

Oracle连接器如何支持update和delete语句操作

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update和delete语句支持的基本原理

update和delete语句支持的适配开发

oracle update和delete支持情况说明

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| update和delete语句支持的基本原理

- 更新和删除都是基于RowID的记录级操作;
- 语句的数据处理大致分二个阶段:
 - 通过查询(含where条件的过滤)获取到RowID及相关数据(update涉及)
 - 在查询结果的基础上进行delete和update操作
- 数据源RowID的支持: 能够唯一确定一行的列, 可以是物理的也可以是逻辑的。
如oracle对每张表有一个ROWID的隐藏列, 这个列的值为64位的字符串, 其值可以唯一确定一行。
- 对一些可以进一步优化的数据源, 支持下推操作;

update和delete语句支持的基本原理---delete操作

```
lk:openlk> explain delete from data where id = 13;
```

Query Plan

```
-----  
Output[rows]  
|   Layout: [rows:bigint]  
|   Estimates: {rows: ? (?), cpu: ?, memory: ?, network: ?}  
└─ TableCommit[oracle:OPENLK.DATA]  
    |   Layout: [rows:bigint]  
    └─ LocalExchange[SINGLE] ()  
        |   Layout: [partialrows:bigint, fragment:varbinary]  
        |   Estimates: {rows: ? (?), cpu: ?, memory: ?, network: ?}  
        └─ RemoteExchange[GATHER]  
            |   Layout: [partialrows:bigint, fragment:varbinary]  
            |   Estimates: {rows: ? (?), cpu: ?, memory: ?, network: ?}  
            └─ Delete[oracle:OPENLK.DATA]  
                |   Layout: [partialrows:bigint, fragment:varbinary]  
                └─ ScanFilter[table = oracle:OPENLK.DATA, filterPredicate = (id) = (DECIMAL(10,0) 13)]  
                    |   Layout: [id:decimal(10,0), rowid:varchar]  
                    |   Estimates: {rows: ? (?), cpu: ?, memory: 0B, network: 0B}/{rows: ? (?), cpu: ?, memory: 0B, network: 0B}  
                    |   id := ID:decimal(10,0):Optional[NUMBER]  
                    |   rowid := ROWID:varchar:Optional[rowid]
```

update和delete语句支持的基本原理---update操作

```
lk:openlk> explain update data set days = days +1 where id = 12;

Query Plan

-----
Output[rows]
| Layout: [rows:bigint]
| Estimates: {rows: ? (?), cpu: ?, memory: ?, network: ?}
└─ TableCommit[oracle:OPENLK.DATA]
   | Layout: [rows:bigint]
   └─ LocalExchange[SINGLE] ()
      | Layout: [partialrows:bigint, fragment:varbinary]
      | Estimates: {rows: ? (?), cpu: ?, memory: ?, network: ?}
      └─ RemoteExchange[GATHER]
         | Layout: [partialrows:bigint, fragment:varbinary]
         | Estimates: {rows: ? (?), cpu: ?, memory: ?, network: ?}
         └─ Update[oracle:OPENLK.DATA]
            | Layout: [partialrows:bigint, fragment:varbinary]
            | days := expr_0
            └─ Project[]
               | Layout: [expr_0:decimal(10,0), rowid:varchar]
               | Estimates: {rows: ? (?), cpu: ?, memory: 0B, network: 0B}
               | expr_0 := CAST((days) + (DECIMAL(10,0) 1) AS decimal(10,0))
               └─ ScanFilterProject[table = oracle:OPENLK.DATA, filterPredicate = (id) = (DECIMAL(10,0) 12)]
                  Layout: [rowid:varchar, days:decimal(10,0)]
                  Estimates: {rows: ? (?), cpu: ?, memory: 0B, network: 0B}/{rows: ? (?), cpu: ?, memory: 0B, network: 0B}/{rows: ? (?), cpu: ?, memory: 0B, network: 0B}
                  days := DAYS:decimal(10,0):Optional[NUMBER]
                  id := ID:decimal(10,0):Optional[NUMBER]
                  rowid := ROWID:varchar:Optional[rowid]
```

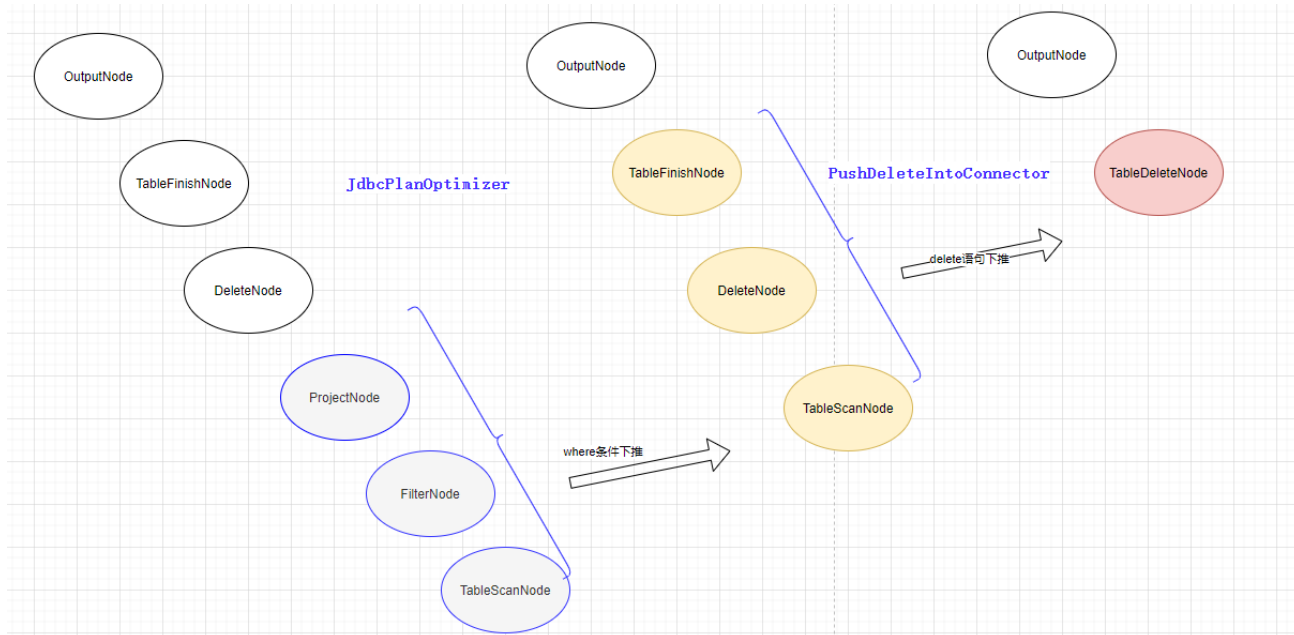
update和delete语句支持的基本原理---delete下推

```
lk:openlk> explain delete from data where id = 13;
```

Query Plan

```
Output[rows]
|   Layout: [rows:bigint]
|   Estimates: {rows: ? (?), cpu: ?, memory: ?, network: ?}
└─ TableDelete[oracle:oracle.GeneratedSql{sql=SELECT id, rowid FROM (SELECT ID, ROWID FROM "OPENLK"."DATA") hetu_table_1 WHERE (id = 13), isPushDown=true}
    Layout: [rows:bigint]
```

(1 row)



二层下推处理:

- 1) 满足删除条件的扫描对应的查询下推;
- 2) 查询可以全部下推后, 进行delete的下推;

update和delete语句支持的适配开发

阶段	处理内容	SPI	Base-JDBC	Oracle-Connector
分析和优化阶段	rowid列获取	ConnectorMetadata#getDeleteRowIdColumnHandle	JdbcClient#getDeleteRowIdColumnHandle	OracleClient#getUpdateRowIdColumnHandle
	开始处理	ConnectorMetadata#beginDelete	JdbcClient#beginDelete	OracleClient#beginDelete
	delete语句下推预处理	ConnectorMetadata#applyDelete	JdbcClient#applyDelete	OracleClient#applyDelete
执行阶段				
	记录级删除(DeleteNode)	UpdatablePageSource#deleteRows	JdbcClient#buildDeleteSql	OracleClient#buildDeleteSql
	结束处理(TableFinishNode)	ConnectorMetadata#finishUpdate	JdbcClient#finishUpdate	OracleClient#finishUpdate
	delete语句下推(TableDeleteNode)	ConnectorMetadata#executeDelete	JdbcClient#executeDelete	OracleClient#executeDelete
分析和优化阶段	rowid列获取	ConnectorMetadata#getUpdateRowIdColumnHandle	JdbcClient#getUpdateRowIdColumnHandle	OracleClient#getUpdateRowIdColumnHandle
	开始处理	ConnectorMetadata#beginUpdate	JdbcClient#beginUpdate	OracleClient#beginUpdate
执行阶段	记录级更新(UpdateNode)	UpdatablePageSource#updateRows	JdbcClient#buildUpdateSql	OracleClient#buildUpdateSql
			JdbcClient#setUpdateSql	OracleClient#setUpdateSql
	结束处理(TableFinishNode)	ConnectorMetadata#finishUpdate	JdbcClient#finishUpdate	OracleClient#finishUpdate

Kernel

SPI

公共接口

Base-JDBC

连接器实现

xxxx-connetor

oracle update和delete支持情况

语法：

UPDATE qualifiedName SET assignmentList (WHERE booleanExpression)
DELETE FROM qualifiedName (WHERE booleanExpression)

where子句	boolean表达式(filter)	<pre>update data set name = 'filer' where id < 5; update data set name = 'filer' where id <> 5; update data set name = 'filer' where id between 2 and 8; update data set name = 'filer' where id > random()*10; update data set name = 'filer' where name like '%liu%'; update data set name = 'filer' where name not like '%liu%'; update data set name = 'filer' where name > 'liu3'; update data set name = 'filer' where name not like '%liu%'; update data set name = 'filer' where degree >= 0.5; update data set name = 'filer' where degree is null; update data set name = 'filer' where degree is not null; update data set name = 'filer' where moneys <= 2.22; update data set name = 'filer' where moneys between 0.5 and 1.5;</pre>
	子查询[标量函数(max, min, avg等)]	<pre>update data set name = 'filter with scala subquery' where id = (select max(id) from data1); update data set name = 'filter with scala subquery' where id > (select avg(id) from data1); update data set name = 'filter with scala subquery' where id < (select min(id) from data1);</pre>
	子查询[in/not in]	<pre>update data set name = 'filter with in subquery' where id in (select id from data1 where name = 'a'); update data set name = 'filter with not in subquery' where id not in (select id from data1 where name = 'a');</pre>
	子查询[exist/not exist]	<pre>update data set name = 'filter with exists subquery' where exists (select id from data1 where name = 'a'); update data set name = 'filter with not exists subquery' where not exists (select id from data1 where name = 'a');</pre>
	子查询[any/some/all]	<pre>update data set name = 'filter with any subquery' where id < any (select id from data1); update data set name = 'filter with some subquery' where id < some (select id from data1); update data set name = 'filter with all subquery' where id < all (select id from data1);</pre>
	涉及到join语句	<pre>update data set name = 'filter join subquery' where id in (select A.id from data as A join data1 as B on A.id=B.id);</pre>
set子句	各种数据类型	<pre>update tbl_datatype_support set t_float = double '11.11'; update tbl_datatype_support set t_binary_float = real '11.11'; update tbl_datatype_support set t_binary_double = double '11.11'; update tbl_datatype_support set t_number = decimal '1111'; update tbl_datatype_support set t_char = 'bb'; update tbl_datatype_support set t_varchar = 'abcdefg varchar'; update tbl_datatype_support set t_date = TIMESTAMP '2021-03-30 03:04:05.321'; update tbl_datatype_support set t_blob = X'65663F';</pre>
	null值	<pre>update data set name = NULL;</pre>
	字符串空值	<pre>update data set name = '';</pre>
	空表	<pre>update data set name = 'test';</pre>
	表达式	<pre>update test1 set name = concat('a','b');</pre>

子查询目前只支持非
关联子查询

Q&A



Thank you!

