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## MySQL学习笔记(Day030:锁\_3)

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MySQL学习笔记 ( Day030 : 锁_3 )
   一. 事物隔离级别 (二)
       1.1. 脏读
       1.2. 不可重复读
       1.3. 幻读
    二. 锁的算法(一)
       2.1. Record Lock
       2.2. Gap Lock
       2.3. Next-Key Lock
       2.4. 锁与隔离级别
            2.4.1. REPEATABLE READ
           2.4.2. READ COMMITTED
       2.5. Next-Key lock优化为Record lock
       2.6. 非唯一索引的等值查询
       2.7. 假如RR没有Gap Lock
       2.8. 二级索引与锁
```

## 一. 事物隔离级别(二)

#### 1.1. 脏读

MySQL学习

```
-- 终端会话1
mysql> use burn_test;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A
Database changed
mysql> create table t_ru(a int);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.14 sec)
mysql> set tx_isolation='read-uncommitted';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> begin; -- 事物1
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> insert t_ru values(1);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
-- 事物1没有提交
-- 终端会话2
mysql> use burn_test;
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A
Database changed
mysql> set tx_isolation='read-uncommitted';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> begin; -- 事物2
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> select * from t_ru;
+----+
| a |
+----+
| 1 | -- 事物2中能看到事物1中插入的数据,但是事物1还没有提交
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
mysql> insert into t_ru values(2);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
-- 事物2此时还未commit
-- 终端会话1
mysql> select * from t_ru;
+----+
| a |
+----+
| 2 | -- 会话2中的事物2还没有commit,在会话1中的事物1就能读取到数据,此为脏读
+----+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

# 1.2. 不可重复读

```
-- 终端会话1
mysql> set tx_isolation='read-committed';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> begin;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
mysql> insert into t_ru values(1);
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> commit; -- 此时提交了事物1,所以在t_ru表中就有了数据
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
mysql> begin; -- 再开启一个新的事物
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> select * from t_ru; -- 在该事物中查询数据,得到一条记录 a = 1
| a |
 +----+
| 1 |
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
-- 终端会话2
mysql> set tx_isolation='read-committed';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> begin;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> insert into t_ru select 5;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
Records: 1 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
-- 此时终端会话2的事物未提交
-- 终端会话1
mysql> select * from t_ru; -- 在会话1的事物中查询数据仍只有一条,说明RC隔离级别解决了脏读问题
 +----+
| a |
| 1 |
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
-- 终端会话2
mysql> rollback; -- 回滚,不插入 a = 5 的记录
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.01 sec)
mysql> begin; -- 又开启一个事物
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> update t_ru set a = 5 where a = 1; -- 将a=1的记录更新成a=5
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.01 sec)
Rows matched: 1 Changed: 1 Warnings: 0
mysql> commit; -- 并且提交该事物
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
-- 终端会话1
-- 此时的终端会话1还在事物中
mysql> select * from t_ru;
+----+
| a |
| 5 | -- 得到了记录 a = 5, 会话2中的事物update操作,并且commit,已经影响到了会话1中的结果
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

```
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       -- 终端会话1
       mysql> begin;
       Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
       mysql> select * from t_ru;
       | a |
       +----+
       | 5 |
       +----+
      1 row in set (0.00 sec)
       --
       -- 终端会话2
       mysql> begin;
       Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
       mysql> insert into t_ru values(10);
       Query OK, 1 row affected (0.00 sec)
       mysql> commit; -- 会话2中的事物已经提交
       Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)
       -- 终端会话1
       mysql> select * from t_ru;
       | a |
       +----+
       5 |
      | 10 | -- 终端会话1中的事物没提交,就看到了终端会话2中的事物提交的结果
      2 rows in set (0.00 sec)
       不可重复读:在一个事物中,针对同一条记录,执行两次相同的SQL得到的结果不一样
       幻读:在一个事物中,执行两次相同的SQL,得到了不同的结果集(新增了部分记录或者缺失了部分记录)(不是同一条记录)
```

## 二. 锁的算法(一)

```
Record Lock

单个行记录上的锁

Gap Lock

锁定一个范围,但不包含记录本身

Next-Key Lock

Gap Lock + Record Lock,锁定一个范围,并且锁定记录本身
```

#### 2.1. Record Lock

例如有记录 10、30、50(*只有这三个记录*),且在记录30上加锁(*加锁的SQL暂时不管,只看锁算法本身*)

• 对于在记录30上加锁,表示30该记录上加了行锁

• [30,30]:只锁定记录30自身

## 2.2. Gap Lock

例如有记录 10、 30 、 50 (*只有这三个记录*),且在 记录30上加锁 (*加锁的*SQL*暂时不管,只看锁算法本身*)

• 对于在 记录30上加锁 ,表示在 记录10 到 记录30 之间加锁(10*是*30的前一个记录(前一条记录,本记录))

• **(10, 30)**:锁定该范围,不包含两个边界(*不能插入15、20等在这个范围内的数据,但是可以对10和30做删除或者修改*)

• Gap Lock解决了幻读问题

#### 2.3. Next-Key Lock

例如有记录 10、30、50(*只有这三个记录*),且在记录30上加锁(*加锁的SQL暂时不管,只看锁算法本身*)

• 对于在记录30上加锁 ,表示在记录10 到记录30 范围加锁(*Gap Lock*)的同时,在记录30 上同时加上 行锁

• (10,30]:锁定该范围,且包含记录30本身(*不能插入15、20等在这个范围的数据,同时对记录30不能删除或修改 ,记录10可以删除或修改*)

注意:锁住的是索引

#### 2.4. 锁与隔离级别

## 2.4.1. REPEATABLE READ

```
-- 终端会话1
mysql> set tx_isolation="REPEATABLE-READ";
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> create table t_lock_1 (a int primary key);
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.12 sec)
mysql> insert into t_lock_1 values(10),(11),(13),(20);
Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.01 sec)
Records: 4 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
mysql> begin;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.02 sec)
mysql> select * from t_lock_1 where a <= 13 for update;</pre>
| a |
| 10 |
| 11 |
| 13 |
+---+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
-- 终端会话2
mysql> set tx_isolation="REPEATABLE-READ";
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> mysql> show engine innodb status\G
-- -----省略部分输出-----
---TRANSACTION 24624, ACTIVE 43 sec
2 lock struct(s), heap size 1136, 4 row lock(s)
MySQL thread id 4, OS thread handle 139781911455488, query id 190 localhost root cleaning up
TABLE LOCK table `burn_test`.`t_lock_1` trx id 24624 lock mode IX -- 表上有一个IX意向锁
RECORD LOCKS space id 140 page no 3 n bits 72 index PRIMARY of table `burn_test`.`t_lock_1` trx id 24624 lock_mode X -- lock_mode X 表示的是Next Key lock
Record lock, heap no 2 PHYSICAL RECORD: n_fields 3; compact format; info bits 0
0: len 4; hex 8000000a; asc     ;; -- 记录10上有Record lock
1: len 6; hex 00000000602b; asc `+;;
2: len 7; hex ab000000470110; asc G ;;
Record lock, heap no 3 PHYSICAL RECORD: n_fields 3; compact format; info bits 0
0: len 4; hex 8000000b; asc    ;; -- 记录11上有Record lock
1: len 6; hex 00000000602b; asc `+;;
2: len 7; hex ab00000047011c; asc G ;;
Record lock, heap no 4 PHYSICAL RECORD: n_fields 3; compact format; info bits 0
0: len 4; hex 8000000d; asc    ;; -- 记录13上有Record lock
1: len 6; hex 00000000602b; asc `+;;
2: len 7; hex ab000000470128; asc G (;;
Record lock, heap no 5 PHYSICAL RECORD: n_fields 3; compact format; info bits 0
0: len 4; hex 80000014; asc   ;; -- 记录20上有Record lock
1: len 6; hex 00000000602b; asc `+;;
2: len 7; hex ab000000470134; asc G 4;;
即在 RR 的隔离级别下,锁住的是 (-\infty, 10] ,(10, 11] ,(11, 13] ,(13, 20]
锁住20是因为在RR级别下,( <=13 )将从表(B+树)的第一个记录( 10 )开始比对,一直比对到第一个出现大于13的记录( 20 )为止。
1. RR级别下的锁默认为 Next-Key Lock
2. RR会对游标打开的所有的记录进行加锁
```

2.4.2. READ COMMITTED

```
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```

```
-- 终端会话1
   mysql> set tx_isolation="READ-COMMITTED";
   Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
   mysql> begin;
   Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
   mysql> select * from t_lock_1 where a <= 13 for update;</pre>
   +---+
   | a |
   +---+
   | 10 |
   | 11 |
   | 13 |
   +---+
  3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
   -- 终端会话2
   mysql> set tx_isolation="READ-COMMITTED";
   Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
   mysql> show engine innodb status\G
   -- ----省略部分输出-----
   ---TRANSACTION 24625, ACTIVE 4 sec
   2 lock struct(s), heap size 1136, 3 row lock(s)
   MySQL thread id 4, OS thread handle 139781911455488, query id 198 localhost root cleaning up
   TABLE LOCK table `burn_test`.`t_lock_1` trx id 24625 lock mode IX
   RECORD LOCKS space id 140 page no 3 n bits 72 index PRIMARY of table `burn_test`.`t_lock_1` trx id 24625 lock_mode X locks rec but not gap -- lock_mode X but not gap 表示的就是 Record lock (记录锁)
   Record lock, heap no 2 PHYSICAL RECORD: n_fields 3; compact format; info bits 0
   0: len 4; hex 8000000a; asc    ;; -- 记录10上有Record lock
   1: len 6; hex 00000000602b; asc `+;;
   2: len 7; hex ab000000470110; asc G ;;
   Record lock, heap no 3 PHYSICAL RECORD: n_fields 3; compact format; info bits 0
   0: len 4; hex 8000000b; asc    ;; -- 记录11上有Record lock
   1: len 6; hex 00000000602b; asc `+;;
   2: len 7; hex ab00000047011c; asc G ;;
   Record lock, heap no 4 PHYSICAL RECORD: n_fields 3; compact format; info bits 0
   0: len 4; hex 8000000d; asc    ;; -- 记录13上有Record lock
   1: len 6; hex 00000000602b; asc `+;;
   2: len 7; hex ab000000470128; asc G (;;
   即在 RC 的隔离级别下,锁住的是 10,11,13 记录本身 (lock_mode x locks rec but not gap)
2.5. Next-Key lock优化为Record lock
  • 锁定的是 一条记录
  • 当索引含有唯一约束时
   -- 终端会话1
   mysql> set tx_isolation="REPEATABLE-READ";
   Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
   mysql> begin;
   Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
   mysql> select * from t_lock_1 where a=13 for update; -- 1:a是主键(唯一约束) 2:且返回的记录只有一条
   a |
   +---+
   | 13 |
   +---+
  1 row in set (0.00 sec)
   -- 终端会话2
   mysql> set tx_isolation="REPEATABLE-READ";
```

这里可以降级为 Record Lock 是因为返回的记录具有 唯一性 , 不会存在幻读问题。 当唯一索引是 复合索引 时,且查询条件只包含部分列的话,其实还是有Gap lock

TABLE LOCK table `burn\_test`.`t\_lock\_1` trx id 25128 lock mode IX

0: len 4; hex 8000000d; asc ;; -- 只对13这个记录加了锁

MySQL thread id 2, OS thread handle 140022404839168, query id 52 localhost root cleaning up

Record lock, heap no 4 PHYSICAL RECORD: n\_fields 3; compact format; info bits 0

Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)

mysql> show engine innodb status\G -- ----省略部分输出--------TRANSACTION 25128, ACTIVE 49 sec

2 lock struct(s), heap size 1136, 1 row lock(s)

1: len 6; hex 0000000602b; asc `+;; 2: len 7; hex ab000000470128; asc G (;;

```
-- 终端会话1
mysql> set tx_isolation="REPEATABLE-READ";
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> create table t_lock_2 (a int, b int, primary key(a,b));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.15 sec)
mysql> insert into t_lock_2 values(1,2),(1,4),(1,6);
Query OK, 3 rows affected (0.00 sec)
Records: 3 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
mysql> begin;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)
mysql> select * from t_lock_2 where b=2 for update;
+---+
| a | b |
+---+
| 1 | 2 |
+---+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
-- 终端会话2
mysql> set tx_isolation="REPEATABLE-READ";
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> show engine innodb status\G
-- ----省略部分输出-----
---TRANSACTION 25157, ACTIVE 3 sec
2 lock struct(s), heap size 1136, 4 row lock(s)
MySQL thread id 6, OS thread handle 140022404572928, query id 176 localhost root cleaning up
TABLE LOCK table `burn_test`.`t_lock_2` trx id 25157 lock mode IX
RECORD LOCKS space id 142 page no 3 n bits 72 index PRIMARY of table `burn_test`.`t_lock_2` trx id 25157 lock_mode X -- 由于 b=2 是复合索引中的一部分,所以没办法降级为record lock,还是使用next-key lock
Record lock, heap no 1 PHYSICAL RECORD: n_fields 1; compact format; info bits 0
0: len 8; hex 73757072656d756d; asc supremum;;
Record lock, heap no 2 PHYSICAL RECORD: n_fields 4; compact format; info bits 0
0: len 4; hex 80000001; asc ;;
1: len 4; hex 80000002; asc ;;
2: len 6; hex 000000006240; asc b@;;
3: len 7; hex b90000004e0110; asc N ;;
Record lock, heap no 3 PHYSICAL RECORD: n_fields 4; compact format; info bits 0
0: len 4; hex 80000001; asc ;;
1: len 4; hex 80000004; asc ;;
2: len 6; hex 000000006240; asc b@;;
3: len 7; hex b90000004e0121; asc N !;;
```

RECORD LOCKS space id 140 page no 3 n bits 72 index PRIMARY of table `burn\_test`.`t\_lock\_1` trx id 25128 lock\_mode X locks rec but not gap -- 没有gap的x lock,即为记录锁

# 2.6. 非唯一索引的等值查询

0: len 4; hex 80000001; asc ;; 1: len 4; hex 80000006; asc ;;

2: len 6; hex 000000006240; asc b@;; 3: len 7; hex b90000004e0132; asc N 2;;

Record lock, heap no 4 PHYSICAL RECORD: n\_fields 4; compact format; info bits 0

```
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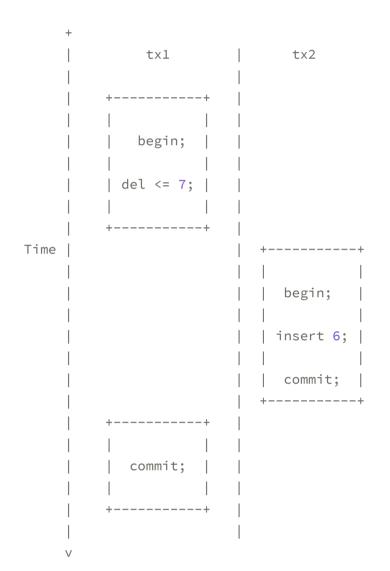
```
-- 终端会话1
mysql> set tx_isolation="REPEATABLE-READ";
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> create table t_lock_3 (a int not null); -- 与 t_lock_1 相比,没有显示定义a为主键
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.12 sec)
mysql> insert into t_lock_3 values(10),(11),(13),(20);
Query OK, 4 rows affected (0.00 sec)
Records: 4 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
mysql> begin;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.03 sec)
mysql> select * from t_lock_3 where a=13 for update;
+---+
| a |
| 13 |
+---+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
-- 终端会话2
mysql> set tx_isolation="REPEATABLE-READ";
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
mysql> show engine innodb status\G
-- ----省略部分输出-----
---TRANSACTION 25173, ACTIVE 13 sec
2 lock struct(s), heap size 1136, 5 row lock(s)
MySQL thread id 8, OS thread handle 140022404572928, query id 239 localhost root cleaning up
TABLE LOCK table `burn_test`.`t_lock_3` trx id 25173 lock mode IX
RECORD LOCKS space id 143 page no 3 n bits 72 index GEN_CLUST_INDEX of table `burn_test`.`t_lock_3` trx id 25173 lock_mode X -- Next-Key lock
Record lock, heap no 1 PHYSICAL RECORD: n_fields 1; compact format; info bits 0
0: len 8; hex 73757072656d756d; asc supremum;;
Record lock, heap no 2 PHYSICAL RECORD: n_fields 4; compact format; info bits 0
0: len 6; hex 00000001204; asc ;;
1: len 6; hex 000000006250; asc bP;;
2: len 7; hex c50000002a0110; asc * ;;
3: len 4; hex 8000000a; asc     ;; -- 记录10上加了记录锁
Record lock, heap no 3 PHYSICAL RECORD: n_fields 4; compact format; info bits 0
0: len 6; hex 00000001205; asc ;;
1: len 6; hex 000000006250; asc bP;;
2: len 7; hex c50000002a011e; asc * ;;
3: len 4; hex 8000000b; asc     ;; -- 记录11上加了记录锁
Record lock, heap no 4 PHYSICAL RECORD: n_fields 4; compact format; info bits 0
0: len 6; hex 00000001206; asc ;;
1: len 6; hex 000000006250; asc bP;;
2: len 7; hex c50000002a012c; asc * ,;;
3: len 4; hex 8000000d; asc     ;; -- 记录13上加了记录锁
Record lock, heap no 5 PHYSICAL RECORD: n_fields 4; compact format; info bits 0
0: len 6; hex 00000001207; asc ;;
1: len 6; hex 000000006250; asc bP;;
2: len 7; hex c50000002a013a; asc * :;;
3: len 4; hex 80000014; asc     ;; -- 记录20上加了记录锁
```

t\_lock\_3 中存在着系统自己生成的主键,当查询条件为 a=10 时, 游标 要访问 所有的记录( 索引 ),来判断主键对应的a列是否等于10;即需要扫描所有主键,则会将 所有记录(索引)都锁住。形成了表锁的效果。

总结:在 RR 的隔离级别下,当查询的 列没有索引 时,会 锁住所有记录

## 2.7. 假如RR没有Gap Lock

记录: 1357



如果在 RR 级别下,且 没有Gap锁 ,则此时 tx1 锁住的是 1,3,5,7(记录锁),并 标记为删除 ,同时 tx2 可以插入记录 6 。即此时表中的记录为6。 而在 Log 中记录的是 insert 6;del<=7;(*先提交的在前面*),如果此时有slave机器进行同步,该表中的记录为空。 此时, 主从 机器上的 数据不一致 。

当有了Gap Lock 后, tx2 的 insert 6; 需要等待 tx1 的 del<=7; 执行完成后才能执行,此时的Log为 del<=7; insert 6; ,也就不会有数据不一致的问题(符合隔离性要求)

# 2.8. 二级索引与锁

```
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        -- 终端会话1
        mysql> set tx_isolation="REPEATABLE-READ";
        Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
        mysql> create table t_lock_4(a int, b int, primary key(a), key(b));
        Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.15 sec)
        mysql> insert into t_lock_4 values(1,1),(3,1),(5,3),(7,6),(10,8);
        Query OK, 5 rows affected (0.00 sec)
        Records: 5 Duplicates: 0 Warnings: 0
        mysql> select * from t_lock_4 where b=3 for update;
        | a | b |
        +---+
        | 5 | 3 |
        +---+
       1 row in set (0.00 sec)
        -- 终端会话2
        mysql> set tx_isolation="REPEATABLE-READ";
        Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.00 sec)
        mysql> show engine innodb status\G
        -- ----省略部分输出-----
        ---TRANSACTION 25185, ACTIVE 3 sec
        4 lock struct(s), heap size 1136, 3 row lock(s)
        MySQL thread id 9, 0S thread handle 140022404572928, query id 304 localhost root cleaning up
        TABLE LOCK table `burn_test`.`t_lock_4` trx id 25185 lock mode IX
        RECORD LOCKS space id 144 page no 4 n bits 72 index b of table `burn_test`.`t_lock_4` trx id 25185 lock_mode X -- Next-Key lock (index b 二级索引)
        Record lock, heap no 4 PHYSICAL RECORD: n_fields 2; compact format; info bits 0
        0: len 4; hex 80000003; asc   ;; -- 二级索引 key=3
        1: len 4; hex 80000005; asc ;; -- value = 5 (主键)
        RECORD LOCKS space id 144 page no 3 n bits 72 index PRIMARY of table `burn_test`.`t_lock_4` trx id 25185 lock_mode X locks rec but not gap -- Record Lock (index PRIMARY 聚集索引)
        Record lock, heap no 4 PHYSICAL RECORD: n_fields 4; compact format; info bits 0
        0: len 4; hex 80000005; asc   ;; -- b=3时对应的主键a=5的记录锁
        1: len 6; hex 0000000625a; asc bZ;;
        2: len 7; hex cd0000002f0128; asc / (;;
        3: len 4; hex 80000003; asc ;;
        RECORD LOCKS space id 144 page no 4 n bits 72 index b of table `burn_test`.`t_lock_4` trx id 25185 lock_mode X locks gap before rec -- lock_mode X locks gap 即为 Gap Lock
        Record lock, heap no 5 PHYSICAL RECORD: n_fields 2; compact format; info bits 0
        0: len 4; hex 80000006; asc ;;
        1: len 4; hex 80000007; asc ;;
         -- 所以二级索引锁住的范围是 (1,3],(3,6)
         -- 主键索引只锁住了a=5的这条记录 [5, 5]
         -- 如果不锁住(3,6)还是可以有别的事物插入b=3的记录,从而产生幻读。
         -- 以下SQL语句在终端会话2中执行的效果
         select * from t_lock_4 where a = 5 lock in share mode; -- 不可执行,因为a=5上有一把记录锁
         insert into t_lock_4 values(4, 2); -- 不可以执行,因为b=2在(1, 3]内
         insert into t_lock_4 values(6, 5); -- 不可以执行,因为b=5在(3, 6)内
         insert into t_lock_4 values(8, 6); -- 可以执行, (8, 6)均不在锁住的范围内
         insert into t_lock_4 values(2, 0); -- 可以执行,(2, 0)均不在锁住的范围内
         insert into t_lock_4 values(6, 7); -- 可以执行,(6, 7)均不在锁住的范围内
         insert into t_lock_4 values(6, 6); -- 不可以执行,二级索引除了看key,还要看主键的值,
                                        -- (6, 6)在(7, 6)前面,在二级索引锁住的范围(3, 6)中
                                        -- 即(6, 6)中的b=6插在(3,6)中间,而(8, 6)中的b=6插在(3,6)之后
       -- a : 1 3 5 7 10
        -- b : 1 1 3 6 8
        -- 其实二级索引锁住的不仅仅是二级索引的Key本身,还有对应的value,也就是主键
        -- 「1:1」 「1:3」 「3:5」 「6:7」 「8:10」 -- 锁住的是(「3:5」, 「6:7」)
                                 [6:6]
                                             [8:6]
        -- b相同的情况下, a也是排序的; a也是二级索引的一部分
        ---TRANSACTION 421498906885744, not started
        0 lock struct(s), heap size 1136, 0 row lock(s)
        ---TRANSACTION 25201, ACTIVE 18 sec inserting
        mysql tables in use 1, locked 1
        LOCK WAIT 4 lock struct(s), heap size 1136, 5 row lock(s), undo log entries 1
        MySQL thread id 15, OS thread handle 140022404572928, query id 753 localhost root update
        insert into t_lock_4 values(6, 6)
        ----- TRX HAS BEEN WAITING 3 SEC FOR THIS LOCK TO BE GRANTED:
        RECORD LOCKS space id 144 page no 4 n bits 80 index b of table `burn_test`.`t_lock_4` trx id 25201 lock_mode X locks gap before rec insert intention waiting
        Record lock, heap no 5 PHYSICAL RECORD: n_fields 2; compact format; info bits 0
        0: len 4; hex 80000006; asc ;;
        1: len 4; hex 80000007; asc ;;
        -----
        TABLE LOCK table `burn_test`.`t_lock_4` trx id 25201 lock mode IX
        RECORD LOCKS space id 144 page no 3 n bits 80 index PRIMARY of table `burn_test`.`t_lock_4` trx id 25201 lock mode S
        Record lock, heap no 5 PHYSICAL RECORD: n_fields 4; compact format; info bits 0
        0: len 4; hex 80000007; asc ;;
        1: len 6; hex 00000000625a; asc bZ;;
        2: len 7; hex cd0000002f0134; asc / 4;;
        3: len 4; hex 80000006; asc ;;
        RECORD LOCKS space id 144 page no 3 n bits 80 index PRIMARY of table `burn_test`.`t_lock_4` trx id 25201 lock mode S locks gap before rec
        Record lock, heap no 7 PHYSICAL RECORD: n_fields 4; compact format; info bits 0
```

## 问题:为什么在2.4.1的例子中 20 上加的是Next-Key Lock,而2.8的例子中 6 上加的是Gap Lock?

二级索引上加了 Record Lock 或 Next-Key Lock , 则对应的主键加 Record Lock ;

Record lock, heap no 5 PHYSICAL RECORD: n\_fields 2; compact format; info bits 0

1. 针对上述两个例子的查询,都是通过游标打开后,进行扫描访问

0: len 4; hex 80000006; asc ;;

3: len 4; hex 80000006; asc ;;

0: len 4; hex 80000006; asc ;; 1: len 4; hex 80000007; asc ;;

二级索引加 Gap Lock ,则对应的主键不加锁;

1: len 6; hex 00000006271; asc bq;; 2: len 7; hex de000000520110; asc R ;;

2. 在**2.4.1**的例子中,查询的条件( a <=13 for update )是 主键 查询,所以在 记录13 的下一个 记录20 上是增加**Next-Key Lock**(*与Purge有关,后续会讲*)

RECORD LOCKS space id 144 page no 4 n bits 80 index b of table `burn\_test`.`t\_lock\_4` trx id 25201 lock\_mode X locks gap before rec insert intention waiting

3. 在**2.8**的例子中,查询条件( b = 3 for update )是 二级索引 查询,所以在 记录3 的下一个 记录6 上增加的是**Gap Lock** 4. 简而言之,主键查询加Next-Key Lock,而二级索引查询加Gap Lock