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# **Python MySQL Replication Documentation**

***Release 0.7***

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Pure Python Implementation of MySQL replication protocol build on top of PyMYSQL. This allow you to receive event like insert, update, delete with their datas and raw SQL queries.



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### Use cases

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- MySQL to NoSQL database replication
- MySQL to search engine replication
- Invalidate cache when something change in database
- Audit
- Real time analytics





## **2.1 Installation**

Python MySQL Replication is available on PyPi. You can install it with:

```
pip install mysql-replication
```

## **2.2 Changelog**

### **2.2.1 0.3 07/07/2014**

- use NotImplementedEvent instead of raising an Exception
- Python 3 fix
- Add 2006 to Mysql expected error codes

### **2.2.2 0.2 13/10/2013**

- pymysql 0.6 support
- fix smallint24
- fix new decimal support
- TINYINT(1) to bool mapping
- change names of events to V2 from default
- Fix broken “dates” - zero years..
- add support for NULL\_EVENT, INTVAR\_EVENT and GTID\_LOG\_EVENT
- Skip invalid packets
- Display log pos inside events dump
- Handle utf8 name for queries

### **2.2.3 0.1 01/05/2013**

First public version

## 2.3 Limitations

### 2.3.1 GEOMETRY

GEOMETRY field is not decoded you will get the raw data.

### 2.3.2 binlog\_row\_image

Only `[binlog_row_image=full]` ([http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/replication-options-binary-log.html#sysvar\\_binlog\\_row\\_image](http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/replication-options-binary-log.html#sysvar_binlog_row_image)) is supported (it's the default value).

### 2.3.3 BOOLEAN and BOOL

Boolean is returned as TINYINT(1) because it's the reality.

<http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/numeric-type-overview.html>

Our discussion about it: <https://github.com/noplay/python-mysql-replication/pull/16>

## 2.4 BinLogStreamReader

```
class pymysqlreplication.binlogstream.BinLogStreamReader (connection_settings,
                                                         server_id,                re-
                                                         sume_stream=False,
                                                         blocking=False,
                                                         only_events=None,
                                                         log_file=None,
                                                         log_pos=None,                fil-
                                                         ter_non_implemented_events=True,
                                                         ignored_events=None,
                                                         auto_position=None,
                                                         only_tables=None,
                                                         only_schemas=None,
                                                         freeze_schema=False,
                                                         skip_to_timestamp=None)

    Connect to replication stream and read event
```

## 2.5 Events

```
class pymysqlreplication.event.BeginLoadQueryEvent (from_packet, event_size, table_map,
                                                    ctl_connection, **kwargs)
```

**Attributes:** file\_id block-data

```
class pymysqlreplication.event.ExecuteLoadQueryEvent (from_packet, event_size, ta-
                                                    ble_map,                ctl_connection,
                                                    **kwargs)
```

**Attributes:** slave\_proxy\_id execution\_time schema\_length error\_code status\_vars\_length

file\_id start\_pos end\_pos dup\_handling\_flags

**class** pymysqlreplication.event.**GtidEvent** (*from\_packet, event\_size, table\_map, ctl\_connection, \*\*kwargs*)

GTID change in binlog event

**gtid**

GTID = source\_id:transaction\_id Eg: 3E11FA47-71CA-11E1-9E33-C80AA9429562:23 See: <http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/replication-gtids-concepts.html>

**class** pymysqlreplication.event.**QueryEvent** (*from\_packet, event\_size, table\_map, ctl\_connection, \*\*kwargs*)

This event is triggered when a query is run on the database. Only replicated queries are logged.

**class** pymysqlreplication.event.**RotateEvent** (*from\_packet, event\_size, table\_map, ctl\_connection, \*\*kwargs*)

Change MySQL bin log file

**Attributes:** position: Position inside next binlog next\_binlog: Name of next binlog file

**class** pymysqlreplication.event.**XidEvent** (*from\_packet, event\_size, table\_map, ctl\_connection, \*\*kwargs*)

A COMMIT event

**Attributes:** xid: Transaction ID for 2PC

## 2.5.1 Row events

This event is sent by MySQL when data is modified.

**class** pymysqlreplication.row\_event.**DeleteRowsEvent** (*from\_packet, event\_size, table\_map, ctl\_connection, \*\*kwargs*)

This event is triggered when a row in the database is removed

For each row you have a hash with a single key: values which contain the data of the removed line.

**class** pymysqlreplication.row\_event.**TableMapEvent** (*from\_packet, event\_size, table\_map, ctl\_connection, \*\*kwargs*)

This event describes the structure of a table. It is sent before a change is applied to a table. An end user of the lib should have no usage of this

**class** pymysqlreplication.row\_event.**UpdateRowsEvent** (*from\_packet, event\_size, table\_map, ctl\_connection, \*\*kwargs*)

This event is triggered when a row in the database is changed

**For each row you got a hash with two keys:**

- before\_values
- after\_values

Depending on your MySQL configuration the hash can contain the full row or only the changes: [http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/replication-options-binary-log.html#sysvar\\_binlog\\_row\\_image](http://dev.mysql.com/doc/refman/5.6/en/replication-options-binary-log.html#sysvar_binlog_row_image)

**class** pymysqlreplication.row\_event.**WriteRowsEvent** (*from\_packet, event\_size, table\_map, ctl\_connection, \*\*kwargs*)

This event is triggered when a row in the database is added

For each row you have a hash with a single key: values which contain the data of the new line.

## 2.6 Examples

You can find a list of working examples here: <https://github.com/noplay/python-mysql-replication/tree/master/examples>

## 2.7 Support

You can get support and discuss about new features on: <https://groups.google.com/d/forum/python-mysql-replication>

You can browse and report issues on: <https://github.com/noplay/python-mysql-replication/issues>

## 2.8 Developement

### 2.8.1 Contributions

You can report issues and contribute to the project on: <https://github.com/noplay/python-mysql-replication>

The standard way to contribute code to the project is to fork the Github project and open a pull request with your changes: <https://github.com/noplay/python-mysql-replication>

Don't hesitate to open an issue with what you want to changes if you want to discuss about it before coding.

### 2.8.2 Tests

When it's possible we have an unit test.

`pymysqlreplication/tests/` contains the test suite. The test suite use the standard `unittest` Python module.

**Be carefull** tests will reset the binary log of your MySQL server.

Make sure you have the following configuration set in your mysql config file (usually `my.cnf` on development env):

```
log-bin=mysql-bin
server-id=1
binlog-format      = row #Very important if you want to receive write, update and delete row events
gtid_mode=ON
log-slave_updates=true
enforce_gtid_consistency
```

To run tests:

```
python setup.py test
```

Each pull request is tested on Travis CI: <https://travis-ci.org/noplay/python-mysql-replication>

### 2.8.3 Build the documentation

The documentation is available in docs folder. You can build it using Sphinx:

```
cd docs
pip install sphinx
make html
```

## 2.9 Licence

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