

TDSQL 分布式开发手册

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1 概述

1.1 文档说明

本手册涵盖 TDSQL 连接方式，SQL 语句开发编写等内容。目的是指导应用开发。

1.2 范围

本手册适用于使用 TDSQL 分布式实例的应用开发人员、数据库应用设计人员、数据库管理员等。

本手册适用于 TDSQL10.3.16.3.x 版本。

2 产品术语

- 节点：Set 或称为数据节点、分片。基于 MySQL 数据库主从协议联结成若干组。Set 是分布式实例中最小数据单元。每个 set 内部都具有一主 N 备的高可用架构。一个分布式实例是由 N 个 Set 组成，每个 Set 中存有不同范围的数据，所有 set 加到一起是一份全量的数据
- 分片键：根据分片键把一份全量数据进行切分，每份数据称为数据分片
- 分布式实例：Group_Shard，数据分布在 n 个 set 上面。也可以简称为 shard
- 分片表：即水平拆分表（又名 Shard 表）；分表需指定一个字段，使用不同的分片算法（hash、list、range），将数据分布到不同的 set 当中。hash 分片算法使用 shardkey 语法，list 和 range 分片算法采用 tdsqldistributed by 语法
- 单片表：又名 Noshard 表，用于存储一些无需分片的表，该表的数据全量存在第一个物理分片（set）中。所有单片表的数据都放在第一个物理分片（set）中。由于单片表默认放置在第一个 set 上，如果在分布式实例中建立了大量的单片表，则可能导致第一个 set 的负载太大
- 广播表：又名小表广播，该表的所有操作都将广播到所有节点（set）中，每个 set 都有该表的全量数据，常用于业务系统的配置表等
- 一级分区表：分片表的同义词

3 TDSQL 支持的数据类型

TDSQL 分布式数据库支持 MySQL 所有数据类型，包括数字类型、字符类型、日期时间类型、Json 数据类型。

数字类型

分布式实例兼容整型、浮点型和定点型三种数字类型，具体兼容类型如下：

➤ 整型支持 INTEGER、INT、SMALLINT、TINYINT、MEDIUMINT、BIGINT 七种类型，相关信息详见如下表。

| 类型 | 字节数 | 最小值(有符号/无符号) | 最大值(有符号/无符号) |
|-----------|-----|------------------------|--|
| TINYINT | 1 | -128/0 | 127/255 |
| SMALLINT | 2 | -32768/0 | 32767/65535 |
| MEDIUMINT | 3 | -8388608/0 | 8388607/16777215 |
| INT | 4 | -2147483648/0 | 2147483647/4294967295 |
| BIGINT | 8 | -9223372036854775808/0 | 9223372036854775807/18446744073709551615 |

➤ 浮点型支持 FLOAT 和 DOUBLE，格式支持 FLOAT(M,D)、REAL(M,D)、DOUBLE PRECISION(M,D)。

➤ 定点型支持 DECIMAL 和 NUMERIC，格式 DECIMAL(M,D)。

字符类型

TDSQL 支持的字符类型：CHAR、VARCHAR、BINARY、VARBINARY、BLOB、TEXT、TINYBLOB、TINYTEXT、MEDIUMBLOB、MEDIUMTEXT、LONGBLOB、LONGTEXT、ENUM、SET。

其中 CHAR 和 VARCHAR 最为常用，LOB 和 TEXT 类型不建议使用。

CHAR 和 VARCHAR 类型相似，但存储和检索的方式不同。它们在最大长度和是否保留尾随空格方面也不同。

CHAR 和 VARCHAR 类型声明的长度指示要存储的最大字符数。例如，CHAR(30) 最多可容纳 30 个字符。CHAR 列的长度固定为您在创建表时声明的长度。长度可以是 0 到 255 之间的任何值。存储 CHAR 值时，它们会用空格右填充到指定的长度。

VARCHAR 列中的值是可变长度的字符串。长度可以指定为 0 到 65,535 之间的值。

日期类型

TDSQL 支持如下时间类型：

| 类型 | 日期格式 | 日期范围 |
|-----------|------------------------|---|
| YEAR | YYYY | 1901 ~ 2155 |
| TIME | HH:MM:SS | -838:59:59 ~ 838:59:59 |
| DATE | YYYY-MM-DD | 1000-01-01 ~ 9999-12-3 |
| DATETIME | YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS | 1000-01-01 00:00:00 ~ 9999-12-31 23:59:59 |
| TIMESTAMP | YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS | 1980-01-01 00:00:01 UTC ~ 2040-01-19 03:14:07 UTC |

Json 数据类型

支持存储 Json 格式的数据类型，以便更加有效的对 Json 进行处理，同时又能提早检查错误。

语句如下：

注意事项：对 Json 类型的字段进行排序时，不支持混合类型排序。

例如，不能将 **String** 类型和 **Int** 类型做比较，同类型排序只支持数值类型和 **String** 类型，其它类型排序暂不处理。

```
mysql> CREATE TABLE t1 (jdoc JSON,a int key);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.30 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO t1 (jdoc,a)VALUES('{"key1": "value1", "key2": "value2"}',1);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> INSERT INTO t1 (jdoc,a)VALUES('{"key1": "value1", "key2": 2}',2);

mysql> select * from t1;
+-----+-----+
| jdoc                                     | a |
+-----+-----+
| {"key1": "value1", "key2": "value2"}    | 1 |
| {"key1": "value1", "key2": 2}           | 2 |
+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

4 TDSQL 支持的语言结构

分布式实例支持所有 MySQL 使用的文字格式，包括如下：

- String Literals
- Numeric Literals
- Date and Time Literals
- Hexadecimal Literals
- Bit-Value Literals
- Boolean Literals
- NULL Values

String Literals 格式

String Literals 是一个 bytes 或者 characters 的序列，两端被单引号 ' 或者双引号 " 包围，目前 TDSQL 不支持 ANSI_QUOTES SQL MODE，双引号 " 包围的始终认为是 String Literals，而不是 Identifier。

不支持 character set introducer 格式，即：[_charset_name]'string'
[COLLATE collation_name]格式。

支持如下转义字符：

\0: ASCII NUL (X'00') 字符
\': 单引号
\\: 双引号
\b: 退格符号
\n: 换行符
\r: 回车符
\t: tab 符（制表符）
\z: ASCII 26 (Ctrl + Z)
\\: 反斜杠 \
\%: \%
_: _

Numeric Literals 格式

数值字面值包括 Integer 类型、Decimal 类型、浮点数字面值。

Integer 可以包括“.”作为小数点分隔，数字前加字符“-”、“+”来表示正数或者负数。

精确数值字面值可以表示多种格式，如格式：1, .2, 3.4, -5, -6.78, +9.10。

科学记数法，如格式：1.2E3, 1.2E-3, -1.2E3, -1.2E-3。

Date and Time Literals 格式

Date 支持如下格式：

'YYYY-MM-DD' or 'YY-MM-DD'
'YYYYMMDD' or 'YYMMDD'
YYYYMMDD or YYMMDD

例如：'2012-12-31', '2012/12/31', '2012^12^31', '2012@12@31' '20070523', '070523'

Datetime、Timestamp 支持如下格式：

'YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS' or 'YY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS'
'YYYYMMDDHHMMSS' or 'YYMMDDHHMMSS'
YYYYMMDDHHMMSS or YYMMDDHHMMSS

例如: '2012-12-31 11:30:45', '2012^12^31 11+30+45', '2012/12/31 11*30*45',

'2012@12@31 11^30^45', 19830905132800

Hexadecimal Literals 格式

Hexadecimal Literals 支持的格式如下:

X'01AF'
X'01af'
x'01AF'
x'01af'
0x01AF
0x01af

Bit-Value Literals 格式

Bit-Value Literals 支持的格式如下:

b'01'
B'01'
0b01

Boolean Literals 格式

常量 True=1 和 False =0, 其不区分大小写。

```
mysql> SELECT TRUE, true, FALSE, false;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| TRUE | TRUE | FALSE | FALSE |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 1 | 1 | 0 | 0 |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.03 sec)
```

NULL Values

NULL 代表数据为空, 不区分大小写, 与命令 \N(不区分大小写) 同义。

注意事项: NULL 跟 0 的意义不一样, 跟空字符串 " 的意义也不一样。

5 TDSQL 的连接

5.1 mysql 命令行方式

TDSQL 通过 Proxy 接口提供和 MySQL 兼容的连接方式，用户可以通过 IP 地址、端口号、用户名以及密码连接 TDSQL 系统，连接语句如下：

语法：
mysql -hhost_ip -Pport -uusername -ppassword -c

示例：
mysql -h10.10.10.10 -P3306 -utest12 -ptest123 -c

注意事项： 使用 MySQL 登录命令时，请务必增加-c 参数，这样可以使使用注释透传功能。

5.2 JDBC+tomcat 连接配置

在 Tomcat 的 server.xml 中配置数据库连接时，推荐 JDBC 连接串如下：

jdbc:mysql://ip:port/db_name?user=your_username&password=your_password&useLocalSessionStates=true&useUnicode=true&characterEncoding=utf-8&serverTimezone=Asia/Shanghai"

其他参数说明：

| 参数 | 含义 | 缺省值 | 推荐值 |
|----------------------|---|-------|------|
| useLocalSessionState | 配置驱动程序是否使用autocommit, read_only和 transaction isolation 的内部值(jdbc端的本地值),避免JDBC driver每次都去检查 target database是否是 ReadOnly,autocommit | false | true |

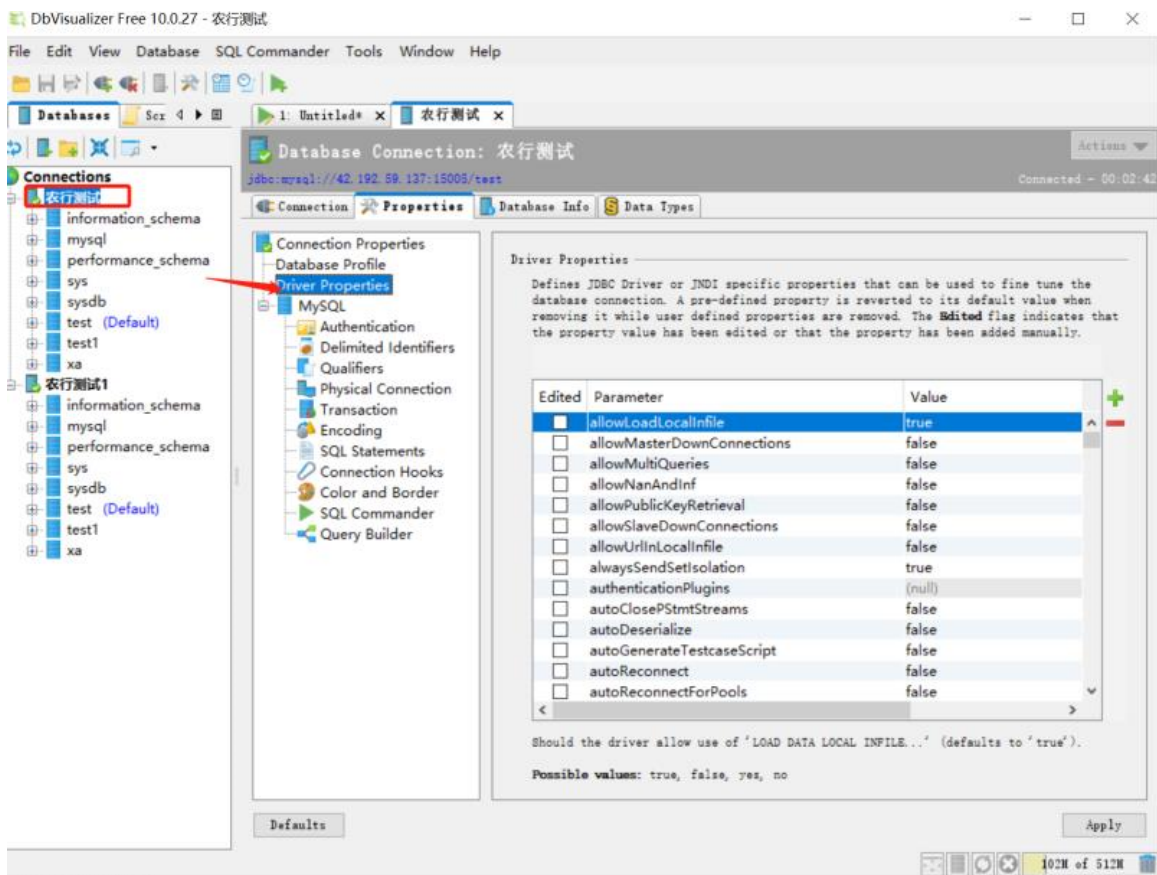
| | | | |
|-------------------------------|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| rewriteBatchedStatements | 用于保证jdbc driver 可以批量执行SQL，按需配置 | false | 按需配置，建议true |
| useUnicode | 是否使用Unicode字符集 | false | 按需配置，建议设置true |
| characterEncoding | 字符编码格式 | 无 | 按需配置，建议设置utf-8 |
| serverTimezone | 时区 | local | 按需配置，建议中国区部署设置为Asia/Shanghai |
| netTimeoutForStreamingResults | 当使用StremResultSet结果集时，建议配置该参数，保证使用数据库的默认超时时间 | 600 | 0（即应用端不配置，直接使用数据库服务器超时时间） |
| useCursorFetch | 是否使用cursor来拉取数据。(分布式不支持游标) | false | false |
| useSSL | 与数据库之间连接是否使用加密连接。建议互联网部署应用开启加密连接。开启后由于数据链路加密传输， | 默认开启，即useSSL=true(或sslMode=PREFERRED) | 按需配置（关闭方式：useSSL=false(或sslMode=DISABLED)） |

| | | | |
|--|--|--|--|
| | 影响部分性能。非互联网应用按需配置。说明：tdsql网关节点进已进行适配，默认开启usessl后，jdbc参数中无需配置allowPublicKeyRetrieval=true | | |
|--|--|--|--|

5.3

5.3 dbvisualizer 连接工具配置

dbvisualizer 是一个 ide 工具，使用 jdbc 连接 mysql，该 ide 默认设置 useCursorFetch 为 true，需修改该参数为 false 访问 TDSQL。



6 SQL 参考

6.1 TDSQL 使用限制

TDSQL 分布式实例中所编写的 SQL 语句中凡是包含 shardkey、partition、distributed by 等关键字的会交由 proxy 处理，语句的剩余部分会发送到 DB，按照 MYSQL 语法执行。所有 TDSQL 分布式 SQL 不支持使用 DELAYED 和 LOW_PRIORITY，不支持对于变量的引用和操作，比如 SET @c=1, @d=@c+1; SELECT @c, @d 等。具体限制项请参考以下两小节。

6.1.1 TDSQL 大类限制

- 不支持自定义函数、事件、表空间
- 不支持视图、存储过程、触发器、游标
- 不支持外键、自建分区、临时表
- 不支持复合语句，例如：BEGIN END，LOOP，UNION 的语句
- 不支持主备同步相关的 SQL 语言

6.1.2 TDSQL 小语法限制

TDSQL 分布式实例不支持 DDL、DML、管理 SQL 语言的部分语法，具体限制如下：

- DDL
 - 不支持 CREATE TABLE ... SELECT
 - 不支持 CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE
 - 不支持 CREATE/DROP/ALTER SERVER
 - 不支持 CREATE/DROP/ALTER LOGFILE GROUP
 - 不支持 ALTER 对分表键进行改名，但可以修改类型
 - 不支持 RENAME
- DML
 - 不支持 SELECT INTO OUTFILE/INTO DUMPFILE/INTO var_name
 - 不支持 query_expression_options，如：
HIGH_PRIORITY/STRAIGHT_JOIN/SQL_SMALL_RESULT/
SQL_BIG_RESULT/SQL_BUFFER_RESULT/SQL_CACHE/SQL_NO_CACHE/SQL_CALC_FOUND_ROWS
 - 不支持窗口函数
 - 不支持非 SELECT 的子查询
 - 不支持不带列名的 INSERT/REPLACE
 - 不支持不带 WHERE 条件的 UPDATE/DELETE
 - 不支持 LOAD DATA/XML
 - 不支持 SQL 中使用 DELAYED 和 LOW_PRIORITY
 - 不支持 SQL 中对于变量的引用和操作，比如 SET @c=1, @d=@c+1; SELECT @c, @d
 - 不支持 INDEX_HINT
 - 不支持 HANDLER/DO
- 管理 SQL 语句

- 不支持 ANALYZE/CHECK/CHECKSUM/OPTIMIZE/REPAIR TABLE, 需要用透传语法
- 不支持 CACHE INDEX
- 不支持 FLUSH
- 不支持 LOAD INDEX INTO CACHE
- 不支持 RESET
- 不支持 SHUTDOWN
- 不支持 SHOW BINARY LOGS/BINLOG EVENTS
- 不支持 SHOW WARNINGS/ERRORS 和 LIMIT/COUNT 的组合

6.2 DDL 语句

本节主要介绍了使用 DDL 语句创建表和常用 DDL 语句说明。

6.2.1 CREATE

6.2.1.1 CREATE DATABASE

本节介绍 CREATE DATABASE 语法。

```
CREATE {DATABASE | SCHEMA} [IF NOT EXISTS] db_name
    [create_option] ...

create_option: [DEFAULT] {
    CHARACTER SET [=] charset_name
    | COLLATE [=] collation_name
}
```

注意事项:

- CREATE DATABASE 创建具有给定名称的数据库。要使用此语句，您需要对数据库具有 CREATE 权限。CREATE SCHEMA 是 CREATE DATABASE 的同义词。
- 如果数据库存在并且您没有指定 IF NOT EXISTS，则会发生错误。
- 在具有活动 LOCK TABLES 语句的会话中不允许 CREATE DATABASE。
- CHARACTER SET 选项指定默认的数据库字符集。COLLATE 选项指定默认的数据库排序规则。要查看可用的字符集和排序规则，请使用 SHOW CHARACTER SET 和 SHOW COLLATION 语句

示例:

```
create database d2 default charset 'utf8mb4';
```

6.2.1.2 CREATE TABLE

TDSQL 分布式实例支持创建分表、单表和广播表。分表即自动水平拆分的表（Shard 表），水平拆分是基于分表键采用类似于一致性 Hash、Range、List 等方式，根据计算后的值分配到不同的节点组中的一种技术方案。可以将满足对应条件的行将存储在相同的物理节点组中。这种场景称为组拆分（Groupshard），可以迅速提高应用层联合查询等语句的处理效率。TDSQL 支持 LIST、RANGE、HASH 三种类型的一级分区，同时支持 RANGE、LIST 两种格式的二级分区。

创建一级 hash 分区表语法:

```
CREATE TABLE [IF NOT EXISTS] tbl_name
    [(create_definition)]
    [local_table_options]
    shardkey=column_name

create_definition: {
    col_name column_definition
| {INDEX | KEY} [index_name] [index_type] (key_part,...)
    [index_option] ...
| [INDEX | KEY] [index_name] (key_part,...)
    [index_option] ...
| [CONSTRAINT [symbol]] PRIMARY KEY
    [index_type] (key_part,...)
    [index_option] ...
| [CONSTRAINT [symbol]] UNIQUE [INDEX | KEY]
    [index_name] [index_type] (key_part,...)
    [index_option] ...
```

```

}

column_definition: {
    data_type [NOT NULL | NULL] [DEFAULT]
        [AUTO_INCREMENT] [UNIQUE [KEY]] [[PRIMARY] KEY]
        [COMMENT 'string']
        [COLLATE collation_name]
        [COLUMN_FORMAT {FIXED | DYNAMIC | DEFAULT}]
        [ENGINE_ATTRIBUTE [=] 'string']
    | data_type
        [UNIQUE [KEY]] [[PRIMARY] KEY]
        [COMMENT 'string']
}

key_part: {col_name [(length)]} [ASC | DESC]

index_type:
    USING {BTREE}

index_option: {
    index_type | COMMENT 'string'
}

[local_table_options]
Local_table_option: {AUTO_INCREMENT [=] value
    | [DEFAULT] CHARACTER SET [=] charset_name
    | [DEFAULT] COLLATE [=] collation_name
    | COMMENT [=] 'string'
    | ENGINE [=] engine_name
}

```

```

| ROW_FORMAT [=] {DEFAULT | DYNAMIC | FIXED | COMPRESSED | REDUNDANT
| COMPACT}

| STATS_AUTO_RECALC [=] {DEFAULT | 0 | 1}

| STATS_PERSISTENT [=] {DEFAULT | 0 | 1}

| STATS_SAMPLE_PAGES [=] value)

}

```

创建一级 **range|list** 分区表语法:

```

CREATE TABLE [IF NOT EXISTS] tbl_name

    [(create_definition)]

    [local_table_options]

    TDSQL_DISTRIBUTED BY range|list (column_name) [partition_options]

create_definition: {

    col_name column_definition

    | {INDEX | KEY} [index_name] [index_type] (key_part,...)

        [index_option] ...

    | [INDEX | KEY] [index_name] (key_part,...)

        [index_option] ...

    | [CONSTRAINT [symbol]] PRIMARY KEY

        [index_type] (key_part,...)

        [index_option] ...

    | [CONSTRAINT [symbol]] UNIQUE [INDEX | KEY]

        [index_name] [index_type] (key_part,...)

        [index_option] ...

}

column_definition: {

```

```

    data_type [NOT NULL | NULL] [DEFAULT]
        [AUTO_INCREMENT] [UNIQUE [KEY]] [[PRIMARY] KEY]
        [COMMENT 'string']
        [COLLATE collation_name]
        [COLUMN_FORMAT {FIXED | DYNAMIC | DEFAULT}]
        [ENGINE_ATTRIBUTE [=] 'string']
    | data_type
        [UNIQUE [KEY]] [[PRIMARY] KEY]
        [COMMENT 'string']
}

key_part: {col_name [(length)]} [ASC | DESC]

index_type:
USING {BTREE}

index_option: {
    index_type | COMMENT 'string'
}

[local_table_options]
Local_table_option: {AUTO_INCREMENT [=] value
    | [DEFAULT] CHARACTER SET [=] charset_name
    | [DEFAULT] COLLATE [=] collation_name
    | COMMENT [=] 'string'
    | ENGINE [=] engine_name
    | ROW_FORMAT [=] {DEFAULT | DYNAMIC | FIXED | COMPRESSED | REDUNDANT
    | COMPACT}
    | STATS_AUTO_RECALC [=] {DEFAULT | 0 | 1}

```

```

| STATS_PERSISTENT [=] {DEFAULT | 0 | 1}
| STATS_SAMPLE_PAGES [=] value)
}
partition_options:
    PARTITION BY
        | RANGE{(expr)}
        | LIST{(expr)}
    [(partition_definition [, partition_definition] ...)]

partition_definition:
    PARTITION partition_name
        [VALUES
            {LESS THAN {(expr | value_list) | MAXVALUE}
            |
            IN (value_list)}]
        [[STORAGE] ENGINE [=] engine_name]
        [COMMENT [=] 'string']

```

6.2.1.2.1 创建分区表

6.2.1.2.1.1 一级分区表

在 TDSQL 中，分表也叫一级分区表。有 hash、range、list 三种规则。一级 hash 分区使用 shardkey 关键字指定拆分键。range 和 list 分区使用 tdsqldistributed by 语法指定拆分键。

6.2.1.2.1.1.1 一级 HASH 分区

- 一级 hash 分区支持类型
 - DATE, DATETIME
 - TINYINT, SMALLINT, MEDIUMINT, INT, BIGINT
 - CHAR, VARCHAR

一级 hash 分片注意事项:

- Shardkey 字段必须是主键以及所有唯一索引的一部分
- Shardkey 字段的值不能为中文, 因为 Proxy 不会转换字符集, 所以不同字符集可能会路由到不同的分区
- Shardkey=a 需放在 SQL 语句的最后

示例:

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS employees_hash;  
  
CREATE TABLE `employees_hash` (  
  `id` int NOT NULL,  
  `city` varchar(10),  
  `fired` DATE NOT NULL DEFAULT '1970.01.01',  
  PRIMARY KEY(id)  
) shardkey=id;
```

6.2.1.2.1.1.2 一级 RANGE 分区

- 一级 range 分区支持类型
 - DATE, DATETIME, TIMESTAMP
 - TINYINT, SMALLINT, MEDIUMINT, INT, and BIGINT
 - CHAR, VARCHAR

注意事项:

- tdsql_distributed by ...语法放置于 create table ...的末尾
- 创建一级 range 分区表语句中指定的 s1 和 s2 是每个 set 的别名, 基于实现原理, s1、s2 不能自定义, 只能按照顺序依次命名为 s1、s2...
- set 的别名可通过 /*proxy*/show status; 获取到

示例:

```
--创建分布在 2 个 set 上的分区表:
```

```

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS employees_range;

CREATE TABLE `employees_range` (
  `id` int NOT NULL,
  `city` varchar(10),
  `fired` DATE NOT NULL DEFAULT '1970.01.01',
  PRIMARY KEY(id)
)
TDSQL_DISTRIBUTED BY RANGE(id) (
  s1 VALUES LESS THAN (6),
  s2 VALUES LESS THAN (11)
);

--查看 set_1624363222_1 和 set_1624363251_3 的别名分别为 s1 和 s3:

```

```
MySQL [test]> /*proxy*/show status;
```

| status_name | value |
|-----------------------------|---|
| cluster | group_1624363019_3 |
| set_1624363222_1:ip | 10.0.1.9:4003;s1@10.0.1.12:4003@1@IDC_CD_YDGL_0008_000002@0 |
| set_1624363222_1:alias | s1 |
| set_1624363222_1:hash_range | 0---7 |
| set_1624363251_3:ip | 10.0.1.9:4002;s1@10.0.1.12:4002@1@IDC_CD_YDGL_0008_000002@0 |
| set_1624363251_3:alias | s2 |
| set_1624363251_3:hash_range | 8---15 |
| set | set_1624363222_1,set_1624363251_3 |

```
8 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

6.2.1.2.1.1.3 一级 LIST 分区

- 一级 list 分区支持类型
 - DATE, DATETIME, TIMESTAMP
 - TINYINT, SMALLINT, MEDIUMINT, INT, and BIGINT
 - CHAR, VARCHAR

注意事项:

- 分区键为字符串时，不要使用中文
- tdsqldistributed by ...语法放置于 create table ...的末尾
- 创建一级 list 分区表语句中指定的 s1 和 s2 是每个 set 的别名，基于实现原理，s1、s2 不能自定义，只能按照顺序依次命名为 s1、s2...
- set 的别名可通过/*proxy*/show status;获取到

示例:

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS employees_list;

CREATE TABLE `employees_list` (
  `id` int NOT NULL,
  `city` varchar(10),
  `fired` DATE NOT NULL DEFAULT '1970.01.01',
  PRIMARY KEY(id)
)
TDSQL_DISTRIBUTED BY LIST(id) (
  s1 VALUES IN (1,3,5),
  s2 VALUES IN (2,4,6)
);
```

6.2.1.2.1.2 二级分区表

二级分区是将特定条件的数据进行分区处理，目前 TDSQL 支持 Range 和 List 两种格式的二级分区，具体建表语法和 MySQL 分区语法类似。

创建二级 range|list 分区表语法:

```
CREATE TABLE [IF NOT EXISTS] tbl_name
    [(create_definition)]
    [local_table_options]
    TDSQL_DISTRIBUTED BY range|list (column_name) [partition_options]

create_definition: {
    col_name column_definition
  | {INDEX | KEY} [index_name] [index_type] (key_part,...)
    [index_option] ...
  | [INDEX | KEY] [index_name] (key_part,...)
    [index_option] ...
  | [CONSTRAINT [symbol]] PRIMARY KEY
    [index_type] (key_part,...)
    [index_option] ...
  | [CONSTRAINT [symbol]] UNIQUE [INDEX | KEY]
```



```

        [index_name] [index_type] (key_part,...)
        [index_option] ...
    }

column_definition: {
    data_type [NOT NULL | NULL] [DEFAULT]
        [AUTO_INCREMENT] [UNIQUE [KEY]] [[PRIMARY] KEY]
        [COMMENT 'string']
        [COLLATE collation_name]
        [COLUMN_FORMAT {FIXED | DYNAMIC | DEFAULT}]
        [ENGINE_ATTRIBUTE [=] 'string']
    | data_type
        [UNIQUE [KEY]] [[PRIMARY] KEY]
        [COMMENT 'string']
    }

key_part: {col_name [(length)]} [ASC | DESC]

index_type:
    USING {BTREE}

index_option: {
    index_type | COMMENT 'string'
}

[local_table_options]
Local_table_option: {AUTO_INCREMENT [=] value
    | [DEFAULT] CHARACTER SET [=] charset_name
    | [DEFAULT] COLLATE [=] collation_name

```

```

| COMMENT [=] 'string'
| ENGINE [=] engine_name
| ROW_FORMAT [=] {DEFAULT | DYNAMIC | FIXED | COMPRESSED | REDUNDANT
| COMPACT}
| STATS_AUTO_RECALC [=] {DEFAULT | 0 | 1}
| STATS_PERSISTENT [=] {DEFAULT | 0 | 1}
| STATS_SAMPLE_PAGES [=] value)
}

```

partition_options:

```

PARTITION BY
    | RANGE{(expr)}
    | LIST{(expr)}
[SUBPARTITION BY
    {HASH(expr)
    |(column_list) }
]
[(partition_definition [, partition_definition] ...)]

```

partition_definition:

```

PARTITION partition_name
    [VALUES
        {LESS THAN {(expr | value_list) | MAXVALUE}
        |
        IN (value_list)}]
[[STORAGE] ENGINE [=] engine_name]
[COMMENT [=] 'string' ]
[(subpartition_definition [, subpartition_definition] ...)]

```

subpartition_definition:

```
SUBPARTITION logical_name
    [[STORAGE] ENGINE [=] engine_name]
    [COMMENT [=] 'string']
```

6.2.1.2.1.2.1 二级 RANGE 分区

- **Range 支持类型**
 - DATE, DATETIME, TIMESTAMP
—支持 year, month, day 函数，函数为空和 day 函数一样
 - TINYINT, SMALLINT, MEDIUMINT, INT, BIGINT
—支持 year, month, day 函数，此时传入的值转换为年月日，然后和分表信息进行对比

注意事项:

- 使用 `tdsql_distributed by ...`语法创建分区表时，语句中指定的 `s1` 和 `s2` 是每个 `set` 的别名，基于实现原理，`s1`、`s2` 不能自定义，只能按照顺序依次命名为 `s1`、`s2`...
- 分区使用小于符号“<”，如果要存储当年数据（例如，2017），需要创建小于往后一年（<2018）的分区，用户只需创建到当前的时间分区。TDSQL 会自动增加后续分区，默认往后创建 3 个分区，以 Year 为例，TDSQL 会自动往后创建 3 年（2018 年、2019 年、2020 年）的分区，后续也会自动增减。

示例:

一级 hash 二级 range 分区:

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS employees_hash_range;

CREATE TABLE `employees_hash_range` (
  `id` int NOT NULL,
  `city` varchar(10),
  `fired` DATE NOT NULL DEFAULT '1970.01.01',
  PRIMARY KEY(id)
) shardkey=id
PARTITION BY RANGE (month(fired)) (
```

```
PARTITION p0 VALUES LESS THAN (202106),  
PARTITION p1 VALUES LESS THAN (202107)  
);
```

一级 list 二级 range 分区:

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS employees_list_range;
```

```
CREATE TABLE `employees_list_range` (  
  `id` int NOT NULL,  
  `city` varchar(10),  
  `fired` DATE NOT NULL DEFAULT '1970.01.01',  
  PRIMARY KEY(id,fired)  
)  
PARTITION BY RANGE (month(fired)) (  
  PARTITION p0 VALUES LESS THAN (202106),  
  PARTITION p1 VALUES LESS THAN (202107)  
)  
TDSQL_DISTRIBUTED BY LIST(id) (  
  s1 VALUES IN (1,3,5),  
  s2 VALUES IN (2,4,6)  
);
```

一级 range 二级 range 分区:

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS employees_range_range;
```

```
CREATE TABLE `employees_range_range` (  
  `id` int NOT NULL,  
  `city` varchar(10),  
  `fired` DATE NOT NULL DEFAULT '1970.01.01',  
  PRIMARY KEY(id,fired)  
)  
PARTITION BY RANGE (month(fired)) (  
  PARTITION p0 VALUES LESS THAN (202106),  
  PARTITION p1 VALUES LESS THAN (202107)  
)  
TDSQL_DISTRIBUTED BY RANGE(id) (  
  s1 VALUES LESS THAN (6),  
  s2 VALUES LESS THAN (11)  
);
```

一级 range 二级 range 分区和子分区

```
DROP TABLE if exists tb_sub_ev;
```

```
CREATE TABLE tb_sub_ev (  
  id int NOT NULL,
```

```

    purchased date NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (id,purchased)
) ENGINE=InnoDB
PARTITION BY RANGE (YEAR(purchased))
    SUBPARTITION BY HASH (TO_DAYS(purchased))
(PARTITION p0 VALUES LESS THAN (1990)
    (SUBPARTITION s0 ENGINE = InnoDB,
    SUBPARTITION s1 ENGINE = InnoDB),
PARTITION p1 VALUES LESS THAN (2000)
    (SUBPARTITION s2 ENGINE = InnoDB,
    SUBPARTITION s3 ENGINE = InnoDB))
TDSQL_DISTRIBUTED BY RANGE(id) (s1 values less than ('100'),s2 values
less than ('1000'));

```

6.2.1.2.1.2.2 二级 LIST 分区

- **List 支持类型**
 - DATE, DATETIME, TIMESTAMP —支持年月日函数
 - TINYINT, SMALLINT, MEDIUMINT, INT, BIGINT

注意事项:

- 使用 `tdsql_distributed by ...`语法创建分区表时，语句中指定的 `s1` 和 `s2` 是每个 `set` 的别名，基于实现原理，`s1`、`s2` 不能自定义，只能按照顺序依次命名为 `s1`、`s2`...

示例:

```

一级 hash 二级 list 分区:

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS employees_hash_list;

CREATE TABLE `employees_hash_list` (
    `id` int NOT NULL,
    `region` int NOT NULL,

```

```

`city` varchar(10),
`fired` DATE NOT NULL DEFAULT '1970.01.01',
PRIMARY KEY(id)
) shardkey=id
PARTITION BY LIST (region) (
    PARTITION pRegion_1 VALUES IN (10, 30),
    PARTITION pRegion_2 VALUES IN (20, 40)
);

```

一级 list 二级 list 分区:

```

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS employees_list_list;

CREATE TABLE `employees_list_list` (
    `id` int NOT NULL,
    `region` int NOT NULL,
    `city` varchar(10),
    `fired` DATE NOT NULL DEFAULT '1970.01.01',
    PRIMARY KEY(id, region)
)
PARTITION BY LIST (region) (
    PARTITION pRegion_1 VALUES IN (10, 30),
    PARTITION pRegion_2 VALUES IN (20, 40)
)
TDSQL_DISTRIBUTED BY LIST(id) (
    s1 VALUES IN (1,3,5),
    s2 VALUES IN (2,4,6)
);

```

一级 range 二级 list 分区:

```

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS employees_range_list;

CREATE TABLE `employees_range_list` (
    `id` int NOT NULL,
    `region` int NOT NULL,
    `city` varchar(10),
    `fired` DATE NOT NULL DEFAULT '1970.01.01',
    PRIMARY KEY(id,region)
)
PARTITION BY LIST (region) (
    PARTITION pRegion_1 VALUES IN (10, 30),
    PARTITION pRegion_2 VALUES IN (20, 40)
)
TDSQL_DISTRIBUTED BY RANGE(id) (
    s1 VALUES LESS THAN (6),
    s2 VALUES LESS THAN (11)
);

```

6.2.1.2.2 创建广播表

广播表又名小表广播功能，创建时需要指定 `noshardkey_allset` 关键字。创建广播表后，每个节点都有该表的全量数据，且该表的所有操作都将广播到所有物理分片（set）中。

广播表主要用于提升跨节点组（Set）的 Join 操作的性能，常用于配置表等。

示例：

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS global_table_a;  
CREATE TABLE global_table_a (a int, b int key) shardkey=noshardkey_allset;
```

6.2.1.2.3 创建单片表

普通表：又名单片表（Noshard 表），创建时无须指定 `shardkey` 或者 `tdsql_distributed by` 关键字。单片表无需拆分且没有做任何特殊处理的表。其语法和 MySQL 完全一样，所有该类型表的全量数据默认存放在第一个物理节点组（Set）中。

示例：

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS noshard_table;  
CREATE TABLE noshard_table (a int, b int key);
```

6.2.1.3 CREATE INDEX

通常，在使用 `CREATE TABLE` 创建表本身时在表上创建所有索引。该准则对于 InnoDB 表尤其重要，其中主键决定了数据文件中行的物理布局。`CREATE INDEX` 使您能够向现有表添加索引。

语法：

```
CREATE [UNIQUE ] INDEX index_name  
    [index_type]  
    ON tbl_name (key_part,...)
```

```
[index_option]
[algorithm_option | lock_option] ...

key_part: {col_name [(length)]} [ASC | DESC]

index_option: {
    index_type | COMMENT 'string'
}

index_type:
    USING {BTREE}

algorithm_option:
    ALGORITHM [=] {DEFAULT | INPLACE | COPY}

lock_option:
    LOCK [=] {DEFAULT | NONE | SHARED | EXCLUSIVE}
```

注意事项:

- CREATE INDEX 不能用于创建 PRIMARY KEY; 对于主键, 请改用 ALTER TABLE。
- 对于 INNODB 存储引擎, 允许的索引类型为 BTREE。

示例:

创建测试表:

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS customer;

CREATE TABLE customer(cust_id int key,name varchar(200),job_id
int,job_name varchar(300)) shardkey=cust_id;
```


使用 `using` 语句指定 `index_type`, 若不指定, 默认为 `BTREE`:

```
CREATE INDEX j_idx ON customer (name) USING BTREE;
```

创建列前缀索引:

```
CREATE INDEX idx_part_name ON customer (name(10));
```

创建降序索引:

```
CREATE INDEX idx_name_desc ON customer (name desc);
```

创建升序索引:

```
CREATE INDEX idx_name_asc ON customer (name asc);
```

创建唯一索引:

```
CREATE UNIQUE INDEX uniq_idx_job_id on customer(cust_id,job_id);
```

创建组合索引:

```
CREATE INDEX idx_cust on customer(name,job_name);
```

使用 `COMMENT` 语句指定索引页合并阈值:

```
CREATE INDEX j_idx_com ON customer (name) COMMENT 'MERGE_THRESHOLD=40';
```

6.2.2 DROP

6.2.2.1 Drop database

语法如下:

```
DROP {DATABASE | SCHEMA} [IF EXISTS] db_name
```

注意事项：

- **DROP DATABASE** 删除数据库中的所有表并删除数据库。对此语句要非常小心！ 要使用 **DROP DATABASE** ， 您需要 **DROP database** 的 权限。 **DROP SCHEMA** 是 **DROP DATABASE** 的同义词。
- 删除数据库时， 不会自动删除专门为数据库授予的权限， 必须手动删除它们。

示例：

```
DROP DATABASE test;
```

6.2.2.2 Drop table

语法如下：

```
DROP TABLE [IF EXISTS]
    tbl_name [, tbl_name] ...
    [RESTRICT | CASCADE]
```

注意事项：

- **DROP TABLE** 删除一个或多个表。 您必须拥有 **DROP** 每个表的 权限。
- 对于每个表， 它将删除表定义和所有表数据。 如果表已分区， 则该语句将删除表定义， 其所有分区， 存储在这些分区中的所有数据以及与已删除表关联的所有分区定义。
- 删除表也会删除表的任何触发器。
- **DROP TABLE** 导致隐式提交。
- 删除表时， 不会自动删除专门为该表授予的权限 。 必须手动删除它们。
- 所有 innodb_force_recovery 设置都不支持 **DROP TABLE**
- **RESTRICT** 和 **CASCADE** 关键字什么也不做。 它们被允许使从其他数据库系统移植更容易。

示例：

```
DROP TABLE test;

drop table test RESTRICT;

drop table test5 CASCADE;
```

6.2.2.3 Drop index

语法如下：

```
DROP INDEX index_name ON tbl_name

    [algorithm_option | lock_option] ...

algorithm_option:

    ALGORITHM [=] {DEFAULT | INPLACE | COPY}

lock_option:

    LOCK [=] {DEFAULT | NONE | SHARED | EXCLUSIVE}
```

注意事项：

- 要删除主键，索引名称始终为 PRIMARY，必须将其指定为带引号的标识符，因为 PRIMARY 是保留字：DROP INDEX `PRIMARY` ON t;

示例：

```
MySQL [test]> show create table customer\G;

***** 1. row *****

      Table: customer
Create Table: CREATE TABLE `customer` (
  `cust_id` int(11) NOT NULL,
  `name` varchar(200) COLLATE utf8_bin DEFAULT NULL,
```

```
`job_id` int(11) DEFAULT NULL,  
`job_name` varchar(300) COLLATE utf8_bin DEFAULT NULL,  
PRIMARY KEY (`cust_id`),  
UNIQUE KEY `uniq_idx_job_id` (`cust_id`,`job_id`),  
KEY `idx_cust` (`name`,`job_name`)  
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8 COLLATE=utf8_bin shardkey=cust_id  
1 row in set (0.00 sec)  
  
MySQL [test]> drop index uniq_idx_job_id on customer;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.04 sec)  
  
MySQL [test]> drop index idx_cust on customer;  
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.08 sec)
```

6.2.3 ALTER

6.2.3.1 ALTER TABLE

本章介绍 **ALTER** 相关用法。**ALTER TABLE** 更改表的结构。例如，您可以添加或删除列、创建或销毁索引、更改现有列的类型或重命名列或表本身。您还可以更改特征，例如用于表或表注释的存储引擎。

但是请注意：线上系统的 DDL 变更请通过赤兔管理控制台的 **online-ddl** 模块进行。

语法如下：

```
ALTER TABLE tbl_name  
    [alter_option [, alter_option] ...]  
    [partition_options]  
  
alter_option: {  
    table_options
```

```

| ADD [COLUMN] col_name column_definition
    [FIRST | AFTER col_name]
| ADD [COLUMN] (col_name column_definition,...)
| ADD {INDEX | KEY} [index_name]
    [index_type] (key_part,...) [index_option] ...
| ALGORITHM [=] {DEFAULT | INSTANT | INPLACE | COPY}
| CHANGE [COLUMN] old_col_name new_col_name column_definition
    [FIRST | AFTER col_name]
| [DEFAULT] CHARACTER SET [=] charset_name [COLLATE [=] collation_name]
| {DISABLE | ENABLE} KEYS
| DROP [COLUMN] col_name
| DROP {INDEX | KEY} index_name
| LOCK [=] {DEFAULT | NONE | SHARED | EXCLUSIVE}
| MODIFY [COLUMN] col_name column_definition
    [FIRST | AFTER col_name]
| ORDER BY col_name [, col_name] ...
}

```

partition_options:

```

    partition_option [partition_option] ...

```

partition_option: {

```

    ADD PARTITION (partition_definition)
| DROP PARTITION partition_names
| TRUNCATE PARTITION {partition_names | ALL}

```

}

key_part: {col_name [(length)]} [ASC | DESC]

```

index_type:
    USING {BTREE}

index_option: {
index_type | COMMENT 'string'
}

table_options:
    table_option [[,] table_option] ...

table_option: {AUTO_INCREMENT [=] value
| [DEFAULT] CHARACTER SET [=] charset_name
| [DEFAULT] COLLATE [=] collation_name
| COMMENT [=] 'string'
| COMPRESSION [=] {'ZLIB' | 'LZ4' | 'NONE'}
| ENGINE [=] engine_name
| KEY_BLOCK_SIZE [=] value
| ROW_FORMAT [=] {DEFAULT | DYNAMIC | FIXED | COMPRESSED | REDUNDANT | COMPACT}
| STATS_AUTO_RECALC [=] {DEFAULT | 0 | 1}
| STATS_PERSISTENT [=] {DEFAULT | 0 | 1}
| STATS_SAMPLE_PAGES [=] value)
}

```

注意事项:

- 要使用 ALTER TABLE，你需要 ALTER，CREATE 和 INSERT 权限。
- 不支持改变 shardkey 类型、删除 shardkey 的操作

- 一级分区，语法和单表一样，只能改变 db 上表结构，不能改变数据分布方式。
- 二级分区，支持添加和删除分区，语法和单表一样，range 分区只能向后追加。

示例：

```
--创建一级 hash 分区表

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS sbtest1;

CREATE TABLE `sbtest1`
(`k` bigint(20) NOT NULL,
`id` bigint(20) NOT NULL,
`c` char(120) NOT NULL,
`pad` char(60) NOT NULL,
`balance` int(11) NOT NULL,
`lastModifyTime` datetime,
PRIMARY KEY (`k`,`id`),
KEY `k_1` (`k`))
ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8 COLLATE=utf8_bin shardkey=id;

--添加删除索引

alter table sbtest1 add index idx_blc (balance);

alter table sbtest1 drop index idx_blc;

--修改表字段类型

alter table sbtest1 modify column pad varchar(50);

--增加一个新列为第一列

alter table sbtest1 add column col1 INT NOT NULL first;
```

--增加一个到指定列之后

```
alter table sbtest1 add column col_after_pad INT NOT NULL after pad;
```

--修改表增加字段

```
alter table sbtest1 add column mark varchar(50);
```

--修改表字段名字

```
alter table sbtest1 change column k k_new1 bigint(20);
```

--修改表删除字段

```
alter table sbtest1 drop column mark;
```

--重组表

```
ALTER TABLE sbtest1 ENGINE = InnoDB;
```

--更改 InnoDB 表以使用压缩行存储格式:

```
ALTER TABLE sbtest1 ROW_FORMAT = COMPRESSED;
```

--添加（或更改）表注释:

```
ALTER TABLE sbtest1 COMMENT = 'New table comment';
```

示例:

创建二级分区表:

```
DROP TABLE if exists customers_1;
```

```
CREATE TABLE customers_1 (  
    first_name VARCHAR(25) primary key,
```



```
last_name VARCHAR(25),
street_1 VARCHAR(30),
street_2 VARCHAR(30),
city_name VARCHAR(15),
renewal DATE
) shardkey=first_name
PARTITION BY LIST (city_name) (
    PARTITION pRegion_1 VALUES IN('BJ', 'GZ', 'SZ'),
    PARTITION pRegion_2 VALUES IN('SH', 'CD'),
    PARTITION pRegion_3 VALUES IN('GY'),
    PARTITION pRegion_4 VALUES IN('HZ')
);
```

删除分区:

```
ALTER TABLE customers_1 drop partition pRegion_4;
```

增加分区:

```
ALTER TABLE customers_1 add partition (partition pRegion_4 VALUES IN('TJ'));
```

截断分区:

```
ALTER TABLE customers_1 truncate partition pRegion_4;
```

示例:

创建二级分区表:

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS employees_list_range;
```

```
CREATE TABLE `employees_list_range` (
  `id` int NOT NULL,
  `city` varchar(10),
```

```
`fired` DATE NOT NULL DEFAULT '1970.01.01',  
PRIMARY KEY(id,fired)  
)  
PARTITION BY RANGE (month(fired)) (  
  PARTITION p0 VALUES LESS THAN (202106),  
  PARTITION p1 VALUES LESS THAN (202107)  
)  
TDSQL_DISTRIBUTED BY LIST(id) (  
  s1 VALUES IN (1,3,5),  
  s2 VALUES IN (2,4,6)  
);
```

删除分区:

```
ALTER TABLE employees_list_range drop partition p1;
```

增加分区:

```
ALTER TABLE employees_list_range add partition(partition p2 values less  
than (202108));
```

截断分区:

```
ALTER TABLE employees_list_range truncate partition p0;
```

6.2.4 TRUNCATE

语法如下:

```
TRUNCATE [TABLE] tbl_name
```

注意事项:

- 需要有 drop 权限
- 截断操作会导致隐式提交, 因此无法回滚
- 第一次执行 truncate 若失败, 则进行第二次 truncate

示例:

```
truncate table t1;
```

6.3 DML 语句

本节主要介绍 DML 语句中常用的 Select（查询）、Insert（插入）、Replace（替换）、Update（更新）及 Delete（删除）指令。

6.3.1 SELECT

6.3.1.1 基础查询语法

```
SELECT
  [ALL | DISTINCT | DISTINCTROW ]
  select_expr [, select_expr] ...
  [FROM table_references
    [PARTITION partition_list]]
  [WHERE where_condition]
  [GROUP BY {col_name | expr | position}, ... [WITH ROLLUP]]
  [HAVING where_condition]
  [ORDER BY {col_name | expr | position}
    [ASC | DESC], ... [WITH ROLLUP]]
  [LIMIT {[offset,] row_count | row_count OFFSET offset}]
  [FOR {UPDATE | SHARE}
    [OF tbl_name [, tbl_name] ...]
    [NOWAIT | SKIP LOCKED]
    | LOCK IN SHARE MODE]
```

示例：

```
drop table if exists test1;

create table test1 ( a int key, b int, c char(20) ) shardkey=a;

drop table if exists test2;
create table test2 ( a int key, d int, e char(20) ) shardkey=a;

insert into test1 (a,b,c) values(1,2,"record1"),(2,3,"record2");
insert into test2 (a,d,e) values(1,3,"test2_record1"),(2,3,"test2_record2");

select t1.a,t1.b,t1.c,t2.a,t2.d,t2.e from test1 t1 join test2 t2 on t1.b=t2.d;

select t1.a,t1.b,t1.c from test1 t1 where t1.a in (select a from test2);
```

```
select t1.a,t1.b,t1.c from test1 t1 where exists (select t2.a,t2.d,t2.e
from test2 t2 where t2.a=t1.b);

select t1.a, count(1) from test1 t1 where exists (select t2.a,t2.d,t2.e
from test2 t2 where t2.a=t1.a) group by t1.a;

select distinct count(1) from test1 t1 where exists (select t2.a,t2.d,t2.e
from test2 t2 where t2.a=t1.a) group by t1.a;

select count(distinct t1.a) from test1 t1 where exists (select t2.a,t2.d,t2.e
from test2 t2 where t2.a=t1.a);
```

6.3.1.2 join

TDSQL 支持对 SELECT 语句和多表 DELETE 和 UPDATE 操作的 join。

6.3.1.2.1 分表间 join 示例

如果分表之间带有分表键相等的条件，则相当于单机 Join。

示例：

```
--构建两张测试表：

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `test_join_shard_table1`;

CREATE TABLE `test_join_shard_table1` (
  `id` int(10) NOT NULL,
  `b` varchar(10) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
  `c` int(10) NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8 COLLATE=utf8_bin shardkey=id;

INSERT INTO test_join_shard_table1 (id, b, c) VALUES
  (1,"test1",1), (2,"test2",2), (3,"test3",3),
  (4,"test4",4), (5,"test5",5), (6,"test6",6),
  (7,"test7",7), (8,"test8",8), (9,"testX",11);
```

```

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `test_join_shard_table2`;

CREATE TABLE `test_join_shard_table2` (
  `id` int(10) NOT NULL,
  `d` datetime,
  `c` int(10) NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8 COLLATE=utf8_bin shardkey=id;

INSERT INTO test_join_shard_table2 (id, d, c) VALUES
  (1,NOW(),1), (2,NOW(),2), (3,NOW(),3),
  (4,NOW(),4), (5,NOW(),5), (6,NOW(),6),
  (7,NOW(),7), (8,NOW(),8), (9,NOW(),10);

--检查分布式测试表的数据分布情况:

/*sets:allsets*/ select * from test_join_shard_table1;
/*sets:allsets*/ select * from test_join_shard_table2;

--执行带 INNER JOIN 的 SELECT 查询语句
SELECT test1.id, test1.b AS NAME, test2.d AS TIME
FROM test_join_shard_table1 test1
INNER JOIN test_join_shard_table2 test2
ON test1.c=test2.c
ORDER BY NAME;

--执行带 LEFT JOIN 的 SELECT 查询语句
SELECT test1.id, test1.b AS NAME, test2.d AS TIME
FROM test_join_shard_table1 test1
LEFT JOIN test_join_shard_table2 test2
ON test1.c=test2.c
ORDER BY NAME;

```

```
--执行带 RIGHT JOIN 的 SELECT 查询语句

SELECT test1.id, test1.b AS NAME, test2.d AS TIME
FROM test_join_shard_table1 test1
RIGHT JOIN test_join_shard_table2 test2
ON test1.c=test2.c
ORDER BY NAME;

--执行带 FULL JOIN 的 SELECT 查询语句，笛卡尔积
SELECT test1.id, test1.b AS NAME, test2.d AS TIME
FROM test_join_shard_table1 test1
CROSS JOIN test_join_shard_table2 test2
ORDER BY NAME;
```

6.3.1.2.2 分表和广播表 join 示例

跨分片的分表与广播表，效果相当于单机 Join。

示例：

```
--构建两张测试表：

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `test_join_shard_table1`;
CREATE TABLE `test_join_shard_table1` (
  `id` int(10) NOT NULL,
  `b` varchar(10) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
  `c` int(10) NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8 COLLATE=utf8_bin shardkey=id;
INSERT INTO test_join_shard_table1 (id, b, c) VALUES
  (1,"test1",1), (2,"test2",2), (3,"test3",3),
```

```

        (4,"test4",4), (5,"test5",5), (6,"test6",6),
        (7,"test7",7), (8,"test8",8), (9,"testX",11);

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `test_join_group_table2`;
CREATE TABLE `test_join_group_table2` (
  `id` int(10) NOT NULL,
  `d` datetime,
  `c` int(10) NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8 COLLATE=utf8_bin shardkey=noshardkey_allset;

INSERT INTO test_join_group_table2 (id, d, c) VALUES
  (1,NOW(),1), (2,NOW(),2), (3,NOW(),3),
  (4,NOW(),4), (5,NOW(),5), (6,NOW(),6),
  (7,NOW(),7), (8,NOW(),8), (9,NOW(),10);

--检查分布式测试表的数据分布情况:

/*sets:allsets*/ select * from test_join_shard_table1;
/*sets:allsets*/ select * from test_join_group_table2;

--执行带 INNER JOIN 的 SELECT 查询语句
SELECT test1.id, test1.b AS NAME, test2.d AS TIME
FROM test_join_shard_table1 test1
INNER JOIN test_join_group_table2 test2
ON test1.c=test2.c
ORDER BY NAME;

--执行带 LEFT JOIN 的 SELECT 查询语句
SELECT test1.id, test1.b AS NAME, test2.d AS TIME

```

```

FROM test_join_shard_table1 test1
LEFT JOIN test_join_group_table2 test2
ON test1.c=test2.c
ORDER BY NAME;

--执行带 RIGHT JOIN 的 SELECT 查询语句
SELECT test1.id, test1.b AS NAME, test2.d AS TIME
FROM test_join_shard_table1 test1
RIGHT JOIN test_join_group_table2 test2
ON test1.c=test2.c
ORDER BY NAME;

--执行带 FULL JOIN 的 SELECT 查询语句，笛卡尔积
SELECT test1.id, test1.b AS NAME, test2.d AS TIME
FROM test_join_shard_table1 test1
CROSS JOIN test_join_group_table2 test2
ORDER BY NAME;

```

6.3.1.2.3 分表和单表 join 示例

示例：

```

--构建两张测试表：
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `test_join_shard_table1`;
CREATE TABLE `test_join_shard_table1` (
  `id` int(10) NOT NULL,
  `b` varchar(10) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
  `c` int(10) NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8 COLLATE=utf8_bin shardkey=id;

```



```

INSERT INTO test_join_shard_table1 (id, b, c) VALUES
    (1,"test1",1), (2,"test2",2), (3,"test3",3),
    (4,"test4",4), (5,"test5",5), (6,"test6",6),
    (7,"test7",7), (8,"test8",8), (9,"testX",11);

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `test_join_noshard_table2`;
CREATE TABLE `test_join_noshard_table2` (
    `id` int(10) NOT NULL,
    `d` datetime,
    `c` int(10) NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (`id`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8 COLLATE=utf8_bin;
INSERT INTO test_join_noshard_table2 (id, d, c) VALUES
    (1,NOW(),1), (2,NOW(),2), (3,NOW(),3),
    (4,NOW(),4), (5,NOW(),5), (6,NOW(),6),
    (7,NOW(),7), (8,NOW(),8), (9,NOW(),10);

--检查分布式测试表的数据分布情况:
/*sets:allsets*/ select * from test_join_shard_table1;

--检查单片表的数据:
select * from test_join_noshard_table2;

--执行带 INNER JOIN 的 SELECT 查询语句
SELECT test1.id, test1.b AS NAME, test2.d AS TIME
FROM test_join_shard_table1 test1
INNER JOIN test_join_noshard_table2 test2
ON test1.c=test2.c
ORDER BY NAME;

```

```

--执行带 LEFT JOIN 的 SELECT 查询语句

SELECT test1.id, test1.b AS NAME, test2.d AS TIME
FROM test_join_shard_table1 test1
LEFT JOIN test_join_noshard_table2 test2
ON test1.c=test2.c
ORDER BY NAME;

--执行带 RIGHT JOIN 的 SELECT 查询语句

SELECT test1.id, test1.b AS NAME, test2.d AS TIME
FROM test_join_shard_table1 test1
RIGHT JOIN test_join_noshard_table2 test2
ON test1.c=test2.c
ORDER BY NAME;

--执行带 FULL JOIN 的 SELECT 查询语句，笛卡尔积

SELECT test1.id, test1.b AS NAME, test2.d AS TIME
FROM test_join_shard_table1 test1
CROSS JOIN test_join_noshard_table2 test2
ORDER BY NAME;

```

6.3.1.2.4 跨分片 update/delete join 示例

示例：

```

--创建测试表：

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `test_join_shard_table1`;
CREATE TABLE `test_join_shard_table1` (
  `id` int(10) NOT NULL,
  `b` varchar(10) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',

```

```

    `c` int(10) NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (`id`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8 COLLATE=utf8_bin shardkey=id;

INSERT INTO test_join_shard_table1 (id, b, c) VALUES
    (1,"test1",1), (2,"test2",2), (3,"test3",3),
    (4,"test4",4), (5,"test5",5), (6,"test6",6),
    (7,"test7",7), (8,"test8",8), (9,"testX",11);

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS `test_join_shard_table2`;

CREATE TABLE `test_join_shard_table2` (
    `id` int(10) NOT NULL,
    `d` datetime,
    `c` int(10) NOT NULL,
    PRIMARY KEY (`id`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8 COLLATE=utf8_bin shardkey=id;

INSERT INTO test_join_shard_table2 (id, d, c) VALUES
    (1,NOW(),1), (2,NOW(),2), (3,NOW(),3),
    (4,NOW(),4), (5,NOW(),5), (6,NOW(),6),
    (7,NOW(),7), (8,NOW(),8), (9,NOW(),10);

--检测分布式测试表的数据分布情况

/*sets:allsets*/ select * from test_join_shard_table1;
/*sets:allsets*/ select * from test_join_shard_table2;

--UPDATE...JOIN...ON...SET 语句，单字段：

UPDATE test_join_shard_table1 test1
INNER JOIN test_join_shard_table2 test2
ON test1.c=test2.c SET test1.b="TEXTXXXXX"

```

```
WHERE test1.id>7;

SELECT * FROM test_join_shard_table1;


--UPDATE...JOIN...ON...SET 语句，同一表多字段

UPDATE test_join_shard_table1 test1
INNER JOIN test_join_shard_table2 test2
ON test1.c=test2.c
SET test1.b="TEXTSSSS", test1.c=88
WHERE test1.id>7;

SELECT * FROM test_join_shard_table1;


--DELETE...FROM...JOIN...ON 语句

DELETE test1 FROM test_join_shard_table1 test1
INNER JOIN test_join_shard_table2 test2
ON test1.c=test2.c
WHERE test1.id>7;

SELECT * FROM test_join_shard_table1;
```

6.3.1.3 union 语法

UNION 将来自多个 SELECT 语句的结果组合到一个结果集中。

语法如下：

```
SELECT ...
UNION [ALL | DISTINCT] SELECT ...
[UNION [ALL | DISTINCT] SELECT ...]
```

注意事项：

- 参与 UNION 的表所 select 的列的个数需要保持一致。

- UNION 结果集的列名取自第一个 SELECT 语句的列名。

示例：

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS t1;

create table t1 (a int primary key, b int) shardkey=a;

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS t2;

create table t2 (a int primary key, b int) shardkey=a;

select * from t1 where t1.a in (select a from t2) union select * from t2 where t2.a>22;
```

各种表的组合场景：

分表：

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS s1;

create table s1 (a int primary key, b int) shardkey=a;

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS s2;

create table s2 (a int primary key, b int) shardkey=a;
```

单表：

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS ns1;

create table ns1 (a int primary key, b int);

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS ns2;

create table ns2 (a int primary key, b int);
```

广播表：

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS g1;

create table g1 (a int primary key, b int) shardkey=noshardkey_allset;

DROP TABLE IF EXISTS g2;

create table g2 (a int primary key, b int) shardkey=noshardkey_allset;
```

二级分区表：

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS p1;

create table p1 (a int, b int, PRIMARY KEY(a)) shardkey=a PARTITION BY range (b) (PARTITION p0 values less than (100), PARTITION p1 values less than (200));
```

```
s than (200));
```

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS p2;
```

```
create table p2 (a int, b int, PRIMARY KEY(a)) shardkey=a PARTITION BY  
range (b) (PARTITION p0 values less than (100), PARTITION p1 values les  
s than (200));
```

各种类型表之间的 union

```
select * from s1 union select * from s2;
```

```
select * from ns1 union select * from ns2;
```

```
select * from g1 union select * from g2;
```

```
select * from s1 union select * from ns1;
```

```
select * from p1 union select * from p2;
```

```
select * from s1 where not exists (select * from s2 where s2.a=s1.a ord  
er by s2.a) or b<10 union select * from s2 where s2.a>22;
```

```
select a, sum(b) from s1 group by a union select * from s2;
```

```
select a, sum(b) from s1 union select * from s2;
```

```
select distinct(a) from s1 union select a from s2;
```

```
select distinct(a), b from s1 union select a,b from s2;
```

6.3.1.4 子查询

语法如下：

```
SELECT ...
```

```
FROM table
```

```
WHERE expr operator
```

```
(SELECT select_list FROM table)
```

注意事项：

- 一般情况下，由于子查询效率不高，尽量使用 join 的代替子查询

示例:

```
DROP TABLE if exists `test_shard_table1`;

CREATE TABLE `test_shard_table1` (
  `id` int(10) NOT NULL,
  `b` varchar(10) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',
  `c` int(10) NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8 COLLATE=utf8_bin shardkey=id;

INSERT INTO test_shard_table1 (id, b, c) VALUES
  (1,"test1",1), (2,"test2",2), (3,"test3",3),
  (4,"test4",4), (5,"test5",5), (6,"test6",6),
  (7,"test7",7), (8,"test8",8), (9,"testX",11);

DROP TABLE if exists `test_shard_table2`;

CREATE TABLE `test_shard_table2` (
  `id` int(10) NOT NULL,
  `d` datetime,
  `c` int(10) NOT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8 COLLATE=utf8_bin shardkey=id;

INSERT INTO test_shard_table2 (id, d, c) VALUES
  (1,NOW(),1), (2,NOW(),2), (3,NOW(),3),
  (4,NOW(),4), (5,NOW(),5), (6,NOW(),6),
  (7,NOW(),7), (8,NOW(),8), (9,NOW(),10);

SELECT COUNT(B)
FROM test_shard_table1
WHERE id IN
```

```
(SELECT c FROM test_shard_table2 WHERE id>5);

SELECT MAX(c), MIN(c)
FROM test_shard_table1 WHERE c IN
(SELECT c FROM test_shard_table2 WHERE id<8)
AND id>4 ORDER BY c;
```

6.3.2 INSERT

语法如下：

```
INSERT [IGNORE]
    [INTO] tbl_name
    [PARTITION (partition_name [, partition_name] ...)]
    [(col_name [, col_name] ...)]
    {{VALUES | VALUE} (value_list) [, (value_list)] ...
    |
    VALUES row_constructor_list
    }
    [ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE assignment_list]

INSERT [IGNORE]
    [INTO] tbl_name
    [PARTITION (partition_name [, partition_name] ...)]
    SET assignment_list
    [ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE assignment_list]

INSERT [IGNORE]
    [INTO] tbl_name
```



```
[PARTITION (partition_name [, partition_name] ...)]  
[(col_name [, col_name] ...)]  
{SELECT ... | TABLE table_name}  
[ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE assignment_list]
```

value:

```
{expr | DEFAULT}
```

value_list:

```
value [, value] ...
```

row_constructor_list:

```
ROW(value_list)[, ROW(value_list)][, ...]
```

assignment:

```
col_name = [row_alias.]value
```

assignment_list:

```
assignment [, assignment] ...
```

注意事项:

- 对于分片表执行 insert 命令时，字段必须包含 **Shardkey**，否则系统会拒绝执行 SQL 命令，因为 Proxy 无法判断 SQL 语句发送的后端数据库节点位置

示例:

```
--测试不带 shardkey 字段:
```

```
MySQL [test]> DROP TABLE IF EXISTS test1;
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.12 sec)

```
MySQL [test]> create table test1(a int not null primary key,b int,c char(10)) shardkey=a;
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (2.64 sec)

```
MySQL [test]> insert into test1 (b,c) values(10,"record3");
```

ERROR 683 (HY000): Proxy ERROR: Get shardkeys return error: insert/replace must contain shardkey column

```
MySQL [test]> insert into test1 (a,c) values(40,"records5");
```

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.03 sec)

--测试不携带 ignore, 会发生主键冲突

```
MySQL [test]> drop table if exists t1_1_1;
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.10 sec)

```
MySQL [test]> create table t1_1_1 (a int primary key, b int) shardkey=a;
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.18 sec)

```
MySQL [test]> drop table if exists t1_1_2;
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.07 sec)

```
MySQL [test]> create table t1_1_2 (a int primary key) shardkey=a;
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.18 sec)

```
MySQL [test]> insert into t1_1_1 (a,b) values (1,0),(2,0),(3,1);
```

Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.01 sec)

```
MySQL [test]> select * from t1_1_1;
```

+---+-----+

| a | b |

```

+----+-----+
| 1 |    0 |
| 2 |    0 |
| 3 |    1 |
+----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

MySQL [test]> insert into t1_1_2 select b from t1_1_1;
ERROR 913 (HY000): Proxy ERROR:Join internal error: Duplicate entry '0'
for key 'PRIMARY'

--携带 ignore, 会写入部分数据, 重复的数据只写一次
MySQL [test]> insert ignore into t1_1_2 select b from t1_1_1;
Query OK, 2 rows affected, 1 warning (0.00 sec)

MySQL [test]> select * from t1_1_2 order by a;
+----+
| a |
+----+
| 0 |
| 1 |
+----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

6.3.3 REPLACE

语法如下:

```

REPLACE

    [INTO] tbl_name

    [PARTITION (partition_name [, partition_name] ...)]

```

```
[(col_name [, col_name] ...)]  
{VALUES | VALUE} (value_list) [, (value_list)] ...  
|  
VALUES row_constructor_list  
}
```

REPLACE

```
[INTO] tbl_name  
[PARTITION (partition_name [, partition_name] ...)]  
SET assignment_list
```

REPLACE

```
[INTO] tbl_name  
[PARTITION (partition_name [, partition_name] ...)]  
[(col_name [, col_name] ...)]  
{SELECT ... | TABLE table_name}
```

value:

```
{expr | DEFAULT}
```

value_list:

```
value [, value] ...
```

row_constructor_list:

```
ROW(value_list)[, ROW(value_list)][, ...]
```

assignment:

```
col_name = value
```

`assignment_list:`

`assignment [, assignment] ...`

注意事项:

- 对于分片表执行 **Replace** 命令时，字段必须包含 **Shardkey**，否则系统会拒绝执行 SQL 命令，因为 Proxy 无法判断 SQL 语句发送的后端数据库节点位置

示例:

--测试不带 shardkey 字段:

```
MySQL [test]> DROP TABLE IF EXISTS test5;
```

```
MySQL [test]> create table test5(a int not null primary key,b int,c char(10)) shardkey=a;
```

```
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.27 sec)
```

```
MySQL [test]> replace into test5 (b,c) values(10,"record3");
```

```
ERROR 683 (HY000): Proxy ERROR: Get shardkeys return error: insert/replace must contain shardkey column
```

```
MySQL [test]> replace into test5(a,b,c) values(3,40,"record1");
```

```
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
```

--测试加载多条数据

```
MySQL [test]> replace into test5(a,b,c) values(4,50,"record2"),(5,60,"record3"),(6,70,"record4"),(7,80,"record5"),(8,90,"record6"),(9,100,"record7");
```

```
Query OK, 6 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

--测试 replace select 语句

```
drop table if exists t1_1_1;

create table t1_1_1 (a int not null primary key, b char(10)) shardkey=
a;

drop table if exists t1_1_2;

create table t1_1_2 (a int not null primary key, b char(10)) shardkey=
a;


insert into t1_1_1 (a,b) values (1,"t1:1"),(3,"t1:3");
insert into t1_1_2 (a,b) values (2,"t2:2"), (3,"t2:3");
replace into t1_1_1 select * from t1_1_2;
```

6.3.4 DELETE

语法如下：

```
DELETE [QUICK] [IGNORE] FROM tbl_name [[AS] tbl_alias]
    [PARTITION (partition_name [, partition_name] ...)]
    [WHERE where_condition]
    [ORDER BY ...]
    [LIMIT row_count]
```

注意事项：

- 为了安全考虑，分表和广播表执行 delete 指令的时候必须带“where”条件，否则系统拒绝执行该 SQL 命令

示例：

```
--测试不带 shardkey 的 delete

MySQL [test]> DROP TABLE IF EXISTS test3;

MySQL [test]> create table test3(a int not null primary key,b int,c cha
r(10)) shardkey=a;
```

```
MySQL [test]> insert into test3(a,b,c) values (1,2,'A');
```

```
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
MySQL [test]> delete from test3;
```

```
ERROR 913 (HY000): Proxy ERROR:Join internal error: delete query has no  
where clause
```

```
MySQL [test]> delete from test3 where a=1;
```

```
Query OK, 1 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
--测试包含子查询的 delete
```

```
drop table if exists t1_1;
```

```
create table t1_1 (a int primary key, b int) shardkey=a;
```

```
drop table if exists t1_2;
```

```
create table t1_2 (a int primary key, b int) shardkey=a;
```

```
insert into t1_1 (a,b) values (20,20);
```

```
insert into t1_2 (a,b) values (20,20);
```

```
insert into t1_1 (a,b) values (19,19);
```

```
insert into t1_2 (a,b) values (19,19);
```

```
insert into t1_1 (a,b) values (18,18);
```

```
insert into t1_2 (a,b) values (18,18);
```

```
insert into t1_1 (a,b) values (17,17);
```

```
insert into t1_2 (a,b) values (17,17);
```

```
insert into t1_1 (a,b) values (16,16);
```

```
insert into t1_2 (a,b) values (16,16);
```

```
insert into t1_1 (a,b) values (15,15);
```

```
insert into t1_2 (a,b) values (15,15);
```

```
insert into t1_1 (a,b) values (14,14);
insert into t1_2 (a,b) values (14,14);
insert into t1_1 (a,b) values (13,13);
insert into t1_2 (a,b) values (13,13);
insert into t1_1 (a,b) values (12,12);
insert into t1_2 (a,b) values (12,12);
insert into t1_1 (a,b) values (11,11);
insert into t1_2 (a,b) values (11,11);
insert into t1_1 (a,b) values (10,10);
insert into t1_2 (a,b) values (10,10);
insert into t1_1 (a,b) values (9,9);
insert into t1_2 (a,b) values (9,9);
insert into t1_1 (a,b) values (8,8);
insert into t1_2 (a,b) values (8,8);
insert into t1_1 (a,b) values (7,7);
insert into t1_2 (a,b) values (7,7);
insert into t1_1 (a,b) values (6,6);
insert into t1_2 (a,b) values (6,6);
insert into t1_1 (a,b) values (5,5);
insert into t1_2 (a,b) values (5,5);
insert into t1_1 (a,b) values (4,4);
insert into t1_2 (a,b) values (4,4);
insert into t1_1 (a,b) values (3,3);
insert into t1_2 (a,b) values (3,3);
insert into t1_1 (a,b) values (2,2);
insert into t1_2 (a,b) values (2,2);
insert into t1_1 (a,b) values (1,1);
insert into t1_2 (a,b) values (1,1);
```



```

delete from t1_1 where a in (select b from t1_2 where a<10);

delete from t1_1 where exists(select 1 from t1_2 where t1_1.a=t1_2.b and
d t1_2.a>8);

--测试携带和不携带 ignore 的 delete

drop table if exists t8_1;
create table t8_1 (a int NOT NULL, b int, primary key (a));
drop table if exists t8_2;
create table t8_2 (a int NOT NULL, b int, primary key (a));
drop table if exists t8_3;
create table t8_3 (a int NOT NULL, b int, primary key (a));
insert into t8_1 (a,b) values (0, 10),(1, 11),(2, 12);
insert into t8_2 (a,b) values (33, 10),(0, 11),(2, 12);
insert into t8_3 (a,b) values (1, 21),(2, 12),(3, 23);

--不带 ignore 的情况

MySQL [test]> delete t8_1.*, t8_2.* from t8_1,t8_2 where t8_1.a = t8_2.
a and t8_1.b <> (select b from t8_3 where t8_1.a < t8_3.a);

ERROR 1242 (21000): Subquery returns more than 1 row

--携带 ignore 的情况

MySQL [test]> delete ignore t8_1.*, t8_2.* from t8_1,t8_2 where t8_1.a
= t8_2.a and t8_1.b <> (select b from t8_3 where t8_1.a < t8_3.a);

Query OK, 2 rows affected, 2 warnings (0.01 sec)

```

6.3.5 UPDATE

语法如下：

```

UPDATE [IGNORE] table_reference

    SET assignment_list

```

```
[WHERE where_condition]
```

```
[ORDER BY ...]
```

```
[LIMIT row_count]
```

value:

```
{expr | DEFAULT}
```

assignment:

```
col_name = value
```

assignment_list:

```
assignment [, assignment] ...
```

注意事项:

- 分区表不支持更新 **shardkey**，需用显示开启事务，再执行 **delete** 和 **insert** 替代 **update**
- 分区表不支持 **update set** 的值为子查询
- 为了安全考虑，分表和广播表执行 **update** 指令的时候必须带“**where**”条件，否则系统拒绝执行该 SQL 命令

示例:

```
--测试 update 的累加
```

```
DROP TABLE IF EXISTS t1_1;
```

```
CREATE TABLE t1_1
```

```
(place_id int (10) unsigned NOT NULL,
```

```
shows int(10) unsigned DEFAULT '0' NOT NULL,
```

```
ishows int(10) unsigned DEFAULT '0' NOT NULL,
```

```
ushows int(10) unsigned DEFAULT '0' NOT NULL,
```

```
clicks int(10) unsigned DEFAULT '0' NOT NULL,
iclicks int(10) unsigned DEFAULT '0' NOT NULL,
uclicks int(10) unsigned DEFAULT '0' NOT NULL,
ts timestamp,PRIMARY KEY (place_id,ts))
shardkey=place_id;

INSERT INTO t1_1 (place_id,shows,ishows,ushows,clicks,iclicks,uclicks,t
s)VALUES (1,0,0,0,0,0,0,20000928174434);

UPDATE t1_1 SET shows=shows+1,ishows=ishows+1,ushows=ushows+1,clicks=cl
icks+1,iclicks=iclicks+1,uclicks=uclicks+1 WHERE place_id=1 AND ts>="20
00-09-28 00:00:00";

--测试带有子查询的 update
drop table if exists t1_1;
create table t1_1 (a int primary key, b int) shardkey=a;
drop table if exists t1_2;
create table t1_2 (a int primary key, b int) shardkey=a;
drop table if exists t1_3;
create table t1_3 (a int primary key, b int) shardkey=a;
insert into t1_1(a, b) values (10, 10);
insert into t1_1(a, b) values (9, 9);
insert into t1_1(a, b) values (8, 8);
insert into t1_1(a, b) values (7, 7);
insert into t1_1(a, b) values (6, 6);
insert into t1_1(a, b) values (5, 5);
insert into t1_1(a, b) values (4, 4);
insert into t1_1(a, b) values (3, 3);
insert into t1_1(a, b) values (2, 2);
```

```
insert into t1_1(a, b) values (1, 1);  
insert into t1_2 select * from t1_1;  
insert into t1_3 select * from t1_1;  
update t1_1 set b=1 where exists(select * from t1_2 where t1_1.a=t1_2.a  
order by 1) limit 3;  
update t1_1 set b=-1 where a in (select b from t1_2 order by 1) order b  
y a limit 3;
```

--update 不支持更新主键

```
MySQL [test]> update t1_1 set a=b where exists(select 1 from t1_2 where  
a=t1_1.b);
```

ERROR 658 (HY000): Proxy ERROR: Join internal error: cannot update primary key

--update 不支持更新 shardkey

```
MySQL [test]> update t1_1 set a=200 where b=1;
```

ERROR 682 (HY000): Proxy ERROR: Something went wrong: can not update the shardkey

--显示开启事务用 delete/insert 替代 update

```
begin;  
delete from t1_1 where b=1;  
insert into t1_1(a,b) values(200,1);  
commit;
```

--不支持 update 列表中含有 sum 的子查询

```
MySQL [test]> update t1_1 set b=(select max(b) from t1_2 where t1_2.a=t  
1_1.a) where 1;
```

ERROR 658 (HY000): Proxy ERROR: Join internal error: do not support sub query/sum in update list

--多表更新语法，但只更新一个表

```
MySQL [test]> update t1_1, t1_2 set t1_1.b=-1 where t1_1.a=t1_2.b and t1_2.a<3;
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)

--不支持 order by 和 limit

```
MySQL [test]> update t1_1, t1_2 set t1_1.b=-1 where t1_1.a=t1_2.b and t1_2.a<3 order by t1_1.a limit 3;
```

ERROR 658 (HY000): Proxy ERROR: Join internal error: Incorrect usage of UPDATE and ORDER

--不支持更新多个表

```
MySQL [test]> update t1_1, t1_2 set t1_1.b=-1, t1_2.b=-1 where t1_1.a=t1_2.b and t1_2.a<3;
```

ERROR 658 (HY000): Proxy ERROR: Join internal error: multi update is not supported yet.

--更新一个表，但 value 引用了另外一个表

```
MySQL [test]> update t1_1, t1_2 set t1_1.b= t1_2.b+1 where t1_1.a=t1_2.b and t1_2.a<3;
```

Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.01 sec)

--不支持 list 分区表更新分区键

```
drop table if exists list_user;
```

```
CREATE TABLE list_user
```

```
(id int, name varchar(255),
```

```
city varchar(255), primary key(id))
```

```
shardkey=id
```

```
PARTITION by list(city)
```

```
(PARTITION p0 values in ('Beijin','Shanghai','Shenzhen'),
```

```

PARTITION p1 values in ('Nanjin', 'Chongqing','Wuhan'));

insert into list_user (id, name,city) values (1,'Rain','Beijin'),(22,'S
torm','Beijin'),(103,'wind','Nanjin');

MySQL [test]> update list_user set city='Nanjin' where id in (select id
from list_user,t1_1 where t1_1.a=list_user.id and t1_1.a <3 );

ERROR 913 (HY000): Proxy ERROR:Join internal error: sub partitioned tab
le do not support such update yet!


MySQL [test]> update list_user set city='Nanjin' where id=1;

ERROR 682 (HY000): Proxy ERROR: Something went wrong: can not update th
e subshardkey


--不支持范围分区表更新分区键

drop table if exists range_part;

create table range_part
(a int, b int, PRIMARY KEY(a))
shardkey=a
PARTITION BY range (b)
(PARTITION p0 values less than (100),
PARTITION p1 values less than (200));

insert into range_part (a,b) values (1,11),(22,2),(103,1);


MySQL [test]> update range_part set b=11 where a in (select a from rang
e_part,t1_1 where t1_1.a=range_part.id and t1_1.a <3 );

ERROR 913 (HY000): Proxy ERROR:Join internal error: sub partitioned tab
le do not support such update yet!


MySQL [test]> update range_part set b=11 where a=103;

ERROR 682 (HY000): Proxy ERROR: Something went wrong: can not update th
e subshardkey

```

6.4 Utility 语句

6.4.1 DESCRIBE 语句

DESCRIBE 用于获取表结构信息：

示例：

```
mysql> DESCRIBE City;

+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field      | Type      | Null | Key | Default | Extra          |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Id         | int(11)   | NO   | PRI | NULL    | auto_increment |
| Name       | char(35)  | NO   |     |         |                |
| Country    | char(3)   | NO   | UNI |         |                |
| District   | char(20)  | YES  | MUL |         |                |
| Population | int(11)   | NO   |     | 0       |                |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

6.4.2 EXPLAIN 语句

6.4.2.1 语法

```
{EXPLAIN | DESCRIBE | DESC}
    tbl_name [col_name | wild]

{EXPLAIN | DESCRIBE | DESC}
    [explain_type]
    {explainable_stmt | FOR CONNECTION connection_id}

{EXPLAIN | DESCRIBE | DESC} ANALYZE [FORMAT = TREE] select_statement
```

```
explain_type: {  
    FORMAT = format_name  
}
```

```
format_name: {  
    TRADITIONAL  
    | JSON  
    | TREE  
}
```

```
explainable_stmt: {  
    SELECT statement  
    | TABLE statement  
    | DELETE statement  
    | INSERT statement  
    | REPLACE statement  
    | UPDATE statement  
}
```

注意事项:

- 查看执行计划, SQL 不会真正执行
- 在只读的 DB 上, 无法查看写 SQL 的执行计划

示例:

```
DROP TABLE if exists employees;  
  
CREATE TABLE employees (  
    id INT key NOT NULL,  
    fname VARCHAR(30),  
    lname VARCHAR(30),  
    hired date,  
    separated DATE NOT NULL DEFAULT '9999-12-31',  
    job_code INT,  
    store_id INT
```



```

)
shardkey=id;

MySQL [test]> explain select id,fname,lname from employees where id=20\
G;

***** 1. row *****

      id: 1
select_type: SIMPLE
      table: NULL
partitions: NULL
      type: NULL
possible_keys: NULL
          key: NULL
      key_len: NULL
          ref: NULL
          rows: NULL
      filtered: NULL

      Extra: no matching row in const table

      info: set_1624363251_3, explain select id,fname,lname from `te
st`.`employees` where (id = 20)

1 row in set (0.00 sec)

```

执行计划中各字段含义：

- **id:** 执行行顺序，按 1,2,3,4...进行排序。在所有组中，id 值越大，优先级越高，越先执行。id 如果相同，可以认为是一组，从上往下顺序执行
- **select_type:** select 的类型。
- **table:** 输出记录的表，对应行正在访问哪一个表，表名或者别名，可能是临时表或者 union 合并结果集
- **partitions:** 符合的分区

- **type:** 显示的是访问类型，访问类型表示以何种方式去访问数据，例如全表扫描
- **possible_keys:** 优化器可能使用到的索引
- **key:** 优化器实际选择的索引
- **key_len:** 表示索引中使用的字节数，可以通过 **key_len** 计算查询中使用的索引长度
- **ref:** 显示索引的哪一列被使用了，如果可能的话，是一个常数
- **rows:** 优化器预估的记录数量，根据表的统计信息及索引使用情况，大致估算出找出所需记录需要读取的行数
- **filtered:** 该 **filtered** 列指示将按表条件过滤的表行的估计百分比。最大值为 **100**，这意味着不会对行进行过滤。值从 **100** 开始减少表示过滤量增加
- **Extra:** 额外的显示选项
- **info:** 网关下推，记录了实际发往的 **set** 名称和 **sql** 信息，**info** 这一列信息是分布式实例执行计划特有的

6.4.2.2 网关下推示例

6.4.2.2.1 测试表准备

--创建测试表

```
drop table if exists t1;
create table t1(a int key, b int) shardkey=a;
drop table if exists t2;
create table t2(a int key, b int) shardkey=a;
```

--集群的结构，包含 2 个 set

MySQL [test]> /*proxy*/show status;

| status_name | value |
|-----------------------------|---|
| cluster | group_1624363019_3 |
| set_1624363222_1:ip | 10.0.1.9:4003;s1@10.0.1.12:4003@1@IDC_CD_YDGL_0008_000002@0 |
| set_1624363222_1:alias | s1 |
| set_1624363222_1:hash_range | 0---7 |
| set_1624363251_3:ip | 10.0.1.9:4002;s1@10.0.1.12:4002@1@IDC_CD_YDGL_0008_000002@0 |
| set_1624363251_3:alias | s2 |
| set_1624363251_3:hash_range | 8---15 |
| set | set_1624363222_1,set_1624363251_3 |

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

6.4.2.2.2 select 查询的下推

(1) 指定了 **shardkey** 的单表查询。根据 **shardkey** 的哈希值计算出目标 **set**，然后将查询直接下推给目标 **set** 执行。

```
-- info 字段展示了发送的目标 set，以及下推的查询

MySQL [test]> explain select * From t1 where a=1\G;

***** 1. row *****

      id: 1

select_type: SIMPLE

      table: NULL

partitions: NULL

      type: NULL

possible_keys: NULL

          key: NULL

      key_len: NULL

          ref: NULL

          rows: NULL

      filtered: NULL

      Extra: no matching row in const table

      info: set_1624363222_1, explain select * from `test`.`t1` where (a = 1)

1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

(2) 未指定 **shardkey** 的单表查询。将查询广播给所有目标 **set** 执行

```
-- 广播给两个 set 执行，因此返回了两条记录，其中 info 字段展示了发送的目标 set，以及下推的查询

MySQL [test]> explain select * From t1 where b=1\G;

***** 1. row *****

      id: 1

select_type: SIMPLE
```

```

        table: t1
        partitions: p0,p1,p2,p3,p4,p5,p6,p7
        type: ALL
possible_keys: NULL
        key: NULL
        key_len: NULL
        ref: NULL
        rows: 1
        filtered: 100.00
        Extra: Using where
        info: set_1624363222_1, explain select * from `test`.`t1` where (b = 1)
***** 2. row *****
        id: 1
        select_type: SIMPLE
        table: t1
        partitions: p8,p9,p10,p11,p12,p13,p14,p15
        type: ALL
possible_keys: NULL
        key: NULL
        key_len: NULL
        ref: NULL
        rows: 1
        filtered: 100.00
        Extra: Using where
        info: set_1624363251_3, explain select * from `test`.`t1` where (b = 1)
2 rows in set (0.01 sec)

```

(3) 多表连接查询。当 shardkey 相等时，将查询直接下推给 db 执行。

```
-- 广播给两个 set 执行，因此返回了两条记录，其中 info 字段展示了发送的目标 set，以及下推的查询

-- shardkey 相等，但 shardkey 未指定明确的值，因此广播给所有 set 执行。

MySQL [test]> explain select * from t1, t2 where t1.a=t2.a;

-- shardkey 相等，且 shardkey 指定了明确的值，因此 shardkey 的哈希值转给目标 set 执行。

MySQL [test]> explain select * from t1, t2 where t1.a=t2.a and t1.a=1;

-- shardkey 相等，且 shardkey 指定了多个明确的值，因此 shardkey 的哈希值转给多个目标 set 执行。

MySQL [test]> explain select * from t1, t2 where t1.a=t2.a and t1.a in (1,2,3);

-- shardkey 相等，且 shardkey 指定了多个明确的值，但当前网关在计算 shardkey 的值时会忽略 'or' 谓词，因此将广播给所有 set 执行。

MySQL [test]> explain select * from t1, t2 where t1.a=t2.a and (t1.a=1 or t1.a=2);
```

(4) 常用聚合函数，包括 sum、count、avg、max 以及 min 的下推。

```
-- 网关将查询广播给所有 set，并对 set 返回的聚合结果进行累加

MySQL [test]> explain select count(1) from t1;

-- 网关将 avg 转换为 sum、count，并广播给所有 set 执行，再根据 set 返回的 sum、count 值计算出全局的 avg

MySQL [test]> explain select avg(a) from t1;

-- 多表连接时，表的 shardkey 相等，网关将查询广播给所有 set 执行，并对 set 返回的聚合结果进行累加

MySQL [test]> explain select sum(t1.a) from t1, t2 where t1.a=t2.a;
```

-- 多表连接时，表的 shardkey 相等，且 shardkey 指定了明确的值，网关将查询转发给目标 set 执行

```
MySQL [test]> explain select sum(t1.a) from t1, t2 where t1.a=t2.a and t1.a=1;
```

-- 网关将查询广播给所有 set 执行，再对 set 返回的结果进行归并排序，计算出每个分组的全局 sum 值

```
MySQL [test]> explain select sum(a) from t1 group by b\G;
```

***** 1. row *****

id: 1

select_type: SIMPLE

table: t1

partitions: p8,p9,p10,p11,p12,p13,p14,p15

type: ALL

possible_keys: NULL

key: NULL

key_len: NULL

ref: NULL

rows: 1

filtered: 100.00

Extra: Using temporary; Using filesort

info: set_1624363251_3, explain select sum(a),b, COLLATION(b) from `test`.`t1` group by b order by b

***** 2. row *****

id: 1

select_type: SIMPLE

table: t1

partitions: p0,p1,p2,p3,p4,p5,p6,p7

type: ALL

```

possible_keys: NULL

    key: NULL

    key_len: NULL

    ref: NULL

    rows: 1

    filtered: 100.00

    Extra: Using temporary; Using filesort

    info: set_1624363222_1, explain select sum(a),b, COLLATION(b)
from `test`.`t1` group by b order by b

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

(5) distinct 的下推

-- 将 **distinct** 下推给 **set** 执行，同时额外追加 **order by** 操作。网关对 **set** 返回的有序元组进行归并排序和去重，从而得到全局去重的结果。

```
MySQL [test]> explain select distinct b from t1\G;
```

```
***** 1. row *****
```

```

    id: 1

    select_type: SIMPLE

    table: t1

    partitions: p8,p9,p10,p11,p12,p13,p14,p15

    type: ALL

possible_keys: NULL

    key: NULL

    key_len: NULL

    ref: NULL

    rows: 1

    filtered: 100.00

    Extra: Using temporary; Using filesort

    info: set_1624363251_3, explain select distinct b from `test`.

```

```

`t1` order by b

***** 2. row *****

      id: 1
    select_type: SIMPLE
        table: t1
    partitions: p0,p1,p2,p3,p4,p5,p6,p7
         type: ALL
possible_keys: NULL
          key: NULL
        key_len: NULL
          ref: NULL
         rows: 1
    filtered: 100.00

      Extra: Using temporary; Using filesort

      info: set_1624363222_1, explain select distinct b from `test`.
`t1` order by b

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

(6) 子查询的下推

```

-- 通过等值传递，能够推断出父查询和子查询中表的 shardkey 相等时，则网关将查询
下推给 db 执行。

-- 注意：由于实现方式的不同，部分查询的 explain 的结果为 json 的形式。其中 DBQuery
字段描述了下推到 db 执行的查询。

-- IN 子查询

MySQL [test]> explain select * from t1 where t1.a in (select a from t2)
\G;

***** 1. row *****

trace: [
  {
    "ProxyDeduplicate " : "false",

```



```

        "Query" : "set_1624363222_1 set_1624363251_3 , Select `t1`.`a`,
`t1`.`b` from `test`.`t1` where (`test`.`t1`.`a`) in (select `test`.`t2`
`.`a` from `test`.`t2`)",
        "QueryMode" : "Hash"
    }
]

```

-- EXISTS 子查询

```
MySQL [test]> explain select * from t1 where exists (select * From t2 w
here t1.a=t2.a)\G;
```

```
***** 1. row *****
```

```

trace: [
    {
        "ProxyDeduplicate " : "false",
        "Query" : "set_1624363222_1 set_1624363251_3 , Select `t1`.`a`,
`t1`.`b` from `test`.`t1` where exists(select 1 from `test`.`t2` where
(`test`.`t1`.`a` = `test`.`t2`.`a`))",
        "QueryMode" : "Hash"
    }
]

```

-- 通过等值传递，能够推断出父查询和子查询中表的 shardkey 相等时，则网关将查询下推给 db 执行。

```
MySQL [test]> explain select * from t1 where t1.a in (select b from t2
where t2.a=t2.b)\G;
```

```
***** 1. row *****
```

```

trace: [
    {
        "ProxyDeduplicate " : "false",
        "Query" : "set_1624363222_1 set_1624363251_3 , Select `t1`.`a`,
`t1`.`b` from `test`.`t1` where (`test`.`t1`.`a`) in (select `test`.`t2`
`.`b` from `test`.`t2` where (`test`.`t2`.`a` = `test`.`t2`.`b`))",

```

```
    "QueryMode" : "Hash"
  }
]
```

(7) **distinct** 聚合函数的下推，例如 **count(distinct 表达式)**、**sum(distinct 表达式)**等

-- 不存在分组(**group by**)和排序(**order by**)操作时，网关只下推 **distinct** 查询给所有 **set** 执行。

-- 网关对 **set** 返回的结果再次去重，从而计算 **count(distinct b)**的值。

```
MySQL [test]> explain select count(distinct b) from t1 \G
```

```
***** 1. row *****
```

```
trace: [
```

```
{
```

```
  "AggFunc " : "count(distinct `test`.`t1`.`b`)",
```

```
  "ProxyDeduplicate " : "false",
```

```
  "Query" : "set_1624363222_1 set_1624363251_3 , Select DISTINCT `t1`.`b` from `test`.`t1` where 1",
```

```
  "QueryMode" : "Hash"
```

```
}
```

```
]
```

-- 当存在分组(**group by**)操作时，网关下推 **distinct** 操作，并在下推的查询中额外添加 **order by** 语句。

-- 网关对 **set** 返回的有序元组按照'分组列'进行归并排序，并计算每个分组的聚合函数 **count(distinct b)**的值。

```
MySQL [test]> explain select count(distinct b) from t1 group by a\G
```

```
***** 1. row *****
```

```
trace: [
```

```
{
```

```
  "AggFunc " : "count(distinct `test`.`t1`.`b`)",
```

```

        "DBGGroupColumns " : "`test`.`t1`.`a`",
        "DBSortedColumns " : "`test`.`t1`.`a`",
        "ProxyDeduplicate " : "false",
        "Query" : "set_1624363222_1 set_1624363251_3 , Select DISTINCT `
t1`.`a`, `t1`.`b`, `test`.`t1`.`a` from `test`.`t1` where 1 order by 3
",
        "QueryMode" : "Hash"
    }
}
]

```

-- 当同时存在分组(**group by**)以及排序(**order by**)操作时, 网关按照前面的例子先计算出分组聚合操作的结果, 再利用临时表对分组聚合的结果进行排序。

-- 其中 **PorxyTmpTable** 字段展示了创建的临时表; **ProxyQuery** 展示了需要在临时表上执行的查询。

```
MySQL [test]> explain select a, count(distinct b) as cnt from t1 group
by a order by cnt \G
```

```
***** 1. row *****
```

```
trace: [
```

```

    {
        "AggFunc " : "count(distinct `test`.`t1`.`b`)",
        "DBGGroupColumns " : "`test`.`t1`.`a`",
        "DBSortedColumns " : "`test`.`t1`.`a`",
        "ProxyDeduplicate " : "false",
        "ProxyQuery" : "SELECT f0 ,f1 FROM proxy_tmpdb.tmpTbl ORDER BY
f1 ",
        "ProxySortedColumns " : "count(distinct `test`.`t1`.`b`)",
        "ProxyTmpTable" : "CREATE TEMPORARY TABLE proxy_tmpdb.tmpTbl (f0
int(11),f1 bigint)",
        "Query" : "set_1624363222_1 set_1624363251_3 , Select DISTINCT `
t1`.`a`, `t1`.`b`, `test`.`t1`.`a` from `test`.`t1` where 1 order by 3
",
    }
]

```

```
    "QueryMode" : "Hash"
  }
]
```

6.4.2.2.3 Delete/update 的下推

(1) 指定了 shardkey 值的单表查询

```
-- 网关根据 shardkey 的值计算出目标 set，并将查询直接下推给目标 set。
-- 注意: info 字段展示了目标 set 以及下推的查询语句

MySQL [test]> explain delete from t1 where a=1\G
***** 1. row *****

      id: 1
select_type: DELETE
      table: t1
  partitions: p1
      type: range
possible_keys: PRIMARY
          key: PRIMARY
      key_len: 4
          ref: const
          rows: 1
  filtered: 100.00
      Extra: Using where
          info: set_1624363222_1, explain delete  from `test`.`t1` where
(a = 1)

MySQL [test]> explain update t1 set b=1 where a=1\G
***** 1. row *****

      id: 1
```

```

select_type: UPDATE
      table: t1
    partitions: p1
          type: range
possible_keys: PRIMARY
          key: PRIMARY
        key_len: 4
          ref: const
         rows: 1
    filtered: 100.00
      Extra: Using where
        info: set_1624363222_1, explain update `test`.`t1` SET b=1 where (a = 1)

```

(2) 没有指定 shardkey 值的单表查询

```

-- 将查询广播给所有 set。
-- 注意: info 字段展示了目标 set 以及下推的查询语句
MySQL [test]> explain delete from t1 where 1\G
***** 1. row *****

      id: 1
select_type: DELETE
      table: t1
    partitions: p0,p1,p2,p3,p4,p5,p6,p7
          type: ALL
possible_keys: NULL
          key: NULL
        key_len: NULL
          ref: NULL
         rows: 1

```

```

        filtered: 100.00
        Extra: NULL
        info: set_1624363222_1, explain delete  from `test`.`t1` where
1
***** 2. row *****
        id: 1
        select_type: DELETE
        table: t1
        partitions: p8,p9,p10,p11,p12,p13,p14,p15
        type: ALL
possible_keys: NULL
        key: NULL
        key_len: NULL
        ref: NULL
        rows: 1
        filtered: 100.00
        Extra: NULL
        info: set_1624363251_3, explain delete  from `test`.`t1` where
1

MySQL [test]> explain update t1 set b=1 where 1\G
***** 1. row *****
        id: 1
        select_type: UPDATE
        table: t1
        partitions: p0,p1,p2,p3,p4,p5,p6,p7
        type: index
possible_keys: NULL
        key: PRIMARY

```

```

        key_len: 4
        ref: NULL
        rows: 1
        filtered: 100.00
        Extra: NULL
        info: set_1624363222_1, explain update `test`.`t1` SET b=1 where 1
re 1
***** 2. row *****

        id: 1
        select_type: UPDATE
        table: t1
        partitions: p8,p9,p10,p11,p12,p13,p14,p15
        type: index
possible_keys: NULL
        key: PRIMARY
        key_len: 4
        ref: NULL
        rows: 1
        filtered: 100.00
        Extra: NULL
        info: set_1624363251_3, explain update `test`.`t1` SET b=1 where 1
re 1

```

(3) 多表更新操作，且表的 shardkey 相等

```

-- 多表更新操作，且 shardkey 相等时，网关将查询直接下推给后端 set 执行。
-- 如果 shardkey 为一个明确的值，则根据 shardkey 的值计算出目标 set；否则，将
查询广播给所有 set 执行。

MySQL [test]> explain update t1, t2 set t1.b=t2.b where t1.a=t2.a and t
1.a=202\G

***** 1. row *****

```

```

        id: 1
select_type: UPDATE
        table: NULL
partitions: NULL
        type: NULL
possible_keys: NULL
        key: NULL
        key_len: NULL
        ref: NULL
        rows: NULL
        filtered: NULL

        Extra: no matching row in const table

        info: set_1624363222_1, explain update `test`.`t1` join `test`
`.`t2` SET t1.b=t2.b where ((t1.a = t2.a) and (t1.a = 202))

```

(4) 多表更新操作，且表的 shardkey 不相等，或者包含子查询

网关将构建与更新操作对应的 select 查询，计算出被更新行的主键、被更新列的新值，再构建相应的 update 语句发送给 set 执行。因此，其下推策略同 select 查询。

```

-- 对于如下查询，网关将构建与之对应的 select 查询：

--      select * from t1, t2 where t1.a=1 and t2.a=21 and t1.b != t2.b
group by t1.a;

-- 然后再根据执行的结果，为 t1 中需要被更新的每个元组构建如下查询给 set 执行：

--      update t1 set t1.b=... where t1.a= ...

MySQL [test]> explain update t1, t2 set t1.b=t2.b where t1.a=1 and t2.a
=21\G

***** 1. row *****

trace: [
    {
        "optype" : "TableRename",

```



```

    "t1" : "T2e(a,b)",
    "t2" : "T6(a,b)",
    "timecost" : "0.031000"
  },
  {
    "0.OpType" : "Load table",
    "1.TableName" : "T6",
    "2.PushedDownCond" : "( /*filter*/((`test`.`t2`.`a`=21)))",
    "3.NumOfRows" : "0",
    "4.AddedCond" : "`test`.`t2`.`a` is null",
    "Query" : "set_1624363251_3 , select `a`,`b` from `test`.`t2` t2
where ( /*filter*/((`test`.`t2`.`a`=21))) limit 1000",
    "QueryMode" : "Hash",
    "timecost" : "0.640000"
  },
  {
    "0.OpType" : "Load table",
    "1.TableName" : "T2e",
    "2.PushedDownCond" : "(0)",
    "3.NumOfRows" : "0",
    "4.AddedCond" : "`test`.`t1`.`a` is null",
    "Query" : "AllSets , select `a`,`b` from `test`.`t1` t1 where (0)
limit 1000",
    "QueryMode" : "All",
    "timecost" : "0.544000"
  },
  {
    "Query" : " select `test`.`t1`.`a`,`test`.`t1`.`b`,`test`.`t2`.`b`
` from `test`.`T2e` `t1` join `test`.`T6` `t2` where 0 group by `test`.`
`t1`.`a` for update of `test`.`t1` ",

```

```
        "timecost" : "0.001000"
    }
]
```

6.4.3 USE 语句

语法如下：

```
use db_name
```

示例：

```
MySQL [test]> USE db1;
MySQL [test]> SELECT COUNT(*) FROM mytable;
MySQL [test]> USE db2; SELECT COUNT(*) FROM mytable;
```

6.5 注释透传功能

注释透传指支持透传 SQL 语句到对应的一个或者多个物理分片（Set），并透传到分表键（Shardkey）对应的分片（Set）中的操作方式。

具体语法如下：

```
/*sets:set_1*/
/*sets:set_1,set_2*/ （set 名字可以通过/*proxy*/show status 查询）
/*sets:allsets */
```

注意事项：

- 对于分布式实例，Proxy 会对 SQL 进行语法解析，但有比较严格的限制，如果用户想在某个物理分片（set）中执行 SQL 语句，可以使用该功能。

示例：

```
MySQL [test]> DROP TABLE IF EXISTS test1;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.08 sec)
```

```
MySQL [test]> create table test1 (a int key, b int, c char(20)) shardkey=a;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (1.71 sec)
```

--加载 300 行数据到 test1 表之后:

```
MySQL [test]> select count(*) from test1;
```

```
+-----+
| count(*) |
+-----+
|      300 |
+-----+
```

1 row in set (0.12 sec)

```
MySQL [test]> select count(*) from test1;
```

```
+-----+
| count(*) |
+-----+
|      300 |
+-----+
```

1 row in set (0.11 sec)

```
MySQL [test]> /*sets:allsets */ select count(*) from test1;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| count(*) | info |
+-----+-----+
|      150 | set_1619374020_1 |
|      150 | set_1619508344_3 |
+-----+-----+
```

2 rows in set (0.02 sec)

```
MySQL [(none)]> /*proxy*/ show status;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| status_name | value |
+-----+-----+
| cluster | group_1619373877_13 |
| set_1619374020_1:ip | 10.0.0.17:4007;s1@10.0.0.16:4007@1@IDC1@0 |
| set_1619374020_1:alias | s1 |
| set_1619374020_1:hash_range | 0---31 |
| set_1619508344_3:ip | 10.0.0.17:4008;s1@10.0.0.16:4008@1@IDC1@0 |
| set_1619508344_3:alias | s2 |
| set_1619508344_3:hash_range | 32---62 |
| set | set_1619374020_1,set_1619508344_3 |
+-----+-----+
```

8 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
MySQL [test]> /*sets:set_1619374020_1*/ select count(*) from test1;
```

```
+-----+-----+
| count(*) | info |
+-----+-----+
```

```

+-----+-----+
|      150 | set_1619374020_1 |
+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.04 sec)

MySQL [test]> /*set_1619508344_3*/ select count(*) from test1;
+-----+
| count(*) |
+-----+
|      150 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.11 sec)

MySQL [test]> delete from test1;
ERROR 913 (HY000): Proxy ERROR:Join internal error: delete query has no where
clause

MySQL [test]> /*sets:allsets*/delete from test1;
Query OK, 300 rows affected (0.04 sec)

```

6.6 预处理语句

TDSQL 支持预处理协议，使用方式与单机 MySQL 相同，例如：

- PREPARE Syntax
- EXECUTE Syntax

二进制协议的支持：

- COM_STMT_PREPARE
- COM_STMT_EXECUTE

注意事项：

- 目前 TDSQL 只对 Prepare/Execute 命令做语法兼容，从性能角度的话，在分布式下建议用户尽量不要使用该种方式，直接使用文本协议。

示例：

```

MySQL [test]> DROP TABLE IF EXISTS test1;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.08 sec)

MySQL [test]> create table test1(a int not null primary key,b int) shardkey=a;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (1.71 sec)

MySQL [test]> insert into test1(a,b) values(5,6),(3,4),(1,2);
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.06 sec)
Records: 3  Duplicates: 0  Warnings: 0

MySQL [test]> select a,b from test1;
+----+-----+
| a | b |
+----+-----+
| 1 | 2 |
| 3 | 4 |
| 5 | 6 |
+----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.02 sec)

mysql> prepare ff from "select a,b from test1 where a=?";
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
Statement prepared

mysql> set @aa=3;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> execute ff using @aa;
+----+-----+
| a | b |
+----+-----+
| 3 | 4 |
+----+-----+
1 row in set (0.06 sec)

```

7 全局唯一数字序列的使用

TDSQL 支持全局唯一数字序列（auto_increment）的使用；暂时仅保证自增字段全局唯一和递增性，但是不保证单调递增（即按时间顺序的绝对递增性）。

全局唯一数字序列（auto_increment）长 8 字节，最大为 18446744073709551616，因此，您无需担心该值溢出。

注意事项：

- select last_insert_id()命令只能与 Shard 表和广播表的自增字段一起使用，不支持与 Noshard 表的使用。

示例：

创建自增字段的表：

```
mysql> DROP TABLE IF EXISTS auto_inc;
```

```
mysql> create table auto_inc (a int,b int,c int auto_increment,d  
int,key auto(c),primary key p(a,d)) shardkey=d;
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.12 sec)

插入自增字段的分表：

```
mysql> insert into auto_inc (a,b,d,c) values(1,2,3,0),(1,2,4,0);
```

Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.05 sec)

Records: 2 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0

```
MySQL [test]> select * from auto_inc;
```

```
+---+-----+-----+---+
```

```
| a | b   | c   | d |
```

```
+---+-----+-----+---+
```

```
| 1 | 2   | 1008 | 4 |
```

```
| 1 | 2   | 1007 | 3 |
```

```
+---+-----+-----+---+
```

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

自增字段的空洞处理:

由于 `auto_increment` 仅保证自增字段全局唯一和递增性, 如果在节点调度切换、重启等过程中, 自增长字段中间会出现空洞, 例如:

```
MySQL [test]>insert into auto_inc (a,b,d,c)
values(11,12,13,0),(21,22,23,0);
```

Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.00 sec)

```
MySQL [test]> select * from auto_inc;
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| a  | b    | c    | d  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 11 | 12   | 1009 | 13 |
| 21 | 22   | 1010 | 23 |
| 1  | 2    | 1008 | 4  |
| 1  | 2    | 1007 | 3  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

可更改当前值, 命令如下:

```
MySQL [test]> alter table auto_inc auto_increment=100;
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)

目前不支持通过 `insert into auto_inc set c=100` 语法插入数据, 如果用户要指定自增的值, 需要使用以下语法:

```
insert into auto_inc (a,b,d,c) values(300,400,100,500);
```

通过 `select last_insert_id()`命令获取自增值, 如果用户不指定自增值, 可以通过 `select last_insert_id()`命令获取, 暂不支持直接从 Insert 返回包获取, 详见如下:

```
MySQL [test]> insert into auto_inc (a,b,d,c)
```

```
values(5,6,7,8),(11,12,14,19);
```

```
Query OK, 2 rows affected (0.00 sec)
```

```
Records: 2 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
```

```
MySQL [test]> select * from auto_inc;
```

```
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| a     | b     | c     | d     |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 11    | 12    | 1009   | 13    |
| 5     | 6     | 8      | 7     |
| 11    | 12    | 19     | 14    |
| 300   | 400   | 500    | 100   |
| 21    | 22    | 1010   | 23    |
| 1     | 2     | 1008   | 4     |
| 1     | 2     | 1007   | 3     |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+
```

```
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
MySQL [test]> select last_insert_id();
```

```
+-----+
| last_insert_id() |
+-----+
| 1009              |
+-----+
```

```
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```


8 SEQUENCE

本节主要介绍创建、删除、查询和使用 Sequence，以及获取显示 Sequence 的值。Sequence 语法和 MariaDB 兼容，但是需保证分布式全局递增且数值唯一。

注意事项：

- 目前 Sequence 为保证分布式全局数值唯一，导致性能较差，主要适用于并发不高的场景。

示例：

创建 Sequence：

```
create tdsq1_sequence test.seq1 start with 12 tdsq1_minvalue 10 maxvalue 50000 tdsq1_increment by 5 tdsq1_nocycle;

create tdsq1_sequence test.seq2 start with 12 tdsq1_minvalue 10 maxvalue 50000 tdsq1_increment by 1 tdsq1_cycle;
```

查询 Sequence：

```
show create tdsq1_sequence test.seq2;
```

使用 Sequence 获取下一个数值，语句如下：

```
select tdsq1_nextval(test.seq2);

select next value for test.seq2;
```

删除 Sequence：

```
drop tdsq1_sequence test.seq1;

drop tdsq1_sequence test.seq2;
```

nextval 命令可以用在 insert 语句中。使用如下：

```
MySQL [test]> DROP TABLE IF EXISTS test3;

MySQL [test]> create table test3(a int not null primary key,b int,c char
```

(10)) shardkey=a;

MySQL [test]> insert into test3(a,c) values(1,'A');

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

MySQL [test]> insert into test3(a,c) values(40,'records5');

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)

MySQL [test]> select a,c from test3;

+-----+-----+

| a | c |

+-----+-----+

| 1 | A |

| 40 | records5 |

+-----+-----+

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

MySQL [test]> insert into test3(a,c) values(tdsq1_nextval(test.seq2),3);

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)

Seq2 的初始值为 12, 此次 insert 的值为 12

MySQL [test]> select a,c from test3;

+-----+-----+

| a | c |

+-----+-----+

| 40 | records5 |

| 1 | A |

| 12 | 3 |

+-----+-----+

3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

如需获取上一次的值:

```
MySQL [test]> select tdsq1_lastval(test.seq2);
```

```
+-----+
| 12 |
+-----+
| 12 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
MySQL [test]> select tdsq1_previous value for test.seq2;
```

```
+-----+
| 12 |
+-----+
| 12 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

设置下一个序列数值为 2000, `tdsq1_setval` 内的第三个参数默认为 1, 表示 2000 这个值用过了, 下一次不包含 2000, 如果为 0, 则下一个从 2000 开始。

```
MySQL [test]> select tdsq1_setval(test.seq2,2000,1)
```

```
-> ;
+-----+
| 2000 |
+-----+
| 2000 |
+-----+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

设置的值只能比当前数值大，否则将返回数值为 0。设置下一个序列数值时，如果比当前数值小，则系统将没有反应，例如：

```
MySQL [test]> select tdsq1_nextval(test.seq2);
```

```
+-----+
```

```
| 2001 |
```

```
+-----+
```

```
| 2001 |
```

```
+-----+
```

```
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

seq2 设置为 10，系统返回 0

```
MySQL [test]> select tdsq1_setval(test.seq2,10);
```

```
+----+
```

```
| 0 |
```

```
+----+
```

```
| 0 |
```

```
+----+
```

```
1 row in set (0.03 sec)
```

如果设置的比当前数值大，成功返回当前设置的值。

```
MySQL [test]> select tdsq1_setval(test.seq2,2010);
```

```
+-----+
```

```
| 2010 |
```

```
+-----+
```

```
| 2010 |
```

```
+-----+
```

```
1 row in set (0.02 sec)
```

```
MySQL [test]> select tdsq1_nextval(test.seq2);

+-----+
| 2011 |
+-----+
| 2011 |
+-----+

1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

9 支持的字符集和时区

TDSQL 在后端存储支持 MySQL 的所有字符集和字符序。具体显示如下：

```
mysql> show character set;
```

| Charset Maxlen | Description | Default collation |
|-------------------|-----------------------------|-------------------|
| big5 2 | Big5 Traditional Chinese | big5_chinese_ci |
| dec8 1 | DEC West European | dec8_swedish_ci |
| cp850 1 | DOS West European | cp850_general_ci |
| hp8 1 | HP West European | hp8_english_ci |
| koi8r 1 | KOI8-R Relcom Russian | koi8r_general_ci |
| latin1 1 | cp1252 West European | latin1_swedish_ci |
| latin2 1 | ISO 8859-2 Central European | latin2_general_ci |
| swe7 1 | 7bit Swedish | swe7_swedish_ci |
| ascii 1 | US ASCII | ascii_general_ci |
| ujis 3 | EUC-JP Japanese | ujis_japanese_ci |
| sjis | Shift-JIS Japanese | sjis_japanese_ci |

| | | |
|----------|----------------------------|---------------------|
| 2 | | |
| hebrew | ISO 8859-8 Hebrew | hebrew_general_ci |
| 1 | | |
| tis620 | TIS620 Thai | tis620_thai_ci |
| 1 | | |
| euckr | EUC-KR Korean | euckr_korean_ci |
| 2 | | |
| koi8u | KOI8-U Ukrainian | koi8u_general_ci |
| 1 | | |
| gb2312 | GB2312 Simplified Chinese | gb2312_chinese_ci |
| 2 | | |
| greek | ISO 8859-7 Greek | greek_general_ci |
| 1 | | |
| cp1250 | Windows Central European | cp1250_general_ci |
| 1 | | |
| gbk | GBK Simplified Chinese | gbk_chinese_ci |
| 2 | | |
| latin5 | ISO 8859-9 Turkish | latin5_turkish_ci |
| 1 | | |
| armscii8 | ARMSCII-8 Armenian | armscii8_general_ci |
| 1 | | |
| utf8 | UTF-8 Unicode | utf8_general_ci |
| 3 | | |
| ucs2 | UCS-2 Unicode | ucs2_general_ci |
| 2 | | |
| cp866 | DOS Russian | cp866_general_ci |
| 1 | | |
| keybcs2 | DOS Kamenicky Czech-Slovak | keybcs2_general_ci |
| 1 | | |
| macce | Mac Central European | macce_general_ci |
| 1 | | |
| macroman | Mac West European | macroman_general_ci |
| 1 | | |
| cp852 | DOS Central European | cp852_general_ci |
| 1 | | |
| latin7 | ISO 8859-13 Baltic | latin7_general_ci |
| 1 | | |
| utf8mb4 | UTF-8 Unicode | utf8mb4_general_ci |
| 4 | | |
| cp1251 | Windows Cyrillic | cp1251_general_ci |
| 1 | | |
| utf16 | UTF-16 Unicode | utf16_general_ci |
| 4 | | |
| utf16le | UTF-16LE Unicode | utf16le_general_ci |
| 4 | | |
| cp1256 | Windows Arabic | cp1256_general_ci |
| 1 | | |
| cp1257 | Windows Baltic | cp1257_general_ci |
| 1 | | |
| utf32 | UTF-32 Unicode | utf32_general_ci |

| | | | |
|---|---------|---------------------------------|--------------------|
| 4 | binary | Binary pseudo charset | binary |
| 1 | geostd8 | GEOSTD8 Georgian | geostd8_general_ci |
| 1 | cp932 | SJIS for Windows Japanese | cp932_japanese_ci |
| 2 | eucjms | UJIS for Windows Japanese | eucjms_japanese_ci |
| 3 | gb18030 | China National Standard GB18030 | gb18030_chinese_ci |
| 4 | | | |

```

+-----+
+-----+
41 rows in set (0.02 sec)

```

查看当前连接的相关字符集:

```
mysql> show variables like "%char%";
```

```

+-----+
-----+
| Variable_name          | Value
|
+-----+
-----+
| character_set_client   | latin1
|
| character_set_connection | latin1
|
| character_set_database | utf8
|
| character_set_filesystem | binary
|
| character_set_results  | latin1
|
| character_set_server    | utf8
|
| character_set_system    | utf8
|
| character_sets_dir      | /data/tdsql_run/8812/percona-5.7.17/share/charsets/
|
+-----+
-----+

```

设置当前连接的相关字符集:

```
mysql> set names utf8;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)
```

```
mysql> show variables like "%char%";
```

```

+-----+
-----+

```

| Variable_name | Value |
|--------------------------|---|
| character_set_client | utf8 |
| character_set_connection | utf8 |
| character_set_database | utf8 |
| character_set_filesystem | binary |
| character_set_results | utf8 |
| character_set_server | utf8 |
| character_set_system | utf8 |
| character_sets_dir | /data/tdsql_run/8811/percona-5.7.17/share/charsets/ |

注意事项：TDSQL 不支持通过命令行设置参数，需要通过赤兔管理平台进行设置。

通过设置 `time_zone` 变量修改时区相关的属性：

```
mysql> show variables like '%time_zone%';
```

| Variable_name | Value |
|------------------|--------|
| system_time_zone | CST |
| time_zone | SYSTEM |

2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
mysql> create table test.tt (ts timestamp, dt datetime,c int key) s
hardkey=c;
```

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.49 sec)

```
mysql> insert into test.tt (ts,dt,c)values ('2017-10-01 12:12:12',
'2017-10-01 12:12:12',1);
```

Query OK, 1 row affected (0.09 sec)

```
mysql> select * from test.tt;
```

| ts | dt | c |
|---------------------|---------------------|---|
| 2017-10-01 12:12:12 | 2017-10-01 12:12:12 | 1 |


```

+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.04 sec)

mysql> set time_zone = '+12:00';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> show variables like '%time_zone%';
+-----+-----+
| Variable_name | Value |
+-----+-----+
| system_time_zone | CST |
| time_zone | +12:00 |
+-----+-----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

mysql> select * from test.tt;
+-----+-----+-----+
| ts | dt | c |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 2017-10-01 16:12:12 | 2017-10-01 12:12:12 | 1 |
+-----+-----+-----+
1 row in set (0.06 sec)

```

10 支持的函数

分布式实例支持以下 7 种类型的函数：

- 流程控制函数（Control Flow Functions）
- 字符串函数（String Functions）
- 数字函数（Numeric Functions and Operators）
- 日期时间函数（Date and Time Functions）
- 聚合函数（Aggregate (GROUP BY) Functions）
- 位函数（Bit Functions and Operators）
- 转换函数（Cast Functions and Operators）

以上类型的各函数具体描述如下：

流程控制函数（Control Flow Functions）

| 函数名 | 描述 |
|-----|----|
|-----|----|

| 函数名 | 描述 |
|----------|------------------------------|
| CASE | Case operator |
| IF() | If/else construct |
| IFNULL() | Null if/else construct |
| NULLIF() | Return NULL if expr1 = expr2 |

字符串函数（String Functions）

| 函数名 | 描述 |
|--------------------|--|
| ASCII() | Return numeric value of left-most character |
| BIN() | Return a string containing binary representation of a number |
| BIT_LENGTH() | Return length of argument in bits |
| CHAR() | Return the character for each integer passed |
| CHAR_LENGTH() | Return number of characters in argument |
| CHARACTER_LENGTH() | Synonym for CHAR_LENGTH() |
| CONCAT() | Return concatenated string |
| CONCAT_WS() | Return concatenate with separator |
| ELT() | Return string at index number |

| 函数名 | 描述 |
|---------------|--|
| EXPORT_SET() | Return a string such that for every bit set in the value bits, you get an on string and for every unset bit, you get an off string |
| FIELD() | Return the index (position) of the first argument in the subsequent arguments |
| FIND_IN_SET() | Return the index position of the first argument within the second argument |
| FORMAT() | Return a number formatted to specified number of decimal places |
| FROM_BASE64() | Decode to a base-64 string and return result |
| HEX() | Return a hexadecimal representation of a decimal or string value |
| INSERT() | Insert a substring at the specified position up to the specified number of characters |
| INSTR() | Return the index of the first occurrence of substring |
| LCASE() | Synonym for LOWER() |
| LEFT() | Return the leftmost number of characters as specified |
| LENGTH() | Return the length of a string in bytes |
| LIKE | Simple pattern matching |
| LOAD_FILE() | Load the named file |

| 函数名 | 描述 |
|----------------|---|
| LOCATE() | Return the position of the first occurrence of substring |
| LOWER() | Return the argument in lowercase |
| LPAD() | Return the string argument, left-padded with the specified string |
| LTRIM() | Remove leading spaces |
| MAKE_SET() | Return a set of comma-separated strings that have the corresponding bit in bits set |
| MATCH | Perform full-text search |
| MID() | Return a substring starting from the specified position |
| NOT LIKE | Negation of simple pattern matching |
| NOT REGEXP | Negation of REGEXP |
| OCT() | Return a string containing octal representation of a number |
| OCTET_LENGTH() | Synonym for LENGTH() |
| ORD() | Return character code for leftmost character of the argument |
| POSITION() | Synonym for LOCATE() |
| QUOTE() | Escape the argument for use in an SQL statement |

| 函数名 | 描述 |
|-------------------|---|
| REGEXP | Pattern matching using regular expressions |
| REPEAT() | Repeat a string the specified number of times |
| REPLACE() | Replace occurrences of a specified string |
| REVERSE() | Reverse the characters in a string |
| RIGHT() | Return the specified rightmost number of characters |
| RLIKE | Synonym for REGEXP |
| RPAD() | Append string the specified number of times |
| RTRIM() | Remove trailing spaces |
| SOUNDEX() | Return a soundex string |
| SOUNDS LIKE | Compare sounds |
| SPACE() | Return a string of the specified number of spaces |
| STRCMP() | Compare two strings |
| SUBSTR() | Return the substring as specified |
| SUBSTRING() | Return the substring as specified |
| SUBSTRING_INDEX() | Return a substring from a string before the specified number of |

| 函数名 | 描述 |
|-----------------|---|
| | occurrences of the delimiter |
| TO_BASE64() | Return the argument converted to a base-64 string |
| TRIM() | Remove leading and trailing spaces |
| UCASE() | Synonym for UPPER() |
| UNHEX() | Return a string containing hex representation of a number |
| UPPER() | Convert to uppercase |
| WEIGHT_STRING() | Return the weight string for a string |

数字函数（Numeric Functions and Operators）

| 函数名 | 描述 |
|--------------------|---|
| ABS() | Return the absolute value |
| ACOS() | Return the arc cosine |
| ASIN() | Return the arc sine |
| ATAN() | Return the arc tangent |
| ATAN2(), ATAN() | Return the arc tangent of the two arguments |

| 函数名 | 描述 |
|-----------|--|
| CEIL() | Return the smallest integer value not less than the argument |
| CEILING() | Return the smallest integer value not less than the argument |
| CONV() | Convert numbers between different number bases |
| COS() | Return the cosine |
| COT() | Return the cotangent |
| CRC32() | Compute a cyclic redundancy check value |
| DEGREES() | Convert radians to degrees |
| DIV | Integer division |
| / | Division operator |
| EXP() | Raise to the power of |
| FLOOR() | Return the largest integer value not greater than the argument |
| LN() | Return the natural logarithm of the argument |
| LOG() | Return the natural logarithm of the first argument |
| LOG10() | Return the base-10 logarithm of the argument |
| LOG2() | Return the base-2 logarithm of the argument |

| 函数名 | 描述 |
|-----------|---|
| - | Minus operator |
| MOD() | Return the remainder |
| %, MOD | Modulo operator |
| PI() | Return the value of pi |
| + | Addition operator |
| POW() | Return the argument raised to the specified power |
| POWER() | Return the argument raised to the specified power |
| RADIANS() | Return argument converted to radians |
| RAND() | Return a random floating-point value |
| ROUND() | Round the argument |
| SIGN() | Return the sign of the argument |
| SIN() | Return the sine of the argument |
| SQRT() | Return the square root of the argument |
| TAN() | Return the tangent of the argument |
| * | Multiplication operator |

| 函数名 | 描述 |
|------------|--|
| TRUNCATE() | Truncate to specified number of decimal places |
| - | Change the sign of the argument |

日期时间函数（Date and Time Functions）

| 函数名 | 描述 |
|---|--|
| ADDDATE() | Add time values (intervals) to a date value |
| ADDTIME() | Add time |
| CONVERT_TZ() | Convert from one time zone to another |
| CURDATE() | Return the current date |
| CURRENT_DATE(), CURRENT_DATE | Synonyms for CURDATE() |
| CURRENT_TIME(), CURRENT_TIME | Synonyms for CURTIME() |
| CURRENT_TIMESTAMP(), CURRENT_TIMESTAMP | Synonyms for NOW() |
| CURTIME() | Return the current time |
| DATE() | Extract the date part of a date or datetime expression |
| DATE_ADD() | Add time values (intervals) to a date value |

| 函数名 | 描述 |
|------------------------|---|
| DATE_FORMAT() | Format date as specified |
| DATE_SUB() | Subtract a time value (interval) from a date |
| DATEDIFF() | Subtract two dates |
| DAY() | Synonym for DAYOFMONTH() |
| DAYNAME() | Return the name of the weekday |
| DAYOFMONTH() | Return the day of the month (0-31) |
| DAYOFWEEK() | Return the weekday index of the argument |
| DAYOFYEAR() | Return the day of the year (1-366) |
| EXTRACT() | Extract part of a date |
| FROM_DAYS() | Convert a day number to a date |
| FROM_UNIXTIME() | Format Unix timestamp as a date |
| GET_FORMAT() | Return a date format string |
| HOUR() | Extract the hour |
| LAST_DAY | Return the last day of the month for the argument |
| LOCALTIME(), LOCALTIME | Synonym for NOW() |

| 函数名 | 描述 |
|-------------------------------------|---|
| LOCALTIMESTAMP, LOCALTIMESTAMP() | Synonym for NOW() |
| MAKEDATE() | Create a date from the year and day of year |
| MAKETIME() | Create time from hour, minute, second |
| MICROSECOND() | Return the microseconds from argument |
| MINUTE() | Return the minute from the argument |
| MONTH() | Return the month from the date passed |
| MONTHNAME() | Return the name of the month |
| NOW() | Return the current date and time |
| PERIOD_ADD() | Add a period to a year-month |
| PERIOD_DIFF() | Return the number of months between periods |
| QUARTER() | Return the quarter from a date argument |
| SEC_TO_TIME() | Converts seconds to 'HH SS' format |
| SECOND() | Return the second (0-59) |
| STR_TO_DATE() | Convert a string to a date |

| 函数名 | 描述 |
|------------------|---|
| SUBDATE() | Synonym for DATE_SUB() when invoked with three arguments |
| SUBTIME() | Subtract times |
| SYSDATE() | Return the time at which the function executes |
| TIME() | Extract the time portion of the expression passed |
| TIME_FORMAT() | Format as time |
| TIME_TO_SEC() | Return the argument converted to seconds |
| TIMEDIFF() | Subtract time |
| TIMESTAMP() | With a single argument, this function returns the date or datetime expression; with two arguments, the sum of the arguments |
| TIMESTAMPADD() | Add an interval to a datetime expression |
| TIMESTAMPDIFF() | Subtract an interval from a datetime expression |
| TO_DAYS() | Return the date argument converted to days |
| TO_SECONDS() | Return the date or datetime argument converted to seconds since Year 0 |
| UNIX_TIMESTAMP() | Return a Unix timestamp |
| UTC_DATE() | Return the current UTC date |

| 函数名 | 描述 |
|-----------------|---|
| UTC_TIME() | Return the current UTC time |
| UTC_TIMESTAMP() | Return the current UTC date and time |
| WEEK() | Return the week number |
| WEEKDAY() | Return the weekday index |
| WEEKOFYEAR() | Return the calendar week of the date (1-53) |
| YEAR() | Return the year |
| YEARWEEK() | Return the year and week |

聚合函数（Aggregate (GROUP BY) Functions）

| 函数名 | 描述 |
|---------|---|
| AVG() | Return the average value of the argument |
| COUNT() | Return a count of the number of rows returned |
| MAX() | Return the maximum value |
| MIN() | Return the minimum value |
| SUM() | Return the sum |

位函数（Bit Functions and Operators）

| 函数名 | 描述 |
|-------------|--|
| BIT_COUNT() | Return the number of bits that are set |
| & | Bitwise AND |
| ~ | Bitwise inversion |
| | Bitwise OR |
| ^ | Bitwise XOR |
| << | Left shift |
| >> | Right shift |

转换函数（Cast Functions and Operators）

| 函数名 | 描述 |
|-----------|----------------------------------|
| BINARY | Cast a string to a binary string |
| CAST() | Cast a value as a certain type |
| CONVERT() | Cast a value as a certain type |