### 课堂主题

Sharding JDBC架构和核心概念、Sharding JDBC安装和核心组件、Sharding JDBC分片策略和读写分离

## 课堂目标

理解Sharding JDBC架构和核心概念(数据分片、SQL、分片策略、分片算法、配置)

能够在项目中引入Sharding JDBC开源组件

理解Sharding JDBC核心组件(解析引擎、路由引擎、改写引擎、执行引擎、归并引擎)

掌握Sharding JDBC分片策略

掌握Sharding JDBC读写分离

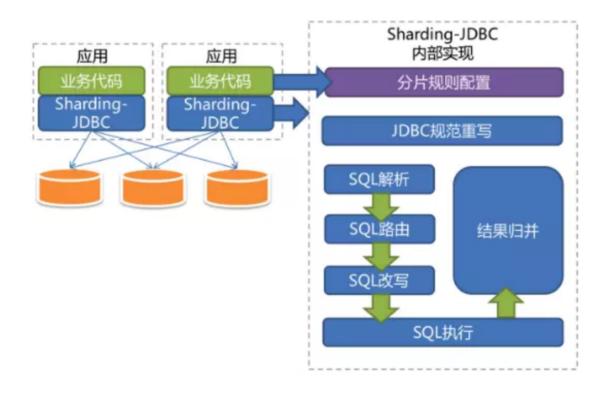
能够在项目中配置数据分片、读写分离、广播表、绑定表

### 什么是Sharding JDBC

官方网站: <a href="http://shardingsphere.apache.org/index\_zh.html">http://shardingsphere.apache.org/index\_zh.html</a>

Apache ShardingSphere(Incubator) 是一套开源的分布式数据库中间件解决方案组成的生态圈,它由 Sharding-JDBC、Sharding-Proxy和Sharding-Sidecar(规dd划中)这3款相互独立,却又能够混合部署配合使用的产品组成。

## Sharding JDBC架构



## Sharding JDBC核心概念

数据分片

数据分片分为垂直分片和水平分片。

#### **SQL**

逻辑表

真实表

数据节点

绑定表

广播表

### 分片策略

包含分片键和分片算法。分片键是用于分片的数据库字段,是将数据库(表)水平拆分的关键字段。

#### 分片算法

精确分片算法、范围分片算法、复合分片算法、Hint分片算法

#### 分片策略

标准分片策略、复合分片策略、行表达式分片策略、Hint分片策略

### 配置

分片规则: 分片规则配置的总入口。包含数据源配置、表配置、绑定表配置以及读写分离配置等。

## Sharding JDBC对多数据库的支持













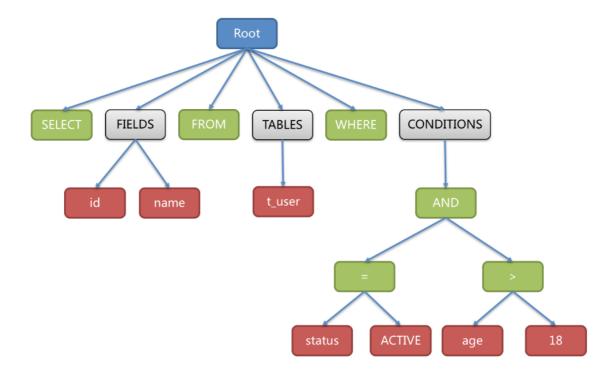
### Sharding JDBC安装

引入Maven依赖

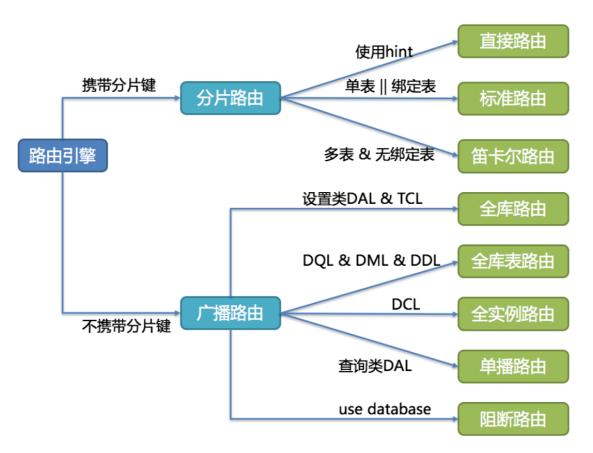
```
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.shardingsphere</groupId>
    <artifactId>sharding-jdbc-core</artifactId>
        <version>3.0.0</version>
</dependency>
```

调用API编程实现,最新的是shardingJDBC4.0RC

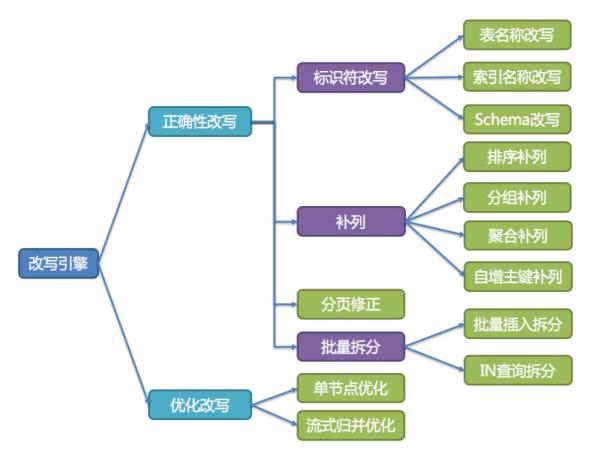
### Sharding JDBC核心组件



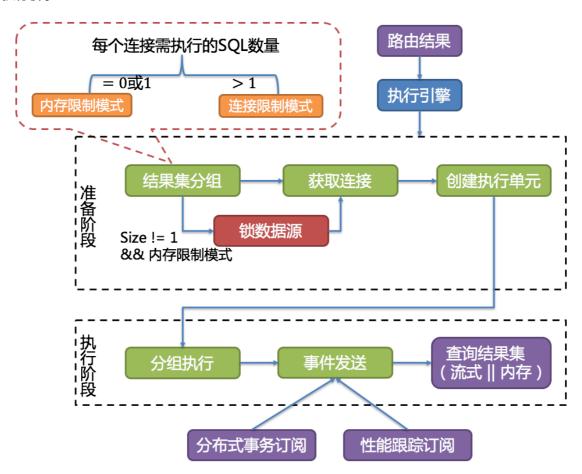
#### 路由引擎



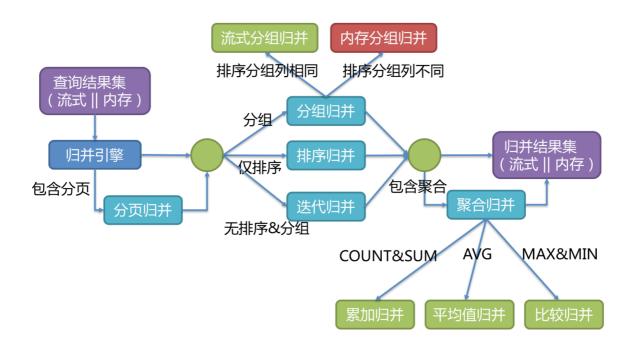
改写引擎



#### 执行引擎



归并引擎



# 测试Demo

Java调用sharding JDBC

1、pom.xml

```
<dependency>
   <groupId>io.shardingsphere</groupId>
   <artifactId>sharding-jdbc-core</artifactId>
   <version>3.0.0
</dependency>
<!-- mysql 数据库驱动. -->
<dependency>
   <groupId>mysql</groupId>
   <artifactId>mysql-connector-java</artifactId>
   <version>5.1.47</version>
</dependency>
<!-- 数据源 -->
<dependency>
   <groupId>com.alibaba
   <artifactId>druid</artifactId>
   <version>1.0.26
</dependency>
<dependency>
   <groupId>org.slf4j</groupId>
   <artifactId>s1f4j-api</artifactId>
   <version>1.7.6</version>
</dependency>
<dependency>
   <groupId>org.slf4j</groupId>
   <artifactId>slf4j-log4j12</artifactId>
   <version>1.7.6</version>
</dependency>
```

```
Map<String, DataSource> map=new HashMap<>();
                   map.put("kkb_ds_0",
createDataSource("root","root","jdbc:mysq1://192.168.24.128:3306/kkb_ds_0"));
                   map.put("kkb_ds_1",
createDataSource("root","root","jdbc:mysql://192.168.24.128:3306/kkb_ds_1"));
                    ShardingRuleConfiguration config=new ShardingRuleConfiguration();
                   // 配置Order表规则
                   TableRuleConfiguration orderTableRuleConfig = new
TableRuleConfiguration();
                   orderTableRuleConfig.setLogicTable("t_order");//设置逻辑表.
orderTableRuleConfig.setActualDataNodes("kkb_ds_${0..1}.t_order_${0..1}");//设置
实际数据节点.
                   orderTableRuleConfig.setKeyGeneratorColumnName("oid");//设置主键列名称.
                   // 配置Order表规则: 配置分库 + 分表策略(这个也可以在ShardingRuleConfiguration进
行统一设置)
                   order {\tt Table Rule Config.set Database Sharding Strategy Config (new largest and the strategy) Config (new largest and the strategy Config (new largest and the strategy)). The strategy Config (new largest and the strategy) Config (new largest and the strategy) Config (new largest and the strategy). The strategy Config (new largest and the strategy) Config (new 
InlineShardingStrategyConfiguration("uid", "kkb_ds_${uid % 2}"));
                    orderTableRuleConfig.setTableShardingStrategyConfig(new
InlineShardingStrategyConfiguration("oid", "t_order_${oid % 2}"));
                    config.getTableRuleConfigs().add(orderTableRuleConfig);
                    try {
                             DataSource ds=ShardingDataSourceFactory.createDataSource(map,
config, new HashMap(), new Properties());
                              for(int i=1;i<=10;i++) {
                                       String sql="insert into t_order(uid,name) values(?,?)";
                                       execute(ds,sql,i,i+"aaa");
                              System.out.println("数据插入完成。。。");
                   } catch (SQLException e) {
                              // TODO Auto-generated catch block
                             e.printStackTrace();
```