```
1.~/conf/sys.properties中的ecp.plt.db_type从ORACLE改为MYSQL或DB2;
2.~/conf/sys.properties中的ecp.plt.sequence_no=ECP;
3.~/conf/sys.properties中的ecp.plt.sql_duppk=00001(oralce)改为1062(mysql)或者-803(db2)
4.应用下的~/etc下面有软连接sqlmap
sqlmap文件见附件,如果是db2,则解压该文件后,新建一个db2目录,处理一些公共jar包存在的sql差异问题。
         salmap.tar
         210KB
5. java组件中获取sqlmap中配置的sql语句
YGDBSpecSqlUtils.getInstance().getValueTrim("名称", "默认sql语句");
YGDBSpecSqlUtils.getInstance().getValueTrim("QueryDBSysDateSql", "select to_char(sysdate,'YYYYMMDDHH24MISS') CURR_DT from
6.普通代码的mapper文件,改法建议如下,如果是mysql版本则加上_mysql,如果是db2版本,则改为_db2,系统会先读带"_下划线的"sql语句:
<?xml version='1.0' encoding='GBK' ?>
 <mapper namespace="bui0020310" >
    <select id="qry_cmmtmeit_meinf">
    <![CDATA[
         select itf_cd,itf_ver,itf_nm,tx_cd,cnl_id, req_sign_fld,rsp_sign_fld,eff_dt,
exp_dt,upd_dt,upd_opr from t_cmm_meit where (#{qry_itf_cd} is null or itf_cd=#{qry_itf_cd}) and
(#{qry_itf_nm} is null or itf_nm like #{qry_itf_nm}) and (#{qry_itf_ver} is null or itf_ver=#
{qry_itf_ver}) order by itf_cd,rowid
    ]]>
    </select>
    <select id="gry_cmmtmeit_meinf__mysql">
        select itf_cd,itf_ver,itf_nm,tx_cd,cnl_id, req_sign_fld,rsp_sign_fld,eff_dt,
exp_dt,upd_dt,upd_opr from t_cmm_meit where (#{gry_itf_cd} is null or (itf_cd=#{gry_itf_cd}) and
#{qry_itf_nm} = ") or itf_nm like #{qry_itf_nm}) and (#{qry_itf_ver} is null or itf_ver=#{qry_itf_ver})
order by itf_cd
    ]]>
    </select>
</mapper>
        ·-------------------------------如下是mysql和oralce的差异点供参考,但db2与oracle不一定相同,请注意------------------------
(1).mysql的is null和 =' '是不一样的,而oracle是一样的
 改法: 1)建表语句需要把default null的改为default ' '或default 0 ; (根据数据类型的不同)
      2)sal语句做调整。
        如:
SELECT * FROM T CAP BATINF
    WHERE (#{dsk_nam} IS NULL OR DSK_NAM = #{dsk_nam}) AND (#{merc_id} IS NULL OR MERC_ID = #{merc_id})
    AND (#{corg_no} IS NULL OR CORG_NO = #{corg_no}) AND (#{bat_sts} IS NULL OR BAT_STS = #{bat_sts})
    AND (#{corg_dsk_no} IS NULL OR CORG_DSK_NO = #{corg_dsk_no}) ORDER BY CORG_NO DESC
==»
SELECT * FROM T_CAP_BATINF
    WHERE (#{dsk nam} IS NULL OR DSK NAM = #{dsk nam}) AND (M NVL(#{merc id}) OR MERC ID = #{merc id})
    AND (#{corg_no} IS NULL OR CORG_NO = #{corg_no}) AND (#{bat_sts} IS NULL OR BAT_STS = #{bat_sts})
    AND (#{corg_dsk_no} IS NULL OR CORG_DSK_NO = #{corg_dsk_no}) ORDER BY CORG_NO DESC
M_NVL必须大写(M_NVL根据oracle和mysql转换为对应的值)
(2).rownum改为limit
 改法:
 举例:
   SELECT ID_NM FROM URMTPRZTG WHERE ID_NO IN (?,?) AND ROWNUM = 1
    SELECT ID_NM FROM URMTPRZTG WHERE ID_NO IN (?,?) M_LIMIT(1)
```

M_LIMIT必须大写(M_LIMIT根据oracle和mysql转换为对应的值)

(3).序列

oracle可以创建序列create secquence,直接取序列值即可,而mysql没有序列,只能设置自增,因此需要修改成从序列服务器获取:

举例:

select seq_user_oper_log_id.nextval

Utils.setData(bizCtx, "seq_user_oper_log_id.nextval", YGSqnMng.getSequence(bizCtx, "seq_user_oper_log_id.nextval" 序号

(4).函数

- 1) date_format(date,'%Y%m%d%H%i%S') --->oracle中的to_char();
- 2) str_to_date(date,'%Y%m%d%H%i%S') ---->oracle中的to_date();

(5).分隔符"||"转成concat

Oracle 分隔符 || 换成M_CONCAT(jrn_no,")

M_CONCAT必须大写(M_CONCAT根据oracle和mysql转换为对应的值)

(6)oracle to_number

mysql cast(111 as unsigned int)

rownumber

SELECT @rownum:=@rownum+1 RN FROM (SELECT (@rowNum :=0)) b;

@rownum:=@rownum+1会被平台认为是数字 转成double *.0 加concat()可以实现bug