

Sharding-jdbc

Sharding-JDBC是ShardingSphere的第一个产品，也是ShardingSphere的前身。它定位为轻量级Java框架，在Java的JDBC层提供的额外服务。它使用客户端直连数据库，以jar包形式提供服务，无需额外部署和依赖，可理解为增强版的JDBC驱动，完全兼容JDBC和各种ORM框架。

- [apache官方使用手册](#)

1.分库分表简述

垂直分表：可以把一个宽表的字段按访问频次、是否是大字段的原则拆分为多个表，这样既能使业务清晰，还能提升部分性能。拆分后，尽量从业务角度避免联查，否则性能方面将得不偿失。

垂直分库：可以把多个表按业务耦合松紧归类，分别存放在不同的库，这些库可以分布在不同服务器，从而使访问压力被多服务器负载，大大提升性能，同时能提高整体架构的业务清晰度，不同的业务库可根据自身情况定制优化方案。但是它需要解决跨库带来的所有复杂问题。

水平分库：可以把一个表的数据(按数据行)分到多个不同的库，每个库只有这个表的部分数据，这些库可以分布在不同服务器，从而使访问压力被多服务器负载，大大提升性能。它不仅需要解决跨库带来的所有复杂问题，还要解决数据路由的问题(数据路由问题后边介绍)。

水平分表：可以把一个表的数据(按数据行)分到多个同一个数据库的多张表中，每个表只有这个表的部分数据，这样做能小幅提升性能，它仅仅作为水平分库的一个补充优化。

一般来说，在系统设计阶段就应该根据业务耦合松紧来确定垂直分库，垂直分表方案，在数据量及访问压力不是特别大的情况，首先考虑缓存、读写分离、索引技术等方案。若数据量极大，且持续增长，再考虑水平分库水平分表方案。

2.使用说明

2.1 maven引入

```
<sharding-jdbc.version>4.0.0-RC1</sharding-jdbc.version>
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.shardingsphere</groupId>
  <artifactId>sharding-jdbc-spring-boot-starter</artifactId>
  <version>${sharding-jdbc.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

2.2分库分表配置

2.2.1数据源配置

```

24 #sharding-jdbc分片规则
25 #配置数据源 m0,m1,m2,s0,s1,s2 数据源别名，可以自定义
26 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.names = m0,m1,m2,s0,s1,s2
27
28 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.m0.type = com.alibaba.druid.pool.DruidDataSource
29 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.m0.driver-class-name = com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
30 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.m0.url = jdbc:mysql://localhost:3311/store_db?serverTimezone=Asia/Shanghai&useSSL=false&useUnicode=true
31 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.m0.username = root
32 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.m0.password = root@localhost
33
34 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.m1.type = com.alibaba.druid.pool.DruidDataSource
35 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.m1.driver-class-name = com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
36 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.m1.url = jdbc:mysql://localhost:3311/product_db_1?serverTimezone=Asia/Shanghai&useSSL=false&useUnicode=true
37 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.m1.username = root
38 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.m1.password = root@localhost
39
40 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.m2.type = com.alibaba.druid.pool.DruidDataSource
41 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.m2.driver-class-name = com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
42 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.m2.url = jdbc:mysql://localhost:3311/product_db_2?serverTimezone=Asia/Shanghai&useSSL=false&useUnicode=true
43 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.m2.username = root
44 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.m2.password = root@localhost
45
46 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.s0.type = com.alibaba.druid.pool.DruidDataSource
47 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.s0.driver-class-name = com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
48 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.s0.url = jdbc:mysql://localhost:3311/store_db?serverTimezone=Asia/Shanghai&useSSL=false&useUnicode=true
49 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.s0.username = root
50 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.s0.password = root@localhost
51
52 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.s1.type = com.alibaba.druid.pool.DruidDataSource
53 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.s1.driver-class-name = com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
54 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.s1.url = jdbc:mysql://localhost:3311/product_db_1?serverTimezone=Asia/Shanghai&useSSL=false&useUnicode=true
55 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.s1.username = root
56 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.s1.password = root@localhost
57
58 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.s2.type = com.alibaba.druid.pool.DruidDataSource
59 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.s2.driver-class-name = com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
60 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.s2.url = jdbc:mysql://localhost:3311/product_db_2?serverTimezone=Asia/Shanghai&useSSL=false&useUnicode=true
61 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.s2.username = root
62 spring.shardingsphere.datasource.s2.password = root@localhost
63

```

2.2.2读写分离配置

```

# 读写分离，主库从库逻辑数据源定义 ds0为user_db 数据源别名
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.master-slave-rules ds0, master-data-source-name=m0
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.master-slave-rules ds0, slave-data-source-names=s0
# t_user分表策略，固定分配至ds0的t_user真实表 读写分离表别名
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.tables.t_user.actual-data-nodes = ds$->{0}.t_user
# 未做读写分离时配置如下
#spring.shardingsphere.sharding.tables.t_user.actual-data-nodes = m$->{0}.t_user

```

分库分表策略配置表达式，此处user表未做分库和分表，如果做了分库分表，eg：
ds\$->{0..1}.t_user_{1..2}

2.2.3分库分表策略配置

```

# order信息分库策略，以user_id为分片键，分片策略为user_id % 2 + 1, user_id为偶数操作m1数据源，否则操作m2。 分片列名
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.tables.t_order.database-strategy.inline.sharding-column = user_id
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.tables.t_order.database-strategy.inline.algorithm-expression = m$->{user_id % 2 + 1}
# 指定t_order表的数据分布情况，配置数据节点 m1.t_order_1,m1.t_order_2,t_order_1,m2.t_order_2 分片表达式
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.tables.t_order.actual-data-nodes = m$->{1..2}.t_order_$->{1..2}
# 指定t_order表的主键生成策略为SNOWFLAKE 雪花算法
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.tables.t_order.key-generator.column=order_id
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.tables.t_order.key-generator.type=SNOWFLAKE
# 指定t_order表的分片策略，分片策略包括分片键和分片算法
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.tables.t_order.table-strategy.inline.sharding-column = order_id
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.tables.t_order.table-strategy.inline.algorithm-expression = t_order_$->{order_id % 2 + 1} 分表

```

数据节点，Sharding-JDBC会根据它索引逻辑表对应的真实表

注order表以user_id进行分库 m\$->{user_id % 2 + 1} user_id为偶数分到 m1 库，奇数分到 m2 库。

2.2.4广播表

```

# 指定t_dict为公共表
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.broadcast-tables=t_dict
# 打开sql输出日志 广播表
spring.shardingsphere.props.sql.show = true

```

3. SQL 使用

3.1 Sql 操作


```
io.shardingsphere
sharding-transaction-base-saga
${shardingsphere-spi-impl.version}
```

```
org.apache.shardingsphere
sharding-transaction-base-seata-at
${sharding-sphere.version}
```

4.2分布式事务实现

在需要回滚的位置添加代码（不需要额外的application.properties配置）：

```
TransactionTypeHolder.set(TransactionType.XA);
```

```
@Transactional(rollbackFor = {Exception.class})
@Override
public int insertUser1(Long userId, String userNamePlain, String userName,
String userType, String pwd) {
    TransactionTypeHolder.set(TransactionType.XA);
    int i = userDao.insertUser(userId, userNamePlain, userName, userType,
pwd);
    int j = 1 / 0;
    return i;
}
```

或者像io.shardingshpere事务使用一样

```
@Transactional(rollbackFor = {Exception.class})
@Override
public int insertUser(Long userId, String userNamePlain, String userName,
String userType, String pwd) {
    try {
        TransactionTypeHolder.set(TransactionType.XA);
        int i = userDao.insertUser(userId, userNamePlain, userName,
userType, pwd);
        int j = 1 / 0;
        return i;
    } catch (Exception e) {
        // 使用io.shardingsphere的ShardingTransaction需要加上下面方法调用，不然会
回滚失败

        TransactionAspectSupport.currentTransactionStatus().setRollbackOnly();
        LOGGER.error(NestedExceptionUtils.buildMessage("添加新用户[userId={}]
异常: ", e), userId);
    }
    return 0;
}
```

- io.shardingshpere事务

```
/**
 * ---@ShardingTransactionType: 需要同Spring的@Transactional配套使用，事务才会生效
 * ---TransactionType.LOCAL 本地事务
 * ---TransactionType.XA 两阶段事务（支持跨库事务）
 * ---TransactionType.BASE 柔性事务
 */
@ShardingTransactionType(TransactionType.XA)
```

```

@Transactional(rollbackFor = {Exception.class})
@Override
public Integer insertUser(Long userId, String userNamePlain, String
userName, String userType, String pwd) {
    try {
        int result = userDao.insertUser(userId, userNamePlain, userName,
userType, pwd);
        int i = 1 / 0;
        return result;
    } catch (Exception e) {
        // io.shardingsphere ShardingTransaction需要加上下面方法调用，否则会回滚失
败

        TransactionAspectSupport.currentTransactionStatus().setRollbackOnly();
        LOGGER.error(NestedExceptionUtils.buildMessage("添加新用户[userId={}]
异常: ", e), userId);
    }
    return null;
}

```

- 值得一提的是，sharding-jdbc分布式事务需要添加 `@Transactional` 注解，否则回滚会失败：

```

2019-10-29 09:15:48.493 INFO 1300 --- [main] ShardingSphere-SQL : Actual SQL: m2 ::: insert into t_user (user_id, user_name_plain, user_name, us
org.springframework.transaction.NoTransactionException: No transaction aspect-managed TransactionStatus in scope
    at org.springframework.transaction.interceptor.TransactionAspectSupport.currentTransactionStatus(TransactionAspectSupport.java:124)
    at com.grg.shardingsphere.service.impl.UserServiceImpl.insertUser(UserServiceImpl.java:52)
    at com.grg.shardingsphere.service.impl.UserServiceImpl$$FastClassBySpringCGLIB$$58aac8f93.invoke(<generated>)
    at org.springframework.cglib.proxy.MethodProxy.invoke(MethodProxy.java:218)
    at org.springframework.aop.framework.CglibAopProxy$DynamicAdvisedInterceptor.intercept(CglibAopProxy.java:684)
    at com.grg.shardingsphere.service.impl.UserServiceImpl$$EnhancerBySpringCGLIB$$5e2ef73ab.insertUser(<generated>)
    at com.grg.shardingsphere.TestShardingEncryptApplication.insertUser(TestShardingEncryptApplication.java:33) <8 internal calls>
    at org.springframework.test.context.junit4.statements.RunBeforeTestExecutionCallbacks.evaluate(RunBeforeTestExecutionCallbacks.java:74)
    at org.springframework.test.context.junit4.statements.RunAfterTestExecutionCallbacks.evaluate(RunAfterTestExecutionCallbacks.java:84)
    at org.springframework.test.context.junit4.statements.RunBeforeTestMethodCallbacks.evaluate(RunBeforeTestMethodCallbacks.java:75)
    at org.springframework.test.context.junit4.statements.RunAfterTestMethodCallbacks.evaluate(RunAfterTestMethodCallbacks.java:86)
    at org.springframework.test.context.junit4.statements.SpringRepeat.evaluate(SpringRepeat.java:84) <1 internal call>
    at org.springframework.test.context.junit4.SpringJUnit4ClassRunner.runChild(SpringJUnit4ClassRunner.java:251)
    at org.springframework.test.context.junit4.SpringJUnit4ClassRunner.runChild(SpringJUnit4ClassRunner.java:97) <5 internal calls>
    at org.springframework.test.context.junit4.statements.RunBeforeTestClassCallbacks.evaluate(RunBeforeTestClassCallbacks.java:61)
    at org.springframework.test.context.junit4.statements.RunAfterTestClassCallbacks.evaluate(RunAfterTestClassCallbacks.java:70) <1 internal call>
    at org.springframework.test.context.junit4.SpringJUnit4ClassRunner.run(SpringJUnit4ClassRunner.java:190) <5 internal calls>
2019-10-29 09:15:48.529 INFO 1300 --- [Thread-2] c.a.icatch.imp.TransactionServiceImp : Transaction Service: Entering shutdown (false, 9223372036854775807)...

```

具体使用方法可参考[sharding分布式事务](#)