon="1000" minCon="10" balance="1" writeType="0" dbType="mysql" dbDriver=</pre>
10
11
            <heartbeat>select user()</heartbeat>
12
        <writeHost host="db1" url="10.0.0.51:3307" user="root" password="123">
13
                <readHost host="db2" url="10.0.0.51:3309" user="root" password="123" />
14
        </writeHost>
15
        </dataHost>
    </mycat:schema>
16
17
18
    _____
19
    <?xml version="1.0"?>
    <!DOCTYPE mycat:schema SYSTEM "schema.dtd">
21
    <mycat:schema xmlns:mycat="http://io.mycat/">
22
23
24
   # 1.逻辑库配置
    <schema name="TESTDB" checkSQLschema="false" sqlMaxLimit="100" dataNode="dn1">
25
26
    </schema>
27
28
29
    # 2. DN, 分片定义
30
        <dataNode name="dn1" dataHost="localhost1" database= "world" />
31
32
33
    #3. DH节点定义
34
        <dataHost name="localhost1" maxCon="1000" minCon="10" balance="1" writeType="0" dbType="mysql" dbDriver=</pre>
35
            <heartbeat>select user()</heartbeat>
36
        <writeHost host="db1" url="10.0.0.51:3307" user="root" password="123">
37
                <readHost host="db2" url="10.0.0.51:3309" user="root" password="123" />
38
        </writeHost>
39
        </dataHost>
40
41
    </mycat:schema>
42
```

6.2 schema.xml配置文件模板

https://www.yuque.com/kennethcry/qzv4ul/fg6fkq

```
Bash | P Copy
1 <?xml version="1.0"?>
2 <!DOCTYPE mycat:schema SYSTEM "schema.dtd">
    <mycat:schema xmlns:mycat="http://io.mycat/">
    <schema name="TESTDB" checkSQLschema="false" sqlMaxLimit="100" dataNode="dn1">
    </schema>
6
        <dataNode name="dn1" dataHost="localhost1" database= "world" />
        <dataHost name="localhost1" maxCon="1000" minCon="10" balance="1" writeType="0" dbType="mysql" dbDriver=</pre>
8
            <heartbeat>select user()</heartbeat>
9
        <writeHost host="db1" url="10.0.0.51:3307" user="root" password="123">
10
                 <readHost host="db2" url="10.0.0.51:3309" user="root" password="123" />
11
        </writeHost>
12
        </dataHost>
   </mycat:schema>
```

6.3 配置mycat,测试读写分离

6.3.1 修改mycat主配置文件

Mycat软件装在db02节点上了

6.3.2 测试环境的准备

```
▼ Bash © Copy

1 対单个节点两个主库实列上传数据,会同步到另一个节点的双主实列,也会同步到本节点的从库实列中
2 mysql -S /data/3307/mysql.sock -e "source /opt/world.sql"
3 mysql -S /data/3308/mysql.sock -e "source /opt/world.sql"
```

6.3.3 重启mycat

```
Bash | © Copy

1' " [root@db02 ~]# mycat restart
Stopping Mycat-server...
4 Stopped Mycat-server.
Starting Mycat-server...
```

6.3.4 连接安装在db02节点上的mycat进行读写分离测试

```
Bash P Copy
1 根据mycat配置文件进行读写分离
2 也可以使用MHA+proxysql基于sql语句方式的读写分离
3 写操作---->10.0.0.51:3307
4 - [root@db02 conf]# mysql -uroot -p123456 -h 10.0.0.52 -P8066 --default-auth=mysql_native_password -e "begin;
5 mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
    | @@server id |
9
              7 |
   +----+
10
11
   读操作---->10.0.0.51:33
12 [root@db02 conf]# mysql -uroot -p123456 -h 10.0.0.52 -P8066 --default-auth=mysql_native_password -e "select (
13 mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
15
   | @@server id |
16
17
               9 |
18
19
```

6.4 Mycat高可用配置(db02节点上)

mycat高可用要配合gtid和增强半同步一起使用,防止异步复制中间的数据丢失

6.4.0 测试环境的准备

```
Bash | 中 Copy

1 対单个节点两个主库实列上传数据,会同步到另一个节点的双主实列,也会同步到本节点的从库实列中
2 mysql -5 /data/3307/mysql.sock -e "source /opt/world.sql"
3 mysql -5 /data/3308/mysql.sock -e "source /opt/world.sql"
```

6.4.1 修改配置文件为高可用

```
Bash | P Copy
  1 [root@db02 ~]# cd /opt/mycat/conf/
  2 [root@db02 conf]# mv schema.xml schema.xml.bak1
  3 = [root@db02 conf]# vim schema.xml
  4
  5
          <?xml version="1.0"?>
         <!DOCTYPE mycat:schema SYSTEM "schema.dtd">
           <mycat:schema xmlns:mycat="http://io.mycat/">
           <schema name="TESTDB" checkSQLschema="false" sqlMaxLimit="100" dataNode="sh1">
  8
  9
           </schema>
10
                     <dataNode name="sh1" dataHost="oldguo1" database= "world" />
                     <dataHost name="oldguo1" maxCon="1000" minCon="10" balance="1" writeType="0" dbType="mysql" dbDriver="name" dbType="mysql" dbType="mysql"
11
12
                               <heartbeat>select user()</heartbeat>
13
                     <writeHost host="db1" url="10.0.0.51:3307" user="root" password="123">
14
                                         <readHost host="db2" url="10.0.0.51:3309" user="root" password="123" />
15
                     </writeHost>
16
                     <writeHost host="db3" url="10.0.0.52:3307" user="root" password="123">
17
                                         <readHost host="db4" url="10.0.0.52:3309" user="root" password="123" />
18
                     </writeHost>
19
                     </dataHost>
20
           </mycat:schema>
21
22
          primary writehost
                                                               : 负责写操作的writehost
          standby writeHost
                                                            : 和readhost一样,只提供读服务
          当写节点宕机后,后面跟的readhost也不提供服务,这时候standby的writehost就提供写服务,后面跟的readhost提供读服务
25
          备注:
26
        1.db1作为主写时 db02 db03 db04都是丛写 一主三从
2. db01宕机 db02配置也会生效 因为db01和db02是一组,高可用成为db03为主写 db04为从读
28 3.db01修复好 会成为从读节点
```

6.4.2 测试读写分离

```
Bash P Copy
1 1.重启mycat
2 mycat restart
3 2.测试读 (一主三从 会在三个读节点轮询,减少了读压力)
4 - [root@db02 opt]# mysql -uroot -p123456 -h 10.0.0.52 -P8066 --default-auth=mysql_native_password -e "select @@
5 mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
    | @@server id |
9
             19 I
   +----+
10
11 = [root@db02 opt] # mysql -uroot -p123456 -h 10.0.0.52 -P8066 --default-auth=mysql native password -e "select @d
12 mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
   +----+
13
   | @@server id |
15 +-----
16 I
             17 |
17 +----+
18 = [root@db02 opt]# mysql -uroot -p123456 -h 10.0.0.52 -P8066 --default-auth=mysql native password -e "select @@
19 mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
21 | @@server_id |
22 +----+
23
              9 |
24
   +----+
25 3.测试写操作,只会在主节点(10.0.0.51:3307)
26 • [root@db02 opt]# mysql -uroot -p123456 -h 10.0.0.52 -P8066 --default-auth=mysql_native_password -e "begin ;
27 mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
28
   +----+
29 | @@server_id |
30
31 | 7 |
```

6.4.3 测试高可用

https://www.yuque.com/kennethcry/qzv4ul/fg6fkq 21/40

```
Bash | P Copy
1 1.停止10.0.0.51: 3307主节点实列
2 systemctl stop mysgld3307
3 2. 等待一会
4 3.10.0.0.51: 3307主节点转化到10.0.0.52: 3307
5 写
6 [root@db02 opt]# mysql -uroot -p123456 -h 10.0.0.52 -P8066 --default-auth=mysql_native_password -e "begin;
7 - mysql: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
    | @@server_id |
10
11
              17 I
12
    读 只有10.0.0.52: 3309
13
14 = [root@db02 opt] # mysql -uroot -p123456 -h 10.0.0.52 -P8066 --default-auth=mysql_native_password -e "select @@
15 mysgl: [Warning] Using a password on the command line interface can be insecure.
16
    | @@server_id |
17
18
19
              19 I
20
21
   4.修复10.0.0.51: 3307
   10.0.0.51: 3307 和 10.0.0.51: 3309 都会是读节点
    重新构成一主三从
24 10.0.0.52: 3307 主-写
   10.0.0.51: 3307 从-读
26 10.0.0.51: 3309 从-读
27 10.0.0.52: 3309 从-读
```

6.5 Mycat配置文件中参数介绍

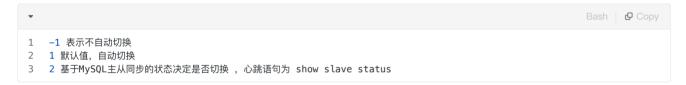
6.5.1 balance属性

6.5.2 writeType属性

```
Bash | C Copy

1 写操作, 负载均衡类型, 目前的取值有2种:
2 1. writeType="0", 所有写操作发送到配置的第一个writeHost,
3 第一个挂了切到还生存的第二个writeHost, 重新启动后已切换后的为主, 切换记录在配置文件中:dnindex.properties .
4 2. writeType="1", 所有写操作都随机的发送到配置的writeHost, 但不推荐使用
```

6.5.3 switchType属性



其他参数

6.5.4 连接有关

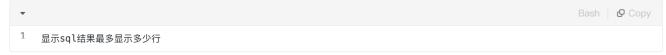
```
      2 minCon="10": mycat在启动之后,会在后端节点上自动开启的连接线程 (预备连接) 根据后端数据库内存大小设置!!!
```

6.5.5 tempReadHostAvailable="1"

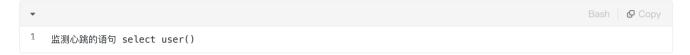
```
■ Bash | © Copy

1 这个一主一从时(1个writehost, 1个readhost时),可以开启这个参数,如果2个writehost, 2个readhost时
```

6.5.6 sqlMaxLimit="100"

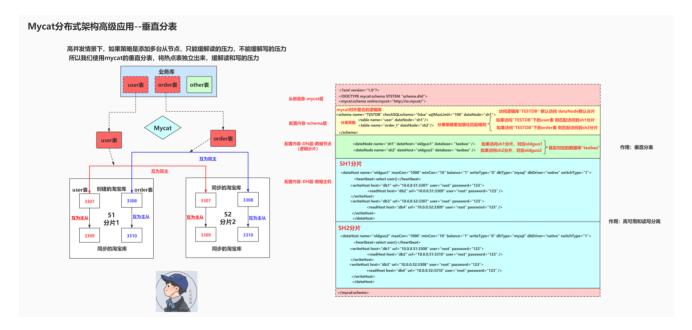


6.5.7 <heartbeat>select user()</heartbeat>



7.Mycat分布式架构高级应用--垂直分表

7.1 原理图

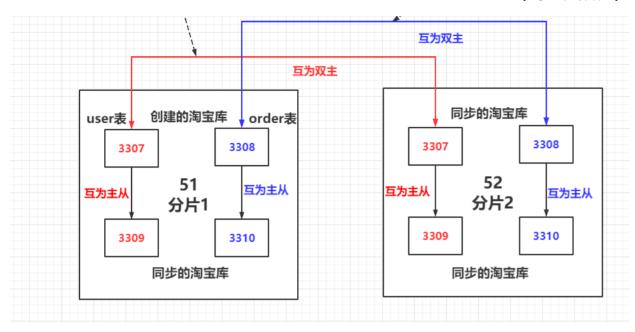


7.2 实现垂直分表

7.2.1 编辑配置文件

```
Bash | P Copy
   1 [root@db02 ~]# cd /opt/mycat/conf/
   2 [root@db02 conf]# mv schema.xml schema.xml.1
   3 = [root@db02 conf]# vim schema.xml
   4 <?xml version="1.0"?>
           <!DOCTYPE mycat:schema SYSTEM "schema.dtd">
               <mycat:schema xmlns:mycat="http://io.mycat/">
                <schema name="TESTDB" checkSQLschema="false" sqlMaxLimit="100" dataNode="sh1">
   8
                                            9
                                            10
               </schema>
                              <dataNode name="sh1" dataHost="oldguo1" database= "taobao" />
11
12
                              <dataNode name="sh2" dataHost="oldguo2" database= "taobao" />
13
                              <dataHost name="oldquo1" maxCon="1000" minCon="10" balance="1" writeType="0" dbType="mysql" dbDriver="name" dbType="mysql" dbDriver="mysql" dbDriver="maxe" dbType="mysql" dbTyp
14
                                            <heartbeat>select user()</heartbeat>
15
                              <writeHost host="db1" url="10.0.0.51:3307" user="root" password="123">
16
                                                          <readHost host="db2" url="10.0.0.51:3309" user="root" password="123" />
17
                              </writeHost>
18
                              <writeHost host="db3" url="10.0.0.52:3307" user="root" password="123">
19
                                                          <readHost host="db4" url="10.0.0.52:3309" user="root" password="123" />
20
                              </writeHost>
21
                              </dataHost>
22
23
                              <dataHost name="oldguo2" maxCon="1000" minCon="10" balance="1" writeType="0" dbType="mysql" dbDriver="name" dbType="mysql" dbDriver="maxed" dbType="mysql" dbType="mys
24
                                            <heartbeat>select user()</heartbeat>
25
                              <writeHost host="db1" url="10.0.0.51:3308" user="root" password="123">
26
                                                          <readHost host="db2" url="10.0.0.51:3310" user="root" password="123" />
27
                              </writeHost>
28
                              <writeHost host="db3" url="10.0.0.52:3308" user="root" password="123">
29
                                                         <readHost host="db4" url="10.0.0.52:3310" user="root" password="123" />
30
                             </writeHost>
31
                              </dataHost>
32
33 </mycat:schema>
```

7.2.2 准备垂直分表功能的库和表



7.2.3 重启Mycat

```
Bash | Q Copy

mycat restart
```

7.2.4 测试-连接到mycat,分表对两张表插入数据

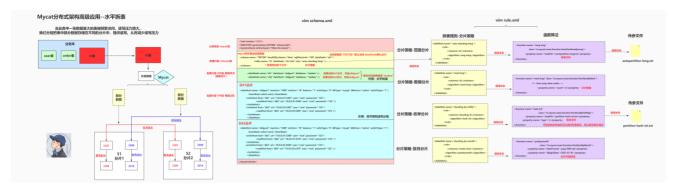
```
Bash P Copy
1 1. 登陆到mycat
2 mysql -uroot -p123456 -h 10.0.0.52 -P8066 --default-auth=mysql_native_password
   2. 查看mycat下库(逻辑库)
    mysql> show databases;
    | DATABASE |
    | TESTDB |
10
    3. 进入逻辑库查看表,mycat已经将两个物理层面分开的表,逻辑整合为一个库下
11
    mysql> show tables;
12
13
    | Tables_in_taobao |
14
15
    | order t
16
    user
17
   4. 两张表插入数据
19
   4.1 对user表
    insert into user values(1,'a');
    insert into user values(2,'b');
    insert into user values(3,'c');
22
23
    commit;
24
   4.2 对order表
    insert into order_t values(1,'x'),(2,'y');
25
26 commit;
```

7.2.5 查看垂直分表结果

8.Mycat分布式架构高级应用--水平拆表

8.0 原理图

https://www.yuque.com/kennethcry/qzv4ul/fg6fkq 27/40

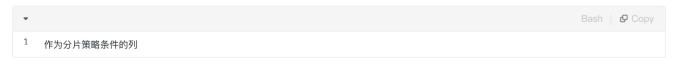


8.1 重要概念

8.1.1 分片策略



8.1.2 .分片键



8.2 分片策略-范围分片<mark>(auto-sharding-long)</mark>

8.2.1 使用场景

```
Bash © Copy

1 — 张2000w数据行的表
2 1.行数非常的多,2000w(1-1000w:sh1 1000-2000w:sh2)
2.访问非常的频繁,用户顺序访问较多
```

8.2.2 修改配置文件, 定制分片策略

```
Bash P Copy
   cd /opt/mycat/conf
1
   cp schema.xml schema.xml.2
3
    schmea.xml中的配置调用用rule.xml的分片策略auto-sharding-long,分片策略调用函数算法rang-long,函数算法的传参通过autopartit
4
5
   vim schema.xml
   添加分片策略:
6
7
    8
                  对应多个分片
9
10
   支持的分片策略会在rule.xml中存在
11
12
   vim rule.xml
    <tableRule name="auto-sharding-long">
13
14
                 <rule>
15
                        <columns>id</columns>
                                                    分片键
16
                        <algorithm>rang-long</algorithm> 函数算法
17
                 </rule>
18
          </tableRule>
19
   函数算法
20
    <function name="rang-long"</pre>
21
                         class="io.mycat.route.function.AutoPartitionByLong">
22
                 <property name="mapFile">autopartition-long.txt</property> 传参数通过一个txt文件
23
          </function>
24
25
    vim autopartition-long.txt
26
   # range start-end ,data node index range范围分片 起始-终点 节点号码(索引)
   # K=1000,M=10000 一千用k表示 一万用M表示
27
   根据分片键id列进行范围划分
28
   0-10=0 id大于0, 小于等于10 匹配0分片
   10-20=1 id大于10, 小于等于20 匹配1分片
```

8.2.3 创建测试表

```
Bash | © Copy

1 mysql -5 /data/3307/mysql.sock -e "use taobao; create table t3 (id int not null primary key auto_increment, name
2 mysql -5 /data/3308/mysql.sock -e "use taobao; create table t3 (id int not null primary key auto_increment, name)
```

8.2.4 重启mycat

```
Bash | O Copy

mycat restart
```

8.2.5 测试表插入数据

```
mysql -uroot -p123456 -h 10.0.0.52 -P 8066 --default-auth=mysql_native_password
use TESTDB
insert into t3(id,name) values(1,'a');
insert into t3(id,name) values(2,'b');
insert into t3(id,name) values(3,'c');
insert into t3(id,name) values(4,'d');
insert into t3(id,name) values(11,'aa');
insert into t3(id,name) values(12,'bb');
insert into t3(id,name) values(13,'cc');
insert into t3(id,name) values(14,'dd');
```

8.2.6 查看各分片数据部署情况

```
Bash P Copy
1 一张表的数据拆分在两个分片中
2 [root@db01 ~]# mysql -S /data/3307/mysql.sock -e "select * from taobao.t3"
    | id | name |
    | 1 | a
      2 | b
    | 3 | c
    | 4 | d
10
11 = [root@db01 ~]#
12 [root@db01 ~]# mysql -S /data/3308/mysql.sock -e "select * from taobao.t3"
14
    | id | name |
16
   | 11 | aa |
17
   | 12 | bb
18
   | 13 | cc
   | 14 | dd |
20
21
22
    mycat视角还是一张表
23
    mysql> show tables;
24
25
    | Tables_in_taobao |
26
27 | t3
28
29
   1 row in set (0.01 sec)
30
31
    mysql> select * from t3;
32
33
   | id | name |
34
35
    | 1 | a
36
    | 2 | b
    | 3 | c
    | 4 | d
    | 11 | aa
   | 12 | bb
41 | 13 | cc
42 | 14 | dd
```

8.3 分片策略-取模分片 (mod-long)

解决:范围分片中连续的范围为一个分片,出现访问压力集中在同一分片上。取模分片会将分片数据打散减少访问压力

8.3.1 取模算法

https://www.yuque.com/kennethcry/qzv4ul/fg6fkq 31/40

```
■ 1%3 1
2 2%3 2
4 3%3 0
5 4%3 1
7 5%3 2
任何正整数数字和N (正整数) 取模, 得的值永远都是 0~N-1
id % 分片数量取模
N % 5 = 0-4 idx
取模分片方式: 分片键(一个列)与节点数量(分片数量)进行取余,得到余数,将数据写入对应节点。(关注点)
```

8.3.2 创建测试表

```
mysql -5 /data/3307/mysql.sock
create table taobao.t5 (
id int not null primary key auto_increment,
name varchar(20) not null ) charset utf8;

mysql -5 /data/3308/mysql.sock
create table taobao.t5 (
id int not null primary key auto_increment,
name varchar(20) not null) charset utf8;
```

8.3.3 修改配置文件, 定制分片策略

①修改mycat配置文件 schema.xml

```
▼
1 vim schema.xml
2 添加:

Bash | ② Copy
```

② 查看rule.xml对应的分片规则

8.3.4 重启mycat

```
■ Bash | ② Copy

1 mycat restart
```

8.3.5 登陆mycat录入数据

```
Bash | P Copy
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
19
     mysql -uroot -p123456 -h 10.0.0.52 -P8066 --default-auth=mysql_native_password
     use TESTDB
     insert into t5(id,name) values(1,'a');
     insert into t5(id,name) values(2,'b');
     insert into t5(id,name) values(3,'c');
     insert into t5(id,name) values(4,'d');
     insert into t5(id,name) values(6,'x'),(8,'y'),(10,'z');
     mysql> select * from t5;
     | id | name
        6 | x
     | 8 | y
     | 10 | z
     | 1 | a
     | 3 | c
```

8.3.6 查看各分片数据部署情况

33/40

8.4 分片策略-枚举(区域)分片<mark>(sharding-by-intfile)</mark>

8.4.1 创建测试表(根据区域进行对分片的录入数据)

```
Bash | C Copy

mysql -5 /data/3307/mysql.sock -e "use taobao; create table t6 (id int not null primary key auto_increment, name mysql -5 /data/3308/mysql.sock -e "use taobao; create table t6 (id int not null primary key auto_increment, name
```

8.4.2 修改配置文件, 定制分片策略

① 修改mycat配置文件 schema.xml

```
Pash | C Copy

vim schema.xml

table name="t6" dataNode="sh1,sh2" rule="sharding-by-intfile" />
```

② 查看rule.xml对应的分片规则

```
Bash | P Copy
1
2
3
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
18
    vim rule.xml
    <tableRule name="sharding-by-intfile">
                   <rule>
                           <columns>name</columns> 修改表中表示省份的列名
                           <algorithm>hash-int</algorithm>
                   </rule>
            </tableRule>
     <function name="hash-int"
                             class="io.mycat.route.function.PartitionByFileMap">
                   roperty name="mapFile">partition-hash-int.txt/property>
                   property name="type">1
                                                                              手动添加支持省份可以用字符串表示, 默认数
            </function>
    vim partition-hash-int.txt 默认文件中是使用数字表示省份,开启type后,可以使用字符串表示省份
    bj=0
    sh=1
    DEFAULT_NODE=1 默认分片(不满足条件默认加入1中)
```

8.4.3 重启mycat

```
Bash | © Copy

1 mycat restart
```

8.4.4 登陆mycat录入数据

36/40

```
Bash | P Copy
    mysql -uroot -p123456 -h10.0.0.52 -P8066 --default-auth=mysql_native_password
    use TESTDB
4
5
6
7
8
9
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
17
    insert into t6(id,name) values(1,'bj');
    insert into t6(id,name) values(2,'sh');
    insert into t6(id,name) values(3,'bj');
    insert into t6(id,name) values(4,'sh');
    insert into t6(id,name) values(5,'tj');
    mysql> select * from t6;
    | id | name |
     | 1 | bj
     l 3 l bi
     | 2 | sh
     | 4 | sh |
     | 5 | tj |
```

8.4.5 查看各分片数据部署情况

8.5 分片策略-按月分片(sharding-by-month)

8.5.1 创建测试表

```
mysql -S /data/3307/mysql.sock
create table taobao.t4 (
id int not null primary key auto_increment,
name varchar(20) not null ,
create_time datetime not null ) charset utf8 ;

mysql -S /data/3308/mysql.sock
create table taobao.t4 (
id int not null primary key auto_increment,
name varchar(20) not null ,
create_time datetime not null ) charset utf8 ;
```

8.5.2 修改配置文件, 定制分片策略

① 修改mycat配置文件 schema.xml

② 查看rule.xml对应的分片规则

8.5.3 重启mycat

```
Bash | O Copy

mycat restart
```

8.5.4 登陆mycat录入数据

```
Bash | P Copy
    mysql -uroot -p123456 -h10.0.0.52 -P8066 --default-auth=mysql_native_password
    use TESTDB
    insert into t4(id,name,create time) values(1,'a','2021-01-01 10:00:00');
    insert into t4(id,name,create_time) values(2,'b','2021-02-02 10:00:00');
    insert into t4(id,name,create time) values(3,'c','2021-01-02 10:00:00');
    insert into t4(id,name,create_time) values(4,'d','2021-02-12 10:00:00');
    insert into t4(id, name, create_time) values(5, 'e', '2021-01-22 10:00:00');
10
11
12
13
14
15
16
    commit;
    mysql> select * from t4;
17
    | id | name | create_time
18
19
               | 2021-01-01 10:00:00
                | 2021-01-02 10:00:00
     | 5 | e
               | 2021-01-22 10:00:00
    | 2 | b
               | 2021-02-02 10:00:00
                | 2021-02-12 10:00:00
```

8.5.5 查看各分片数据部署情况

```
Bash | P Copy
    分片应该有12个,一个月对应一个分片存储数据
    [root@db02 conf]# mysql -S /data/3307/mysql.sock -e "select * from taobao.t4;"
    | id | name | create_time
10
    | 1 | a | 2021-01-01 10:00:00
11
             | 2021-01-02 10:00:00
    | 3 | c
12
13
    | 5 | e | 2021-01-22 10:00:00
14
15
16
17
    [root@db02 conf]# mysql -S /data/3308/mysql.sock -e "select * from taobao.t4;"
    | id | name | create_time
    | 2 | b | 2021-02-02 10:00:00
    | 4 | d | 2021-02-12 10:00:00
```

9.Mycat分布式架构处理"多表查询"解决方案-全局表

9.1 简介

https://www.yuque.com/kennethcry/qzv4ul/fg6fkq 38/40

当面临多表查询情况,mycat会出现跨分片join,mycat会先将后端节点数据进行整合,再进行多表连接,提供查询。性能上会消耗很多。使用场景:
如果你的业务中有些数据类似于数据字典,比如配置文件的配置,常用业务的配置或者数据量不大很少变动的表,这些表往往不是特别大,而且大部分的业务场景都会用到,那么这种表适合于Mycat全局表,无须对数据进行切分,要在所有的分片上保存一份数据即可,Mycat 在Join操作中,业务表与全局表进行Join聚合会优先选择相同分片内的全局表join,避免跨库Join,在进行数据插入操作时,mycat将把数据分发到全局表对应的所有分片执行,在进行数据读取时候将会随机获取一个节点读取数据。

9.2 Mycat全局表配置

9.2.1 创建测试表



10.Mycat分布式架构处理"多表查询"解决方案-ER(关系)分片

10.1 简介

▼ Bash | **@** Copy

10.2 ER分片配置

10.2.1 创建测试表



Mycat%E2%88%9A%20%7C%201.%E6%95%B0%E6%8D%AE%E5%BA%93%E6%9E%B6%E6%9E%84%E7%9A%84%E6%BC%94%E5%8F%982.Mycat%E7%AE%80%E4%BB%8B1.%E9%81%B5%E5%AE%88