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Sharding-JDBC 源码分析 —— SQL 路由 (二)之分库分表路由

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- 1. 概述
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1. 概述

本文分享分表分库**路由**相关的实现。涉及内容如下:

- 1. SQL 路由结果
- 2. 路由策略 x 算法
- 3. SQL 路由器

内容顺序如编号。

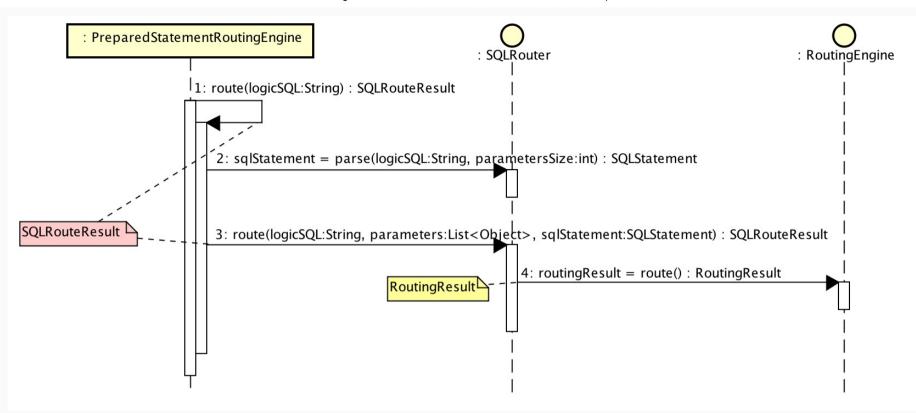
Sharding-JDBC 正在收集使用公司名单:传送门。

□ 你的登记,会让更多人参与和使用 Sharding-JDBC。传送门

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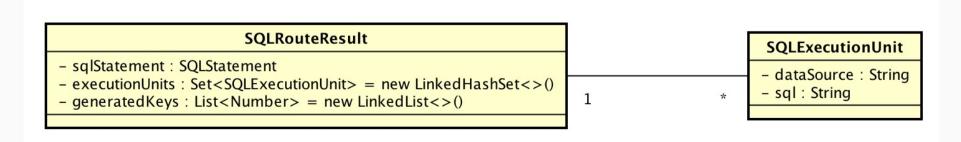
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SQL 路由大体流程如下:



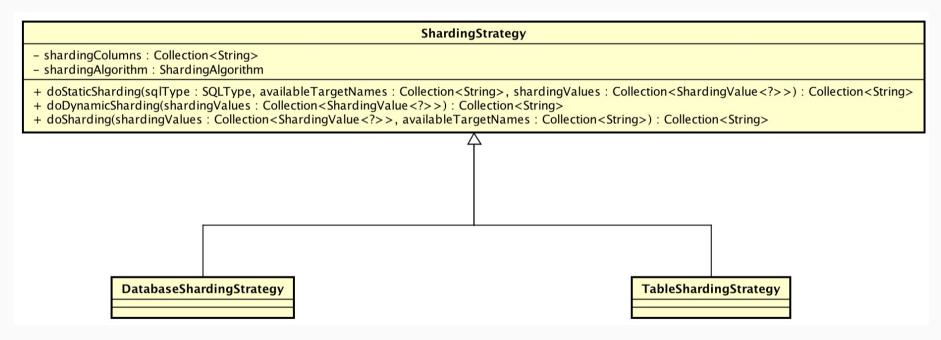
2. SQLRouteResult

经过 SQL解析、SQL路由后,产生SQL路由结果,即 SQLRouteResult。根据路由结果,生成SQL,执行SQL。



- sqlStatement : SQL语句对象,经过**SQL解析**的结果对象。
- executionUnits : SQL最小执行单元集合。**SQL执行**时,执行每个单元。
- generatedKeys : **插入**SQL语句生成的主键编号集合。目前不支持批量插入而使用集合的原因,猜测是为了未来支持 批量插入做准备。

3. 路由策略 x 算法



ShardingStrategy,分片策略。目前支持两种分片:

分片资源:在分库策略里指的是库,在分表策略里指的是表。

【1】计算静态分片(常用)

// ShardingStrategy.java

```
* 计算静态分片。
* @param sqlType SQL语句的类型
* @param availableTargetNames 所有的可用分片资源集合
* @param shardingValues 分片值集合
* @return 分库后指向的数据源名称集合
*/
public Collection<String> doStaticSharding(final SQLType sqlType, final Collection<String> availableTa
  Collection<String> result = new TreeSet<>(String.CASE INSENSITIVE ORDER);
  if (shardingValues.isEmpty()) {
      Preconditions.checkState(!isInsertMultiple(sqlType, availableTargetNames), "INSERT statement sh
      result.addAll(availableTargetNames);
  } else {
      result.addAll(doSharding(shardingValues, availableTargetNames));
  return result;
* 插入SOL 是否插入多个分片
* @param sqlType SQL类型
* @param availableTargetNames 所有的可用分片资源集合
* @return 是否
private boolean isInsertMultiple(final SQLType sqlType, final Collection<String> availableTargetNames)
  return SQLType.INSERT == sqlType && availableTargetNames.size() > 1;
```

• 插入SQL 需要有片键值,否则无法判断单个分片资源。(Sharding-JDBC 目前仅支持单条记录插入)

【2】计算动态分片

```
// ShardingStrategy.java
/**

* 计算动态分片.

* @param shardingValues 分片值集合

* @return 分库后指向的分片资源集合

*/
public Collection<String> doDynamicSharding(final Collection<ShardingValue<?>> shardingValues) {
    Preconditions.checkState(!shardingValues.isEmpty(), "Dynamic table should contain sharding value.")
    Collection<String> availableTargetNames = Collections.emptyList();
    Collection<String> result = new TreeSet<>(String.CASE_INSENSITIVE_ORDER);
    result.addAll(doSharding(shardingValues, availableTargetNames));
    return result;
}
```

- 动态分片对应 TableRule.dynamic=true
- 动态分片必须有分片值
- ② 闷了,看起来两者没啥区别?答案在分片算法上。我们先看 #doSharding() 方法的实现。

```
// ShardingStrategy.java
/**

* 计算分片

* @param shardingValues 分片值集合

* @param availableTargetNames 所有的可用分片资源集合

* @return 分库后指向的分片资源集合
```

```
*/
private Collection<String> doSharding(final Collection<ShardingValue<?>> shardingValues, final Collect
  // 无片键
  if (shardingAlgorithm instanceof NoneKeyShardingAlgorithm) {
       return Collections.singletonList(((NoneKeyShardingAlgorithm) shardingAlgorithm).doSharding(avai
  // 单片键
  if (shardingAlgorithm instanceof SingleKeyShardingAlgorithm) {
      SingleKeyShardingAlgorithm<?> singleKeyShardingAlgorithm = (SingleKeyShardingAlgorithm<?>) shar
      ShardingValue shardingValue = shardingValues.iterator().next();
      switch (shardingValue.getType()) {
           case SINGLE:
               return Collections.singletonList(singleKeyShardingAlgorithm.doEqualSharding(availableTa
           case LIST:
               return singleKeyShardingAlgorithm.doInSharding(availableTargetNames, shardingValue);
           case RANGE:
               return singleKeyShardingAlgorithm.doBetweenSharding(availableTargetNames, shardingValue
          default:
               throw new UnsupportedOperationException(shardingValue.getType().getClass().getName());
  // 多片键
  if (shardingAlgorithm instanceof MultipleKeysShardingAlgorithm) {
      return ((MultipleKeysShardingAlgorithm) shardingAlgorithm).doSharding(availableTargetNames, sha
   throw new UnsupportedOperationException(shardingAlgorithm.getClass().getName());
```

• 无分片键算法:对应 NoneKeyShardingAlgorithm 分片算法接口。

```
public interface NoneKeyShardingAlgorithm<T extends Comparable<?>> extends ShardingAlgorithm {
    String doSharding(Collection<String> availableTargetNames, ShardingValue<T> shardingValue);
}
```

• 单片键算法:对应 SingleKeyShardingAlgorithm 分片算法接口。

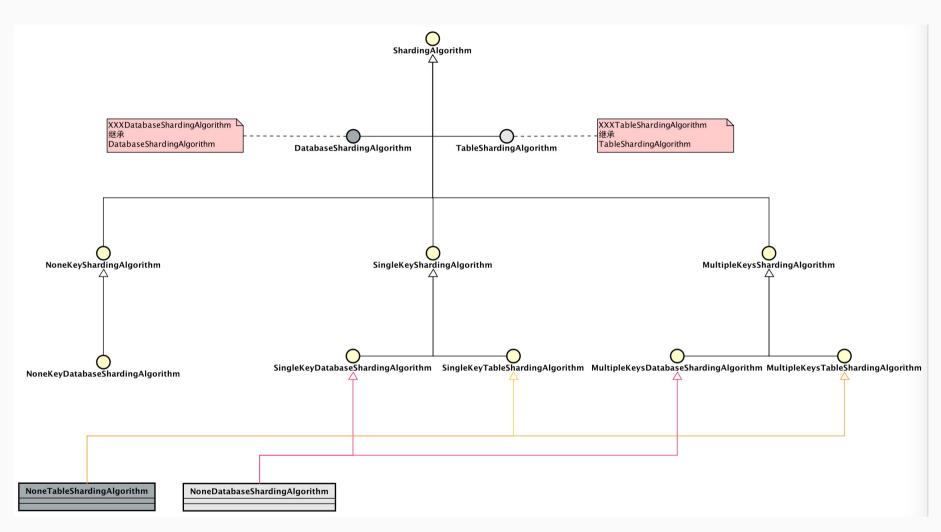
```
public interface SingleKeyShardingAlgorithm<T extends Comparable<?>> extends ShardingAlgorithm {
    String doEqualSharding(Collection<String> availableTargetNames, ShardingValue<T> shardingValue);
    Collection<String> doInSharding(Collection<String> availableTargetNames, ShardingValue<T> sharding
    Collection<String> doBetweenSharding(Collection<String> availableTargetNames, ShardingValue<T> sharding
}
```

ShardingValueType	SQL 操作符	接口方法
SINGLE	=	#doEqualSharding()
LIST	IN	#doInSharding()
RANGE	BETWEEN	#doBetweenSharding()

• 多片键算法:对应 MultipleKeysShardingAlgorithm 分片算法接口。

```
public interface MultipleKeysShardingAlgorithm extends ShardingAlgorithm {
    Collection<String> doSharding(Collection<String> availableTargetNames, Collection<ShardingValue<?>}
```

分片算法类结构如下:



来看看 Sharding-JDBC 实现的无需分库的分片算法 NoneDatabaseShardingAlgorithm (NoneTableShardingAlgorithm 基本一模一样):

public final class NoneDatabaseShardingAlgorithm implements SingleKeyDatabaseShardingAlgorithm<String>
 @Override

```
public Collection<String> doSharding(final Collection<String> availableTargetNames, final Collecti
    return availableTargetNames;
@Override
public String doEqualSharding(final Collection<String> availableTargetNames, final ShardingValue<S</pre>
   return availableTargetNames.isEmpty() ? null : availableTargetNames.iterator().next();
@Override
public Collection<String> doInSharding(final Collection<String> availableTargetNames, final Shardi
   return availableTargetNames;
@Override
public Collection<String> doBetweenSharding(final Collection<String> availableTargetNames, final S
   return availableTargetNames;
```

• **一定要注意, NoneXXXXShardingAlgorithm 只适用于无分库/表的需求, 否则会是错误的路由结果。**例如, #doEqualSharding() 返回的是第一个分片资源。

再来看测试目录下实现的余数基偶分表算法 Modulo Table Sharding Algorithm 的实现:

```
// com.dangdang.ddframe.rdb.integrate.fixture.ModuloTableShardingAlgorithm.java
public final class ModuloTableShardingAlgorithm implements SingleKeyTableShardingAlgorithm<Integer> {
    @Override
    public String doEqualSharding(final Collection<String> tableNames, final ShardingValue<Integer> sh
        for (String each : tableNames) {
            if (each.endsWith(shardingValue.getValue() % 2 + "")) {
```

```
return each;
    throw new UnsupportedOperationException();
@Override
public Collection<String> doInSharding(final Collection<String> tableNames, final ShardingValue<In</pre>
   Collection<String> result = new LinkedHashSet<>(tableNames.size());
   for (Integer value : shardingValue.getValues()) {
        for (String tableName : tableNames) {
            if (tableName.endsWith(value % 2 + "")) {
                result.add(tableName);
   return result;
@Override
public Collection<String> doBetweenSharding(final Collection<String> tableNames, final ShardingVal
   Collection<String> result = new LinkedHashSet<>(tableNames.size());
   Range<Integer> range = shardingValue.getValueRange();
   for (Integer i = range.lowerEndpoint(); i <= range.upperEndpoint(); i++) {</pre>
        for (String each : tableNames) {
            if (each.endsWith(i % 2 + "")) {
                result.add(each);
   return result;
```

```
}
}
```

- 我们可以参考这个例子编写自己的分片算哟 ※。
- 多片键分库算法接口实现例子: MultipleKeysModuloDatabaseShardingAlgorithm.java
- (E) 来看看**动态计算分片**需要怎么实现分片算法。

```
// com.dangdang.ddframe.rdb.integrate.fixture.SingleKeyDynamicModuloTableShardingAlgorithm.java
public final class SingleKeyDynamicModuloTableShardingAlgorithm implements SingleKeyTableShardingAlgor
   * 表前缀
   private final String tablePrefix;
   @Override
   public String doEqualSharding(final Collection<String> availableTargetNames, final ShardingValue<I</pre>
       return tablePrefix + shardingValue.getValue() % 10;
   @Override
   public Collection<String> doInSharding(final Collection<String> availableTargetNames, final Shardi
       Collection<String> result = new LinkedHashSet<>(shardingValue.getValues().size());
       for (Integer value : shardingValue.getValues()) {
            result.add(tablePrefix + value % 10);
       return result;
   @Override
```

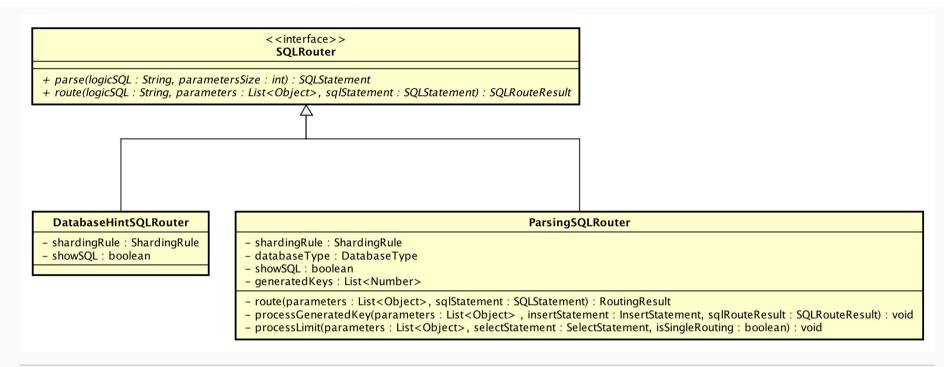
• 骚年,是不是明白了一些?动态表无需把真实表配置到 TableRule,而是通过分片算法计算出真实表。

4. SQL 路由

SQLRouter, SQL 路由器接口, 共有两种实现:

- DatabaseHintSQLRouter:通过提示且仅路由至数据库的SQL路由器
- ParsingSQLRouter:需要解析的SQL路由器

它们实现 #parse() 进行**SQL解析** , #route() 进行**SQL路由**。



RoutingEngine,路由引擎接口,共有四种实现:

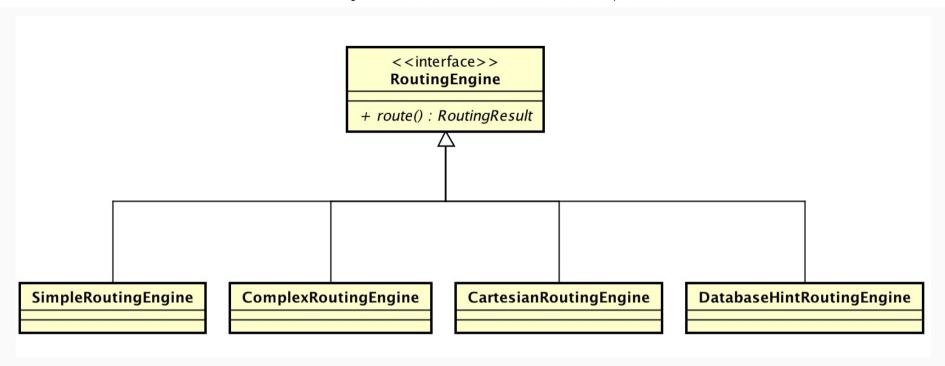
• DatabaseHintRoutingEngine:基于数据库提示的路由引擎

• SimpleRoutingEngine:简单路由引擎

• CartesianRoutingEngine: 笛卡尔积的库表路由

• ComplexRoutingEngine:混合多库表路由引擎

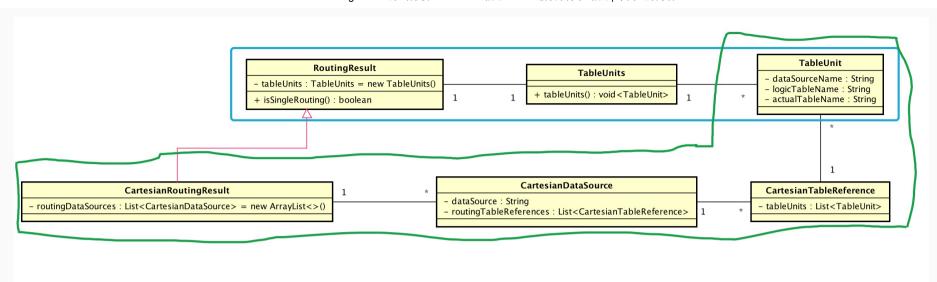
ComplexRoutingEngine 根据路由结果会转化成 SimpleRoutingEngine 或 ComplexRoutingEngine。下文会看相应源码。



路由结果有两种:

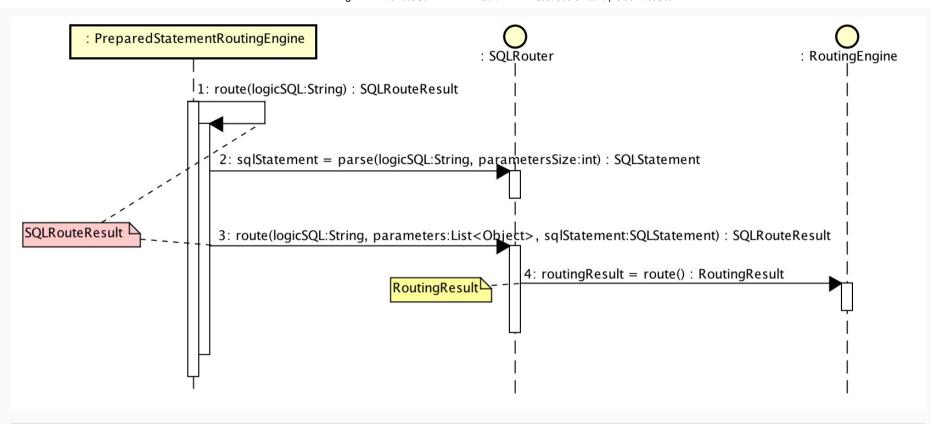
• RoutingResult:简单路由结果

• CartesianRoutingResult:笛卡尔积路由结果



从图中,我们已经能大概看到两者有什么区别,更具体的下文随源码一起分享。

- 貿 SQLRouteResult 和 RoutingResult 有什么区别?
 - SQLRouteResult:整个SQL路由返回的路由结果
 - RoutingResult: RoutingEngine返回路由结果



一下子看到这么多**"对象",可能有点紧张**。不要紧张,我们一起在整理下。

路由器	路由引擎	路由结果
DatabaseHintSQLRouter	DatabaseHintRoutingEngine	RoutingResult
ParsingSQLRouter	SimpleRoutingEngine	RoutingResult
ParsingSQLRouter	CartesianRoutingEngine	CartesianRoutingResult

☺️ 逗比博主给大家解决了**"对象", 是不是应该分享朋友圈**。

5. DatabaseHintSQLRouter

DatabaseHintSQLRouter,基于数据库提示的路由引擎。路由器工厂 SQLRouterFactory 创建路由器时,判断到使用数据库提示(Hint) 时,创建 DatabaseHintSQLRouter。

```
// DatabaseHintRoutingEngine.java
public static SQLRouter createSQLRouter(final ShardingContext shardingContext) {
    return HintManagerHolder.isDatabaseShardingOnly() ? new DatabaseHintSQLRouter(shardingContext) : ne
}
```

先来看下 HintManagerHolder、HintManager 部分相关的代码:

```
* 清理线索分片管理器的本地线程持有者.
    */
   public static void clear() {
       HINT MANAGER HOLDER.remove();
// HintManager.java
public final class HintManager implements AutoCloseable {
    * 库分片值集合
   private final Map<ShardingKey, ShardingValue<?>> databaseShardingValues = new HashMap<>();
    * 只做库分片
    * {@link DatabaseHintRoutingEngine}
    */
   @Getter
   private boolean databaseShardingOnly;
    * 获取线索分片管理器实例.
    * @return 线索分片管理器实例
    */
   public static HintManager getInstance() {
       HintManager result = new HintManager();
       HintManagerHolder.setHintManager(result);
       return result;
```

那么如果要使用 DatabaseHintSQLRouter, 我们只需要

HintManager.getInstance().setDatabaseShardingValue(库分片值) 即可。这里有两点要注意下:

- HintManager#getInstance() ,每次获取到的都是新的 HintManager ,多次赋值需要小心。
- HintManager#close() ,使用完需要去清理,避免下个请求读到遗漏的线程变量。

看看 DatabaseHintSQLRouter 的实现:

```
// DatabaseHintSQLRouter.java
@Override
public SQLStatement parse(final String logicSQL, final int parametersSize) {
    return new SQLJudgeEngine(logicSQL).judge(); // 只解析 SQL 类型
}
@Override
// TODO insert的SQL仍然需要解析自增主键
public SQLRouteResult route(final String logicSQL, final List<Object> parameters, final SQLStatement s
```

- #parse() 只解析了 SQL 类型,即 SELECT / UPDATE / DELETE / INSERT。
- 使用的分库策略来自 ShardingRule , 不是 TableRule , 这个一定要留心。 ? 因为 SQL 未解析表名。因此 , 即使在 TableRule 设置了 actualTables 属性也是没有效果的。
- 目前不支持 Sharding-JDBC 的主键自增。?因为 SQL 未解析自增主键。从代码上的 TODO 应该会支持。
- HintManager.getInstance().setDatabaseShardingValue(库分片值) 设置的库分片值使用的是 EQUALS,因而分库策略计算出来的只有一个库分片,即 TableUnit 只有一个,SQLExecutionUnit 只有一个。

看看 DatabaseHintSQLRouter 的实现:

```
// DatabaseHintRoutingEngine.java
```

```
@Override
public RoutingResult route() {
  // 从 Hint 获得 分片键值
  Optional<ShardingValue<?>> shardingValue = HintManagerHolder.getDatabaseShardingValue(new ShardingK
  Preconditions.checkState(shardingValue.isPresent());
  log.debug("Before database sharding only db:{} sharding values: {}", dataSourceRule.getDataSourceNa
  // 路由。表分片规则使用的是 ShardingRule 里的。因为没 SQL 解析。
  Collection<String> routingDataSources = databaseShardingStrategy.doStaticSharding(sqlType, dataSour
  Preconditions.checkState(!routingDataSources.isEmpty(), "no database route info");
  log.debug("After database sharding only result: {}", routingDataSources);
  // 路由结果
  RoutingResult result = new RoutingResult();
  for (String each : routingDataSources) {
      result.getTableUnits().getTableUnits().add(new TableUnit(each, "", ""));
  return result;
```

- 只调用 databaseShardingStrategy.doStaticSharding() 方法计算**库**分片。
- new TableUnit(each, "", "") 的 logicTableName , actualTableName 都是空串 , 相信原因你已经知道。

6. ParsingSQLRouter

ParsingSQLRouter,需要解析的SQL路由器。

ParsingSQLRouter 使用 SQLParsingEngine 解析SQL。对SQL解析有兴趣的同学可以看看拙作《Sharding-JDBC 源码分析 —— SQL 解析》。

```
// ParsingSQLRouter.java
public SQLStatement parse(final String logicSQL, final int parametersSize) {
    SQLParsingEngine parsingEngine = new SQLParsingEngine(databaseType, logicSQL, shardingRule);
    Context context = MetricsContext.start("Parse SQL");
    SQLStatement result = parsingEngine.parse();
    if (result instanceof InsertStatement) {
        ((InsertStatement) result).appendGenerateKeyToken(shardingRule, parametersSize);
    }
    MetricsContext.stop(context);
    return result;
}
```

• #appendGenerateKeyToken() 会在《SQL 改写》分享

ParsingSQLRouter 在路由时,会根据表情况使用 SimpleRoutingEngine 或 CartesianRoutingEngine 进行路由。

```
private RoutingResult route(final List<Object> parameters, final SQLStatement sqlStatement) {
    Collection<String> tableNames = sqlStatement.getTables().getTableNames();
    RoutingEngine routingEngine;
    if (1 == tableNames.size() || shardingRule.isAllBindingTables(tableNames)) {
        routingEngine = new SimpleRoutingEngine(shardingRule, parameters, tableNames.iterator().next(),
    } else {
        // TODO 可配置是否执行笛卡尔积
        routingEngine = new ComplexRoutingEngine(shardingRule, parameters, tableNames, sqlStatement);
    }
    return routingEngine.route();
}
```

- 当只进行一张表或者多表互为BindingTable关系时,使用 SimpleRoutingEngine 简单路由引擎。多表互为 BindingTable关系时,每张表的路由结果是相同的,所以只要计算第一张表的分片即可。
- tableNames.iterator().next() 注意下, tableNames 变量是 new TreeMap<>(String.CASE_INSENSITIVE_ORDER)。
 所以 SELECT * FROM t_order o join t_order_item i ON o.order_id = i.order_id 即使 t_order_item 排在
 t_order 前面, tableNames.iterator().next() 返回的是 t_order 。当 t_order 和 t_order_item 为
 BindingTable关系时,计算的是 t_order 路由分片。
- BindingTable关系在 ShardingRule 的 tableRules 配置。配置该关系 TableRule 有如下需要遵守的规则:
 - 分片策略与算法相同
 - 数据源配置对象相同
 - 真实表数量相同

举个例子:

- SQL : SELECT * FROM t_order o join t_order_item i ON o.order_id = i.order_id
- 分库分表情况:

```
      multi_db_multi_table_01
      — t_order_item_01

      — t_order_1
      — t_order_item_02

      — t_order_item_03
      — t_order_item_04

      multi_db_multi_table_02
      — t_order_item_01

      — t_order_1
      — t_order_item_02

      — t_order_item_03
      — t_order_item_02

      — t_order_item_03
      — t_order_item_03
```

```
- t_order_item_04
```

最终执行的SQL如下:

```
SELECT * FROM t_order_item_01 i JOIN t_order_01 o ON o.order_id = i.order_id

SELECT * FROM t_order_item_01 i JOIN t_order_01 o ON o.order_id = i.order_id

SELECT * FROM t_order_item_02 i JOIN t_order_02 o ON o.order_id = i.order_id

SELECT * FROM t_order_item_02 i JOIN t_order_02 o ON o.order_id = i.order_id
```

• t order item 03 、 t order item 04 无法被查询到。

下面我们看看 #isAllBindingTables() 如何实现**多表互为BindingTable关系**。

```
// ShardingRule.java
// 调用顺序 #isAllBindingTables()=>#filterAllBindingTables()=>#findBindingTableRule()=>#findBindingTabl
* 判断逻辑表名称集合是否全部属于Binding表.
* @param logicTables 逻辑表名称集合
*/
public boolean isAllBindingTables(final Collection<String> logicTables) {
  Collection<String> bindingTables = filterAllBindingTables(logicTables);
  return !bindingTables.isEmpty() && bindingTables.containsAll(logicTables);
/**
* 过滤出所有的Binding表名称.
public Collection<String> filterAllBindingTables(final Collection<String> logicTables) {
  if (logicTables.isEmpty()) {
      return Collections.emptyList();
```

```
Optional<BindingTableRule> bindingTableRule = findBindingTableRule(logicTables);
  if (!bindingTableRule.isPresent()) {
      return Collections.emptyList();
  // 交集
  Collection<String> result = new ArrayList<>(bindingTableRule.get().getAllLogicTables());
  result.retainAll(logicTables);
  return result;
* 获得包含<strong>任一</strong>在逻辑表名称集合的binding表配置的逻辑表名称集合
*/
private Optional<BindingTableRule> findBindingTableRule(final Collection<String> logicTables) {
  for (String each : logicTables) {
      Optional<BindingTableRule> result = findBindingTableRule(each);
      if (result.isPresent()) {
          return result;
      }
  return Optional.absent();
* 根据逻辑表名称获取binding表配置的逻辑表名称集合.
*/
public Optional<BindingTableRule> findBindingTableRule(final String logicTable) {
  for (BindingTableRule each : bindingTableRules) {
      if (each.hasLogicTable(logicTable)) {
          return Optional.of(each);
```

```
}
}
return Optional.absent();
}
```

- 逻辑看起来比较长,目的是找到一条 Binding Table Rule 包含所有逻辑表集合
- 不支持《传递关系》:配置 BindingTableRule 时,相同绑定关系一定要配置在一条,必须是 [a, b, c] ,而不能是 [a, b], [b, c] 。

6.1 SimpleRoutingEngine

SimpleRoutingEngine,简单路由引擎。

```
: SimpleRoutingEngine
                                    : ShardingRule
         1: route(): RoutingResult
            2: tableRule = getTableRule(logicTableName:String) : TableRule
            3: routedDataSources = routeDatqSources(tableRule:TableRule): Collection<String>
            4: routedTables = routeTables(tableRule:TableRule, routedDataSources:Collection<String>): Collection<String>
            5: generateRoutingResult(tableRule:TableRule, routedDataSources:Collection<String>): RoutingResult
```

```
private List<ShardingValue<?>> getShardingValues(final Collection<String> shardingColumns) {
   List<ShardingValue<?>> result = new ArrayList<>(shardingColumns.size());
   for (String each : shardingColumns) {
        Optional<Condition> condition = sqlStatement.getConditions().find(new Column(each, logicTableNa if (condition.isPresent()) {
            result.add(condition.get().getShardingValue(parameters));
        }
    }
   return result;
}
```

- 可以使用 HintManager 设置库分片值进行强制路由。
- #getShardingValues() 我们看到了《SQL 解析(二)之SQL解析》分享的 Condition 对象。之前我们提到过Parser 半理解SQL的目的之一是:提炼分片上下文,此处即是该目的的体现。Condition 里只放明确影响路由的条件,例如: order_id = 1, order_id IN(1,2), order_id BETWEEN(1,3),不放无法计算的条件,例如: o.order_id = i.order_id。该方法里,使用分片键从 Condition 查找 分片值。□ 是不是对 Condition 的认识更加清晰一丢丢落。

```
return result;
}
```

- 可以使用 HintManager 设置表分片值进行强制路由。
- 根据 dynamic 属性来判断调用 #doDynamicSharding() 还是 #doStaticSharding() 计算分片。

```
// SimpleRoutingEngine.java
private RoutingResult generateRoutingResult(final TableRule tableRule, final Collection<String> routed
   RoutingResult result = new RoutingResult();
  for (DataNode each : tableRule.getActualDataNodes(routedDataSources, routedTables)) {
      result.getTableUnits().getTableUnits().add(new TableUnit(each.getDataSourceName(), logicTableNa
  return result;
// TableRule.java
* 根据数据源名称过滤获取真实数据单元.
* @param targetDataSources 数据源名称集合
* @param targetTables 真实表名称集合
* @return 真实数据单元
public Collection<DataNode> getActualDataNodes(final Collection<String> targetDataSources, final Colle
   return dynamic ? getDynamicDataNodes(targetDataSources, targetTables) : getStaticDataNodes(targetDa
private Collection<DataNode> getDynamicDataNodes(final Collection<String> targetDataSources, final Col
  Collection<DataNode> result = new LinkedHashSet<>(targetDataSources.size() * targetTables.size());
  for (String targetDataSource : targetDataSources) {
```

• 在 SimpleRoutingEngine 只生成了当前表的 TableUnits。如果存在**与其互为BindingTable关系**的表的 TableUnits 怎么获得?你可以想想噢,当然在后文《SQL 改写》也会给出答案,看看和你想的是否一样。

6.2 ComplexRoutingEngine

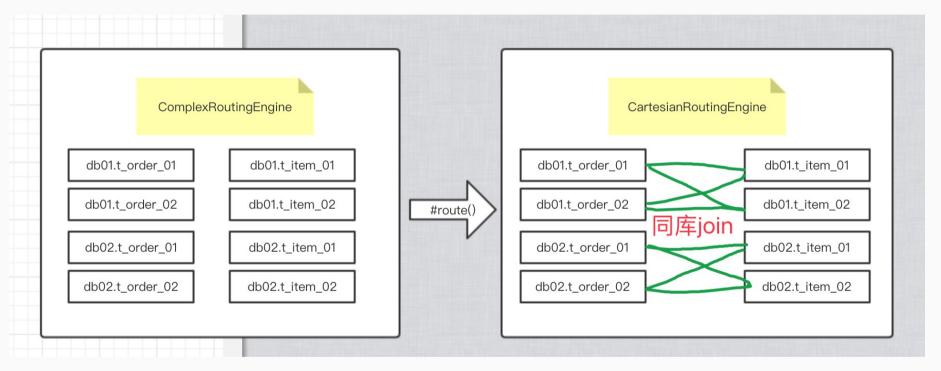
ComplexRoutingEngine,混合多库表路由引擎。

```
// ComplexRoutingEngine.java
@Override
public RoutingResult route() {
   Collection<RoutingResult> result = new ArrayList<>(logicTables.size());
```

```
Collection<String> bindingTableNames = new TreeSet<>(String.CASE INSENSITIVE ORDER);
// 计算每个逻辑表的简单路由分片
for (String each : logicTables) {
   Optional<TableRule> tableRule = shardingRule.tryFindTableRule(each);
   if (tableRule.isPresent()) {
       if (!bindingTableNames.contains(each)) {
           result.add(new SimpleRoutingEngine(shardingRule, parameters, tableRule.get().getLogicTa
       // 互为 BindingTable 关系的表加到 bindingTableNames 里,不重复计算分片
       Optional<BindingTableRule> bindingTableRule = shardingRule.findBindingTableRule(each);
       if (bindingTableRule.isPresent()) {
           bindingTableNames.addAll(Lists.transform(bindingTableRule.get().getTableRules(), new Fu
               @Override
               public String apply(final TableRule input) {
                   return input.getLogicTable();
           }));
log.trace("mixed tables sharding result: {}", result);
if (result.isEmpty()) {
   throw new ShardingJdbcException("Cannot find table rule and default data source with logic tabl
// 防御性编程。shardingRule#isAllBindingTables() 已经过滤了这个情况。
if (1 == result.size()) {
   return result.iterator().next();
```

```
// 交给 CartesianRoutingEngine 形成笛卡尔积结果
return new CartesianRoutingEngine(result).route();
}
```

• ComplexRoutingEngine 计算每个逻辑表的简单路由分片,路由结果交给 CartesianRoutingEngine 继续路由形成笛卡尔积结果。



- 由于目前 ComplexRoutingEngine 路由前已经判断**全部表互为 BindingTable 关系**,因而不会出现 result.size == 1 ,属于防御性编程。
- 部分表互为 BindingTable 关系时, ComplexRoutingEngine 不重复计算分片。

6.3 CartesianRoutingEngine

CartesianRoutingEngine, 笛卡尔积的库表路由。

实现逻辑上**相对**复杂,请保持耐心哟, 😈 其实目的就是实现**连连看**的效果:

- RoutingResult[0] x RoutingResult[1] x RoutingResult[n-1] x RoutingResult[n]
- 同库 才可以讲行笛卡尔积

```
// CartesianRoutingEngine.java
@Override
public CartesianRoutingResult route() {
    CartesianRoutingResult result = new CartesianRoutingResult();
    for (Entry<String, Set<String>> entry : getDataSourceLogicTablesMap().entrySet()) { // Entry<数据源
        // 获得当前数据源(库)的 路由表单元分组
        List<Set<String>> actualTableGroups = getActualTableGroups(entry.getKey(), entry.getValue()); /
        List<Set<TableUnit>> tableUnitGroups = toTableUnitGroups(entry.getKey(), actualTableGroups);
        // 笛卡尔积,并合并结果
        result.merge(entry.getKey(), getCartesianTableReferences(Sets.cartesianProduct(tableUnitGroups)
    }
    log.trace("cartesian tables sharding result: {}", result);
    return result;
}
```

- 第一步,获得**同库**对应的**逻辑表**集合,即 Entry<数据源(库), Set<逻辑表>> entry。
- 第二步,遍历数据源(库),获得当前数据源(库)的路由表单元分组。
- 第三步,对路由表单元分组进行笛卡尔积,并合并到路由结果。

下面,我们一起逐步看看代码实现。

```
• SQL : SELECT * FROM t_order o join t_order_item i ON o.order_id = i.order_id
```

• 分库分表情况:

```
// 第一步
// CartesianRoutingEngine.java
* 获得同库对应的逻辑表集合
*/
private Map<String, Set<String>> getDataSourceLogicTablesMap() {
  Collection<String> intersectionDataSources = getIntersectionDataSources();
  Map<String, Set<String>> result = new HashMap<>(routingResults.size());
  // 获得同库对应的逻辑表集合
  for (RoutingResult each : routingResults) {
      for (Entry<String, Set<String>> entry : each.getTableUnits().getDataSourceLogicTablesMap(inters
          if (result.containsKey(entry.getKey())) {
              result.get(entry.getKey()).addAll(entry.getValue());
          } else {
              result.put(entry.getKey(), entry.getValue());
```

```
return result;
}

/**

* 获得所有路由结果里的数据源(库)交集

*/

private Collection<String> getIntersectionDataSources() {

    Collection<String> result = new HashSet<>();
    for (RoutingResult each : routingResults) {

        if (result.isEmpty()) {

            result.addAll(each.getTableUnits().getDataSourceNames());
        }

        result.retainAll(each.getTableUnits().getDataSourceNames()); // 交集
    }

    return result;
}
```

#getDataSourceLogicTablesMap() 返回如图:

```
// 第二步
// CartesianRoutingEngine.java
private List<Set<String>> getActualTableGroups(final String dataSource, final Set<String> logicTables)
  List<Set<String>> result = new ArrayList<>(logicTables.size());
  for (RoutingResult each : routingResults) {
     result.addAll(each.getTableUnits().getActualTableNameGroups(dataSource, logicTables));
  }
  return result;
}
private List<Set<TableUnit>> toTableUnitGroups(final String dataSource, final List<Set<String>> actual
  List<Set<TableUnit>> result = new ArrayList<>(actualTableGroups.size());
  for (Set<String> each : actualTableGroups) {
```

```
result.add(new HashSet<>(Lists.transform(new ArrayList<>(each), new Function<String, TableUnit>
     @Override
     public TableUnit apply(final String input) {
         return findTableUnit(dataSource, input);
     }
   })));
}
return result;
}
```

#getActualTableGroups() 返回如图:

#toTableUnitGroups() 返回如图:

```
▼ = tableUnitGroups = {java.util.ArrayList@1575} size = 2
```

- ▼ **=** 0 = {java.util.HashSet@1581} size = 2
 - ▼ = 0 = {com.dangdang.ddframe.rdb.sharding.routing
 - f dataSourceName = "multi_db_multi_table_02"
 - logicTableName = "t_order"
 - actualTableName = "t_order_01"
 - ▼ = 1 = {com.dangdang.ddframe.rdb.sharding.routing
 - MataSourceName = "multi_db_multi_table_02"
 - In logicTableName = "t_order"
 - fi actualTableName = "t_order_02"
- ▼ = 1 = {java.util.HashSet@1582} size = 2
 - ▼ = 0 = {com.dangdang.ddframe.rdb.sharding.routing
 - dataSourceName = "multi_db_multi_table_02"
 - logicTableName = "t_order_item"
 - f) actualTableName = "t_order_item_02"
 - 1 = {com.dangdang.ddframe.rdb.sharding.routing
 - dataSourceName = "multi_db_multi_table_02"
 - logicTableName = "t_order_item"
 - actualTableName = "t order item 01"

```
// CartesianRoutingEngine.java
private List<CartesianTableReference> getCartesianTableReferences(final Set<List<TableUnit>> cartesian
   List<CartesianTableReference> result = new ArrayList<>(cartesianTableUnitGroups.size());
   for (List<TableUnit> each : cartesianTableUnitGroups) {
       result.add(new CartesianTableReference(each));
  return result;
// CartesianRoutingResult.java
@Getter
private final List<CartesianDataSource> routingDataSources = new ArrayList<>();
void merge(final String dataSource, final Collection<CartesianTableReference> routingTableReferences)
   for (CartesianTableReference each : routingTableReferences) {
       merge(dataSource, each);
private void merge(final String dataSource, final CartesianTableReference routingTableReference) {
   for (CartesianDataSource each : routingDataSources) {
       if (each.getDataSource().equalsIgnoreCase(dataSource)) {
           each.getRoutingTableReferences().add(routingTableReference);
           return;
  routingDataSources.add(new CartesianDataSource(dataSource, routingTableReference));
```

Sets.cartesianProduct(tableUnitGroups) 返回如图 (Guava 工具库真强大) :

```
0 = {com.google.common.collect.CartesianList$1@1881} size = 2
  f) dataSourceName = "multi_db_multi_table_02"
      logicTableName = "t_order"
    1 = {com.dangdang.ddframe.rdb.sharding.routing.type.TableUnit
     dataSourceName = "multi_db_multi_table_02"
    In logicTableName = "t_order_item"

    actualTableName = "t_order_item_02"

    1 = {com.google.common.collect.CartesianList$1@1882} size = 2
  ▼ = 0 = {com.dangdang.ddframe.rdb.sharding.routing.type.TableUhit
    f) dataSourceName = "multi_db_multi_table_02"
    In logicTableName = "t_order"
    f) actualTableName = "t_order_01"
  1 = {com.dangdang.ddframe.rdb.sharding.routing.type.TableUnit
     fataSourceName = "multi_db_multi_table_02"
    In logicTableName = "t_order_item"
      actualTableName = "t_order_item_01"
    2 = {com.google.common.collect.CartesianList$1@1883} size = 2
```

```
com.dangdang.ddframe.rdb.sharding.routing.type.Ta
     dataSourceName = "multi_db_multi_table_02"
     👣 logicTableName = "t_order"
     actualTableName = "t_order_02"
▼ = 1 = {com.dangdang.ddframe.rdb.sharding.routing.type.TableUnit
  findataSourceName = "multi_db_multi_table_02"
  In logicTableName = "t_order_item"

    actualTableName = "t order item 02"

3 = {com.google.common.collect.CartesianList$1@1884} size = 2
 dataSourceName = "multi_db_multi_table_02"
  In logicTableName = "t_order"
  f) actualTableName = "t_order_02"
\blacksquare 1 = {com.dangdang.ddframe.rdb.sharding.routing.type.TableU_{\bullet}it
  f) dataSourceName = "multi_db_multi_table_02"
  In logicTableName = "t_order_item"
   actualTableName = "t_order_item_01"
```

#getCartesianTableReferences() 返回如图:

```
▼ 6 getCartesianTableReferences(Sets.cartesianProduct(tableUnitGroups)) = {java.util.A
▼ ■ 0 = {com.dangdang.ddframe.rdb.sharding.routing.type.complex.CartesianTableR
```

- ▼ ** tableUnits = {com.google.common.collect.CartesianList\$1@1909} size = 2
 - ▼ **■** 0 = {com.dangdang.ddframe.rdb.sharding.routing.type.TableUnit@1584}
 - fi dataSourceName = "multi_db_multi_table_02"
 - ▶ ¶ logicTableName = "t_order"
 - factualTableName = "t_order_01"
 - ▼ = 1 = {com.dangdang.ddframe.rdb.sharding.routing.type.TableUnit@1590} '
 - fi dataSourceName = "multi_db_multi_table_02"
 - fill logicTableName = "t_order_item"
- ▼ = 1 = {com.dangdang.ddframe.rdb.sharding.routing.type.complex.CartesianTableR
 - ► 1 tableUnits = {com.google.common.collect.CartesianList\$1@1913} size = 2
- ▼ **2** = {com.dangdang.ddframe.rdb.sharding.routing.type.complex.CartesianTableR
 - ► 1 tableUnits = {com.google.common.collect.CartesianList\$1@1915} size = 2
- ▼ 3 = {com.dangdang.ddframe.rdb.sharding.routing.type.complex.CartesianTableR
 - ► 1 tableUnits = {com.google.common.collect.CartesianList\$1@1914} size = 2

CartesianTableReference,笛卡尔积表**路由组**,包含**多条** TableUnit ,即 TableUnit[0] x TableUnit[1] …… x TableUnit[n]。例如图中: t_order_01 x t_order_item_02 ,最终转换成 SQL 为 SELECT * FROM t_order_01 o join t_order_item_02 i ON o.order_id = i.order_id 。

• #merge() 合并笛卡尔积路由结果。CartesianRoutingResult 包含多个 CartesianDataSource, 因此需要将 CartesianTableReference 合并(添加)到对应的 CartesianDataSource。当然,目前在实现时已经是按照**数据

源(库)**生成对应的 Cartesian Table Reference。

6.4 ParsingSQLRouter 主#route()

```
// ParsingSQLRouter.java
@Override
public SQLRouteResult route(final String logicSQL, final List<Object> parameters, final SQLStatement s
   final Context context = MetricsContext.start("Route SQL");
   SQLRouteResult result = new SQLRouteResult(sqlStatement);
  // 处理 插入SQL 主键字段
  if (sqlStatement instanceof InsertStatement && null != ((InsertStatement) sqlStatement).getGenerate
       processGeneratedKey(parameters, (InsertStatement) sqlStatement, result);
  RoutingResult routingResult = route(parameters, sqlStatement);
  // SQL重写引擎
  SQLRewriteEngine rewriteEngine = new SQLRewriteEngine(shardingRule, logicSQL, sqlStatement);
  boolean isSingleRouting = routingResult.isSingleRouting();
  // 处理分页
   if (sqlStatement instanceof SelectStatement && null != ((SelectStatement) sqlStatement).getLimit())
       processLimit(parameters, (SelectStatement) sqlStatement, isSingleRouting);
  // SOL 重写
  SQLBuilder sqlBuilder = rewriteEngine.rewrite(!isSingleRouting);
  // 生成 ExecutionUnit
  if (routingResult instanceof CartesianRoutingResult) {
      for (CartesianDataSource cartesianDataSource : ((CartesianRoutingResult) routingResult).getRout
          for (CartesianTableReference cartesianTableReference : cartesianDataSource.getRoutingTableR
```

- RoutingResult routingResult = route(parameters, sqlStatement); 调用的就是上文分析的 SimpleRoutingEngine、ComplexRoutingEngine、CartesianRoutingEngine 的 #route() 方法。
- #processGeneratedKey() 、 #processLimit() 、 #rewrite() 、 #generateSQL() 等会放在《SQL 改写》分享。

666. 彩蛋

篇幅有些长,希望能让大家对路由有比较完整的认识。

如果内容有错误,烦请您指正,我会认真修改。

如果表述不清晰,不太理解的,欢迎加我微信(wangwenbin-server)一起探讨。

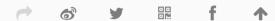
谢谢你技术这么好,还**耐心**看完了本文。

强制路由 HintManager 讲的相对略过,可以看如下内容进一步了解:

- 1. 《官方文档-强制路由》
- 2. HintManager.java 源码

厚着脸皮,道友,辛苦**分享朋友圈**可好?!

Sharding-JDBC



PREVIOUS:

- ≪ Sharding-JDBC 源码分析 —— SQL 路由 (三)之Spring与YAML配置 NEXT:
- » Sharding-JDBC 源码分析 —— SQL 路由 (一)之分库分表配置

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