商家表2



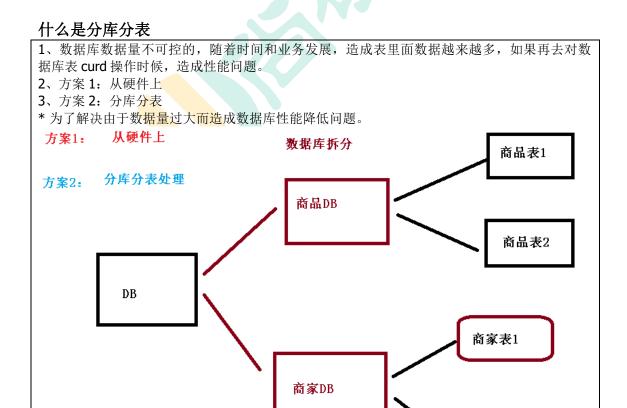


### 课程内容介绍

- 1、基本概念
- (1) 什么是 Sharding Sphere
- (2) 分库分表
- 2、Sharding-JDBC 分库分表操作
- 3、Sharding-Proxy 分库分表操作

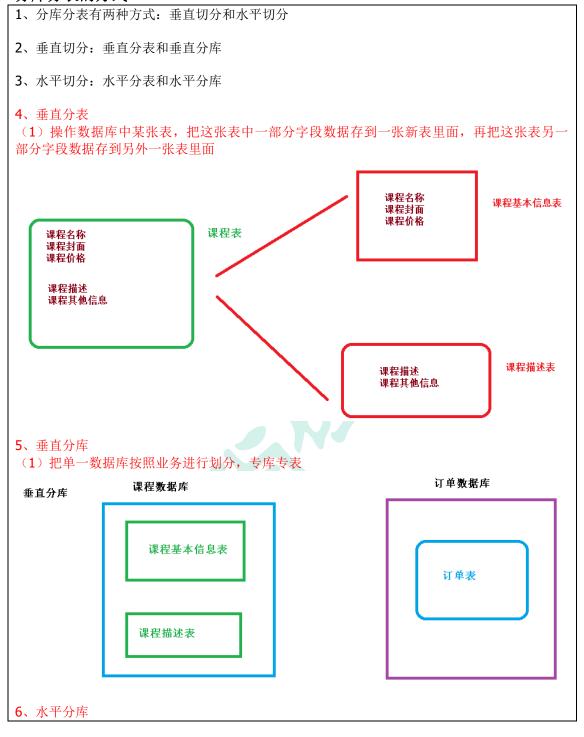
## 什么是 ShardingSphere

- 1、一套开源的分布式数据库中间件解决方案
- 2、有三个产品: Sharding-JDBC 和 Sharding-Proxy
- 3、定位为关系型数据库中间件,合理在分布式环境下使用关系型数据库操作

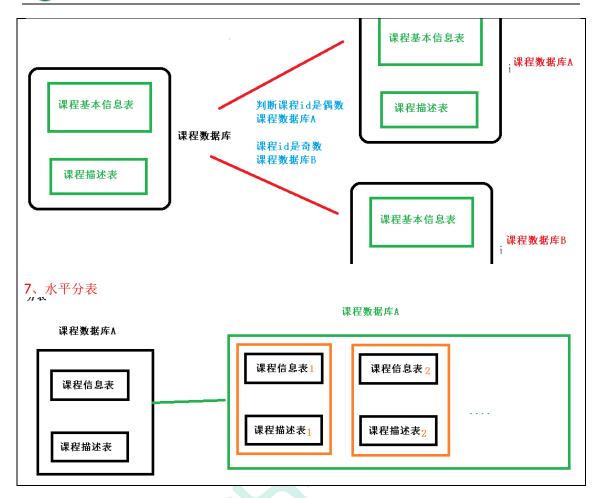




## 分库分表的方式







## 分库分表应用和问题

#### **1**、应用

- (1) 在数据库设计时候考虑垂直分库和垂直分表
- (2)随着数据库<mark>数据</mark>量增加,不要马上考虑做水平切分,首先考虑缓存处理,读写分离,使用索引等等方式,如果这些方式不能根本解决问题了,再考虑做水平分库和水平分表

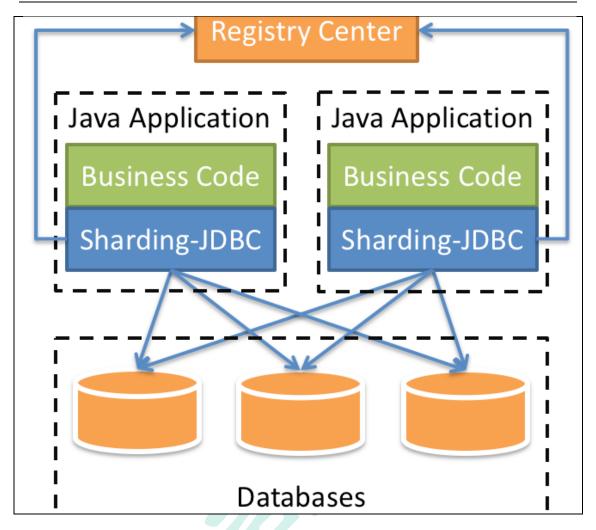
### 2、分库分表问题

- (1) 跨节点连接查询问题(分页、排序)
- (2) 多数据源管理问题

## Sharding-JDBC 简介

- 1、是轻量级的 java 框架,是增强版的 JDBC 驱动
- 2、Sharding-JDBC
- (1) 主要目的是: 简化对分库分表之后数据相关操作





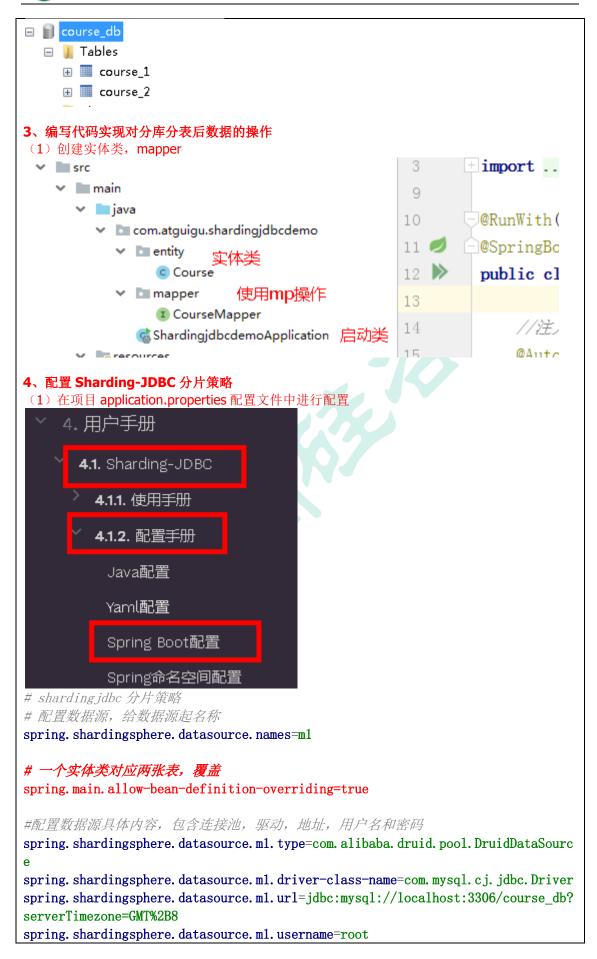
# Sharding-JDBC 实现水平分表

Sharang sabe Ann Ly	
1、搭建环境	
(1) 技术: SpringBoot 2.2.1+ MyBatisPlus + Sharding-JDBC + Druid 连接池	
(2) 创建 SpringBoot 工程	
Project Metadata	
Group:	com.atguigu
Artifact:	shardingjdbcdemo
Туре:	Maven Project (Generate a Maven based project archive.)
Language:	Java
Packaging:	Jar ~
Laure Manalana	
Java Version:	8 ~
(3) 修改工程 SpringBoot 版本 2.2.1	
12 12 12 13 13 14 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15 15	



```
<parent>
      <groupId>org. springframework. boot</groupId>
      <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-parent</artifactId>
      <version>2. 2. 1. RELEASE</version>
      <relativePath/> <!-- lookup parent from repository -->
 </parent>
(4) 引入需要的依赖
<dependencies>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org. springframework. boot
       <artifactId>spring-boot-starter</artifactId>
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org. springframework. boot
       <artifactId>spring-boot-starter-test</artifactId>
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>com. alibaba
       <artifactId>druid-spring-boot-starter</artifactId>
       <version>1.1.20
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>mysq1
       <artifactId>mysql-connector-java</artifactId>
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org. apache. shardingsphere/groupId>
       <artifactId>sharding-jdbc-spring-boot-starter</artifactId>
       <version>4. 0. 0-RC1
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>com. baomidou
       <artifactId>mybatis-plus-boot-starter</artifactId>
       <version>3.0.5
   </dependency>
   <dependency>
       <groupId>org. projectlombok
       <artifactId>lombok</artifactId>
   </dependency>
</dependencies>
2、按照水平分表的方式,创建数据库和数据库表
(1) 创建数据库 course_db
(2) 在数据库创建两张表 course_1 和 course 2
(3) 约定规则:如果添加课程 id 是偶数把数据添加 course_1,如果奇数添加到 course_2
```







```
spring. shardingsphere. datasource. ml. password=root
#指定 course 表分布情况,配置表在哪个数据库里面,表名称都是什么 m1. course_1,
m1. course 2
spring. shardingsphere. sharding. tables. course. actual-data-nodes=m1. course_$-
>{1..2}
# 指定 course 表里面主键 cid 生成策略 SNOWFLAKE
spring. shardingsphere. sharding. tables. course. key-generator. column=cid
spring. shardingsphere. sharding. tables. course. key-generator. type=SNOWFLAKE
# 指定分片策略 约定 cid 值偶数添加到 course 1 表, 如果 cid 是奇数添加到 course 2
spring. shardingsphere. sharding. tables. course. table-strategy. inline. sharding-
column=cid
spring. shardingsphere. sharding. tables. course. table-strategy. inline. algorithm-
expression=course_$->{cid % 2 + 1}
# 打开 sq1 输出目志
spring. shardingsphere. props. sql. show=true
5、编写测试代码
@RunWith(SpringRunner.class)
@SpringBootTest
public class ShardingjdbcdemoApplicationTests {
   //注入 mapper
   @Autowired
   private CourseMapper courseMapper;
   //添加课程的方法
   @Test
   public void addCourse() {
       for (int i=1; i <=10; i++) {
           Course course = new Course();
            course. setCname("java"+i);
            course. setUserId(100L);
            course.setCstatus("Normal"+i);
            courseMapper. insert (course);
   //查询课程的方法
   @Test
   public void findCourse() {
       QueryWrapper<Course> wrapper = new QueryWrapper<>();
       wrapper. eq ("cid", 465114665106538497L);
       Course course = courseMapper. selectOne (wrapper);
       System. out. println(course);
```



#### (1) 上面测试代码执行,报错了

Description:

 $The \ bean \ 'data Source', \ defined \ in \ class \ path \ resource \ [org/apache/shardingsphere/shardingjdbc/spring/boot/SpringBootConfigure \ ]$ 

Action:

Consider renaming one of the beans or enabling overriding by setting spring.main.allow-bean-definition-overriding-true

## (2)解决方案,在配置文件中添加一行配置

# 一个实体类对应两张表,覆盖

spring.main.allow-bean-definition-overriding=true

## Sharding-JDBC 实现水平分库

# 1、需求分析

1、创建两个数据库

 $edu_db_1$ 

 $edu_db_2$ 

course\_1

 $course_2$ 

course\_1

course\_2

数据库规则: (1) userid为偶数数据添加edu\_db\_1数据库 为奇数数据添加edu\_db\_2数据库

表规则:

(1) cid为偶数数据添加course\_1表 为奇数数据添加course 2表

#### 2、创建数据库和表

- edu\_db\_1
  - I Tables
    - ⊕ course\_1
    - ⊕ III course\_2
  - Wiews
  - Stored Procs
  - Functions
  - Triggers
  - 🕀 📗 Events
- ☐ 
  ☐ edu\_db\_2
  - Tables

### 3、在 SpringBoot 配置文件配置数据库分片规则

# sharding jdbc 分片策略

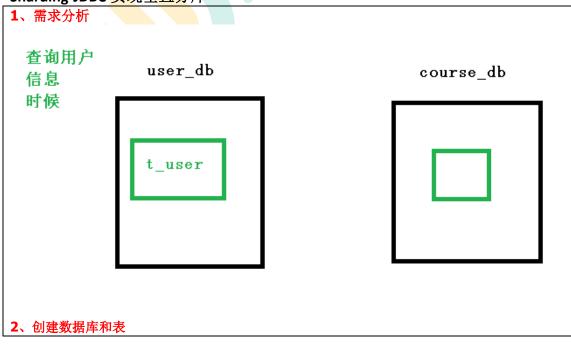


```
# 配置数据源, 给数据源起名称,
# 水平分库, 配置两个数据源
spring. shardingsphere. datasource. names=m1, m2
# 一个实体类对应两张表,覆盖
spring. main. allow-bean-definition-overriding=true
#配置第一个数据源具体内容,包含连接池,驱动,地址,用户名和密码
spring. shardingsphere. datasource. ml. type=com. alibaba. druid. pool. DruidDataSourc
spring. shardingsphere. datasource. ml. driver-class-name-com. mysql. cj. jdbc. Driver
spring. shardingsphere. datasource. ml. url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/edu_db_1?s
erverTimezone=GMT%2B8
spring. shardingsphere. datasource. ml. username=root
spring. shardingsphere. datasource. ml. password=root
#配置第二个数据源具体内容,包含连接池,驱动,地址,用户名和密码
spring. shardingsphere. datasource. m2. type=com. alibaba. druid. pool. DruidDataSourc
spring. shardingsphere. datasource. m2. driver-class-name-com. mysql. cj. jdbc. Driver
spring. shardingsphere. datasource. m2. url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/edu_db_2?s
erverTimezone=GMT%2B8
spring. shardingsphere. datasource. m2. username=root
spring. shardingsphere. datasource. m2. password=root
#指定数据库分布情况,数据库里面表分布情况
          course 1 course 2
# m1 m2
spring. shardingsphere. sharding. tables. course. actual-data-nodes=m$-
> \{1...2\}. course_$-> \{1...2\}
# 指定 course 表里面主键 cid 生成策略 SNOWFLAKE
spring, shardingsphere, sharding, tables, course, key-generator, column=cid
spring. shardingsphere. sharding. tables. course. key-generator. type=SNOWFLAKE
# 指定表分片策略 约定 cid 值偶数添加到 course 1 表,如果 cid 是奇数添加到
course 2表
spring. shardingsphere. sharding. tables. course. table-strategy. inline. sharding-
column=cid
spring, shardingsphere, sharding, tables, course, table-strategy, inline, algorithm-
expression=course_$->{cid % 2 + 1}
# 指定数据库分片策略 约定 user id 是偶数添加 m1, 是奇数添加 m2
#spring. shardingsphere. sharding. default-database-strategy. inline. sharding-
column=user id
#spring. shardingsphere. sharding. default-database-strategy. inline. algorithm-
expression=m$-> {user id % 2 + 1}
spring. shardingsphere. sharding. tables. course. database-
strategy. inline.. sharding-column=user_id
spring. shardingsphere. sharding. tables. course. database-
strategy.inline.algorithm-expression=m$->{user_id % 2 + 1}
```



```
# 打开 sq1 输出日志
spring. shardingsphere. props. sql. show=true
4、编写测试方法
//添加操作
@Test
public void addCourseDb() {
   Course course = new Course();
   course. setCname("javademo1");
   //分库根据 user id
   course. setUserId(111L);
   course.setCstatus("Normal1");
   courseMapper. insert (course);
//查询操作
@Test
public void findCourseDb() {
   QueryWrapper<Course> wrapper = new QueryWrapper<>();
   //设置 userid 值
   wrapper. eq ("user_id", 100L);
   //设置 cid 值
   wrapper. eq("cid", 465162909769531393L);
   Course course = courseMapper.selectOne(wrapper);
   System. out. println(course);
```

## Sharding-JDBC 实现垂直分库





```
■ ■ user_db
   Tables
      t_user
     · 17:----
3、编写操作代码
(1) 创建 user 实体类和 mapper
@TableName (value = "t_user") //指定对应表
public class User {
   private Long userId;
   private String username;
   private String ustatus;
     entity
        Course
        User
        CourseMapper
        UserMapper
(2) 配置垂直分库策略
* 在 application.properties 进行配置
# sharding jdbc 分片策略
# 配置数据源, 给数据源起名称,
# 水平分库, 配置两个数据源
spring. shardingsphere. datasource. names=m1, m2, m0
# 一个实体类对应两张表,覆盖
spring. main. allow-bean-definition-overriding=true
#配置第一个数据源具体内容,包含连接池,驱动,地址,用户名和密码
spring. shardingsphere. datasource. ml. type=com. alibaba. druid. pool. DruidDataSourc
spring, shardingsphere, datasource, ml. driver-class-name-com, mysql, cj. jdbc, Driver
spring. shardingsphere. datasource. ml. url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/edu_db_1?s
erverTimezone=GMT%2B8
spring. shardingsphere. datasource. ml. username=root
spring. shardingsphere. datasource. ml. password=root
#配置第二个数据源具体内容,包含连接池,驱动,地址,用户名和密码
spring. shardingsphere. datasource. m2. type=com. alibaba. druid. pool. DruidDataSourc
spring. shardingsphere. datasource. m2. driver-class-name=com. mysql. cj. jdbc. Driver
spring. shardingsphere. datasource. m2. url=jdbc:mysq1://localhost:3306/edu_db_2?s
erverTimezone=GMT%2B8
spring. shardingsphere. datasource. m2. username=root
spring. shardingsphere. datasource. m2. password=root
```



```
#配置第三个数据源具体内容,包含连接池,驱动,地址,用户名和密码
spring, shardingsphere, datasource, m0. type=com, alibaba, druid, pool, DruidDataSourc
spring. shardingsphere. datasource. m0. driver-class-name-com. mysql. cj. jdbc. Driver
spring. shardingsphere. datasource. m0. url=jdbc:mysq1://localhost:3306/user_db?se
rverTimezone=GMT%2B8
spring. shardingsphere. datasource. m0. username=root
spring. shardingsphere. datasource. m0. password=root
# 配置 user db 数据库里面 t user 专库专表
spring. shardingsphere. sharding. tables. t_user. actual-data-nodes=m$->{0}. t_user
# 指定 course 表里面主键 cid 生成策略 SNOWFLAKE
spring. shardingsphere. sharding. tables. t_user. key-generator. column=user_id
spring. shardingsphere. sharding. tables. t_user. key-generator. type=SNOWFLAKE
# 指定表分片策略 约定 cid 值偶数添加到 course 1 表,如果 cid 是奇数添加到
course 2表
spring, shardingsphere, sharding, tables, t user, table-strategy, inline, sharding-
column=user_id
spring. shardingsphere. sharding. tables. t_user. table-strategy. inline. algorithm-
expression=t_user
(3) 编写测试代码
//注入 user 的 mapper
@Autowired
private UserMapper userMapper;
               ======测试垂直分库==
//添加操作
@Test
public void addUserDb() {
   User user = new User();
   user.setUsername("lucy");
   user. setUstatus ("a");
   userMapper. insert (user);
```

#### Sharding-JDBC 操作公共表

- 1、公共表
- (1) 存储固定数据的表,表数据很少发生变化,查询时候经常进行关联
- (2) 在每个数据库中创建出相同结构公共表
- 2、在多个数据库都创建相同结构公共表





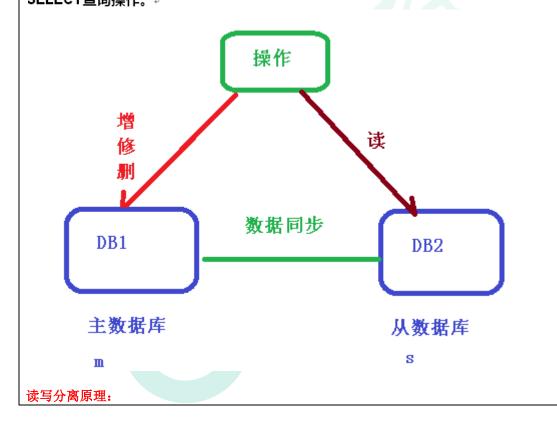


```
QueryWrapper<Udict> wrapper = new QueryWrapper<>();
//设置 userid 值
wrapper.eq("dictid", 465191484111454209L);
udictMapper.delete(wrapper);
}
```

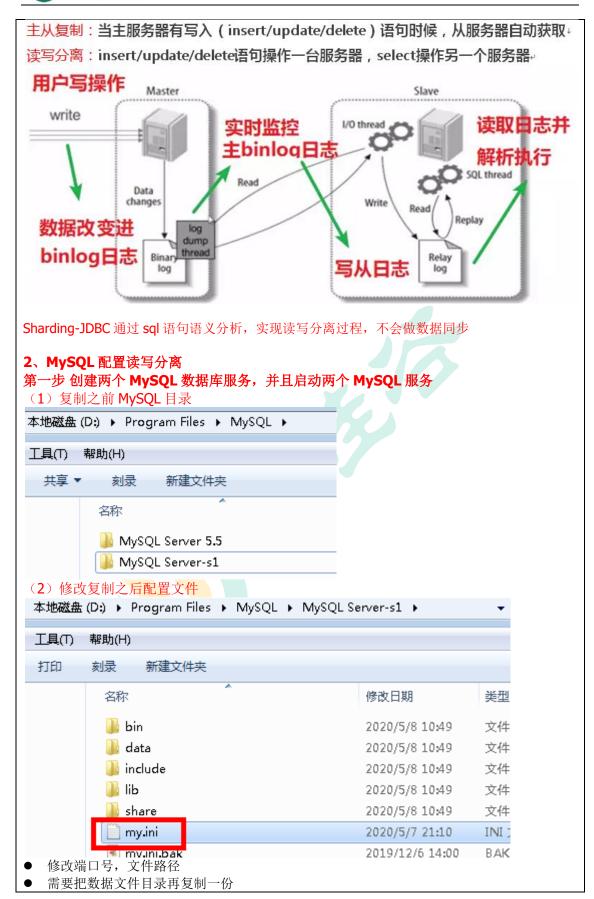
## Sharding-JDBC 实现读写分离

## 1、读写分离概念

为了确保数据库产品的稳定性,很多数据库拥有双机热备功能。也就是,第一台数据库服务器,是对外提供增删改业务的生产服务器;第二台数据库服务器,主要进行读的操作。原理:让主数据库(master)处理事务性增、改、删操作,而从数据库(slave)处理SELECT查询操作。











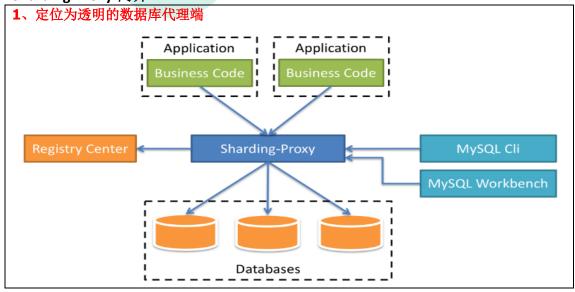


```
server-id = 2
#设置需要同步的数据库
replicate_wild_do_table=user_db.%
#屏蔽系统库同步
replicate_wild_ignore_table=mysql.%
replicate_wild_ignore_table=information_schema.%
replicate_wild_ignore_table=performance_schema.%
(3) 把主和从服务器重启
第三步 创建用于主从复制的账号
#切换至主库bin目录,登录主库
mysql -h localhost -uroot -p
#授权主备复制专用账号
GRANT REPLICATION SLAVE ON *.* TO 'db sync'@'%' IDENTIFIED BY 'db sync';
#刷新权限
FLUSH PRIVILEGES;
db_sync
                        *9D8D15B4F5FDEA3A135CE1C93A0FF2F9EB2EDA86
#确认位点 记录下文件名以及位点
show master status:
                          Binlog_Do_DB
File
                                       Binlog Ignore DB
                Position
                107 user db
mysql-bin.000177
                                       mysql,information_schema,performance_schema
第四步 主从数据同步设置
#切换至从库bin目录,登录从库
mysql -h localhost -P3307 -uroot -p
#先停止同步
STOP SLAVE;
#修改从库指向到主库,使用上一步记录的文件名以及位点
CHANGE MASTER TO
master host = 'localhost',
master_user = 'db_sync',
master_password = 'db_sync',
master_log_file = 'mysql-bin.000177',
master_log_pos = 107;
#启动同步
START SLAVE;
#查看Slave IO Runing和Slave SQL Runing字段值都为Yes,表示同步配置成功。如果不为Yes,请排
查相关异常。
show slave status
Relay_Master_Log_File
                        Slave IO Running
                                           Slave SQL Running
mysql-bin.000177
                        Yes
                                           Yes
3、Sharding-JDBC 操作
(1) 配置读写分离策略
# user db 从服务器
spring, shardingsphere, datasource, s0, type=com, alibaba, druid, pool, DruidDataSourc
spring, shardingsphere, datasource, s0, driver-class-name=com, mysql, cj. jdbc, Driver
spring. shardingsphere. datasource. s0. url=jdbc:mysq1://localhost:3307/user_db?se
rverTimezone=GMT%2B8
spring. shardingsphere. datasource. s0. username=root
```

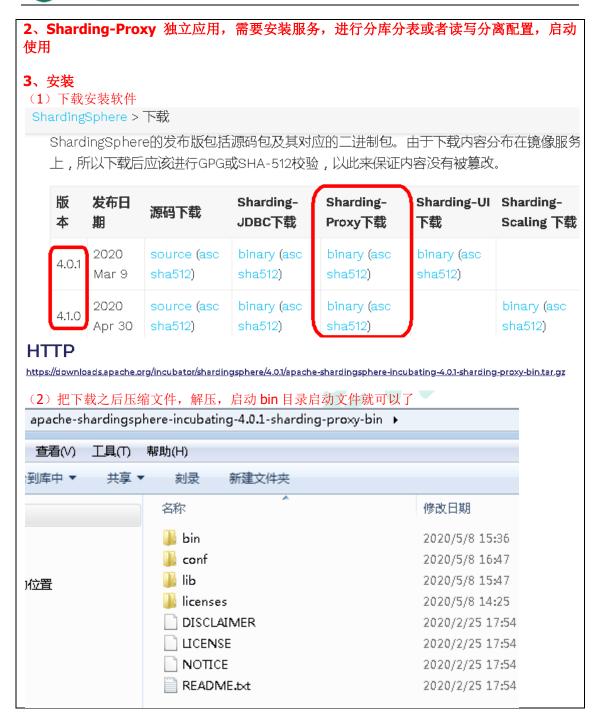


```
spring. shardingsphere. datasource. s0. password=root
# 主库从库逻辑数据源定义 ds0 为 user db
spring. shardingsphere. sharding. master-slave-rules. ds0. master-data-source-
spring. shardingsphere. sharding. master-slave-rules. ds0. slave-data-source-
names=s0
# 配置 user_db 数据库里面 t_user 专库专表
#spring. shardingsphere. sharding. tables. t user. actual-data-nodes=m$->{0}. t user
# t user 分表策略, 固定分配至 ds0 的 t user 真实表
spring. shardingsphere. sharding. tables. t user. actual-data-nodes-ds0. t user
(2) 编写测试代码
//添加操作
@Test
public void addUserDb() {
   User user = new User();
   user.setUsername("lucymary");
   user. setUstatus ("a");
   userMapper. insert (user);
//查询操作
@Test
public void findUserDb() {
   QueryWrapper<User> wrapper = new QueryWrapper<>();
   //设置 userid 值
   wrapper. eq("user_id", 465508031619137537L);
   User user = userMapper.selectOne(wrapper);
   System. out. println(user);
```

### Sharding-Proxy 简介



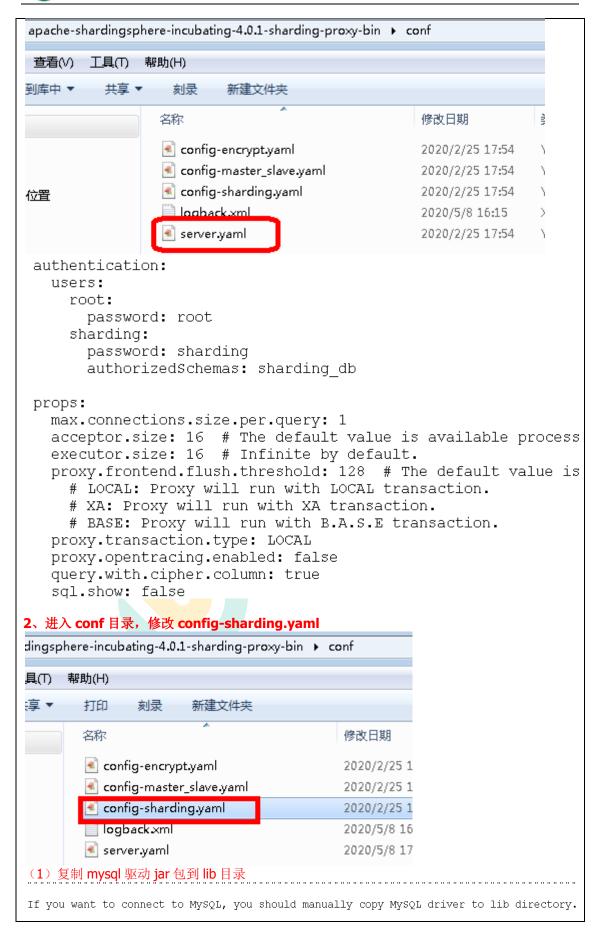




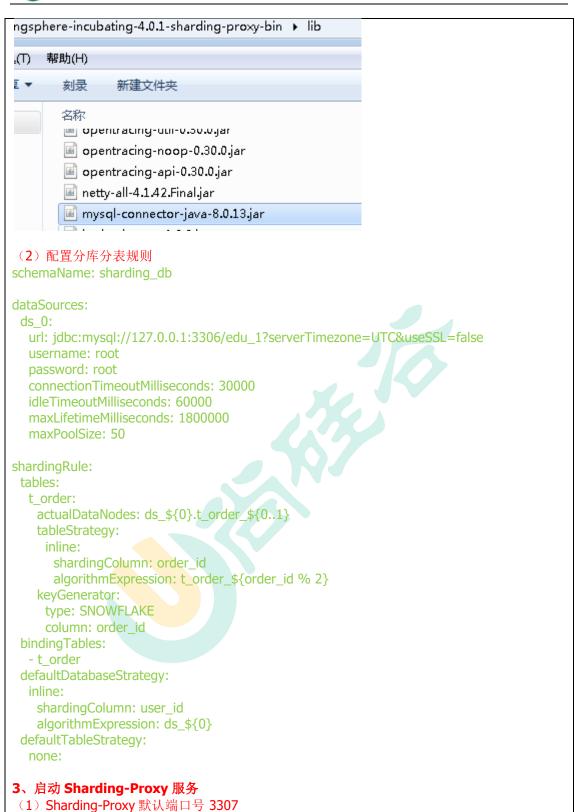
## Sharding-Proxy 配置(分表)

1、进入 conf 目录,修改文件 server.yaml,打开两段内容注释

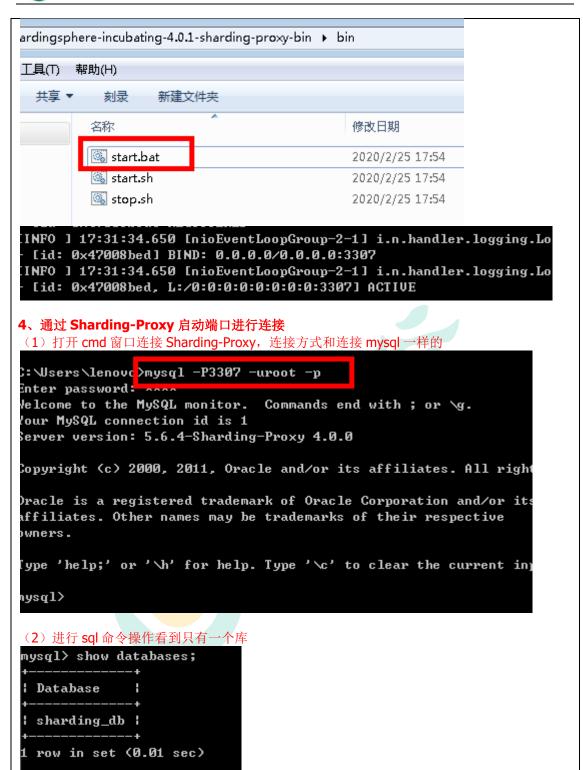












(3) 在 sharding\_db 数据库创建表



```
mysql> CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS ds_0.t_order <order_id BIGINT NOT NULL, user_
d INT NOT NULL, status UARCHAR(50), PRIMARY KEY (order_id));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.27 sec)
mysql> use sharding_db;
atabase changed
nysql> show tables;
 Tables_in_edu_1 :
 t_order
 row in set (0.01 sec)
(4) 向表添加一条记录
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.30 sec)
mysql> select * from t_order;
 order_id | user_id | status |
      11 |
               1 | init
 row in set (0.01 sec)
5、回到本地 3306 端口实际数据库中,看到已经创建好了表和添加数据
■ I Tables
    🕕 📗 Views
```

### Sharding-Proxy 配置(分库)

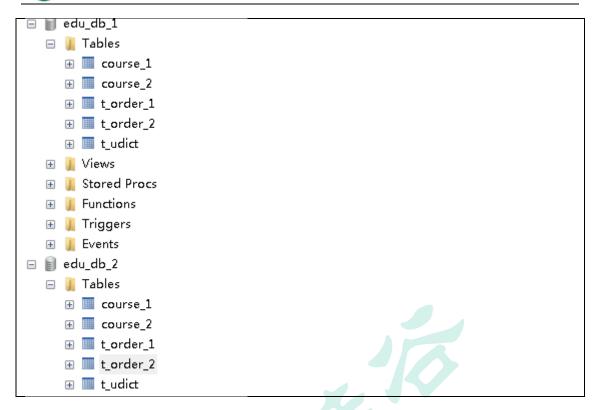
```
1、创建两个数据库
2、找到 conf 目录, config-sharding.yaml
schemaName: sharding db
dataSources:
  url: jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3306/edu db 1?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
  username: root
  password: root
  connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
  idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
  maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
  maxPoolSize: 50
 ds_1:
  url: jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3306/edu_db_2?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
  username: root
```



```
password: root
  connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
  idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
  maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
  maxPoolSize: 50
shardingRule:
tables:
  t order:
   actualDataNodes: ds ${0..1}.t order ${1..2}
   tableStrategy:
      shardingColumn: order_id
      algorithmExpression: t order ${order id % 2 + 1}
   keyGenerator:
    type: SNOWFLAKE
    column: order id
 bindingTables:
  - t order
 defaultDatabaseStrategy:
  inline:
   shardingColumn: user id
   algorithmExpression: ds_${user_id % 2}
 defaultTableStrategy:
  none:
3、启动 Sharding-Proxy 服务
INFO | 18:10:10.307 [nioEventLoopGroup-2-1] i.n.handler.logging.Log
 [id: 0xa1b09624] BIND: 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0:3307
INFO | 18:10:10.307 [nioEventLoopGroup-2-1] i.n.handler.logging.Log
 [id: 0xa1b09624, L:/0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:3307] ACTIVE
4、打开 cmd 仓库,连接 Sharding-Proxy 服务
C:\Users\lenovo>mysql -P3307 -uroot -p
Enter password: ****
Welcome to the MySQL monitor. Commands end with ; or ackslashg.
Your MuSQL connection id is
(1) 创建数据库表, 向表添加记录
mysql> CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS ds_0.t_order (order_id BIGINT NOT NULL, user_i
d INT NOT NULL, status VARCHAR(50), PRIMARY KEY (order_id));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.48 sec)
mysql> INSERT INTO t_order (order_id,user_id,status)                          VALUES (11,1,'init');
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.19 sec)
```

(2) 连接本地 3306 的 MySql 数据库服务器,表已经创建出来,表里面有数据





## Sharding-Proxy 配置(读写分离)





```
url: jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3306/demo ds slave 0?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
  username: root
  password: root
  connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
  idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
  maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
  maxPoolSize: 50
 slave ds 1:
  url: jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3306/demo ds slave 1?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
  username: root
  password: root
  connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
  idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
  maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
  maxPoolSize: 50
masterSlaveRule:
name: ms ds
 masterDataSourceName: master_ds
 slaveDataSourceNames:
 - slave ds 0
  - slave ds 1
3、启动 Sharding-Proxy 服务
[INFO ] 18:28:20.996        [nioEventLoopGroup-2-1] i.n.handler.logging.Loggi
 [id: 0xdbfaa07b] BIND: 0.0.0.0/0.0.0.0:3307
[INFO ] 18:28:20.996 [nioEventLoopGroup-2-1] i.n.handler.logging.Loggi
 [id: 0xdbfaa07b, L:/0:0:0:0:0:0:0:0:3307] ACTIVE
4、通过 cmd 连接 Sharding-Proxy,进行创建表和添加记录操作
nysql> show databases;
 Database
 master_slave_db |
 sharding_db
 (1) 在主数据库和从数据库里面,都创建数据库表
mysql> use master_slave_db;
Database changed
mysql> CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS demo_ds_master.t_order (order_id BIGINT NOT NU
LL, user_id INT NOT NULL, status VARCHAR(50), PRIMARY KEY (order_id));
Query OK, Ø rows affected (0.32 sec)
mysql> CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS demo_ds_slave_0.t_order (order_id BIGINT NOT )
ULL, user_id INT NOT NULL, status VARCHAR(50), PRIMARY KEY (order_id));
Query OK, Ø rows affected (0.19 sec)
mysql> CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS demo_ds_slave_1.t_order (order_id BIGINT NOT )
ULL, user_id INT NOT NULL, status UARCHAR(50), PRIMARY KEY (order_id));
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.10 sec)
```

- (2) 向表添加记录,不指定向哪个库添加
- \* 把添加数据添加到主数据库里面



mysql> INSERT INTO t\_order (order\_id,user\_id,status) VALUES (11,1,'init'); Query OK, 1 row affected (0.22 sec)

- (3) 查询数据库表数据,不指定查询哪个库
- \* 直接执行查询从库里面的数据

mysql> select \* from t\_order; Empty set (0.06 sec)

### 课程总结

- 一、基本概念
- 1、什么是 Sharding Sphere
- 2、什么是分库分表
- (1) 水平切分和垂直切分
- $\square$  Sharding-JDBC
- 1、什么是 Sharding-JDBC
- 2、使用 Sharding-JDBC 水平切分
- 3、使用 Sharding-JDBC 垂直切分
- 4、使用 Sharding-JDBC 操作公共表
- 5、使用使用 Sharding-JDBC 读写分离
- 三、Sharding-Proxy
- 1、什么是 Sharding-Proxy
- 2、使用 Sharding-Proxy 分库分表
- 3、使用 Sharding-Proxy 读写分离