Apache ShardingSphere document

Apache ShardingSphere

Mar 08, 2022
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Apache ShardingSphere is positioned as a Database Plus, and aims at building a standard layer and ecosystem above heterogeneous databases. It focuses on how to reuse existing databases and their respective upper layer, rather than creating a new database. The goal is to minimize or eliminate the challenges caused by underlying databases fragmentation.

The concepts at the core of the project are Connect, Enhance and Pluggable.

- **Connect**: Flexible adaptation of database protocol, SQL dialect and database storage. It can quickly connect applications and heterogeneous databases quickly.

- **Enhance**: Capture database access entry to provide additional features transparently, such as: redirect (sharding, readwrite-splitting and shadow), transform (data encrypt and mask), authentication (security, audit and authority), governance (circuit breaker and access limitation and analyze, QoS and observability).

- **Pluggable**: Leveraging the micro kernel and 3 layers pluggable mode, features and database ecosystem can be embedded flexibly. Developers can customize their ShardingSphere just like building with LEGO blocks.

ShardingSphere became an Apache Top-Level Project on April 16, 2020.

Welcome to interact with community via the official mail list and the ShardingSphere Slack.

![Figure 1: Overview](image-url)
Introduction

Apache ShardingSphere including 3 independent products: JDBC, Proxy & Sidecar (Planning). They all provide functions of data scale-out, distributed transaction and distributed governance, applicable in a variety of situations such as Java isomorphism, heterogeneous language and Cloud-Native.

As the cornerstone of enterprises, the relational database has a huge market share. Therefore, we prefer to focus on its incrementation instead of a total overturn.

1.1 ShardingSphere-JDBC

ShardingSphere-JDBC defines itself as a lightweight Java framework that provides extra services at the Java JDBC layer. With the client end connecting directly to the database, it provides services in the form of a jar and requires no extra deployment and dependence. It can be considered as an enhanced JDBC driver, which is fully compatible with JDBC and all kinds of ORM frameworks.

- Applicable in any ORM framework based on JDBC, such as JPA, Hibernate, Mybatis, Spring JDBC Template or direct use of JDBC;
- Supports any third-party database connection pool, such as DBCP, C3P0, BoneCP, HikariCP;
- Support any kind of JDBC standard database: MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, SQLServer and any JDBC adapted databases.

1.2 ShardingSphere-Proxy

ShardingSphere-Proxy defines itself as a transparent database proxy, providing a database server that encapsulates database binary protocol to support heterogeneous languages. Currently, MySQL and PostgreSQL (compatible with PostgreSQL-based databases, such as openGauss) versions are provided. It can use any kind of terminal (such as MySQL Command Client, MySQL Workbench, etc.) that is compatible of MySQL or PostgreSQL protocol to operate data, which is friendlier to DBAs.

- Transparent towards applications, it can be used directly as MySQL and PostgreSQL servers;
- Applicable to any kind of terminal that is compatible with MySQL and PostgreSQL protocol.
1.2. ShardingSphere-Proxy
1.3 ShardingSphere-Sidecar (TODO)

ShardingSphere-Sidecar (TODO) defines itself as a cloud-native database agent of the Kubernetes environment, in charge of all database access in the form of a sidecar. It provides a mesh layer interacting with the database, we call this Database Mesh.

Database Mesh emphasizes how to connect distributed data-access applications with the databases. Focusing on interaction, it effectively organizes the interaction between messy applications and databases. The applications and databases that use Database Mesh to visit databases will form a large grid system, where they just need to be put into the right positions accordingly. They are all governed by the mesh layer.

![ShardingSphere-Sidecar Architecture](image)

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<th>ShardingSphere-Proxy</th>
<th>ShardingSphere-Sidecar</th>
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<td>Connections Count Cost</td>
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<td>Low</td>
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<td>Supported Languages</td>
<td>Java Only</td>
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<td>Any</td>
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<td>Performance</td>
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<td>Relatively High loss</td>
<td>Low loss</td>
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<td>Decentralization</td>
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<tr>
<td>Static Entry</td>
<td>No</td>
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Figure 3: ShardingSphere-Sidecar Architecture
1.4 Hybrid Architecture

ShardingSphere-JDBC adopts a decentralized architecture, applicable to high-performance light-weight OLTP application developed with Java. ShardingSphere-Proxy provides static entry and all languages support, applicable for OLAP application and the sharding databases management and operation situation.

ShardingSphere is an ecosystem consisting of multiple endpoints together. Through a mixed use of ShardingSphere-JDBC and ShardingSphere-Proxy and a unified sharding strategy by the same registry center, ShardingSphere can build an application system that is applicable to all kinds of scenarios. Architects can adjust the system architecture to the most applicable one to their needs to conduct business more freely.

Figure 4: ShardingSphere Hybrid Architecture
### Solution

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Roadmap

Figure 1: Roadmap
In shortest time, this chapter provides users with a simplest quick start with Apache ShardingSphere.

4.1 ShardingSphere-JDBC

4.1.1 Import Maven Dependency

```xml
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.shardingsphere</groupId>
    <artifactId>shardingsphere-jdbc-core</artifactId>
    <version>${latest.release.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

Notice: Please change `${latest.release.version}` to the actual version.

4.1.2 Rules Configuration

ShardingSphere-JDBC can be configured by four methods, Java, YAML, Spring namespace and Spring boot starter. Developers can choose the suitable method according to different situations. Please refer to User Manual for more details.

4.1.3 3. Create Data Source

Use ShardingSphereDataSourceFactory and rule configurations to create ShardingSphereDataSource, which implements DataSource interface of JDBC. It can be used for native JDBC or JPA, Hibernate, MyBatis and other ORM frameworks.

```java
DataSource dataSource = ShardingSphereDataSourceFactory.createDataSource(schemaName, modeConfig, dataSourceMap, ruleConfigs, props);
```
4.2 ShardingSphere-Proxy

4.2.1 Rule Configuration

Edit `%SHARDINGSHERE_PROXY_HOME%/conf/config-xxx.yaml`.

Edit `%SHARDINGSHERE_PROXY_HOME%/conf/server.yaml`.

%SHARDINGSHERE_PROXY_HOME% is the shardingsphere proxy extract path, for example: /opt/shardingsphere-proxy-bin/

Please refer to Configuration Manual for more details.

4.2.2 Import Dependencies

If the backend database is PostgreSQL, there’s no need for additional dependencies.

If the backend database is MySQL, please download mysql-connector-java-5.1.47.jar or mysql-connector-java-8.0.11.jar and put it into %SHARDINGSHERE_PROXY_HOME%/ext-lib directory.

4.2.3 Start Server

- Use default configuration to start

```
sh %SHARDINGSHERE_PROXY_HOME%/bin/start.sh
```

Default port is 3307, default profile directory is %SHARDINGSHERE_PROXY_HOME%/conf/.

- Customize port and profile directory

```
sh %SHARDINGSHERE_PROXY_HOME%/bin/start.sh ${port} ${proxy_conf_directory}
```

4.2.4 Use ShardingSphere-Proxy

Use MySQL or PostgreSQL client to connect ShardingSphere-Proxy. For example with MySQL:

```
mysql -u${proxy_username} -p${proxy_password} -h${proxy_host} -P${proxy_port}
```

4.3 ShardingSphere-Scaling (Experimental)

4.3.1 Rule Configuration

Edit `%SHARDINGSHERE_PROXY_HOME%/conf/server.yaml`.

%SHARDINGSHERE_PROXY_HOME% is the shardingsphere proxy extract path, for example: /opt/shardingsphere-proxy-bin/
Please refer to Build Manual for more details.

### 4.3.2 Import Dependencies

If the backend database is PostgreSQL, there’s no need for additional dependencies.

If the backend database is MySQL, please download `mysql-connector-java-5.1.47.jar` and put it into `%SHARDINGSPHERE_PROXY_HOME%/lib` directory.

### 4.3.3 Start Server

```
sh %SHARDINGSPHERE_PROXY_HOME%/bin/start.sh
```

### 4.3.4 Create Migration Job

Use DistSQL interface to manage the migration jobs.

Please refer to Usage Manual for more details.

### 4.3.5 Related documents

- Features#Scaling: Core Concept, User Norms
- RAL#Scaling: DistSQL for Scaling
- Dev Manual#Scaling: SPI interfaces and implementations
The functions of Apache ShardingSphere are pretty complex with hundreds of modules, but the concepts are very simple and clear. Most modules are horizontal extensions faced to these concepts.

The concepts include: adaptor faced to independent products, runtime mode faced to startup, DistSQL faced to users and pluggable architecture faced to developers.

This chapter describes concepts about Apache ShardingSphere.

### 5.1 Adaptor

Apache ShardingSphere including 2 independent products: ShardingSphere-JDBC & ShardingSphere-Proxy. They all provide functions of data scale-out, distributed transaction and distributed governance, applicable in a variety of situations such as Java isomorphism, heterogeneous language and Cloud-Native.

#### 5.1.1 ShardingSphere-JDBC

As the first product and the predecessor of Apache ShardingSphere, ShardingSphere-JDBC defines itself as a lightweight Java framework that provides extra service at Java JDBC layer. With the client end connecting directly to the database, it provides service in the form of jar and requires no extra deployment and dependence. It can be considered as an enhanced JDBC driver, which is fully compatible with JDBC and all kinds of ORM frameworks.

- Applicable in any ORM framework based on JDBC, such as JPA, Hibernate, Mybatis, Spring JDBC Template or direct use of JDBC;
- Support any third-party database connection pool, such as DBCP, C3P0, BoneCP, HikariCP;
- Support any kind of JDBC standard database: MySQL, PostgreSQL, Oracle, SQLServer and any JDBC adapted databases.
### 5.1.2 ShardingSphere-Proxy

ShardingSphere-Proxy is the second product of Apache ShardingSphere. It defines itself as a transparent database proxy, providing a database server that encapsulates database binary protocol to support heterogeneous languages. Currently, MySQL and PostgreSQL (compatible with PostgreSQL-based databases, such as openGauss) versions are provided. It can use any kind of terminal (such as MySQL Command Client, MySQL Workbench, etc.) that is compatible with MySQL or PostgreSQL protocol to operate data, which is friendlier to DBAs.

- Totally transparent to applications, it can be used directly as MySQL/PostgreSQL;
- Applicable to any kind of client end that is compatible with MySQL/PostgreSQL protocol.
Figure 2: ShardingSphere-Proxy Architecture

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ShardingSphere-JDBC</th>
<th>ShardingSphere-Proxy</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Database</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>MySQL/PostgreSQL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connections Count Cost</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supported Languages</td>
<td>Java Only</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance</td>
<td>Low loss</td>
<td>Relatively high loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decentralization</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static Entry</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The advantages of ShardingSphere-Proxy lie in supporting heterogeneous languages and providing operational entries for DBA.

### 5.1.3 Hybrid Adaptors

ShardingSphere-JDBC adopts a decentralized architecture, applicable to high-performance light-weight OLTP application developed with Java. ShardingSphere-Proxy provides static entry and all languages support, applicable for OLAP application and the sharding databases management and operation situation.

ShardingSphere is an ecosystem consisting of multiple endpoints together. Through a mixed use of ShardingSphere-JDBC and ShardingSphere-Proxy and a unified sharding strategy by the same registry center, ShardingSphere can build an application system that is applicable to all kinds of scenarios. Architects can adjust the system architecture to the most applicable one to their needs to conduct business more freely.
Figure 3: Hybrid Architecture
5.2 Mode

5.2.1 Background

In order to meet the different needs of users for quick test startup, stand-alone running and cluster running, Apache shardingsphere provides various mode such as memory, stand-alone and cluster.

5.2.2 Memory mode

Suitable for fast integration testing, which is convenient for testing, such as for developers looking to perform fast integration function testing. This is the default mode of Apache ShardingSphere.

5.2.3 Standalone mode

Suitable in a standalone environment, through which data sources, rules, and metadata can be persisted. Will create a .shardingsphere file in the root directory to store configuration data by default.

5.2.4 Cluster mode

Suitable for use in distributed scenarios which provides metadata sharing and state coordination among multiple computing nodes. It is necessary to provide registry center for distributed coordination, such as ZooKeeper or Etcd.

5.3 DistSQL

5.3.1 Background

DistSQL (Distributed SQL) is Apache ShardingSphere specific SQL, which provide added-on operation capability beside standard SQL.

5.3.2 Challenges

When using ShardingSphere-Proxy, developers can operate data just like using database, but they need to configure resources and rules through YAML file (or registry center). However, the format of YAML and habits changed by using registry center are not friendly to DBA.

DistSQL enables users to operate Apache ShardingSphere like a database, transforming it from a framework and middleware for developers to a database product for DBAs.

DistSQL is divided into RDL, RQL and RAL.

- RDL (Resource & Rule Definition Language) responsible for the definition of resources and rules;
- RQL (Resource & Rule Query Language) responsible for the query of resources and rules;
• RAL (Resource & Rule Administration Language) responsible for the added-on administrator feature of hint, transaction type switch, sharding execute planning and so on.

5.3.3 Goal

It is the design goal of DistSQL to break the boundary between middleware and database and let developers use Apache ShardingSphere just like database.

5.3.4 Notice

DistSQL can use for ShardingSphere-Proxy only, not for ShardingSphere-JDBC now.

5.4 Pluggable Architecture

5.4.1 Background

In Apache ShardingSphere, many functionality implementations are uploaded through SPI (Service Provider Interface), which is a kind of API for the third party to implement or expand, and can be applied in framework expansion or component replacement.

5.4.2 Challenges

Pluggable architecture is very difficult to design for the project architecture. It needs to make each module decouple to independent and imperceptible to each other totally, and enables appendable functions in a way of superposition through a pluggable kernel. Design an architecture to completely isolate each function, not only can stimulate the enthusiasm of the open source community, but also can guarantee the quality of the project.

Apache ShardingSphere begin to focus on pluggable architecture from version 5.x, features can be embedded into project flexibility. Currently, the features such as data sharding, readwrite-splitting, data encrypt, shadow database, and SQL dialects / database protocols such as MySQL, PostgreSQL, SQLServer, Oracle supported are all weaved by plugins. Developers can customize their own ShardingSphere just like building lego blocks. There are lots of SPI extensions for Apache ShardingSphere now and increase continuously.
5.4.3 Goal

It is the design goal of Apache shardingsphere pluggable architecture to enable developers to customize their own unique systems just like building blocks.

Figure 4: Pluggable Platform

5.4.4 Implementation

The pluggable architecture of Apache ShardingSphere are composed by L1 Kernel Layer, L2 Feature Layer and L3 Ecosystem Layer.
L1 Kernel Layer

An abstraction of basic capabilities of database. All components are required and the specific implementation can be replaced by pluggable way. It includes query optimizer, distributed transaction engine, distributed execution engine, authority engine and scheduling engine.

L2 Feature Layer

Used to provide enhanced capability. All components are optional and can contain zero or multiple components. Components isolate each other and multiple components can be used together superimposed. It includes data sharding, readwrite-splitting, database highly availability, data encryption, shadow database and so on. The user-defined feature can be fully customized and extended for the top-level interface defined by Apache ShardingSphere without changing kernel codes.

L3 Ecosystem Layer

Used to integrate into the current database ecosystem. It includes database protocol, SQL parser and storage adapter.

5.4. Pluggable Architecture
Apache ShardingSphere provides a variety of features, from database kernel and database distributed solution to applications closed features.

There is no boundary for these features, warmly welcome more open source engineers to join the community and provide exciting ideas and features.

### 6.1 DB Compatibility

#### 6.1.1 Background

With information technology innovating, more and more applications established in the new fields, prompt and push evolution of human society’s cooperation mode. Data is increasing explosively, the data storage and computing method are facing innovation all the time.

Transaction, big data, association analysis, Internet of things and other scenarios subdivided quickly, a single database can not apply to all application scenarios anymore. At the same time, the internal of scenario is becoming more and more detailed, and it has become normal for similar scenarios to use different databases.

The trend of database fragmentation is coming.

#### 6.1.2 Challenges

There is no unified database access protocol and SQL dialect, as well as the maintenance and monitoring methods differences by various databases, learning and maintenance cost of developers and DBAs are increasing rapidly. Improving the compatibility with the original database is the premise of providing incremental services on it.

The compatibility between SQL dialect and database protocol is the key point to improve database compatibility.
6.1.3 Goal

The goal of database compatibility for Apache ShardingSphere is make user feel nothing changed among various original databases.

6.1.4 SQL Parser

SQL is the standard operation language between users and databases. SQL Parse engine used to parse SQL into an abstract syntax tree to provide Apache ShardingSphere understand and implement the add-on features.

It supports SQL dialect for MySQL, PostgreSQL, SQLServer, Oracle, openGauss and SQL that conform to the SQL92 specification. However, due to the complexity of SQL syntax, there are still a little of SQL do not support yet.

This chapter has listed unsupported SQLs reference for users.

There are some unsupported SQLs maybe missing, welcome to finish them. We will try best to support the unavailable SQLs in future versions.

MySQL

The unsupported SQL list for MySQL are as follows:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SQL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CLONE LOCAL DATA DIRECTORY = ‘clone_dir’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSTALL COMPONENT ‘file://component1’, ‘file://component2’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UNINSTALL COMPONENT ‘file://component1’, ‘file://component2’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPAIR TABLE t_order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OPTIMIZE TABLE t_order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHECKSUM TABLE t_order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CHECK TABLE t_order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SET RESOURCE GROUP group_name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DROP RESOURCE GROUP group_name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREATE RESOURCE GROUP group_name TYPE = SYSTEM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTER RESOURCE GROUP rg1 VCPU = 0-63</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

openGauss

The unsupported SQL list for openGauss are as follows:
CREATE type avg_state AS (total bigint, count bigint);
CREATE AGGREGATE my_avg(int4) (stype = avg_state, sfunc = avg_transfn, finalfunc = avg_finalfn)
CREATE TABLE agg_data_2k AS SELECT g FROM generate_series(0, 1999) g;
CREATE SCHEMA alt_nsp1;
ALTER AGGREGATE alt_agg3(int) OWNER TO regress_alter_generic_user2;
CREATE CONVERSION alt_conv1 FOR 'LATIN1' TO 'UTF8' FROM iso8859_1_to_utf8;
CREATE FOREIGN DATA WRAPPER alt_fdw1
CREATE SERVER alt_fserv1 FOREIGN DATA WRAPPER alt_fdw1
CREATE LANGUAGE alt_lang1 HANDLER plpgsql_call_handler
CREATE STATISTICS alt_stat1 ON a, b FROM alt_regress_1
CREATE TEXT SEARCH DICTIONARY alt_ts_dict1 (template=simple)
CREATE RULE def_view_test_ins AS ON INSERT TO def_view_test DO INSTEAD INSERT INTO
def_test SELECT new.*
ALTER TABLE alterlock SET (toast.autovacuum_enabled = off)
CREATE PUBLICATION pub1 FOR TABLE alter1.t1, ALL TABLES IN SCHEMA alter2

**PostgreSQL**

The unsupported SQL list for PostgreSQL are as follows:

CREATE type avg_state AS (total bigint, count bigint);
CREATE AGGREGATE my_avg(int4) (stype = avg_state, sfunc = avg_transfn, finalfunc = avg_finalfn)
CREATE TABLE agg_data_2k AS SELECT g FROM generate_series(0, 1999) g;
CREATE SCHEMA alt_nsp1;
ALTER AGGREGATE alt_agg3(int) OWNER TO regress_alter_generic_user2;
CREATE CONVERSION alt_conv1 FOR 'LATIN1' TO 'UTF8' FROM iso8859_1_to_utf8;
CREATE FOREIGN DATA WRAPPER alt_fdw1
CREATE SERVER alt_fserv1 FOREIGN DATA WRAPPER alt_fdw1
CREATE LANGUAGE alt_lang1 HANDLER plpgsql_call_handler
CREATE STATISTICS alt_stat1 ON a, b FROM alt_regress_1
CREATE TEXT SEARCH DICTIONARY alt_ts_dict1 (template=simple)
CREATE RULE def_view_test_ins AS ON INSERT TO def_view_test DO INSTEAD INSERT INTO
def_test SELECT new.*
ALTER TABLE alterlock SET (toast.autovacuum_enabled = off)
CREATE PUBLICATION pub1 FOR TABLE alter1.t1, ALL TABLES IN SCHEMA alter2

6.1. DB Compatibility
The unsupported SQL list for SQLServer are as follows:
TODO

The unsupported SQL list for Oracle are as follows:
TODO

The unsupported SQL list for SQL92 are as follows:
TODO

### 6.1.5 DB Protocol

Apache ShardingSphere implements MySQL and PostgreSQL Protocol.

### 6.1.6 Feature Support

Apache ShardingSphere provides the ability of distributed collaboration for the database, and abstracts part of the database features to the upper layer for unified management to reduce the difficulty of users.

Therefore, for the unified provided features, the native SQL will no longer be transferred to the database, and it will be prompted that the operation is not supported. User can use the feature provided by ShardingSphere to replace it.

This chapter has listed unsupported database features and related SQLs reference for users.

There are some unsupported SQLs maybe missing, welcome to finish them.

### MySQL

The unsupported SQL list for MySQL are as follows:
User & Role

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SQL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CREATE USER ‘finley’ @ ‘localhost’ IDENTIFIED BY ‘password’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTER USER ‘finley’ @ ‘localhost’ IDENTIFIED BY ‘new_password’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DROP USER ‘finley’ @ ‘localhost’ ;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREATE ROLE ‘app_read’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DROP ROLE ‘app_read’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHOW CREATE USER finley</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SET PASSWORD = ‘auth_string’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SET ROLE DEFAULT;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Authorization

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SQL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GRANT ALL ON db1.* TO ‘jeffrey’ @ ‘localhost’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRANT SELECT ON world.* TO ‘role3’ ;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRANT ‘role1’, ‘role2’ TO ‘user1’ @ ‘localhost’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REVOKE INSERT ON . FROM ‘jeffrey’ @ ‘localhost’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REVOKE ‘role1’, ‘role2’ FROM ‘user1’ @ ‘localhost’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REVOKE ALL PRIVILEGES, GRANT OPTION FROM user_or_role</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHOW GRANTS FOR ‘jeffrey’ @ ‘localhost’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHOW GRANTS FOR CURRENT_USER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLUSH PRIVILEGES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

PostgreSQL

The unsupported SQL list for PostgreSQL are as follows:

TODO

SQLServer

The unsupported SQL list for SQLServer are as follows:

TODO
Oracle

The unsupported SQL list for Oracle are as follows:
TODO

SQL92

The unsupported SQL list for SQL92 are as follows:
TODO

6.2 Management

6.2.1 Background

As the scale of data continues to expand, a distributed database has become a trend gradually. The unified management ability of cluster perspective, and control ability of individual components are necessary ability in modern database system.

6.2.2 Challenges

The challenge is ability which are unified management of centralized management, and operation in case of single node in failure.

Centralized management is to uniformly manage the state of database storage nodes and middleware computing nodes, and can detect the latest updates in the distributed environment in real time, further provide information with control and scheduling.

In the overload traffic scenario, circuit breaker and request limiting for a node to ensure whole database cluster can run continuously is a challenge to control ability of a single node.

6.2.3 Goal

The goal of Apache ShardingSphere management module is to realize the integrated management ability from database to computing node, and provide control ability for components in case of failure.
6.2.4 Core Concept

Circuit Breaker

Fuse connection between Apache ShardingSphere and the database. When an Apache ShardingSphere node exceeds the max load, stop the node’s access to the database, so that the database can ensure sufficient resources to provide services for other Apache ShardingSphere nodes.

Request Limit

In the face of overload requests, open request limiting to protect some requests can still respond quickly.

6.3 Sharding

6.3.1 Background

The traditional solution that stores all the data in one concentrated node has hardly satisfied the requirement of massive data scenario in three aspects, performance, availability and operation cost.

In performance, the relational database mostly uses B+ tree index. When the data amount exceeds the threshold, deeper index will increase the disk IO access number, and thereby, weaken the performance of query. In the same time, high concurrency requests also make the centralized database to be the greatest limitation of the system.

In availability, capacity can be expanded at a relatively low cost and any extent with stateless service, which can make all the pressure, at last, fall on the database. But the single data node or simple primary-replica structure has been harder and harder to take these pressures. Therefore, database availability has become the key to the whole system.

From the aspect of operation costs, when the data in a database instance has reached above the threshold, DBA’s operation pressure will also increase. The time cost of data backup and data recovery will be more uncontrollable with increasing amount of data. Generally, it is a relatively reasonable range for the data in single database case to be within 1TB.

Under the circumstance that traditional relational databases cannot satisfy the requirement of the Internet, there are more and more attempts to store the data in native distributed NoSQL. But its incompatibility with SQL and imperfection in ecosystem block it from defeating the relational database in the competition, so the relational database still holds an unshakable position.

Sharding refers to splitting the data in one database and storing them in multiple tables and databases according to some certain standard, so that the performance and availability can be improved. Both methods can effectively avoid the query limitation caused by data exceeding affordable threshold. What’s more, database sharding can also effectively disperse TPS. Table sharding, though cannot ease the database pressure, can provide possibilities to transfer distributed transactions to local transactions, since cross-database upgrades are once involved, distributed transactions can turn pretty tricky sometimes. The use of multiple primary-replica sharding method can effectively avoid the data concentrating on one node and increase the architecture availability.
Splitting data through database sharding and table sharding is an effective method to deal with high TPS and mass amount data system, because it can keep the data amount lower than the threshold and evacuate the traffic. Sharding method can be divided into vertical sharding and horizontal sharding.

**Vertical Sharding**

According to business sharding method, it is called vertical sharding, or longitudinal sharding, the core concept of which is to specialize databases for different uses. Before sharding, a database consists of many tables corresponding to different businesses. But after sharding, tables are categorized into different databases according to business, and the pressure is also separated into different databases. The diagram below has presented the solution to assign user tables and order tables to different databases by vertical sharding according to business need.

![Diagram of vertical sharding](image.png)
Vertical sharding requires to adjust the architecture and design from time to time. Generally speaking, it is not soon enough to deal with fast changing needs from Internet business and not able to really solve the single-node problem. It can ease problems brought by the high data amount and concurrency amount, but cannot solve them completely. After vertical sharding, if the data amount in the table still exceeds the single node threshold, it should be further processed by horizontal sharding.

**Horizontal Sharding**

Horizontal sharding is also called transverse sharding. Compared with the categorization method according to business logic of vertical sharding, horizontal sharding categorizes data to multiple databases or tables according to some certain rules through certain fields, with each sharding containing only part of the data. For example, according to primary key sharding, even primary keys are put into the 0 database (or table) and odd primary keys are put into the 1 database (or table), which is illustrated as the following diagram.

```sql
SELECT * FROM t_user WHERE id=1
SELECT * FROM t_user WHERE id=2
SELECT * FROM t_user WHERE id=1  
  id % 2 = 1
SELECT * FROM t_user WHERE id=2  
  id % 2 = 0
```

![Figure 2: Horizontal Sharding](image)

Theoretically, horizontal sharding has overcome the limitation of data processing volume in single machine and can be extended relatively freely, so it can be taken as a standard solution to database sharding and table sharding.
6.3.2 Challenges

Though sharding has solved problems such as performance, availability and single-node backup and recovery, its distributed architecture has also introduced some new problems as acquiring profits.

One problem is that application development engineers and database administrators’ operations become exceptionally laborious, when facing such scattered databases and tables. They should know exactly which database table is the one to acquire data from.

Another challenge is that, the SQL that runs rightly in single-node databases may not be right in the sharding database. The change of table name after sharding, or misconducts caused by operations such as pagination, order by or aggregated group by are just the case in point.

Cross-database transaction is also a tricky thing that distributed databases need to deal. Fair use of sharding tables can also lead to the full use of local transactions when single-table data amount decreases. Troubles brought by distributed transactions can be avoided by the wise use of different tables in the same database. When cross-database transactions cannot be avoided, some businesses still need to keep transactions consistent. Internet giants have not massively adopted XA based distributed transactions since they are not able to ensure its performance in high-concurrency situations. They usually replace strongly consistent transactions with eventually consistent soft state.

6.3.3 Goal

The main design goal of the data sharding modular of Apache ShardingSphere is to try to reduce the influence of sharding, in order to let users use horizontal sharding database group like one database.

6.3.4 Core Concept

Overview

This chapter is to introduce core concepts of data sharding.

Table

Table is the core concept of data sharding transparently. There are diversified tables provided for different data sharding requirements by Apache ShardingSphere.

Logic Table

The logical name of the horizontal sharding databases (tables) with the same schema, it is the logical table identification in SQL. For instance, the data of order is divided into 10 tables according to the last number of the primary key, and they are from t_order_0 to t_order_9, whose logic name is t_order.
Actual Table

The physical table that really exists in the horizontal sharding database, i.e., \( t\_order\_0 \) to \( t\_order\_9 \) in the instance above.

Binding Table

It refers to the primary table and the joiner table with the same sharding rules. When using binding tables in multi-table correlating query, you must use the sharding key for correlation, otherwise Cartesian product correlation or cross-database correlation will appear, which will affect query efficiency. For example, \( t\_order \) and \( t\_order\_item \) are both sharded by \( order\_id \), and use \( order\_id \) to correlate, so they are binding tables with each other. Cartesian product correlation will not appear in the multi-tables correlating query, so the query efficiency will increase greatly. Take this one for example, if SQL is:

```sql
SELECT i.* FROM t_order o JOIN t_order_item i ON o.order_id=i.order_id WHERE o.order_id in (10, 11);
```

When binding table relations are not configured, suppose the sharding key \( order\_id \) routes value 10 to sharding 0 and value 11 to sharding 1, there will be 4 SQLs in Cartesian product after routing:

```sql
SELECT i.* FROM t_order_0 o JOIN t_order_item_0 i ON o.order_id=i.order_id WHERE o.order_id in (10, 11);
SELECT i.* FROM t_order_0 o JOIN t_order_item_1 i ON o.order_id=i.order_id WHERE o.order_id in (10, 11);
SELECT i.* FROM t_order_1 o JOIN t_order_item_0 i ON o.order_id=i.order_id WHERE o.order_id in (10, 11);
SELECT i.* FROM t_order_1 o JOIN t_order_item_1 i ON o.order_id=i.order_id WHERE o.order_id in (10, 11);
```

With binding table configuration and use \( order\_id \) to correlate, there should be 2 SQLs after routing:

```sql
SELECT i.* FROM t_order_0 o JOIN t_order_item_0 i ON o.order_id=i.order_id WHERE o.order_id in (10, 11);
SELECT i.* FROM t_order_1 o JOIN t_order_item_1 i ON o.order_id=i.order_id WHERE o.order_id in (10, 11);
```

In them, table \( t\_order \) in the left end of FROM will be taken by ShardingSphere as the primary table of query. In a similar way, ShardingSphere will also take table \( t\_order \) in the left end of FROM as the primary table of the whole binding table. All the route computations will only use the sharding strategy of the primary table, so sharding computation of \( t\_order\_item \) table will use the conditions of \( t\_order \). Due to this, sharding keys in binding tables should be totally identical.

6.3. Sharding
**Broadcast Table**

It refers to tables that exist in all sharding database sources. The schema and data must consist in each database. It can be applied to the small data volume that needs to correlate with big data tables to query, dictionary table for example.

**Single Table**

It refers to only one table that exists in all sharding database sources. It is suitable for little data in table without sharding.

**Data Node**

As the atomic unit of sharding, it consists of data source name and actual table name, e.g. ds_0.t_order_0.

Mapping relationship between logic tables and actual tables and can be divided into two kinds: uniform topology and user-defined topology.

**Uniform topology**

It means that tables are evenly distributed in each data source, for example:

```
db0
  └── t_order0
      └── t_order1

db1
  └── t_order0
      └── t_order1
```

The data node configurations will be as follows:

```
db0.t_order0, db0.t_order1, db1.t_order0, db1.t_order1
```

**User-defined topology**

It means that tables are distributed with certain rules, for example:

```
db0
  └── t_order0
      └── t_order1

db1
  └── t_order2
      └── t_order3
      │   └── t_order4
```

6.3. Sharding
The data node configurations will be as follows:

```
db0.t_order0, db0.t_order1, db1.t_order2, db1.t_order3, db1.t_order4
```

### Sharding

#### Sharding Key

Column used to determine database (table) sharding. For example, in last number modulo of order ID sharding, order ID is taken as the sharding key. The full route executed when there is no sharding column in SQL has a poor performance. Besides single sharding column, Apache ShardingSphere also supports multiple sharding columns.

### Sharding Algorithm

Data sharding can be achieved by sharding algorithms through =, >=, <=, >, <, BETWEEN and IN. It can be implemented by developers themselves, or using built-in syntactic sugar of Apache ShardingSphere, with high flexibility.

### Auto Sharding Algorithm

It provides syntactic sugar for sharding algorithm. It used to manage all data nodes automatically, user do not care about the topology of physical data nodes. It includes lots of implementation for Mod, Hash, Range and Time Interval etc.

### User-Defined Sharding Algorithm

It provides interfaces for developers to implement the sharding algorithm related to business implementation, and allows users to manage the physical topology physical data nodes by themselves. It includes:

- Standard Sharding Algorithm

  It is to process the sharding case in which single sharding keys =, IN, BETWEEN AND, >, <, >=, <= are used.

- Complex Keys Sharding Algorithm

  It is to process the sharding case in which multiple sharding keys are used. It has a relatively complex logic that requires developers to deal by themselves.

- Hint Sharding Algorithm

  It is to process the sharding case in which Hint is used.
**Sharding Strategy**

It includes the sharding key and the sharding algorithm, and the latter one is extracted out for its independence. Only sharding key + sharding algorithm can be used in sharding operation.

**SQL Hint**

In the case that the sharding column is not decide by SQL but other external conditions, SQL hint can be used to inject sharding value. For example, databases are shard according to the staff’s ID, but column does not exist in the database. SQL Hint can be used by two ways, Java API and SQL comment (TODO). Please refer to Hint for more details.

**Inline Expression**

**Motivation**

Configuration simplicity and unity are two main problems that inline expression intends to solve.

In complex sharding rules, with more data nodes, a large number of configuration repetitions make configurations difficult to maintain. Inline expressions can simplify data node configuration work.

Java codes are not helpful in the unified management of common configurations. Writing sharding algorithms with inline expressions, users can store rules together, making them easier to be browsed and stored.

**Syntax Explanation**

The use of inline expressions is really direct. Users only need to configure `${ expression }` or `$->{ expression }` to identify them. ShardingSphere currently supports the configurations of data nodes and sharding algorithms. Inline expressions use Groovy syntax, which can support all kinds of operations, including inline expressions. For example:

`${begin..end}` means range

`${[unit1, unit2, unit_x]}` means enumeration

If there are many continuous `${ expression }` or `$->{ expression }` expressions, according to each sub-expression result, the ultimate result of the whole expression will be in cartesian combination.

For example, the following inline expression:

`${['online', 'offline']}_table${1..3}`

Will be parsed as:

- online_table1, online_table2, online_table3
- offline_table1, offline_table2
- offline_table3
**Configuration**

**Data Node**

For evenly distributed data nodes, if the data structure is as follow:

```
<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>db0</td>
<td>t_order0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>t_order1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>db1</td>
<td>t_order0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>t_order1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

It can be simplified by inline expression as:

```
db{0..1}.t_order{0..1}
```

Or

```
db$->{0..1}.t_order$->{0..1}
```

For self-defined data nodes, if the data structure is:

```
<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>db0</td>
<td>t_order0</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>t_order1</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>db1</td>
<td>t_order2</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>t_order3</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>t_order4</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

It can be simplified by inline expression as:

```
db0.t_order{0..1},db1.t_order{2..4}
```

Or

```
db0.t_order$->{0..1},db1.t_order$->{2..4}
```

For data nodes with prefixes, inline expression can also be used to configure them flexibly, if the data structure is:

```
<p>| | | | |</p>
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
<th></th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>db0</td>
<td>t_order_00</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>t_order_01</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>t_order_02</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>t_order_03</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>t_order_04</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>t_order_05</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>t_order_06</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```

6.3. Sharding
Users can configure separately, data nodes with prefixes first, those without prefixes later, and automatically combine them with the cartesian product feature of inline expressions. The example above can be simplified by inline expression as:

```
    db${0..1}.t_order_0${0..9}, db${0..1}.t_order_${10..20}
```

Or

```
    db$->{0..1}.t_order_0$->{0..9}, db$->{0..1}.t_order_$->{10..20}
```
**Sharding Algorithm**

For single sharding SQL that uses `=` and `IN`, inline expression can replace codes in configuration. Inline expression is a piece of Groovy code in essence, which can return the corresponding real data source or table name according to the computation method of sharding keys.

For example, sharding keys with the last number 0 are routed to the data source with the suffix of 0, those with the last number 1 are routed to the data source with the suffix of 1, the rest goes on in the same way. The inline expression used to indicate sharding algorithm is:

```groovy
ds${id % 10}
```

Or

```groovy
ds$->{id % 10}
```

**Distributed Primary Key**

**Motivation**

In the development of traditional database software, the automatic sequence generation technology is a basic requirement. All kinds of databases have provided corresponding support for this requirement, such as MySQL auto-increment key, Oracle auto-increment sequence and so on. It is a tricky problem that there is only one sequence generated by different data nodes after sharding. Auto-increment keys in different physical tables in the same logic table can not perceive each other and thereby generate repeated sequences. It is possible to avoid clashes by restricting the initiative value and increasing the step of auto-increment key. But introducing extra operation rules can make the solution lack integrity and scalability.

Currently, there are many third-party solutions that can solve this problem perfectly, (such as UUID and others) relying on some particular algorithms to generate unrepeated keys or introducing sequence generation services. We have provided several built-in key generators, such as UUID, SNOWFLAKE. Besides, we have also extracted a key generator interface to make users implement self-defined key generator.

**Built-In Key Generator**

**UUID**

Use `UUID.randomUUID()` to generate the distributed key.
SNOWFLAKE

Users can configure the strategy of each table in sharding rule configuration module, with default snowflake algorithm generating 64bit long integral data.

As the distributed sequence generation algorithm published by Twitter, snowflake algorithm can ensure sequences of different processes do not repeat and those of the same process are ordered.

Principle

In the same process, it makes sure that IDs do not repeat through time, or through order if the time is identical. In the same time, with monotonously increasing time, if servers are generally synchronized, generated sequences are generally assumed to be ordered in a distributed environment. This can guarantee the effectiveness in index field insertion, like the sequence of MySQL InnoDB storage engine.

In the sequence generated with snowflake algorithm, binary form has 4 parts, 1 bit sign, 41bit timestamp, 10bit work ID and 12bit sequence number from high to low.

- sign bit (1bit)
- timestamp bit (41bit)

41bit timestamp can contain 2 to the power of 41 milliseconds. One year can use $365 \times 24 \times 60 \times 60 \times 1000$ milliseconds. We can see from the calculation:

$$\text{Math.pow}(2, 41) / (365 \times 24 \times 60 \times 60 \times 1000)$$

The result is approximately equal to 69.73 years. Apache ShardingSphere snowflake algorithm starts from November 1st, 2016, and can be used until 2086, which we believe can satisfy the requirement of most systems.

- work ID bit (10bit)

The sign is the only one in Java process. If applied in distributed deployment, each work ID should be different. The default value is 0 and can be set through properties.

- sequence number bit (12bit)

The sequence number is used to generate different IDs in a millisecond. If the number generated in that millisecond exceeds 4,096 (2 to the power of 12), the generator will wait till the next millisecond to continue.

Please refer to the following picture for the detailed structure of snowflake algorithm sequence.
The clock-back of server can generate repeated sequence, so the default distributed sequence generator has provided a maximum clock-back millisecond. If the clock-back time has exceeded it, the program will report error. If it is within the tolerance range, the generator will wait till after the last generation time and then continue to work. The default maximum clock-back millisecond is 0 and can be set through properties.

**Hint Sharding Route**

**Motivation**

Apache ShardingSphere can be compatible with SQL in way of parsing SQL statements and extracting columns and values to shard. If SQL does not have sharding conditions, it is impossible to shard without full data node route.

In some applications, sharding conditions are not in SQL but in external business logic. So it requires to designate sharding result externally, which is referred to as Hint in ShardingSphere.

**Mechanism**

Apache ShardingSphere uses `ThreadLocal` to manage sharding key values. Users can program to add sharding conditions to `HintManager`, but the condition is only effective within the current thread.

In addition to the programming method, Apache ShardingSphere is able to cite Hint through special notation in SQL, so that users can use that function in a more transparent way.

The SQL designated with sharding hint will ignore the former sharding logic but directly route to the designated node.
6.3.5 Use Norms

Background

Though Apache ShardingSphere intends to be compatible with all the SQLs and stand-alone databases, the distributed scenario has brought more complex situations to the database. Apache ShardingSphere wants to solve massive data OLTP problem first and complete relevant OLAP support problem little by little.

SQL

SQL Supporting Status

Compatible with all regular SQL when routing to single data node; The SQL routing to multiple data nodes is pretty complex, it divides the scenarios as totally supported, experimental supported and unsupported.

Totally Supported

Fully support DML, DDL, DCL, TCL and most regular DAL. Support complex query with pagination, DISTINCT, ORDER BY, GROUP BY, aggregation and table JOIN.

Regular Query

- SELECT Clause

```
SELECT select_expr [, select_expr ...] FROM table_reference [, table_reference ...]
[WHERE predicates]
[GROUP BY {col_name | position} [ASC | DESC], ...]
[ORDER BY {col_name | position} [ASC | DESC], ...]
[LIMIT {{offset,} row_count | row_count OFFSET offset}]
```

- select_expr

```
* | [DISTINCT] COLUMN_NAME [AS] [alias]
| (MAX | MIN | SUM | AVG)(COLUMN_NAME | alias) [AS] [alias]
| COUNT(* | COLUMN_NAME | alias) [AS] [alias]
```

- table_reference

```
tbl_name [AS] alias [index_hint_list]
| table_reference ([INNER] | [LEFT|RIGHT) [OUTER]) JOIN table_factor [JOIN ON
conditional_expr | USING (column_list)]
```
**Subquery**

Stable supported when sharding keys are using in both subquery and outer query, and values of sharding keys are the same.

For example:

```sql
SELECT * FROM (SELECT * FROM t_order WHERE order_id = 1) o WHERE o.order_id = 1;
```

Stable supported for subquery with pagination.

For example:

```sql
SELECT * FROM (SELECT * FROM t_order) o WHERE o.order_id = 1;
SELECT * FROM (SELECT row_.*, rownum rownum_ FROM (SELECT * FROM t_order) row_ WHERE rownum <= ?) WHERE rownum > ?;
```

**Sharding value in expression**

Sharding value in calculated expressions will lead to full routing.

For example, if `create_time` is sharding value:

```sql
SELECT * FROM t_order WHERE to_date(create_time, 'yyyy-mm-dd') = '2019-01-01';
```

**Experimental Supported**

Experimental support specifically refers to use of Federation execution engine. The engine still in rapid development, basically available to users, but it still needs lots of optimization. It is an experimental product.

**Subquery**

Experimental supported when sharding keys are not using for both subquery and outer query, or values of sharding keys are not the same.

For example:

```sql
SELECT * FROM (SELECT * FROM t_order) o;
SELECT * FROM (SELECT * FROM t_order) o WHERE o.order_id = 1;
SELECT * FROM (SELECT * FROM t_order WHERE order_id = 1) o;
SELECT * FROM (SELECT * FROM t_order WHERE order_id = 1) o WHERE o.order_id = 2;
```
Join with cross databases

When tables in a join query are distributed on different database instances, sql statement will be supported by Federation execution engine. Assuming that t_order and t_order_item are sharding tables with multiple data nodes, and no binding table rules are configured, t_user and t_user_role are single tables that distributed on different database instances. Federation execution engine can support the following commonly used join query:

```
SELECT * FROM t_order o INNER JOIN t_order_item i ON o.order_id = i.order_id WHERE o.order_id = 1;
SELECT * FROM t_order o INNER JOIN t_user u ON o.user_id = u.user_id WHERE o.user_id = 1;
SELECT * FROM t_order o LEFT JOIN t_user_role r ON o.user_id = r.user_id WHERE o.user_id = 1;
SELECT * FROM t_order_item i LEFT JOIN t_user u ON i.user_id = u.user_id WHERE i.user_id = 1;
SELECT * FROM t_order_item i RIGHT JOIN t_user_role r ON i.user_id = r.user_id WHERE i.user_id = 1;
SELECT * FROM t_user u RIGHT JOIN t_user_role r ON u.user_id = r.user_id WHERE u.user_id = 1;
```

Unsupported

CASE WHEN can not support as following:

- CASE WHEN containing sub-query
- CASE WHEN containing logical-table (instead of table alias)
### SQL Example

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Stable supported SQL</th>
<th>Necessary conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SELECT * FROM tbl_name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELECT * FROM tbl_name WHERE (col1 = ? or col2 = ?) and col3 = ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELECT * FROM tbl_name WHERE col1 = ? ORDER BY col2 DESC LIMIT ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELECT COUNT(*), SUM(col1), MIN(col1), MAX(col1), AVG(col1) FROM tbl_name WHERE col1 = ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELECT COUNT(col1) FROM tbl_name WHERE col2 = ? GROUP BY col1 ORDER BY col3 DESC LIMIT ?, ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELECT DISTINCT * FROM tbl_name WHERE col1 = ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELECT COUNT(DISTINCT col1), SUM(DISTINCT col1) FROM tbl_name (SELECT * FROM tbl_name)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(SELECT * FROM tbl_name)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSERT INTO tbl_name (col1, col2, ... ) VALUES (?, ?, ...)</td>
<td>Subquery and outer query in same sharded data node after route</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSERT INTO tbl_name VALUES (?, ?, ...)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSERT INTO tbl_name (col1, col2, ... ) VALUES (1 + 2, ?, ...)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSERT INTO tbl_name (col1, col2, ... ) VALUES (?, ?, ..., (?, ?, ...))</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSERT INTO tbl_name (col1, col2, ... ) SELECT col1, col2, ... FROM tbl_name WHERE col3 = ?</td>
<td>Inserted and selected table must be the same or binding tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPLACE INTO tbl_name (col1, col2, ... ) SELECT col1, col2, ... FROM tbl_name WHERE col3 = ?</td>
<td>Replaced and selected table must be the same or binding tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UPDATE tbl_name SET col1 = ? WHERE col2 = ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DELETE FROM tbl_name WHERE col1 = ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREATE TABLE tbl_name (col1 int, ...)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTER TABLE tbl_name ADD col1 varchar(10)</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DROP TABLE tbl_name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TRUNCATE TABLE tbl_name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREATE INDEX idx_name ON tbl_name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DROP INDEX idx_name ON tbl_name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DROP INDEX idx_name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**6.3. Sharding**
### Experimental supported SQL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SQL</th>
<th>Necessary conditions</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SELECT * FROM (SELECT * FROM tbl_name) o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELECT * FROM (SELECT * FROM tbl_name) o WHERE o.col1 = ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELECT * FROM (SELECT * FROM tbl_name WHERE col1 = ?) o</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELECT * FROM (SELECT * FROM tbl_name WHERE col1 = ?) o WHERE o.col1 = ?</td>
<td>Subquery and outer query in different sharded data node after route</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELECT (SELECT MAX(col1) FROM tbl_name) a, col2 FROM tbl_name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELECT SUM(DISTINCT col1), SUM(col1) FROM tbl_name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELECT col1, SUM(col2) FROM tbl_name GROUP BY col1 HAVING SUM(col2) &gt; ?</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELECT col1, col2 FROM tbl_name UNION SELECT col1, col2 FROM tbl_name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELECT col1, col2 FROM tbl_name UNION ALL SELECT col1, col2 FROM tbl_name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Slow SQL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SQL</th>
<th>Reason</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SELECT * FROM tbl_name WHERE to_date(create_time, 'yyyy-mm-dd') = ?</td>
<td>Full route because of sharding value in calculate expression</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unsupported SQL

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SQL</th>
<th>Reason</th>
<th>Solution</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INSERT INTO tbl_name (col1, col2, …) SELECT * FROM tbl_name WHERE col3 = ?</td>
<td>SELECT clause does not support *-shorthand and built-in key generator</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>REPLACE INTO tbl_name (col1, col2, …) SELECT * FROM tbl_name WHERE col3 = ?</td>
<td>SELECT clause does not support *-shorthand and built-in key generator</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELECT MAX(tbl_name.col1) FROM tbl_name</td>
<td>Use table name as column owner in function</td>
<td>Instead of table alias</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Pagination

Totally support pagination queries of MySQL, PostgreSQL and Oracle; partly support SQLServer pagination query due to its complexity.

6.3. Sharding
Pagination Performance

Performance Bottleneck

Pagination with query offset too high can lead to a low data accessibility, take MySQL as an example:

```
SELECT * FROM t_order ORDER BY id LIMIT 1000000, 10
```

This SQL will make MySQL acquire another 10 records after skipping 1,000,000 records when it is not able to use indexes. Its performance can thus be deduced. In sharding databases and sharding tables (suppose there are two databases), to ensure the data correctness, the SQL will be rewritten as this:

```
SELECT * FROM t_order ORDER BY id LIMIT 0, 1000010
```

It also means taking out all the records prior to the offset and only acquire the last 10 records after ordering. It will further aggravate the performance bottleneck effect when the database is already slow in execution. The reason for that is the former SQL only needs to transmit 10 records to the user end, but now it will transmit $1,000,010 \times 2$ records after the rewrite.

Optimization of ShardingSphere

ShardingSphere has optimized in two ways.

Firstly, it adopts stream process + merger ordering to avoid excessive memory occupation. SQL rewrite unavoidably occupies extra bandwidth, but it will not lead to sharp increase of memory occupation. Most people may assume that ShardingSphere would upload all the $1,000,010 \times 2$ records to the memory and occupy a large amount of it, which can lead to memory overflow. But each ShardingSphere comparison only acquires current result set record of each shard, since result set records have their own order. The record stored in the memory is only the current position pointed by the cursor in the result set of the shard routed to. For the item to be sorted which has its own order, merger ordering only has the time complexity of $O(mn(\log m))$, and the number of shard $m$ is generally small enough to be considered as $O(n)$, with a very low performance consumption.

Secondly, ShardingSphere further optimizes the query that only falls into single shards. Requests of this kind can guarantee the correctness of records without rewriting SQLs. Under this kind of situation, ShardingSphere will not do that in order to save the bandwidth.

Pagination Solution Optimization

For LIMIT cannot search for data through indexes, if the ID continuity can be guaranteed, pagination by ID is a better solution:

```
SELECT * FROM t_order WHERE id > 100000 AND id <= 100010 ORDER BY id
```

Or use the ID of last record of the former query result to query the next page.
### Pagination Sub-query

Both Oracle and SQLServer pagination need to be processed by sub-query, ShardingSphere supports pagination related sub-query.

- **Oracle**

Support rownum pagination:

```sql
SELECT * FROM (SELECT row_.*, rownum rownum_ FROM (SELECT o.order_id as order_id FROM t_order o JOIN t_order_item i ON o.order_id = i.order_id) row_ WHERE rownum <= ?) WHERE rownum > ?
```

Do not support rownum + BETWEEN pagination for now.

- **SQLServer**

Support TOP + ROW_NUMBER() OVER pagination:

```sql
SELECT * FROM (SELECT TOP (?) ROW_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY o.order_id DESC) AS rownum, * FROM t_order o) AS temp WHERE temp.rownum > ? ORDER BY temp.order_id
```

Support OFFSET FETCH pagination after SQLServer 2012:

```sql
SELECT * FROM t_order o ORDER BY id OFFSET ? ROW FETCH NEXT ? ROWS ONLY
```

Do not support WITH xxx AS (SELECT ...) pagination. Because SQLServer automatically generated by Hibernate uses WITH statements, Hibernate SQLServer pagination or two TOP + sub-query pagination is not available now.

- **MySQL, PostgreSQL**

Both MySQL and PostgreSQL support LIMIT pagination, no need for sub-query:

```sql
SELECT * FROM t_order o ORDER BY id LIMIT ? OFFSET ?
```

### 6.4 Distributed Transaction

#### 6.4.1 Background

Database transactions should satisfy the features of ACID (atomicity, consistency, isolation and durability).

- Atomicity guarantees that each transaction is treated as a single unit, which either succeeds completely, or fails completely;
• Consistency ensures that a transaction can only bring the database from one valid state to another, maintaining database invariants;

• Isolation ensures that concurrent execution of transactions leaves the database in the same state that would have been obtained if the transactions were executed sequentially;

• Durability guarantees that once a transaction has been committed, it will remain committed even in the case of a system failure (e.g., power outage or crash).

In single data node, transactions are only restricted to the access and control of single database resources, called local transactions. Almost all the mature relational databases have provided native support for local transactions. But in distributed application situations based on micro-services, more and more of them require to include multiple accesses to services and the corresponding database resources in the same transaction. As a result, distributed transactions appear.

Though the relational database has provided perfect native ACID support, it can become an obstacle to the system performance under distributed situations. How to make databases satisfy ACID features under distributed situations or find a corresponding substitute solution, is the priority work of distributed transactions.

**Local Transaction**

It means let each data node to manage their own transactions on the premise that any distributed transaction manager is not on. They do not have any coordination and communication ability, or know other data nodes have succeeded or not. Though without any consumption in performance, local transactions are not capable enough in high consistency and eventual consistency.

**2PC Transaction**

The earliest distributed transaction model of XA standard is X/Open Distributed Transaction Processing (DTP) model brought up by X/Open, XA for short.

Distributed transaction based on XA standard has little intrusion to businesses. Its biggest advantage is the transparency to users, who can use distributed transactions based on XA standard just as local transactions. XA standard can strictly guarantee ACID features of transactions.

That guarantee can be a double-edged sword. It is more proper in the implementation of short transactions with fixed time, because it will lock all the resources needed during the implementation process. For long transactions, data monopolization during its implementation will lead to an obvious concurrency performance recession for business systems depend on hot spot data. Therefore, in high concurrency situations that take performance as the highest, distributed transaction based on XA standard is not the best choice.

---

6.4. Distributed Transaction
**BASE Transaction**

If we call transactions that satisfy ACID features as hard transactions, then transactions based on BASE features are called soft transactions. BASE is the abbreviation of basically available, soft state and eventually consistent those there factors.

- Basically available feature means not all the participants of distributed transactions have to be online at the same time.
- Soft state feature permits some time delay in system renewal, which may not be noticed by users.
- Eventually consistent feature of systems is usually guaranteed by message availability.

There is a high requirement for isolation in ACID transactions: all the resources must be locked during the transaction implementation process. The concept of BASE transactions is uplifting mutex operation from resource level to business level through business logic. Broaden the requirement for high consistency to exchange the rise in system throughput.

Highly consistent transactions based on ACID and eventually consistent transactions based on BASE are not silver bullets, and they can only take the most effect in the most appropriate situations. The detailed distinctions between them are illustrated in the following table to help developers to choose technically:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>Local transaction</th>
<th>2PC (3PC) transaction</th>
<th>BASE transaction</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Business trans</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>None</td>
<td>Relevant interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>formation</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Consistency</td>
<td>Not support</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Eventual consistency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Isolation</td>
<td>Not support</td>
<td>Support</td>
<td>Business-side guarantee</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Concurrency pe</td>
<td>No influence</td>
<td>Serious recession</td>
<td>Minor recession</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rformance</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Situation</td>
<td>Inconsistent oper</td>
<td>Short transaction &amp; l</td>
<td>Long transaction &amp; high concurrency</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>atation at business side</td>
<td>ow concurrency</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**6.4.2 Challenge**

For different application situations, developers need to reasonably weight the performance and the function between all kinds of distributed transactions.

Highly consistent transactions do not have totally the same API and functions as soft transactions, and they cannot switch between each other freely and invisibly. The choice between highly consistent transactions and soft transactions as early as development decision-making phase has sharply increased the design and development cost.

Highly consistent transactions based on XA is relatively easy to use, but is not good at dealing with long transaction and high concurrency situation of the Internet. With a high access cost, soft transactions require developers to transform the application and realize resources lock and backward compensation.
6.4.3 Goal

The main design goal of the distributed transaction modular of Apache ShardingSphere is to integrate existing mature transaction cases to provide an unified distributed transaction interface for local transactions, 2PC transactions and soft transactions; compensate for the deficiencies of current solutions to provide a one-stop distributed transaction solution.

6.4.4 Core Concept

Navigation

This chapter mainly introduces the core concepts of distributed transactions, including:

- XA transaction
- BASE transaction

XA

2PC transaction submit uses the DTP Model defined by X/Open, in which created AP (Application Program), TM (Transaction Manager) and RM (Resource Manager) can guarantee a high transaction consistency. TM and RM use XA protocol for bidirectional streaming. Compared with traditional local transactions, XA transactions have a prepared phase, where the database cannot only passively receive commands, but also notify the submitter whether the transaction can be accepted. TM can collect all the prepared results of branch transactions before submitting all of them together, which has guaranteed the distributed consistency.

![Figure 4: 2PC XA model](image)

Figure 4: 2PC XA model
Java implements the XA model through defining a JTA interface, in which ResourceManager requires an XA driver provided by database manufacturers and TransactionManager is provided by transaction manager manufacturers. Traditional transaction managers need to be bound with application server, which poises a high use cost. Built-in transaction managers have already been able to provide services through jar packages. Integrated with Apache ShardingSphere, it can guarantee the high consistency in cross-database transactions after sharding.

Usually, to use XA transaction, users must use its connection pool provided by transaction manager manufacturers. However, when Apache ShardingSphere integrates XA transactions, it has separated the management of XA transaction and its connection pool, so XA will not invade the applications.

**BASE**

A paper published in 2008 first mentioned on BASE transaction, it advocates the use of eventual consistency to instead of consistency when improve concurrency of transaction processing.

TCC and Saga are two regular implementations. They use reverse operation implemented by developers themselves to ensure the eventual consistency when data rollback. SEATA implements SQL reverse operation automatically, so that BASE transaction can be used without the intervention of developers.

Apache ShardingSphere integrates SEATA as solution of BASE transaction.

### 6.4.5 Use Norms

**Background**

Though Apache ShardingSphere intends to be compatible with all distributed scenario and best performance, under CAP theorem guidance, there is no silver bullet with distributed transaction solution.

Apache ShardingSphere wants to give the user choice of distributed transaction type and use the most suitable solution in different scenarios.

**Local Transaction**

**Supported**

- Support none-cross-database transactions. For example, sharding table or sharding database with its route result in same database;
- Support cross-database transactions caused by logic exceptions. For example, update two databases in transaction with exception thrown, data can rollback in both databases.
Unsupported

- Do not support the cross-database transactions caused by network or hardware crash. For example, when update two databases in transaction, if one database crashes before commit, then only the data of the other database can commit.

XA

Supported

- Support cross-database transactions after sharding;
- Operation atomicity and high data consistency in 2PC transactions;
- When service is down and restarted, commit and rollback transactions can be recovered automatically;
- Support use XA and non-XA connection pool together.

Unsupported

- Recover committing and rolling back in other machines after the service is down.
- Savepoint.
- In the transaction block, the SQL execution is abnormal, and run Commit, and data remains consistent.

XA Transaction managed by XA Statement

- When using XA START to open a XA Transaction, ShardingSphere will pass it to backend database directly, you have to manage this transaction by yourself;
- When recover from a crush, you have to call XA RECOVER to check unfinished transaction, and choose to commit or rollback using xid. Or you can use ONE PHASE commit without PREPARE.

```sql
MySQL [(none)]> use test1
MySQL [(none)]> use test2
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
Reading table information for completion of table and column names
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A
You can turn off this feature to get a quicker startup with -A
Database changed
MySQL [test1]> XA START '61c052438d3eb';
MySQL [test2]> XA START '61c0524390927';
```
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.030 sec)
  ▶ Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.009 sec)

MySQL [test1]> update test set val = 'xatest1' where id = 1;
  ▶ MySQL [test2]> update test set val = 'xatest2' where id = 1;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.077 sec)
  ▶ Query OK, 1 row affected (0.010 sec)

MySQL [test1]> XA END '61c052438d3eb';
  ▶ MySQL [test2]> XA END '61c0524390927';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.006 sec)
  ▶ Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.008 sec)

MySQL [test1]> XA PREPARE '61c052438d3eb';
  ▶ MySQL [test2]> XA PREPARE '61c0524390927';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.018 sec)
  ▶ Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.011 sec)

MySQL [test1]> XA COMMIT '61c052438d3eb';
  ▶ MySQL [test2]> XA COMMIT '61c0524390927';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.011 sec)
  ▶ Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.018 sec)

MySQL [test1]> select * from test where id = 1;
  ▶ MySQL [test2]> select * from test where id = 1;
+----+---------+
| id | val    |
+----+---------+
| 1  | xatest1 |
+----+---------+
1 row in set (0.016 sec)
  ▶ 1 row in set (0.129 sec)

MySQL [test1]> XA START '61c05243994c3';
  ▶ MySQL [test2]> XA START '61c052439bd7b';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.047 sec)
  ▶ Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.006 sec)

6.4. Distributed Transaction
MySQL [test1]> update test set val = 'xarollback' where id = 1;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.175 sec)
MySQL [test2]> update test set val = 'xarollback' where id = 1;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.008 sec)

MySQL [test1]> XA END '61c05243994c3';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.007 sec)
MySQL [test2]> XA END '61c052439bd7b';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.014 sec)

MySQL [test1]> XA PREPARE '61c05243994c3';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.013 sec)
MySQL [test2]> XA PREPARE '61c052439bd7b';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.019 sec)

MySQL [test1]> XA ROLLBACK '61c05243994c3';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.010 sec)
MySQL [test2]> XA ROLLBACK '61c052439bd7b';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.010 sec)

MySQL [test1]> select * from test where id = 1;
+----+---------+
| id | val |
+----+---------+
| 1 | xatest1 |
+----+---------+
1 row in set (0.009 sec)
MySQL [test2]> select * from test where id = 1;
+----+---------+
| id | val |
+----+---------+
| 1 | xatest2 |
+----+---------+
1 row in set (0.083 sec)

MySQL [test1]> XA START '61c052438d3eb';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.030 sec)
MySQL [test1]> update test set val = 'recover' where id = 1;
Query OK, 1 row affected (0.072 sec)
MySQL [test1]> select * from test where id = 1;
+----+---------+
| id | val |
+----+---------+
| 1 | xatest1 |
+----+---------+
1 row in set (0.009 sec)
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>id</th>
<th>val</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>recover</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 row in set (0.039 sec)

MySQL [test1] > XA END '61c052438d3eb';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.005 sec)

MySQL [test1] > XA PREPARE '61c052438d3eb';
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.020 sec)

MySQL [test1] > XA RECOVER;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>formatID</th>
<th>gtrid_length</th>
<th>bqual_length</th>
<th>data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>61c052438d3eb</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 row in set (0.010 sec)

MySQL [test1] > XA RECOVER CONVERT XID;

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>formatID</th>
<th>gtrid_length</th>
<th>bqual_length</th>
<th>data</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>13</td>
<td>0</td>
<td>0x36316330353234333864336562</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1 row in set (0.011 sec)

MySQL [test1] > XA COMMIT 0x36316330353234333864336562;
Query OK, 0 rows affected (0.029 sec)

MySQL [test1] > XA RECOVER;
Empty set (0.011 sec)

---

**BASE**

**Supported**

- Support cross-database transactions after sharding;
- Support RC isolation level;
- Rollback transaction according to undo log;
- Support recovery committing transaction automatically after the service is down.
6.5 Readwrite-splitting

6.5.1 Background

Database throughput has faced the bottleneck with increasing TPS. For the application with massive concurrence read but less write in the same time, we can divide the database into a primary database and a replica database. The primary database is responsible for the insert, delete and update of transactions, while the replica database is responsible for queries. It can significantly improve the query performance of the whole system by effectively avoiding row locks.

One primary database with multiple replica databases can further enhance processing capacity by distributing queries evenly into multiple data replicas. Multiple primary databases with multiple replica databases can enhance not only throughput but also availability. Therefore, the system can still run normally, even though any database is down or physical disk destroyed. Different from the sharding that separates data to all nodes according to sharding keys, readwrite-splitting routes read and write separately to primary database and replica databases according SQL analysis.

Data in readwrite-splitting nodes are consistent, whereas that in shards is not. The combined use of sharding and readwrite-splitting will effectively enhance the system performance.

6.5.2 Challenges

Though readwrite-splitting can enhance system throughput and availability, it also brings inconsistent data, including that among multiple primary databases and among primary databases and replica databases. What’s more, it also brings the same problem as data sharding, complicating developer and operator’s maintenance and operation. The following diagram has shown the complex topological relations between applications and database groups when sharding used together with readwrite-splitting.
Figure 5: Background

UPDATE t_user SET status='OK' WHERE id=1

SELECT * FROM t_user WHERE id=1

UPDATE t_user SET status='OK' WHERE id=1

SELECT * FROM t_user WHERE id=1
Figure 6: Challenges

6.5. Readwrite-splitting
6.5.3 Goal

The main design goal of readwrite-splitting of Apache ShardingSphere is to try to reduce the influence of readwrite-splitting, in order to let users use primary-replica database group like one database.

6.5.4 Core Concept

Primary Database

It refers to the database used in data insertion, update and deletion. It only supports single primary database for now.

Replica Database

It refers to the database used in data query. It supports multiple replica databases.

Primary Replica Replication

It refers to the operation to asynchronously replicate data from the primary database to the replica database. Because of the asynchrony of primary-replica synchronization, there may be short-time data inconsistency between them.

Load Balance Strategy

Through this strategy, queries separated to different replica databases.

6.5.5 Use Norms

Supported

- Provide the readwrite-splitting configuration of one primary database with multiple replica databases, which can be used alone or with sharding table and database;
- Primary nodes need to be used for both reading and writing in the transaction;
- Forcible primary database route based on SQL Hint;
Unsupported

- Data replication between the primary and the replica databases;
- Data inconsistency caused by replication delay between databases;
- Double or multiple primary databases to provide write operation;
- The data for transaction across primary and replica nodes are inconsistent; In the readwrite-splitting model, primary nodes need to be used for both reading and writing in the transaction.

6.6 HA

6.6.1 Background

High availability is the most basic requirement of modern systems. As the cornerstone of the system, the database is also essential for high availability.

In the distributed database system with storage-compute splitting, the high availability solution of storage node and compute node are different. The stateful storage nodes need to pay attention to data consistency, health detection, primary node election and so on; The stateless compute nodes need to detect the changes of storage nodes, they also need to set up an independent load balancer and have the ability of service discovery and request distribution.

Apache ShardingSphere provides compute nodes and reuse database as storage nodes. Therefore, the high availability solution it adopts is to use the high availability solution of the database itself as the high availability of the storage node, and detect the changes automatically.

6.6.2 Challenges

Apache ShardingSphere needs to detect high availability solution of diversified storage nodes automatically, and can also integrate the readwrite splitting dynamically, which is the main challenge of implementation.

6.6.3 Goal

The main goal of Apache ShardingSphere high availability module which is ensuring 7 * 24-hour uninterrupted database service as much as possible.
6.6.4 Core Concept

**high Availability Type**

Apache ShardingSphere does not provide high availability solution of database, it reuses 3rd party high availability solution and auto-detect switch of primary and replica databases. Specifically, the ability of Apache ShardingSphere provided is database discovery, detect the primary and replica databases automatically, and updates the connection of compute nodes to the databases.

**Dynamic Readwrite-Splitting**

When high availability and readwrite-splitting are used together, there is unnecessary to configure specific primary and replica databases for readwrite-splitting. Highly available data sources will update the primary and replica databases of readwrite-splitting dynamically, and route the query and update SQL correctly.

6.6.5 Use Norms

**Supported**

- MySQL MGR single-primary mode.

**Unsupported**

- MySQL MGR multi-primary mode.

6.7 Scaling

6.7.1 Background

There is a problem which how to migrate data from stand-alone database to sharding data nodes safely and simply; For applications which have used Apache ShardingSphere, scale out elastically is a mandatory requirement.

6.7.2 Challenges

Apache ShardingSphere provides great flexibility in sharding algorithms, but it gives a great challenge to scaling out. So it’s the first challenge that how to find a way can support kinds of sharding algorithms and scale data nodes efficiently.

What’s more, During the scaling process, it should not affect the running applications. So It is another big challenge for scaling to reduce the time window of data unavailability during the scaling as much as possible, or even completely unaware.
Finally, scaling should not affect the existing data. How to ensure the availability and correctness of data is the third challenge of scaling.

ShardingSphere-Scaling is a common solution for migrating or scaling data.

Figure 7: Overview
6.7.3 Goal

The main design goal of ShardingSphere-Scaling is providing common solution which can support kinds of sharding algorithm and reduce the impact as much as possible during scaling.

6.7.4 Status

ShardingSphere-Scaling since version 4.1.0. Current status is in alpha development.

6.7.5 Core Concept

Scaling Job

It refers one complete process of scaling data from old rule to new rule.

Inventory Data

It refers all existing data stored in data nodes before the scaling job started.

Incremental Data

It refers the new data generated by application during scaling job.

6.7.6 User Norms

Supported

- Migrate data outside into databases which managed by Apache ShardingSphere;
- Scale out data between data nodes of Apache ShardingSphere.

Unsupported

- Scale table without primary key, primary key can not be composite;
- Scale table with composite primary key;
- Do not support scale on in used databases, need to prepare a new database cluster for target.
6.8 Encryption

6.8.1 Background

Security control has always been a crucial link of data governance, data encryption falls into this category. For both Internet enterprises and traditional sectors, data security has always been a highly valued and sensitive topic. Data encryption refers to transforming some sensitive information through encrypt rules to safely protect the private data. Data involves client’s security or business sensibility, such as ID number, phone number, card number, client number and other personal information, requires data encryption according to relevant regulations.

The demand for data encryption is generally divided into two situations in real business scenarios:

1. When the new business start to launch, and the security department stipulates that the sensitive information related to users, such as banks and mobile phone numbers, should be encrypted and stored in the database, and then decrypted when used. Because it is a brand new system, there is no inventory data cleaning problem, so the implementation is relatively simple.

2. For the service has been launched, and plaintext has been stored in the database before. The relevant department suddenly needs to encrypt the data from the on-line business. This scenario generally needs to deal with three issues as followings:

   • How to encrypt the historical data, a.k.a.s data clean.
   • How to encrypt the newly added data and store it in the database without changing the business SQL and logic; then decrypt the taken out data when use it.
   • How to securely, seamlessly and transparently migrate plaintext and ciphertext data between business systems.

6.8.2 Challenges

In the real business scenario, the relevant business development team often needs to implement and maintain a set of encryption and decryption system according to the needs of the company’s security department. When the encryption scenario changes, the encryption system often faces the risk of reconstruction or modification. In addition, for the online business system, it is relatively complex to realize seamless encryption transformation with transparency, security and low risk without modifying the business logic and SQL.
6.8.3 Goal

Provides a security and transparent data encryption solution, which is the main design goal of Apache ShardingSphere data encryption module.

6.8.4 Core Concept

Logic Column

Column name used to encryption, it is the logical column identification in SQL. It includes cipher column(required), query assistant column(optional) and plain column(optional).

Cipher Column

Encrypted data column.

Query Assistant Column

Column used to assistant for query. For non-idempotent encryption algorithms with higher security level, irreversible idempotent columns provided for query.

Plain Column

Column used to persist plain column, for service provided during data encrypting. Should remove them after data clean.

6.8.5 Use Norms

Supported

- Encrypt/decrypt one or more columns in the database table;
- Compatible with all regular SQL.

Unsupported

- Need to process original inventory data before encryption;
- The value of encryption columns cannot support comparison, such as: >, <, ORDER BY, BETWEEN, LIKE, etc;
- The value of encryption columns cannot support calculation, such as AVG, SUM, and calculation expressions.
6.9 Shadow DB

6.9.1 Background

Under the distributed application architecture based on microservices, business requires multiple services to be completed through a series of services and middleware calls. The pressure testing of a single service can no longer reflect the real scenario.

In the test environment, the cost of rebuild complete set of pressure test environment similar to the production environment is too high. It is usually impossible to simulate the complexity and data of the production environment.

So, it is the better way to use the production environment for pressure test. The test results obtained real capacity and performance of the system accurately.

6.9.2 Challenges

pressure testing on production environment is a complex and huge task. Coordination and adjustments between microservices and middlewares required to cope with the transparent transmission of different flow rates and pressure test tags. Usually we will build a complete set of pressure testing platform for different test plans.

Data isolation have to be done at the database-level, in order to ensure the reliability and integrity of the production data, data generated by pressure testing routed to test database. Prevent test data from polluting the real data in the production database.

This requires business applications to perform data classification based on the transparently transmitted pressure test identification before executing SQL, and route the corresponding SQL to the corresponding data source.

6.9.3 Goal

**Apache ShardingSphere focuses on data solutions in pressure testing on production environment.**

The main goal of the Apache ShardingSphere shadow Database module is routing pressure testing data to user defined database automatically.**

6.9.4 Core Concept

Production Database

The database used for production data.
Shadow Database

The database for pressure testing data isolation.

Shadow Algorithm

The shadow algorithms are closely related to business, there are 2 types of shadow algorithms provided.

- Column based shadow algorithm
  Recognize data from SQL and route to shadow databases. Suitable for test data driven scenario.

- Hint based shadow algorithm
  Recognize comment from SQL and route to shadow databases. Suitable for identify passed by upstream system scenario.

6.9.5 Use Norms

Supported

- Hint based shadow algorithm support all SQL;
- Column based shadow algorithm support part of SQL.

Unsupported

Hint based shadow algorithm

- None

Column based shadow algorithm

- Does not support DDL;
- Does not support range, group and subquery, for example: BETWEEN, GROUP BY ⋯ HAVING ⋯;

SQL support list:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SQL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>INSERT INTO table (column,⋯) VALUES (value,⋯)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSERT INTO table (column,⋯) VALUES (value,⋯),(value,⋯),⋯</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSERT INTO table (column,⋯) SELECT column1 from table1 where column1 = value1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SELECT/UPDATE/DELETE</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

6.9. Shadow DB
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Condition*</th>
<th>SQL</th>
<th>Supported</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>=</td>
<td>SELECT/UPDATE/DELETE  ⋮ WHERE column = value</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIKE/NOT LIKE</td>
<td>SELECT/UPDATE/DELETE  ⋮ WHERE column LIKE/NOT LIKE value</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN/NOT IN</td>
<td>SELECT/UPDATE/DELETE  ⋮ WHERE column IN/NOT IN (value1,value2,⋯)</td>
<td>Y</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BETWEEN</td>
<td>SELECT/UPDATE/DELETE  ⋮ WHERE column BETWEEN value1 AND value2</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GROUP BY ⋮ HAVING ⋮</td>
<td>SELECT/UPDATE/DELETE  ⋮ WHERE ⋮ GROUP BY column HAVING column &gt; value</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Subquery</td>
<td>SELECT/UPDATE/DELETE  ⋮ WHERE column = (SELECT column FROM table WHERE column = value)</td>
<td>N</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 6.10 Observability

#### 6.10.1 Background

In order to grasp the distributed system status, observe running state of the cluster is a new challenge. The point-to-point operation mode of logging in to a specific server cannot suite to large number of distributed servers. Telemetry through observable data is the recommended operation and maintenance mode for them. Tracking, metrics and logging are important ways to obtain observable data of system status.

APM (application performance monitoring) is to monitor and diagnose the performance of the system by collecting, storing and analyzing the observable data of the system. Its main functions include performance index monitoring, call stack analysis, service topology, etc.

Apache ShardingSphere is not responsible for gathering, storing and demonstrating APM data, but provides the necessary information for the APM. In other words, Apache ShardingSphere is only responsible for generating valuable data and submitting it to relevant systems through standard protocols or plug-ins. Tracing is to obtain the tracking information of SQL parsing and SQL execution. Apache ShardingSphere provides support for SkyWalking, Zipkin, Jaeger and OpenTelemetry by default. It also supports users to develop customized components through plug-in.

- Use Zipkin or Jaeger

Just provides correct Zipkin or Jaeger server information in the agent configuration file.
• Use OpenTelemetry

OpenTelemetry was merged by OpenTracing and OpenCensus in 2019. In this way, you only need to fill in the appropriate configuration in the agent configuration file according to OpenTelemetry SDK Autoconfigure Guide.

• Use SkyWalking

Enable the SkyWalking plug-in in configuration file and need to configure the SkyWalking apm-toolkit.

• Use SkyWalking’s automatic monitor probe

Cooperating with Apache SkyWalking team, Apache ShardingSphere team has realized ShardingSphere automatic monitor probe to automatically send performance data to SkyWalking. Note that automatic probe in this way cannot be used together with Apache ShardingSphere plug-in probe.

Metrics used to collect and display statistical indicator of cluster. Apache ShardingSphere supports Prometheus by default.

6.10.2 Challenges

Tracing and metrics need to collect system information through event tracking. Lots of events tracking make kernel code mess, difficult to maintain, and difficult to customize extend.

6.10.3 Goal

The goal of Apache ShardingSphere observability module is providing as many performance and statistical indicators as possible and isolating kernel code and embedded code.

6.10.4 Core Concept

Agent

Based on bytecode enhance and plug-in design to provide tracing, metrics and logging features. Enable the plugin in agent to collect data and send data to the integrated 3rd APM system.

APM

APM is the abbreviation for application performance monitoring. It works for performance diagnosis of distributed systems, including chain demonstration, service topology analysis and so on.
**Tracing**

Tracing data between distributed services or internal processes will be collected by agent. It then will be sent to APM system.

**Metrics**

System statistical indicator which collected from agent. Write to time series databases periodically. 3rd party UI can display the metrics data simply.

**6.10.5 Use Norms**

**Compile source code**

Download Apache ShardingSphere from GitHub, then compile.

```
git clone --depth 1 https://github.com/apache/shardingsphere.git
cd shardingsphere
mvn clean install -Dmaven.javadoc.skip=true -Dcheckstyle.skip=true -Djunit.jupiter.skip=true
-Drat.skip=true -Djacoco.skip=true -DskipITs -DskipTests -Prelease
```


**Agent configuration**

- Directory structure

Create agent directory, and unzip agent distribution package to the directory. via `shell mkdir agent
tar -zxvf apache-shardingsphere-latest.release.version - shardingsphere - agent - bin.tar.gz`

```
agent
cd shardingsphere
mvn clean install -Dmaven.javadoc.skip=true -Dcheckstyle.skip=true -Djunit.jupiter.skip=true
-Drat.skip=true -Djacoco.skip=true -DskipITs -DskipTests -Prelease
```

```
agent.yaml is a configuration file. The plug-ins include Jaeger, opentracing, Zipkin, opentelemetry, logging and Prometheus.
Remove the corresponding plug-in in ignoredpluginnames to start the plug-in.
```

```yaml
```

6.10. Observability
applicationName: shardingsphere-agent

ignoredPluginNames:
  - Jaeger
  - OpenTracing
  - Zipkin
  - OpenTelemetry
  - Logging
  - Prometheus

plugins:

  Prometheus:
    host: "localhost"
    port: 9090
    props:
      JVM_INFORMATION_COLLECTOR_ENABLED : "true"

  Jaeger:
    host: "localhost"
    port: 5775
    props:
      SERVICE_NAME: "shardingsphere-agent"
      JAEGGER_SAMPLER_TYPE: "const"
      JAEGGER_SAMPLER_PARAM: "1"

  Zipkin:
    host: "localhost"
    port: 9411
    props:
      SERVICE_NAME: "shardingsphere-agent"
      URL_VERSION: "/api/v2/spans"
      SAMPLER_TYPE: "const"
      SAMPLER_PARAM: "1"

  OpenTracing:
    props:
      OPENTRACING_TRACER_CLASS_NAME: "org.apache.skywalking.apm.toolkit
openetracing.SkywalkingTracer"

  OpenTelemetry:
    props:
      otel.resource.attributes: "service.name=shardingsphere-agent"
      otel.traces.exporter: "zipkin"

  Logging:
    props:
      LEVEL: "INFO"

  - Parameter description:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Value range</th>
<th>Default value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JVM _INFORMATION_COLLECTOR_ENABLED</td>
<td>Start JVM collector</td>
<td>true, false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SERVICE_NAME</td>
<td>Tracking service name</td>
<td>Custom</td>
<td>sharding+sphere-agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAEGER_SAMPLER_TYPE</td>
<td>Jaeger sampler type</td>
<td>const, probabilistic, ratelimiting, remote</td>
<td>const</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JAEGER_SAMPLER_PARAM</td>
<td>Jaeger sampler parameter</td>
<td>const:0, 1, probabilistic:0.0 - 1.0, ratelimiting: &gt; 0, Customized the number of acquisitions per second, remote: need to customize the remote service address,JAEGER_SAMPLER_MANAGER_HOST_PORT</td>
<td>1 (const type)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAMPLER_TYPE</td>
<td>Zipkin sampler type</td>
<td>const, counting, ratelimiting, boundary</td>
<td>const</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SAMPLER_PARAM</td>
<td>Zipkin sampling rate parameter</td>
<td>const:0, 1, counting:0.01 - 1.0, ratelimiting: &gt; 0, boundary:0.0001 - 1.0</td>
<td>1 (const type)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otel.resource.attributes</td>
<td>open-telemetry properties</td>
<td>String key value pair (, split)</td>
<td>servic+e.name=sharding+sphere-agent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otel.traces.exporter</td>
<td>Tracing expoter</td>
<td>zipkin, jaeger</td>
<td>zipkin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otel.traces.sampler</td>
<td>Open-telemetry sample rate type</td>
<td>always on, always_of f, traceidratio</td>
<td>always_on</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>otel.traces.sampler.arg</td>
<td>Open-telemetry sample rate parameter</td>
<td>traceidratio: 0.0 - 1.0</td>
<td>1.0</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Used in ShardingSphere-Proxy**

- **Startup script**

Configure the absolute path of shardingsphere-agent.jar to the start.sh startup script of shardingsphere proxy.

```bash
nohup java ${JAVA_OPTS} ${JAVA_MEM_OPTS} \
-javaagent:xxxxx/agent/shardingsphere-agent.jar \
-classpath ${CLASS_PATH} ${MAIN_CLASS} >> ${STDOUT_FILE} 2>&1 &
```

- **Launch plugin**

`bin/start.sh`

After normal startup, you can view the startup log of the plugin in the shardingsphere proxy log, and you can view the data at the configured address.
This chapter describes how to use projects of Apache ShardingSphere.

### 7.1 ShardingSphere-JDBC

Configuration is the only module in ShardingSphere-JDBC that interacts with application developers, through which developers can quickly and clearly understand the functions provided by ShardingSphere-JDBC.

This chapter is a configuration manual for ShardingSphere-JDBC, which can also be referred to as a dictionary if necessary.

ShardingSphere-JDBC has provided 4 kinds of configuration methods for different situations. By configuration, application developers can flexibly use data sharding, readwrite-splitting, data encryption, shadow database or the combination of them.

Mixed rule configurations are very similar to single rule configuration, except for the differences from single rule to multiple rules.

It should be noted that the superposition between rules are data source and table name related. If the previous rule is data source oriented aggregation, the next rule needs to use the aggregated logical data source name configured by the previous rule when configuring the data source; Similarly, if the previous rule is table oriented aggregation, the next rule needs to use the aggregated logical table name configured by the previous rule when configuring the table.

Please refer to Example for more details.
7.1.1 Java API

Overview

Java API is the basic configuration methods in ShardingSphere-JDBC, and other configurations will eventually be transformed into Java API configuration methods.

The Java API is the most complex and flexible configuration method, which is suitable for the scenarios requiring dynamic configuration through programming.

Usage

Import Maven Dependency

```xml
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.shardingsphere</groupId>
  <artifactId>shardingsphere-jdbc-core</artifactId>
  <version>${shardingsphere.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

Create DataSource

ShardingSphere-JDBC Java API consists of schema name, mode configuration, data source map, rule configurations and properties.

The ShardingSphereDataSource created by ShardingSphereDataSourceFactory implements the standard JDBC DataSource interface.

```java
String schemaName = "foo_schema"; // Indicate logic schema name
ModeConfiguration modeConfig = ... // Build mode configuration
Map<String, DataSource> dataSourceMap = ... // Build actual data sources
Collection<RuleConfiguration> ruleConfigs = ... // Build concentrate rule configurations
Properties props = ... // Build properties
DataSource dataSource = ShardingSphereDataSourceFactory.createDataSource(schemaName, modeConfig, dataSourceMap, ruleConfigs, props);
```

Please refer to Mode Configuration for more mode details.

Please refer to DataSource Configuration for more data source details.

Please refer to Rules Configuration for more rule details.
Use Data Source

Developer can choose to use native JDBC or ORM frameworks such as JPA, Hibernate or MyBatis through the DataSource.

Take native JDBC usage as an example:

```java
// Create ShardingSphereDataSource
DataSource dataSource = ShardingSphereDataSourceFactory.createDataSource(schemaName, modeConfig, dataSourceMap, ruleConfigs, props);

String sql = "SELECT i.* FROM t_order o JOIN t_order_item i ON o.order_id=i.order_id WHERE o.user_id=? AND o.order_id=?";
try {
    Connection conn = dataSource.getConnection();
    PreparedStatement ps = conn.prepareStatement(sql)
    ps.setInt(1, 10);
    ps.setInt(2, 1000);
    try (ResultSet rs = preparedStatement.executeQuery()) {
        while(rs.next()) {
            // ...
        }
    }
}
```

Mode Configuration

Root Configuration

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.infra.config.mode.ModeConfiguration

Attributes:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name*</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>type</code></td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Type of mode configurationValues could be: Memory, Standalone, Cluster</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>repository</code></td>
<td>PersistRepositoryConfiguration</td>
<td>Persist repository configurationMemory type does not need persist, could be nullStandalone type uses StandalonePersistRepositoryConfigurationCluster type uses ClusterPersistRepositoryConfiguration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>overwrite</code></td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Whether overwrite persistent configuration with local configuration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Standalone Persist Configuration**

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.mode.repository.standalone.StandalonePersistRepositoryConfiguration

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>type</code></td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Type of persist repository</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>props</code></td>
<td>Properties</td>
<td>Properties of persist repository</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Cluster Persist Configuration**

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.mode.repository.cluster.ClusterPersistRepositoryConfiguration

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><code>type</code></td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Type of persist repository</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>namespace</code></td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Namespace of registry center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>serverLists</code></td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Server lists of registry center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><code>props</code></td>
<td>Properties</td>
<td>Properties of persist repository</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Please refer to *Built in Persist Repository List* for more details about type of repository.

**Data Source**

ShardingSphere-JDBC Supports all JDBC drivers and database connection pools.

**Example**

In this example, the database driver is MySQL, and connection pool is HikariCP, which can be replaced with other database drivers and connection pools.

```java
Map<String, DataSource> dataSourceMap = new HashMap<>();

// Configure the 1st data source
HikariDataSource dataSource1 = new HikariDataSource();
datasource1.setDriverClassName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
datasource1.setJdbcUrl("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/ds_1");
datasource1.setUsername("root");
datasource1.setPassword("");
datasourceMap.put("ds_1", datasource1);

// Configure the 2nd data source
HikariDataSource dataSource2 = new HikariDataSource();
datasource2.setDriverClassName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
datasource2.setJdbcUrl("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/ds_2");
datasource2.setUsername("root");
datasource2.setPassword("");
datasourceMap.put("ds_2", datasource2);

// Configure other data sources
...
```

**Rules**

Rules are pluggable part of Apache ShardingSphere. This chapter is a java rule configuration manual for ShardingSphere-JDBC.

**Sharding**

**Root Configuration**

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.sharding.api.config.ShardingRuleConfiguration

Attributes:
### Sharding Table Configuration

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.sharding.api.config.ShardingTableRuleConfiguration

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tables (+)</td>
<td>Collection&lt;ShardingTableRuleConfiguration&gt;</td>
<td>Sharding table rules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autoTables (+)</td>
<td>Collection&lt;ShardingAutoTableRuleConfiguration&gt;</td>
<td>Sharding automatic table rules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bindingTableGroups (*)</td>
<td>Collection&lt;String&gt;</td>
<td>Binding table rules</td>
<td>Empty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broadcastTables (*)</td>
<td>Collection&lt;String&gt;</td>
<td>Broadcast table rules</td>
<td>Empty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultDatabaseShardingStrategy (?)</td>
<td>Sharding StrategyConfiguration</td>
<td>Default database sharding strategy</td>
<td>Not sharding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultTableShardingStrategy (?)</td>
<td>Sharding StrategyConfiguration</td>
<td>Default table sharding strategy</td>
<td>Not sharding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultKeyGeneratorStrategy (?)</td>
<td>KeyGeneratorConfiguration</td>
<td>Default key generator</td>
<td>Snowflake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultShardingColumn (?)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Default sharding column name</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shardingAlgorithms (+)</td>
<td>Map&lt;String, ShardingSphereAlgorithmConfiguration&gt;</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm name and configurations</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keyGenerators (?)</td>
<td>Map&lt;String, ShardingSphereAlgorithmConfiguration&gt;</td>
<td>Key generate algorithm name and configurations</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sharding Table Configuration Class

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.sharding.api.config.ShardingTableRuleConfiguration

Attributes:
### Sharding Automatic Table Configuration

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.sharding.api.config.ShardingAutoTableRuleConfiguration

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name*</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>DefaultValue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>logicTable</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of sharding logic table</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actualDataSources(?)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Describe data source names and actual tables, delimiter as point. Multiple data nodes split by comma, support inline expression</td>
<td>Broadcast table or databases sharding only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data baseS hardi ngStr ategy(?)</td>
<td>Shardin gStr ategyConfigura tion</td>
<td>Databases sharding strategy</td>
<td>Use default databases sharding strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tableS hardi ngStr ategy(?)</td>
<td>Shardin gStr ategyConfigura tion</td>
<td>Tables sharding strategy</td>
<td>Use default tables sharding strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keyG enera teStr ategy(?)</td>
<td>KeyGene ratorConfigura tion</td>
<td>Key generator configuration</td>
<td>Use default key generator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

7.1. ShardingSphere-JDBC
Sharding Strategy Configuration

Standard Sharding Strategy Configuration

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.sharding.api.config.strategy.sharding.StandardShardingStrategyConfiguration

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shardingColumn</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Sharding column name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shardingAlgorithmName</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complex Sharding Strategy Configuration

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.sharding.api.config.strategy.sharding.ComplexShardingStrategyConfiguration

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shardingColumns</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Sharding column name, separated by commas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shardingAlgorithmName</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hint Sharding Strategy Configuration

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.sharding.api.config.strategy.sharding.HintShardingStrategyConfiguration

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shardingAlgorithmName</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

None Sharding Strategy Configuration

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.sharding.api.config_strategy.sharding.NoneShardingStrategyConfiguration

Attributes: None

Please refer to Built-in Sharding Algorithm List for more details about type of algorithm.
**Key Generate Strategy Configuration**

Class name: `org.apache.shardingsphere.sharding.api.config.strategy.keygen.KeyGenerateStrategyConfiguration`

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>column</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Column name of key generate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keyGeneratorName</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>key generate algorithm name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please refer to [Built-in Key Generate Algorithm List](#) for more details about type of algorithm.

**Readwrite-splitting**

**Root Configuration**

Class name: `org.apache.shardingsphere.readwritesplitting.api.ReadwriteSplittingRuleConfiguration`

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name*</th>
<th>DataTypes</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dataSources (+)</td>
<td>Collection&lt;ReadwriteSplittingDataSourceRuleConfiguration&gt;</td>
<td>Data sources of write and reads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loadBalancers (*)</td>
<td>Map&lt;String, ShardingSphereAlgorithmConfiguration&gt;</td>
<td>Load balance algorithm name and configurations of replica data sources</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**ReadWrite-splitting Data Source Configuration**

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.readwritesplitting.api.rule.ReadwriteSplittingDataSourceRuleConfiguration

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Readwrite-splitting data source name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Readwrite-splitting type, such as: Static, Dynamic</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loadBalancerName (?)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Load balance algorithm name of replica sources</td>
<td>Round robin load balance algorithm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please refer to Built-in Load Balance Algorithm List for more details about type of algorithm. Please refer to Use Norms for more details about query consistent routing.

**HA**

**Root Configuration**

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.dbdiscovery.api.config.DatabaseDiscoveryRuleConfiguration

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dataSources (+)</td>
<td>Collection&lt;DatabaseDiscoveryDataSourceRuleConfiguration&gt;</td>
<td>Data source configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discoverHeartbeats (+)</td>
<td>Map&lt;String, DatabaseDiscoveryHeartBeatConfiguration&gt;</td>
<td>Detect heartbeat configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discoveryTypes (+)</td>
<td>Map&lt;String, ShardingSphereAlgorithmConfiguration&gt;</td>
<td>Database discovery type configuration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data Source Configuration

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.dbdiscovery.api.config.rule.DatabaseDiscoveryDataSourceRuleConfiguration

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>DefaultValue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>groupName (+)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Database discovery group name</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>dataSourceNames (+)</td>
<td>Collection&lt;String&gt;</td>
<td>Data source names, multiple data source names separated with comma. Such as: ds_0, ds_1</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discoverYTypeName (+)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Database discovery type name</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Detect Heartbeat Configuration

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.dbdiscovery.api.config.rule.DatabaseDiscoveryHeartBeatConfiguration

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>DefaultValue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>props (+)</td>
<td>Properties</td>
<td>Detect heartbeat attribute configuration, keep-alive-cron configuration, cron expression. Such as: '0/5 * * * ?'</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Database Discovery Type Configuration

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.infra.config.algorithm.ShardingSphereAlgorithmConfiguration

Attributes:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type (+)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Database discovery type, such as: MGR, openGauss</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props (?)</td>
<td>Properties</td>
<td>Required parameters for high-availability types, such as MGR’s group-name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Encryption**

**Root Configuration**

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.encrypt.api.config.EncryptRuleConfiguration

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tables (+)</td>
<td>Collection&lt;EncryptTableRuleConfiguration&gt;</td>
<td>Encrypt table rule configurations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encry ptors (+)</td>
<td>Map&lt;String, ShardingSphereAlgorithmConfiguration&gt;</td>
<td>Encrypt algorithm name and configurations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>queryWith Cipher Column (?)</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Whether query with cipher column for data encrypt. User you can use plaintext to query if have</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Encrypt Table Rule Configuration

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.encrypt.api.config.rule.EncryptTableRuleConfiguration

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name*</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Table name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>columns (+)</td>
<td>Collection &lt;EncryptColumnRuleConfiguration&gt;</td>
<td>Encrypt column rule configurations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>queryWithCipherColumn (?)</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>The current table whether query with cipher column for data encrypt.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Encrypt Column Rule Configuration

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.encrypt.api.config.rule.EncryptColumnRuleConfiguration

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>logicColumn</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Logic column name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cipherColumn</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Cipher column name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assistedQueryColumn (?)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Assisted query column name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plainColumn (?)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Plain column name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encryptorName</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Encrypt algorithm name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Encrypt Algorithm Configuration

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.infra.config.algorithm.ShardingSphereAlgorithmConfiguration

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Encrypt algorithm name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Encrypt algorithm type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>properties</td>
<td>Properties</td>
<td>Encrypt algorithm properties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please refer to [Built-in Encrypt Algorithm List](#) for more details about type of algorithm.
Shadow DB

Root Configuration

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.shadow.api.config.ShadowRuleConfiguration

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dataSources</td>
<td>Map&lt;String, ShadowDataSourceConfiguration&gt;</td>
<td>Shadow data source mapping name and configuration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tables</td>
<td>Map&lt;String, ShadowTableConfiguration&gt;</td>
<td>Shadow table name and configuration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultShadowAlgorithmName</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Default shadow algorithm name</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shadowAlgorithms</td>
<td>Map&lt;String, ShardingSphereAlgorithmConfiguration&gt;</td>
<td>Shadow algorithm name and configuration</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shadow Data Source Configuration

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.shadow.api.config.datasource.ShadowDataSourceConfiguration

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sourceDataSourceName</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Production data source name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shadowDataSourceName</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Shadow data source name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Shadow Table Configuration

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.shadow.api.config.table.ShadowTableConfiguration

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dataSourceNames</td>
<td>Collection&lt;String&gt;</td>
<td>Shadow table location shadow data source mapping names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shadowAlgorithmNames</td>
<td>Collection&lt;String&gt;</td>
<td>Shadow table location shadow algorithm names</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shadow Algorithm Configuration

Please refer to Built-in Shadow Algorithm List.

SQL Parser

Root Configuration

Class: org.apache.shardingsphere.parser.config.SQLParserRuleConfiguration

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sqlCommentParseEnabled (?)</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Whether to parse SQL comments</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parseTreeCache (?)</td>
<td>CacheOption</td>
<td>Parse syntax tree local cache configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sqlStatementCache (?)</td>
<td>CacheOption</td>
<td>Sql statement local cache configuration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Cache option Configuration

Class: org.apache.shardingsphere.sql.parser.api.CacheOption

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>initialCapacity</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Initial capacity of local cache</td>
<td>parser syntax tree local cache default value 128, SQL statement cache default value 2000</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maximumSize</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>Maximum capacity of local cache</td>
<td>The default value of local cache for parsing syntax tree is 1024, and the default value of sql statement cache is 65535</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concurrencyLevel</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Local cache concurrency level, the maximum number of concurrent updates allowed by threads</td>
<td>4</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Mixed Rules

Configuration Item Explanation

```java
/* Data source configuration */
HikariDataSource writeDataSource0 = new HikariDataSource();
writeDataSource0.setDriverClassName("com.mysql.jdbc.Driver");
writeDataSource0.setJdbcUrl("jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/db0?serverTimezone=UTC&
useSSL=false&useUnicode=true&characterEncoding=UTF-8");
writeDataSource0.setUsername("root");
writeDataSource0.setPassword("");

HikariDataSource writeDataSource1 = new HikariDataSource();
// ...Omit specific configuration.

HikariDataSource read0OfwriteDataSource0 = new HikariDataSource();
// ...Omit specific configuration.

HikariDataSource read1OfwriteDataSource0 = new HikariDataSource();
// ...Omit specific configuration.

HikariDataSource read0OfwriteDataSource1 = new HikariDataSource();
// ...Omit specific configuration.

HikariDataSource read1OfwriteDataSource1 = new HikariDataSource();
// ...Omit specific configuration.

Map<String, DataSource> datasourceMaps = new HashMap<>(6);
datasourceMaps.put("write_ds0", writeDataSource0);
datasourceMaps.put("write_ds0_read0", read0OfwriteDataSource0);
datasourceMaps.put("write_ds0_read1", read1OfwriteDataSource0);

datasourceMaps.put("write_ds1", writeDataSource1);
datasourceMaps.put("write_ds1_read0", read0OfwriteDataSource1);
datasourceMaps.put("write_ds1_read1", read1OfwriteDataSource1);

/* Sharding rule configuration */
// The enumeration value of `ds_{$->{0..1}` is the name of the logical data source
configured with read-query
ShardingTableRuleConfiguration tOrderRuleConfiguration = new
ShardingTableRuleConfiguration("t_order", "ds_{$[0..1].t_order_{$[{0, 1}]}");
tOrderRuleConfiguration.setKeyGenerateStrategy(new
KeyGenerateStrategyConfiguration("order_id", "snowflake");
tOrderRuleConfiguration.setTableShardingStrategy(new
StandardShardingStrategyConfiguration("order_id", "tOrderInlineShardingAlgorithm");
Properties tOrderShardingInlineProps = new Properties();
```
tOrderShardingInlineProps.setProperty("algorithm-expression", "t_order_{$order_id % 2}");
tOrderRuleConfiguration.getShardingAlgorithms().putIfAbsent("tOrderInlineShardingAlgorithm", new ShardingSphereAlgorithmConfiguration("INLINE", tOrderShardingInlineProps));

ShardingTableRuleConfiguration tOrderItemRuleConfiguration = new ShardingTableRuleConfiguration("t_order_item", "ds_${0..1}.t_order_item_${[0, 1]}");
tOrderItemRuleConfiguration.setKeyGenerateStrategy(new KeyGenerateStrategyConfiguration("order_item_id", "snowflake"));
tOrderRuleConfiguration.setTableShardingStrategy(new StandardShardingStrategyConfiguration("order_item_id", "tOrderItemInlineShardingAlgorithm"));
Properties tOrderItemShardingInlineProps = new Properties();
tOrderItemShardingInlineProps.setProperty("algorithm-expression", "t_order_item_${order_item_id % 2}");
tOrderRuleConfiguration.getShardingAlgorithms().putIfAbsent("tOrderItemInlineShardingAlgorithm", new ShardingSphereAlgorithmConfiguration("INLINE", tOrderItemShardingInlineProps));

ShardingRuleConfiguration shardingRuleConfiguration = new ShardingRuleConfiguration();
shardingRuleConfiguration.getTables().add(tOrderRuleConfiguration);
shardingRuleConfiguration.getTables().add(tOrderItemRuleConfiguration);
shardingRuleConfiguration.getBindingTableGroups().add("t_order, t_order_item");
shardingRuleConfiguration.getBroadcastTables().add("t_bank");
// Default database strategy configuration
shardingRuleConfiguration.setDefaultDatabaseShardingStrategy(new StandardShardingStrategyConfiguration("user_id", "default_db_strategy_inline"));
Properties defaultDatabaseStrategyInlineProps = new Properties();
defaultDatabaseStrategyInlineProps.setProperty("algorithm-expression", "ds_${user_id % 2}");
shardingRuleConfiguration.getShardingAlgorithms().put("default_db_strategy_inline", new ShardingSphereAlgorithmConfiguration("INLINE", defaultDatabaseStrategyInlineProps));

// Key generate algorithm configuration
Properties snowflakeProperties = new Properties();
shardingRuleConfiguration.getKeyGenerators().put("snowflake", new ShardingSphereAlgorithmConfiguration("SNOWFLAKE", snowflakeProperties));

// Data encrypt rule configuration */
Properties encryptProperties = new Properties();
encryptProperties.setProperty("aes-key-value", "123456");
EncryptColumnRuleConfiguration columnConfigAes = new EncryptColumnRuleConfiguration("username", "username", ",", "username_plain", "name_encryptor");
EncryptColumnRuleConfiguration columnConfigTest = new EncryptColumnRuleConfiguration("pwd", "pwd", "assisted_query_pwd", ", "pwd_encryptor");
EncryptTableRuleConfiguration encryptTableRuleConfig = new EncryptTableRuleConfiguration("t_user", Arrays.asList(columnConfigAes, columnConfigTest));

// Data encrypt algorithm configuration
Map<String, ShardingSphereAlgorithmConfiguration> encryptAlgorithmConfigs = new LinkedHashMap<>(2, 1);
encryptAlgorithmConfigs.put("name_encryptor", new ShardingSphereAlgorithmConfiguration("AES", encryptProperties));
encryptAlgorithmConfigs.put("pwd_encryptor", new ShardingSphereAlgorithmConfiguration("assistedTest", encryptProperties));
EncryptRuleConfiguration encryptRuleConfiguration = new EncryptRuleConfiguration(Collections.singleton(encryptTableRuleConfig), encryptAlgorithmConfigs);

/* Readwrite-splitting rule configuration */
Properties readwriteProps1 = new Properties();
readwriteProps1.setProperty("write-data-source-name", "write_ds0");
readwriteProps1.setProperty("read-data-source-names", "write_ds0_read0, write_ds0_read1");
ReadwriteSplittingDataSourceRuleConfiguration dataSourceConfiguration1 = new ReadwriteSplittingDataSourceRuleConfiguration("ds_0", "Static", readwriteProps1, "roundRobin");
Properties readwriteProps2 = new Properties();
readwriteProps2.setProperty("write-data-source-name", "write_ds0");
readwriteProps2.setProperty("read-data-source-names", "write_ds1_read0, write_ds1_read1");
ReadwriteSplittingDataSourceRuleConfiguration dataSourceConfiguration2 = new ReadwriteSplittingDataSourceRuleConfiguration("ds_1", "Static", readwriteProps2, "roundRobin");

// Load balance algorithm configuration
Map<String, ShardingSphereAlgorithmConfiguration> loadBalanceMaps = new HashMap<>((1);
loadBalanceMaps.put("roundRobin", new ShardingSphereAlgorithmConfiguration("ROUND_ROBIN", new Properties()));

ReadwriteSplittingRuleConfiguration readWriteSplittingRuleConfiguration = new ReadwriteSplittingRuleConfiguration(Arrays.asList(dataSourceConfiguration1, dataSourceConfiguration2), loadBalanceMaps);

/* Other Properties configuration */
Properties otherProperties = new Properties();
otherProperties.setProperty("sql-show", "true");

/* The variable `shardingDataSource` is the logic data source referenced by other frameworks(such as ORM, JPA, etc.) */
DataSource shardingDataSource = ShardingSphereDataSourceFactory.
createDataSource(datasourceMaps, Arrays.asList(shardingRuleConfiguration,
readWriteSplittingRuleConfiguration, encryptRuleConfiguration), otherProperties);

### 7.1.2 YAML Configuration

#### Overview

YAML configuration provides interaction with ShardingSphere JDBC through configuration files. When used with the governance module together, the configuration of persistence in the configuration center is YAML format.

YAML configuration is the most common configuration mode, which can omit the complexity of programming and simplify user configuration.

#### Usage

**Import Maven Dependency**

```xml
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.shardingsphere</groupId>
  <artifactId>shardingsphere-jdbc-core</artifactId>
  <version>${shardingsphere.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

**YAML Format**

ShardingSphere-JDBC YAML file consists of schema name, mode configuration, data source map, rule configurations and properties.

Note: The example connection pool is HikariCP, which can be replaced with other connection pools according to business scenarios.

```yaml
# Alias of the datasource in JDBC.
# Through this parameter to connect, ShardingSphere-JDBC and ShardingSphere-Proxy.
# Default value: logic_db
schemaName (?):

mode:

dataSources:

rules:
- !FOO_XXX
...
```
props:
    key_1: value_1
    key_2: value_2

Please refer to Mode Configuration for more mode details.

Please refer to DataSource Configuration for more data source details.

Please refer to Rules Configuration for more rule details.

Create Data Source

The ShardingSphereDataSource created by YamlShardingSphereDataSourceFactory implements the standard JDBC DataSource interface.

```java
File yamlFile = // Indicate YAML file
DataSource dataSource = YamlShardingSphereDataSourceFactory.
createDataSource(yamlFile);
```

Use Data Source

Same with Java API.

YAML Syntax Explanation

!! means instantiation of that class
!
means self-defined alias
-
means one or multiple can be included
[
] means array, can substitutable with - each other

Mode Configuration

Configuration Item Explanation

```yaml
mode ()?: # Default value is Memory
    type: # Type of mode configuration. Values could be: Memory, Standalone, Cluster
    repository (?): # Persist repository configuration. Memory type does not need
    persist
    overwrite: # Whether overwrite persistent configuration with local configuration
```
Memory Mode

mode:
  type: Memory

Standalone Mode

mode:
  type: Standalone
  repository:
    type: # Type of persist repository
    props: # Properties of persist repository
      foo_key: foo_value
      bar_key: bar_value
    overwrite: # Whether overwrite persistent configuration with local configuration

Cluster Mode

mode:
  type: Cluster
  repository:
    type: # Type of persist repository
    props: # Properties of persist repository
      namespace: # Namespace of registry center
      server-lists: # Server lists of registry center
      foo_key: foo_value
      bar_key: bar_value
    overwrite: # Whether overwrite persistent configuration with local configuration

Please refer to Builtin Persist Repository List for more details about type of repository.

Data Source

It is divided into single data source configuration and multi data source configuration. ShardingSphere-JDBC Supports all JDBC drivers and database connection pools.

In this example, the database driver is MySQL, and connection pool is HikariCP, which can be replaced with other database drivers and connection pools.
**Configuration Item Explanation**

```yaml
datasources: # Data sources configuration, multiple <data-source-name> available
  <data-source-name>: # Data source name
    dataSourceClassName: # Data source class name
    driverClassName: # Class name of database driver, ref property of connection pool
    jdbcUrl: # Database URL, ref property of connection pool
    username: # Database username, ref property of connection pool
    password: # Database password, ref property of connection pool
    # ... Other properties for data source pool
```

**Example**

```yaml
datasources:
  ds_1:
    dataSourceClassName: com.zaxxer.hikari.HikariDataSource
    driverClassName: com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
    jdbcUrl: jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/ds_1
    username: root
    password:
  ds_2:
    dataSourceClassName: com.zaxxer.hikari.HikariDataSource
    driverClassName: com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
    jdbcUrl: jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/ds_2
    username: root
    password:
  # Configure other data sources
```

**Rules**

Rules are pluggable part of Apache ShardingSphere. This chapter is a YAML rule configuration manual for ShardingSphere-JDBC.

**Sharding**

**Configuration Item Explanation**

```yaml
rules:
  - !SHARDING
    tables: # Sharding table configuration
      <logic-table-name> (+): # Logic table name
        actualDataNodes (?) : # Describe data source names and actual tables (refer to Inline syntax rules)
```
databaseStrategy (?): # Databases sharding strategy, use default databases
    sharding strategy if absent. sharding strategy below can choose only one.
    standard: # For single sharding column scenario
        shardingColumn: # Sharding column name
        shardingAlgorithmName: # Sharding algorithm name
    complex: # For multiple sharding columns scenario
        shardingColumns: # Sharding column names, multiple columns separated with comma
        shardingAlgorithmName: # Sharding algorithm name
    hint: # Sharding by hint
        shardingAlgorithmName: # Sharding algorithm name
    none: # Do not sharding
    tableStrategy: # Tables sharding strategy, same as database sharding strategy
    keyGenerateStrategy: # Key generator strategy
        column: # Column name of key generator
        keyGenerateStrategy: # Key generator strategy
    autoTables: # Auto Sharding table configuration
        t_order_auto: # Logic table name
    actualDataSources (?): # Data source names
    shardingStrategy: # Sharding strategy
        standard: # For single sharding column scenario
            shardingColumn: # Sharding column name
            shardingAlgorithmName: # Auto sharding algorithm name
    bindingTables (+): # Binding tables
        - <logic_table_name_1, logic_table_name_2, ...>
        - <logic_table_name_1, logic_table_name_2, ...>
    broadcastTables (+): # Broadcast tables
        - <table-name>
        - <table-name>
    defaultDatabaseStrategy: # Default strategy for database sharding
    defaultTableStrategy: # Default strategy for table sharding
    defaultKeyGenerateStrategy: # Default Key generator strategy
    defaultShardingColumn: # Default sharding column name

    # Sharding algorithm configuration
    shardingAlgorithms:
        <sharding-algorithm-name> (+): # Sharding algorithm name
            type: # Sharding algorithm type
            props: # Sharding algorithm properties
            # ...

    # Key generate algorithm configuration
    keyGenerators:
        <key-generate-algorithm-name> (+): # Key generate algorithm name
            type: # Key generate algorithm type
            props: # Key generate algorithm properties
            # ...
Readwrite-splitting

Configuration Item Explanation

rules:
- !READWRITE_SPLITTING
dataSources:
  <data-source-name> (+): # Logic data source name of readwrite-splitting
type: # Readwrite-splitting type, such as: Static, Dynamic
props:
  auto-aware-data-source-name: # Auto aware data source name(Use with database discovery)
  write-data-source-name: # Write data source name
  read-data-source-names: # Read data source names, multiple data source names separated with comma
  loadBalancerName: # Load balance algorithm name

# Load balance algorithm configuration
loadBalancers:
  <load-balancer-name> (+): # Load balance algorithm name
type: # Load balance algorithm type
props: # Load balance algorithm properties
  # ...

Please refer to Built-in Load Balance Algorithm List for more details about type of algorithm. Please refer to Use Norms for more details about query consistent routing.

HA

rules:
- !DB_DISCOVERY
dataSources:
  <data-source-name> (+): # Logic data source name
dataSourceNames: # Data source names
  - <data-source>
    - <data-source>
discoveryHeartbeatName: # Detect heartbeat name
discoveryTypeName: # Database discovery type name

# Heartbeat Configuration
discoveryHeartbeats:
  <discovery-heartbeat-name> (+): # heartbeat name
  props:
    keep-alive-cron: # This is cron expression, such as: '0/5 * * * * ?'

# Database Discovery Configuration
discoveryTypes:
Encryption

Configuration Item Explanation

rules:
- !ENCRYPT
tables:
  <table-name> (+): # Encrypt table name
  columns:
    <column-name> (+): # Encrypt logic column name
    cipherColumn: # Cipher column name
    assistedQueryColumn (?): # Assisted query column name
    plainColumn (?): # Plain column name
    encryptorName: # Encrypt algorithm name
    queryWithCipherColumn(?): # The current table whether query with cipher column for data encrypt.

# Encrypt algorithm configuration
encryptors:
  <encrypt-algorithm-name> (+): # Encrypt algorithm name
  type: # Encrypt algorithm type
  props: # Encrypt algorithm properties
  # ...

queryWithCipherColumn: # Whether query with cipher column for data encrypt. User you can use plaintext to query if have

Please refer to Built-in Encrypt Algorithm List for more details about type of algorithm.

Shadow DB

Configuration Item Explanation

rules:
- !SHADOW
dataSources:
  shadowDataSource:
    shadowDataSourceName: # Production data source name
    shadowDataSourceName: # Shadow data source name
tables:
   <table-name>:
     dataSourceNames: # Shadow table location shadow data source names
     - <shadow-data-source>
     shadowAlgorithmNames: # Shadow table location shadow algorithm names
     - <shadow-algorithm-name>
     defaultShadowAlgorithmName: # Default shadow algorithm name
     shadowAlgorithms:
     <shadow-algorithm-name> (+): # Shadow algorithm name
       type: # Shadow algorithm type
       props: # Shadow algorithm property configuration
       # ...

Mixed Rules

The overlay between rule items in a mixed configuration is associated by the data source name and the table name.

If the previous rule is aggregation-oriented, the next rule needs to use the aggregated logical data source name configured by the previous rule when configuring the data source. Similarly, if the previous rule is table aggregation-oriented, the next rule needs to use the aggregated logical table name configured by the previous rule when configuring the table.

Configuration Item Explanation

dataSources: # Configure the real data source name.
   write_ds:
      # ...Omit specific configuration.
   read_ds_0:
      # ...Omit specific configuration.
   read_ds_1:
      # ...Omit specific configuration.

rules:
- !SHARDING # Configure data sharding rules.
  tables:
    t_user:
      actualDataNodes: ds.t_user_${0..1} # Data source name 'ds' uses the logical data source name of the readwrite-splitting configuration.
      tableStrategy:
        standard:
          shardingColumn: user_id
          shardingAlgorithmName: t_user_inline
      shardingAlgorithms:
        t_user_inline:
          type: INLINE
props:
  algorithm-expression: t_user_${user_id % 2}

- !ENCRYPT # Configure data encryption rules.
  tables:
    t_user: # Table `t_user` is the name of the logical table that uses the data sharding configuration.
    columns:
      pwd:
        plainColumn: plain_pwd
        cipherColumn: cipher_pwd
        encryptorName: encryptor_aes
    encryptors:
      encryptor_aes:
        type: aes
        props:
          aes-key-value: 123456abc

- !READWRITE_SPLITTING # Configure readwrite-splitting rules.
  dataSources:
    ds: # The logical data source name 'ds' for readwrite-splitting is used in data sharding.
    type: Static
    props:
      write-data-source-name: write_ds # Use the real data source name 'write_ds'.
      read-data-source-names: read_ds_0, read_ds_1 # Use the real data source name 'read_ds_0', 'read_ds_1'.
    loadBalancerName: roundRobin
    loadBalancers:
      roundRobin:
        type: ROUND_ROBIN

props:
  sql-show: true

SQL-parser

Configuration Item Explanation

rules:
  - !SQL_PARSER
    sqlCommentParseEnabled: # Whether to parse SQL comments
    sqlStatementCache: # SQL statement local cache
      initialCapacity: # Initial capacity of local cache
      maximumSize: # Maximum capacity of local cache
concurrencyLevel: # Local cache concurrency level, the maximum number of concurrent updates allowed by threads
parseTreeCache: # Parse tree local cache
    initialCapacity: # Initial capacity of local cache
    maximumSize: # Maximum capacity of local cache
    concurrencyLevel: # Local cache concurrency level, the maximum number of concurrent updates allowed by threads

7.1.3 Spring Boot Starter

Overview

ShardingSphere-JDBC provides official Spring Boot Starter to make convenient for developers to integrate ShardingSphere-JDBC and Spring Boot.

Usage

Import Maven Dependency

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

Use ShardingSphere Data Source in Spring

Developer can inject to use native JDBC or ORM frameworks such as JPA, Hibernate or MyBatis through the DataSource.

Take native JDBC usage as an example:

```java
@Resource
private DataSource dataSource;
```

Mode Configuration

Default is Memory mode.
Configuration Item Explanation

```
spring.shardingsphere.mode.type= # Type of mode configuration. Values could be: Memory, Standalone, Cluster
spring.shardingsphere.mode.repository= # Persist repository configuration. Memory type does not need persist
spring.shardingsphere.mode.overwrite= # Whether overwrite persistent configuration with local configuration
```

**Memory Mode**

```
spring.shardingsphere.mode.type=Memory
```

**Standalone Mode**

```
spring.shardingsphere.mode.type=Standalone
spring.shardingsphere.mode.repository.type= # Type of persist repository
spring.shardingsphere.mode.repository.props.<key>= # Properties of persist repository
spring.shardingsphere.mode.overwrite= # Whether overwrite persistent configuration with local configuration
```

**Cluster Mode**

```
spring.shardingsphere.mode.type=Cluster
spring.shardingsphere.mode.repository.type= # Type of persist repository
spring.shardingsphere.mode.repository.props.namespace= # Namespace of registry center
spring.shardingsphere.mode.repository.props.server-lists= # Server lists of registry center
spring.shardingsphere.mode.repository.props.<key>= # Properties of persist repository
spring.shardingsphere.mode.overwrite= # Whether overwrite persistent configuration with local configuration
```

Please refer to Builtin Persist Repository List for more details about type of repository.
Data Source

Use Native Data Source

Configuration Item Explanation

```java
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.names= # Actual data source name, multiple split by ','

# <actual-data-source-name> indicate name of data source name
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.<actual-data-source-name>.type= # Full class name of database connection pool
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.<actual-data-source-name>.driver-class-name= # Class name of database driver, ref property of connection pool
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.<actual-data-source-name>.jdbc-url= # Database URL, ref property of connection pool
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.<actual-data-source-name>.username= # Database username, ref property of connection pool
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.<actual-data-source-name>.password= # Database password, ref property of connection pool
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.<actual-data-source-name>.<xxx>= # ... Other properties for data source pool
```

Example

In this example, the database driver is MySQL, and connection pool is HikariCP, which can be replaced with other database drivers and connection pools.

```java
# Configure actual data sources
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.names=ds1,ds2

# Configure the 1st data source
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.ds1.type=com.zaxxer.hikari.HikariDataSource
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.ds1.driver-class-name=com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.ds1.jdbc-url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/ds1
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.ds1.username=root
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.ds1.password=

# Configure the 2nd data source
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.ds2.type=com.zaxxer.hikari.HikariDataSource
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.ds2.driver-class-name=com.mysql.jdbc.Driver
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.ds2.jdbc-url=jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/ds2
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.ds2.username=root
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.ds2.password=
```
Use JNDI Data Source

If developer plan to use ShardingSphere-JDBC in Web Server (such as Tomcat) with JNDI data source, `spring.shardingsphere.datasource.$\{datasourceName\}.jndiName` can be used as an alternative to series of configuration of data source.

**Configuration Item Explanation**

```
# Actual data source name, multiple split by ",",

# <actual-data-source-name> indicate name of data source name
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.<actual-data-source-name>.jndi-name= # JNDI of data source
```

**Example**

```
# Configure actual data sources
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.names=ds1,ds2

# Configure the 1st data source
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.ds1.jndi-name=java:comp/env/jdbc/ds1

# Configure the 2nd data source
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.ds2.jndi-name=java:comp/env/jdbc/ds2
```

**Rules**

Rules are pluggable part of Apache ShardingSphere. This chapter is a Spring Boot Starter rule configuration manual for ShardingSphere-JDBC.

**Sharding**

**Configuration Item Explanation**

```
# Omit the data source configuration, please refer to the usage

# Standard sharding table configuration
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.tables.<table-name>.actual-data-nodes= #
Describe data source names and actual tables, delimiter as point, multiple data nodes separated with comma, support inline expression. Absent means sharding databases only.
```
# Databases sharding strategy, use default databases sharding strategy if absent.

sharding strategy below can choose only one.

# For single sharding column scenario

spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.tables.<table-name>.database-strategy.
standard.sharding-column= # Sharding column name

spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.tables.<table-name>.database-strategy.
standard.sharding-algorithm-name= # Sharding algorithm name

# For multiple sharding columns scenario

spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.tables.<table-name>.database-strategy.complex.
sharding-columns= # Sharding column names, multiple columns separated with comma

spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.tables.<table-name>.database-strategy.complex.
sharding-algorithm-name= # Sharding algorithm name

# Sharding by hint

spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.tables.<table-name>.database-strategy.hint.
sharding-algorithm-name= # Sharding algorithm name

# Tables sharding strategy, same as database sharding strategy

spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.tables.<table-name>.table-strategy.xxx= #

Omitted

# Auto sharding table configuraiton

spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.auto-tables.<auto-table-name>.actual-data-
sources= # data source names

spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.auto-tables.<auto-table-name>.sharding-
strategy.standard.sharding-column= # Sharding column name

spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.auto-tables.<auto-table-name>.sharding-
strategy.standard.sharding-algorithm-name= # Auto sharding algorithm name

# Key generator strategy configuration

spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.tables.<table-name>.key-generate-strategy.
column= # Column name of key generator
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.tables.<table-name>.key-generate-strategy.key-
generator-name= # Key generator name

spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.binding-tables[0]= # Binding table name
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.binding-tables[1]= # Binding table name
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.binding-tables[x]= # Binding table name

spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.broadcast-tables[0]= # Broadcast tables
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.broadcast-tables[1]= # Broadcast tables
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.broadcast-tables[x]= # Broadcast tables

spring.shardingsphere.sharding.default-database-strategy.xxx= # Default strategy for database sharding
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.default-table-strategy.xxx= # Default strategy for table sharding
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.default-key-generate-strategy.xxx= # Default Key generator strategy
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.default-sharding-column= # Default sharding column name

# Sharding algorithm configuration
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.sharding-algorithms.<sharding-algorithm-name>.
type= # Sharding algorithm type
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.sharding-algorithms.<sharding-algorithm-name>.
props.xxx=# Sharding algorithm properties

# Key generate algorithm configuration
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.key-generators.<key-generate-algorithm-name>.
type= # Key generate algorithm type
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.key-generators.<key-generate-algorithm-name>.
props.xxx= # Key generate algorithm properties

Please refer to Built-in Sharding Algorithm List and Built-in Key Generate Algorithm List for more details about type of algorithm.

Attention

Inline expression identifier can use ${...} or $->{...}, but ${...} is conflict with spring placeholder of properties, so use $->{...} on spring environment is better.

Readwrite splitting

Configuration Item Explanation

spring.shardingsphere.datasource.names= # Omit the data source configuration, please refer to the usage

type= # Readwrite-splitting type, such as: Static, Dynamic
props.auto-aware-data-source-name= # Auto aware data source name (Use with database discovery)
props.write-data-source-name= # Write data source name
props.read-data-source-names= # Read data source names, multiple data source names separated with comma
load-balancer-name= # Load balance algorithm name
# Load balance algorithm configuration

```java
spring.shardingsphere.rules.readwrite-splitting.load-balancers.<load-balance-algorithm-name>.type= # Load balance algorithm type
spring.shardingsphere.rules.readwrite-splitting.load-balancers.<load-balance-algorithm-name>.props.xxx= # Load balance algorithm properties
```

Please refer to Built-in Load Balance Algorithm List for more details about type of algorithm. Please refer to Use Norms for more details about query consistent routing.

**HA**

**Configuration Item Explanation**

```java
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.names= # Omit the data source configuration, please refer to the usage

spring.shardingsphere.rules.database-discovery.data-sources.<database-discovery-data-source-name>.data-source-names= # Data source names, multiple data source names separated with comma. Such as: ds_0, ds_1
spring.shardingsphere.rules.database-discovery.data-sources.<database-discovery-data-source-name>.discovery-heartbeat-name= # Detect heartbeat name
spring.shardingsphere.rules.database-discovery.data-sources.<database-discovery-data-source-name>.discovery-type-name= # Database discovery type name

spring.shardingsphere.rules.database-discovery.discovery-heartbeats.<discovery-heartbeat-name>.props.keep-alive-cron= # This is cron expression, such as: '0/5 * * * * ?'

spring.shardingsphere.rules.database-discovery.discovery-types.<discovery-type-name>.type= # Database discovery type, such as: MGR, openGauss
spring.shardingsphere.rules.database-discovery.discovery-types.<discovery-type-name>.props.group-name= # Required parameters for database discovery types, such as MGR's group-name
```

**Encryption**

**Configuration Item Explanation**

```java
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.names= # Omit the data source configuration, please refer to the usage

spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.tables.<table-name>.query-with-cipher-column= # Whether the table uses cipher columns for query
spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.tables.<table-name>.columns.<column-name>.cipher-column= # Cipher column name
```
spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.tables.<table-name>.columns.<column-name>.assisted-query-column= # Assisted query column name
spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.tables.<table-name>.columns.<column-name>.plain-column= # Plain column name
spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.tables.<table-name>.columns.<column-name>.encryptor-name= # Encrypt algorithm name

# Encrypt algorithm configuration
spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.encryptors.<encrypt-algorithm-name>.type= # Encrypt algorithm type
spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.encryptors.<encrypt-algorithm-name>.props.xxx= # Encrypt algorithm properties

spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.encryptors.queryWithCipherColumn= # Whether query with cipher column for data encrypt. User you can use plaintext to query if have

Please refer to Built-in Encrypt Algorithm List for more details about type of algorithm.

**Shadow DB**

**Configuration Item Explanation**

spring.shardingsphere.datasource.names= # Omit the data source configuration, please refer to the usage

spring.shardingsphere.rules.shadow.data-sources.shadow-data-source.source-data-source-name= # Production data source name
spring.shardingsphere.rules.shadow.data-sources.shadow-data-source.shadow-data-source-name= # Shadow data source name

spring.shardingsphere.rules.shadow.tables.<table-name>.data-source-names= # Shadow table location shadow data source names (multiple values are separated by ",")
spring.shardingsphere.rules.shadow.tables.<table-name>.shadow-algorithm-names= # Shadow table location shadow algorithm names (multiple values are separated by ",")

spring.shardingsphere.rules.shadow.defaultShadowAlgorithmName= # Default shadow algorithm name, optional item.

spring.shardingsphere.rules.shadow.shadow-algorithms.<shadow-algorithm-name>.type= # Shadow algorithm type
spring.shardingsphere.rules.shadow.shadow-algorithms.<shadow-algorithm-name>.props.xxx= # Shadow algorithm property configuration
Mixed Rules

Configuration Item Explanation

```java
# data source configuration
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.names= write-ds0,write-ds1,write-ds0-read0,write-ds1-read0

spring.shardingsphere.datasource.write-ds0.url= # Database URL connection
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.write-ds0.type= # Database connection pool type
name
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.write-ds0.driver-class-name= # Database driver
class name
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.write-ds0.username= # Database username
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.write-ds0.password= # Database password
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.write-ds0.xxx= # Other properties of database
connection pool

spring.shardingsphere.datasource.write-ds1.url= # Database URL connection
# ...Omit specific configuration.

spring.shardingsphere.datasource.write-ds0-read0.url= # Database URL connection
# ...Omit specific configuration.

spring.shardingsphere.datasource.write-ds1-read0.url= # Database URL connection
# ...Omit specific configuration.

# Sharding rules configuration
# Databases sharding strategy
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.default-database-strategy.standard.sharding-column=user_id
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.default-database-strategy.standard.sharding-algorithm-name=default-database-strategy-inline
# Binding table rules configuration, and multiple groups of binding-tables
configured with arrays
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.binding-tables[0]=t_user,t_user_detail
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.binding-tables[1]= # Binding table names,
multiple table name are separated by commas
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.binding-tables[x]= # Binding table names,
multiple table name are separated by commas
# Broadcast table rules configuration
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.broadcast-tables= # Broadcast table names,
multiple table name are separated by commas

# Table sharding strategy
# The enumeration value of `ds_${0..1}` is the name of the logical data source
configured with readwrite-splitting
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.tables.t_user.actual-data-nodes=ds_${0..1}.t_user_${0..1}
```

7.1. ShardingSphere-JDBC
# Data encrypt configuration
# Table `t_user` is the name of the logical table that uses for data sharding configuration.

```java
spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.tables.t_user.columns.username.cipher-column=username
spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.tables.t_user.columns.username.encryptor-name=name-encryptor
spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.tables.t_user.columns.pwd.cipher-column=pwd
spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.tables.t_user.columns.pwd.encryptor-name=pwd-encryptor
```

# Data encrypt algorithm configuration

```java
spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.encryptors.name-encryptor.type=AES
spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.encryptors.name-encryptor.props.aes-key-value=123456abc
spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.encryptors.pwd-encryptor.type=AES
spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.encryptors.pwd-encryptor.props.aes-key-value=123456abc
```

# Key generate strategy configuration

```java
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.tables.t_user.key-generate-strategy.column=user_id
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.tables.t_user.key-generate-strategy.key-generator-name=snowflake
```

# Sharding algorithm configuration

```java
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.sharding-algorithms.default-database-strategy-inline.type=INLINE
# The enumeration value of `ds_${user_id % 2}` is the name of the logical data source configured with readwrite-splitting
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.sharding-algorithms.default-database-strategy-inline.algorithm-expression=ds$->{user_id % 2}
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.sharding-algorithms.user-table-strategy-inline.type=INLINE
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.sharding-algorithms.user-table-strategy-inline.algorithm-expression=t_user_$->{user_id % 2}
```

# Key generate algorithm configuration

```java
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.key-generators.snowflake.type=SNOFLAKE
```

# read query configuration

```java
# ds_0,ds_1 is the logical data source name of the readwrite-splitting
spring.shardingsphere.rules.readwrite-splitting.data-sources.ds_0.type=Static
```
spring.shardingsphere.rules.readwrite-splitting.data-sources.ds_0.props.write-data-source-name=write-ds0
spring.shardingsphere.rules.readwrite-splitting.data-sources.ds_0.props.read-data-source-names=write-ds0-read0
spring.shardingsphere.rules.readwrite-splitting.data-sources.ds_0.load-balancer-name=read-random
spring.shardingsphere.rules.readwrite-splitting.data-sources.ds_1.type=Static
spring.shardingsphere.rules.readwrite-splitting.data-sources.ds_1.props.write-data-source-name=write-ds1
spring.shardingsphere.rules.readwrite-splitting.data-sources.ds_1.props.read-data-source-names=write-ds1-read0
spring.shardingsphere.rules.readwrite-splitting.data-sources.ds_1.load-balancer-name=read-random

# Load balance algorithm configuration
spring.shardingsphere.rules.readwrite-splitting.load-balancers.read-random.type=RANDOM

SQL Parser

**Configuration Item Explanation**

spring.shardingsphere.rules.sql-parser.sql-comment-parse-enabled= # Whether to parse SQL comments

spring.shardingsphere.rules.sql-parser.sql-statement-cache.initial-capacity= # Initial capacity of SQL statement local cache
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sql-parser.sql-statement-cache.maximum-size= # Maximum capacity of SQL statement local cache
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sql-parser.sql-statement-cache.concurrency-level= # SQL statement local cache concurrency level, the maximum number of concurrent updates allowed by threads

spring.shardingsphere.rules.sql-parser.parse-tree-cache.initial-capacity= # Initial capacity of parse tree local cache
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sql-parser.parse-tree-cache.maximum-size= # Maximum local cache capacity of parse tree
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sql-parser.parse-tree-cache.concurrency-level= # The local cache concurrency level of the parse tree. The maximum number of concurrent updates allowed by threads
7.1.4 Spring Namespace

Overview

ShardingSphere-JDBC provides official Spring Namespace to make convenient for developers to integrate ShardingSphere-JDBC and Spring.

Usage

Import Maven Dependency

```xml
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.shardingsphere</groupId>
    <artifactId>shardingsphere-jdbc-core-spring-namespace</artifactId>
    <version>${shardingsphere.version}</version>
</dependency>
```

Configure Spring Bean

Configuration Item Explanation

Namespace: http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/datasource/datasource-5.0.0.xsd

```xml
<shardingsphere:data-source />
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type*</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Spring Bean Id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>schema-name</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>JDBC data source alias</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data-sources</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Data source name, multiple data source names are separated by commas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rule-refs</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Rule name, multiple rule names are separated by commas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mode</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Mode configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Properties configuration, Please refer to Properties Configuration for more details</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example

```xml
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
      xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
      xmlns:shardingsphere="http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/datasource"
      xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
                        http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
                        http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/
                        http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/datasource.xsd">

  <shardingsphere:data-source id="ds" schema-name="foo_schema" data-source-names="...
      rule-refs="...">
      <shardingsphere:mode type="..." />
      <props>
        <prop key="xxx.xxx">${xxx.xxx}</prop>
      </props>
  </shardingsphere:data-source>
</beans>
```

Use ShardingSphere Data Source in Spring

Same with Spring Boot Starter.

Mode Configuration

Configuration Item Explanation

Namespace: http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/datasource/datasource-5.1.0.xsd

```xml
<shardingsphere:mode />
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Type of mode configuration. Values could be: Memory, Standalone, Cluster</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>repository-ref (?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Persist repository configuration. Memory type does not need persist</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overwrite (?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Whether overwrite persistent configuration with local configuration</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Memory Mode

It is the default value.

Example

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xmlns:shardingsphere="http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/datasource"
    <shardingsphere:data-source id="ds" schema-name="foo_schema" data-source-names="...
    rule-refs="..." />
</beans>
```

Standalone Mode

Configuration Item Explanation

Namespace: http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/mode-repository/standalone/repository-5.0.0.xsd

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Name of persist repository bean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Type of persist repository</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props (?)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Properties of persist repository</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xmlns:shardingsphere="http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/datasource"
    xmlns:standalone="http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/mode-repository/standalone"
    http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/mode-repository/standalone repository-5.0.0.xsd">
</beans>
```
Cluster Mode

Configuration Item Explanation

Namespace: http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/mode-repository/cluster/repository-5.0.0.xsd

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Name of persist repository bean</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Type of persist repository</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>namespace</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Namespace of registry center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>server-lists</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Server lists of registry center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props (?)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Properties of persist repository</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xmlns:shardingsphere="http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/datasource"
    xmlns:cluster="http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/mode-repository/cluster"
    xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/datasource
http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/datasource.xsd
http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/mode-repository/cluster
http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/mode-repository/cluster/repository.xsd">
    <cluster:repository id="clusterRepository" type="Zookeeper" namespace="regCenter" server-lists="localhost:3182">
        <props>
            <prop key="max-retries">3</prop>
            <prop key="operation-timeout-milliseconds">1000</prop>
        </props>
    </cluster:repository>

    <shardingsphere:data-source id="ds" schema-name="foo_schema" data-source-names="..." rule-refs="...">
        <shardingsphere:mode type="Cluster" repository-ref="clusterRepository" overwrite="true" />
    </shardingsphere:data-source>
</beans>
```

Please refer to Builtin Persist Repository List for more details about type of repository.
**Data Source**

Any data source configured as spring bean can be cooperated with spring namespace.

**Example**

In this example, the database driver is MySQL, and connection pool is HikariCP, which can be replaced with other database drivers and connection pools.

```xml
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
       xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
       xmlns:shardingsphere="http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/datasource"
       xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
                           http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
                           http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/datasource
                           http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/datasource/datasource.xsd">
  <bean id="ds1" class="com.zaxxer.hikari.HikariDataSource" destroy-method="close">
    <property name="driverClassName" value="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver" />
    <property name="jdbcUrl" value="jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/ds1" />
    <property name="username" value="root" />
    <property name="password" value="" />
  </bean>

  <bean id="ds2" class="com.zaxxer.hikari.HikariDataSource" destroy-method="close">
    <property name="driverClassName" value="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver" />
    <property name="jdbcUrl" value="jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/ds2" />
    <property name="username" value="root" />
    <property name="password" value="" />
  </bean>

  <shardingsphere:data-source id="ds" schema-name="foo_schema" data-source-names="ds1,ds2" rule-refs="..." />
</beans>
```
Rules

Rules are pluggable part of Apache ShardingSphere. This chapter is a Spring namespace rule configuration manual for ShardingSphere-JDBC.

Sharding

Configuration Item Explanation

Namespace: http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/sharding/sharding-5.1.0.xsd

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Spring Bean Id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table-rules (?)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Sharding table rule configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto-table-rules (?)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Automatic sharding table rule configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>binding-table-rules (?)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Binding table rule configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broadcast-table-rules (?)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Broadcast table rule configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default-database-strategy-ref (?)</td>
<td>A ttri bute</td>
<td>Default database strategy name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default-table-strategy-ref (?)</td>
<td>A ttri bute</td>
<td>Default table strategy name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default-key-generate-strategy-ref (?)</td>
<td>A ttri bute</td>
<td>Default key generate strategy name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default-sharding-column (?)</td>
<td>A ttri bute</td>
<td>Default sharding column name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sharding:table-rule />
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>logic-table</td>
<td>attribute</td>
<td>Logic table name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actual-data-nodes</td>
<td>attribute</td>
<td>Describe data source names and actual tables, delimiter as point, multiple data nodes separated with comma, support inline expression. Absent means sharding databases only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actual-data-sources</td>
<td>attribute</td>
<td>Data source names for auto sharding table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>database-strategy-ref</td>
<td>attribute</td>
<td>Database strategy name for standard sharding table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table-strategy-ref</td>
<td>attribute</td>
<td>Table strategy name for standard sharding table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sharding-strategy-ref</td>
<td>attribute</td>
<td>Sharding strategy name for auto sharding table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>key-generate-strategy-ref</td>
<td>attribute</td>
<td>Key generate strategy name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```xml
<sharding:binding-table-rules/>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>binding-table-rule</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Binding table rule configuration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```xml
<sharding:binding-table-rule/>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>.</td>
<td>*</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>logi c-tables</td>
<td>attribute</td>
<td>Binding table name, multiple tables separated with comma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```xml
<sharding:broadcast-table-rules/>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>broadcast-table-rule</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Broadcast table rule configuration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```xml
<sharding:broadcast-table-rule/>
```
Apache ShardingSphere document

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>table</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Broadcast table name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sharding:standard-strategy/>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Standard sharding strategy name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sharding-column</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Sharding column name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>algorithm-ref</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sharding:complex-strategy/>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Complex sharding strategy name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sharding-columns</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Sharding column names, multiple columns separated with comma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>algorithm-ref</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sharding:hint-strategy/>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Hint sharding strategy name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>algorithm-ref</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sharding:none-strategy/>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Sharding strategy name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sharding:key-generate-strategy/>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Key generate strategy name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>column</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Key generate column name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>algorithm-ref</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Key generate algorithm name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sharding:sharding-algorithm/>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props(?)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm properties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
<sharding:key-generate-algorithm/>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Key generate algorithm name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Key generate algorithm type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props (?)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Key generate algorithm properties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please refer to Built-in Sharding Algorithm List and Built-in Key Generate Algorithm List for more details about type of algorithm.

**Attention**

Inline expression identifier can use ${...} or $->{...}, but ${...} is conflict with spring placeholder of properties, so use $->{...} on spring environment is better.

**Readwrite-splitting**

**Configuration Item Explanation**

Namespace: http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/readwrite-splitting/readwrite-splitting-5.1.0.xsd

<readwrite-splitting:rule />

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type*</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Spring Bean Id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data-source-rule (+)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Readwrite-splitting data source rule configuration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<readwrite-splitting:data-source-rule />

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Readwrite-splitting data source rule name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Readwrite-splitting type, such as: Static, Dynamic</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>load-balance - algorithm-ref</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Load balance algorithm name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
<readwrite-splitting:load-balance-algorithm/>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Load balance algorithm name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Load balance algorithm type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props (?)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Load balance algorithm properties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please refer to Built-in Load Balance Algorithm List for more details about type of algorithm. Please refer to Use Norms for more details about query consistent routing.

**HA**

**Configuration Item Explanation**


<database-discovery:rule/>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Spring Bean Id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data-source-rule (+)</td>
<td>tag</td>
<td>Data source rule configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discovery-heartbeat (+)</td>
<td>tag</td>
<td>Detect heartbeat rule configuration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<database-discovery:database-discovery:rule/>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Data source rule Id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data-source-names</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Data source names, multiple data source names separated with comma. Such as: ds_0, ds_1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discovery-heartbeat-name</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Detect heartbeat name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discovery-type-name</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Database discovery type name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<database-discovery:database-discovery:discovery-heartbeat/>
### Name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attr</td>
<td>Detect heartbeat Id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props</td>
<td>tag</td>
<td>Detect heartbeat attribute configuration, keep-alive-cron configuration, cron expression. Such as: <code>0/5 * * * * ?</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```xml
<database-discovery:discovery-type />`
```

### Encryption

**Configuration Item Explanation**

**Namespace:** http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/encrypt/encrypt-5.1.0.xsd

```xml
<encrypt:rule />
```

### Name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attr</td>
<td>Spring Bean Id</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>queryWithCipherColumn (?)</td>
<td>Attr</td>
<td>Whether query with cipher column for data encrypt. User you can use plaintext to query if have</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table (+)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Encrypt table configu-</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```xml
<encrypt:table />`
```
### Encrypt: column

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Encrypt table name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>column (+)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Encrypt column configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>query-with-cipher-column(?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Whether the table query with cipher column for data encrypt. User you can use plaintext to query if have</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Encrypt: encrypt-algorithm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Encrypt algorithm name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Encrypt algorithm type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props (?)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Encrypt algorithm properties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please refer to [Built-in Encrypt Algorithm List](#) for more details about type of algorithm.

### Shadow DB

#### Configuration Item Explanation

**Namespace:** [http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/shadow/shadow-5.1.0.xsd](http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/shadow/shadow-5.1.0.xsd)

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Spring Bean Id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data-source(?)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Shadow data source configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default-shadow-algorithm-name(?)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Default shadow algorithm configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shadow-table(?)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Shadow table configuration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<shadow:data-source />
### Name | Type | Description
--- | --- | ---
id | Attribute | Spring Bean Id
source-data-source-name | Attribute | Production data source name
shadow-data-source-name | Attribute | Shadow data source name

```xml
<shadow:default-shadow-algorithm-name/>
```

### Name | Type | Description
--- | --- | ---
name | Attribute | Default shadow algorithm name

can be nested multiple times.

```xml
<shadow:shadow-table/>
```

### Name | Type | Description
--- | --- | ---
name | Attribute | Shadow table name
data-sources | Attribute | Shadow table location shadow data source names (multiple values are separated by ",")
algorith (parameter) | Tag | Shadow table location shadow algorithm configuration

```xml
<shadow:algorithm/>
```

### Name | Type | Description
--- | --- | ---
shadow-algorithm-ref | Attribute | Shadow table location shadow algorithm name

```xml
<shadow:shadow-algorithm/>
```

### SQL Parser

**Configuration Item Explanation**

Namespace: [http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/sql-parser/sql-parser-5.1.0.xsd](http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/sql-parser/sql-parser-5.1.0.xsd)

```xml
<sql-parser:rule/>
```
<sql-parser:cache-option />

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Local cache configuration item name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>initial-capacity</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Initial capacity of local cache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maximum-size</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Maximum capacity of local cache</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>concurrency-level</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Local cache concurrency level, the maximum number of concurrent updates allowed by threads</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Mixed Rules**

**Configuration Item Explanation**

```xml
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
       xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
       xmlns:shardingsphere="http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/datasource"
       xmlns:readwrite-splitting="http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/readwrite-splitting"
       xmlns:encrypt="http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/encrypt"
       xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
                           http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
                           http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/datasource
                           http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/datasource/datasource.xsd
                           http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/readwrite-splitting
                           http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/readwrite-splitting/readwrite-splitting.xsd
                           http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/encrypt
                           http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/encrypt/encrypt.xsd">
```
7.1. ShardingSphere-JDBC
```xml
<readwrite-splitting:data-source-rule id="ds_1" type="Static" load-balance-algorithm-ref="randomStrategy">
    <props>
        <prop key="write-data-source-name">write_ds1</prop>
        <prop key="read-data-source-names">read_ds1_0, read_ds1_1</prop>
    </props>
</readwrite-splitting:data-source-rule>
</readwrite-splitting:rule>

<!-- sharding strategy configuration -->
<sharding:standard-strategy id="databaseStrategy" sharding-column="user_id" algorithm-ref="inlineDatabaseStrategyAlgorithm" />
<sharding:standard-strategy id="orderTableStrategy" sharding-column="order_id" algorithm-ref="inlineOrderTableStrategyAlgorithm" />
<sharding:standard-strategy id="orderItemTableStrategy" sharding-column="order_item_id" algorithm-ref="inlineOrderItemTableStrategyAlgorithm" />

<sharding:sharding-algorithm id="inlineDatabaseStrategyAlgorithm" type="INLINE">
    <props>
        <prop key="algorithm-expression">ds_${user_id % 2}</prop>
    </props>
</sharding:sharding-algorithm>
<sharding:sharding-algorithm id="inlineOrderTableStrategyAlgorithm" type="INLINE">
    <props>
        <prop key="algorithm-expression">t_order_${order_id % 2}</prop>
    </props>
</sharding:sharding-algorithm>
<sharding:sharding-algorithm id="inlineOrderItemTableStrategyAlgorithm" type="INLINE">
    <props>
        <prop key="algorithm-expression">t_order_item_${order_item_id % 2}</prop>
    </props>
</sharding:sharding-algorithm>

<!-- sharding rule configuration -->
<sharding:rule id="shardingRule">
    <sharding:table-rules>
        <!-- the expression 'ds_${0..1}' enumeration is the logical data source name of the readwrite-splitting configuration -->
        <sharding:table-rule logic-table="t_order" actual-data-nodes="ds_${0..1}.t_order_${0..1}" database-strategy-ref="databaseStrategy" table-strategy-ref="orderTableStrategy" key-generate-strategy-ref="orderKeyGenerator"/>
        <sharding:table-rule logic-table="t_order_item" actual-data-nodes="ds_${0..1}.t_order_item_${0..1}" database-strategy-ref="databaseStrategy" table-strategy-ref="orderItemTableStrategy" key-generate-strategy-ref="itemKeyGenerator"/>
    </sharding:table-rules>
</sharding:rule>
```

<sharding:table-rules>
  <sharding:binding-table-rules>
    <sharding:binding-table-rule logic-tables="t_order, t_order_item"/>
  </sharding:binding-table-rules>
  <sharding:broadcast-table-rules>
    <sharding:broadcast-table-rule table="t_address"/>
  </sharding:broadcast-table-rules>
</sharding:rule>

<!-- data encrypt configuration -->
<encrypt:encrypt-algorithm id="name_encryptor" type="AES">
  <props>
    <prop key="aes-key-value">123456</prop>
  </props>
</encrypt:encrypt-algorithm>
<encrypt:encrypt-algorithm id="pwd_encryptor" type="assistedTest" />

<encrypt:rule id="encryptRule">
  <encrypt:table name="t_user">
    <encrypt:column logic-column="username" cipher-column="username" plain-column="username_plain" encrypt-algorithm-ref="name_encryptor"/>
    <encrypt:column logic-column="pwd" cipher-column="pwd" assisted-query-column="assisted_query_pwd" encrypt-algorithm-ref="pwd_encryptor"/>
  </encrypt:table>
</encrypt:rule>

<!-- datasource configuration -->
<!-- the element data-source-names's value is all of the datasource name -->
<shardingsphere:data-source id="readQueryDataSource" data-source-names="write_ds0, read_ds0_0, read_ds0_1, write_ds1, read_ds1_0, read_ds1_1" rule-refs="readWriteSplittingRule, shardingRule, encryptRule">
  <props>
    <prop key="sql-show">true</prop>
  </props>
</shardingsphere:data-source>
</beans>
7.1.5 Properties Configuration

Apache ShardingSphere provides the way of property configuration to configure system level configuration.
## Configuration Item Explanation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType*</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>DefaultValue*</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sql-show (?)</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Whether show SQL or not in log. Print SQL details can help developers debug easier. The log details include: logic SQL, actual SQL and SQL parse result. Enable this property will log into log topic ShardingSphere-SQL, log level is INFO</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sql-simple (?)</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Whether show SQL details in simple style</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kernel-executor-size (?)</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>The max thread size of worker group to execute SQL. One ShardingSphereDataSource will use an independent thread pool, it does not share thread pool even different data source in same JVM</td>
<td>infinite</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max-connection-size-per-query (?)</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Max opened connection size for each query</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check-table-meta-data-enabled (?)</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Whether validate table meta data consistency when application startup or updated</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check-duplicate-table-enabled (?)</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Whether validate duplicate table when application startup or updated</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sql-federation-enabled (?)</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Whether enable SQL federation</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.1.6 Builtin Algorithm

Introduction

Apache ShardingSphere allows developers to implement algorithms via SPI; At the same time, Apache ShardingSphere also provides a couple of builtin algorithms for simplify developers.

Usage

The builtin algorithms are configured by type and props. Type is defined by the algorithm in SPI, and props is used to deliver the customized parameters of the algorithm.

No matter which configuration type is used, the configured algorithm is named and passed to the corresponding rule configuration. This chapter distinguishes and lists all the builtin algorithms of Apache ShardingSphere according to its functions for developers’ reference.

Metadata Repository

File Repository

Type: File
Mode: Standalone
Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>path</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Path for metadata persist</td>
<td>.shardingsphere</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

ZooKeeper Repository

Type: ZooKeeper
Mode: Cluster
Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>retryIntervalMilliseconds</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Milliseconds of retry interval</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxRetries</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Max retries of client connection</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timeToLiveSeconds</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Seconds of ephemeral data live</td>
<td>60</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operationTimeoutMilliseconds</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Milliseconds of operation timeout</td>
<td>500</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>digest</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Password of login</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Etcd Repository**

Type: Etcd  
Mode: Cluster  
Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>timeToLiveSeconds</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>Seconds of ephemeral data live</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>connectionTimeout</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>Seconds of connection timeout</td>
<td>30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Sharding Algorithm**

**Auto Sharding Algorithm**

**Modulo Sharding Algorithm**

Type: MOD  
Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sharding-count</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Sharding count</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Hash Modulo Sharding Algorithm**

Type: HASH_MOD  
Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sharding-count</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Sharding count</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Volume Based Range Sharding Algorithm**

Type: VOLUME_RANGE  
Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>range-lower</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>Range lower bound, throw exception if lower than bound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>range-upper</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>Range upper bound, throw exception if upper than bound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sharding-volume</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>Sharding volume</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Boundary Based Range Sharding Algorithm

Type: BOUNDARY_RANGE

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sharding-ranges</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Range of sharding border, multiple boundaries separated by commas</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Auto Interval Sharding Algorithm

Type: AUTO_INTERVAL

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>datetime-lower</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Shard datetime begin boundary, pattern: yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>datetime-upper</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Shard datetime end boundary, pattern: yyyy-MM-dd HH:mm:ss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sharding-seconds</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>Max seconds for the data in one shard, allows sharding key timestamp format seconds with time precision, but time precision after seconds is automatically erased</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Standard Sharding Algorithm**

Apache ShardingSphere built-in standard sharding algorithm are:

**Inline Sharding Algorithm**

With Groovy expressions, `InlineShardingStrategy` provides single-key support for the sharding operation of `=` and `IN` in SQL. Simple sharding algorithms can be used through a simple configuration to avoid laborious Java code developments. For example, `t_user.$->{u_id % 8}` means table `t_user` is divided into 8 tables according to `u_id`, with table names from `t_user_0` to `t_user_7`. Please refer to **Inline Expression** for more details.

Type: **INLINE**

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>DefaultValue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>algorithm-expression</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Inline expression sharding</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>allow-range-query-with-inline-sharding (?)</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Whether range query is allowed. Note: range query will ignore sharding strategy and conduct full routing</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Interval Sharding Algorithm**

Type: **INTERVAL**

Attributes:
### Complex Sharding Algorithm

**Complex Inline Sharding Algorithm**

Please refer to Inline Expression for more details.

Type: COMPLEX_INLINE
### Hint Sharding Algorithm

**Hint Inline Sharding Algorithm**

Please refer to Inline Expression for more details.

**Type:** COMPLEX_INLINE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>algorithm-expression</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Inline expression sharding algorithm</td>
<td>${value}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Class Based Sharding Algorithm**

Realize custom extension by configuring the sharding strategy type and algorithm class name.

**Type:** CLASS_BASED

**Attributes:**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>strategy</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Sharding strategy type, support STANDARD, COMPLEX or HINT (case insensitive)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>algorithm-class-name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Fully qualified name of sharding algorithm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Key Generate Algorithm

Snowflake

Type: SNOWFLAKE

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>max-tolerate-time-difference-milliseconds (?)</td>
<td>The max tolerate time for different server’s time difference in milliseconds</td>
<td>10 milliseconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max-vibration-offset (?)</td>
<td>The max upper limit value of vibrate number, range [0, 4096). Notice: To use the generated value of this algorithm as sharding value, it is recommended to configure this property. The algorithm generates key mod $2^n$ ($2^n$ is usually the sharding amount of tables or databases) in different milliseconds and the result is always 0 or 1. To prevent the above sharding problem, it is recommended to configure this property, its value is $(2^n) - 1$.</td>
<td>1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

UUID

Type: UUID

Attributes: None
Load Balance Algorithm

Round Robin Algorithm

Type: ROUND_ROBIN
Attributes: None

Random Algorithm

Type: RANDOM
Attributes: None

Weight Algorithm

Type: WEIGHT
Attributes:

All read data in use must be configured with weights

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>(+)</td>
<td>double</td>
<td>The attribute name uses the read database name, and the parameter fills in the weight value corresponding to the read database. The minimum value of the weight parameter range &gt; 0, the total &lt;= Double.MAX_VALUE.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Encryption Algorithm

MD5 Encrypt Algorithm

Type: MD5
Attributes: None
**AES Encrypt Algorithm**

Type: AES

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>aes-key-value</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>AES KEY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RC4 Encrypt Algorithm**

Type: RC4

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rc4-key-value</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>RC4 KEY</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SM3 Encrypt Algorithm**

Type: SM3

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sm3-salt</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>SM3 SALT (should be blank or 8 bytes long)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**SM4 Encrypt Algorithm**

Type: SM4

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sm4-key</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>SM4 KEY (should be 16 bytes)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sm4-mode</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>SM4 MODE (should be CBC or ECB)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sm4-iv</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>SM4 IV (should be specified on CBC, 16 bytes long)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sm4-padding</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>SM4 PADDING (should be PKCS5Padding or PKCS7Padding, NoPadding excepted)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Shadow Algorithm

Column Shadow Algorithm

Column Value Match Shadow Algorithm

Type: VALUE_MATCH
Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>column</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Shadow column</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operation</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>SQL operation type (INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, SELECT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>value</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Shadow column matching value</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Column Regex Match Shadow Algorithm

Type: REGEX_MATCH
Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>column</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Shadow column</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operation</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>SQL operation type (insert, update, delete, select)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regex</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Shadow column matching regular expression</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hint Shadow Algorithm

Simple Hint Shadow Algorithm

Type: SIMPLE_HINT
Attributes:

Configure at least a set of arbitrary key-value pairs. For example: foo:bar

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>foo</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>bar</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
7.1.7 Special API

This chapter will introduce the special API of ShardingSphere-JDBC.

Sharding

This chapter will introduce the Sharding API of ShardingSphere-JDBC.

Hint

Introduction

Apache ShardingSphere uses ThreadLocal to manage sharding key value or hint route. Users can add sharding values to HintManager, and those values only take effect within the current thread. Apache ShardingSphere is able to add special comments in SQL to hint route too.

Usage of hint:

- Sharding columns are not in SQL and table definition, but in external business logic.
- Some operations forced to do in the primary database.
- Some operations forced to do in the database chosen by yourself.

Usage

Sharding with Hint

Hint Configuration

Hint algorithms require users to implement the interface of org.apache.shardingsphere.api.sharding.hint.HintShardingAlgorithm. Apache ShardingSphere will acquire sharding values from HintManager to route.

Take the following configurations for reference:

```
rules:
  - !SHARDING
    tables:
      t_order:
        actualDataNodes: demo_ds_${0..1}.t_order_${0..1}
        databaseStrategy:
          hint:
            algorithmClassName: xxx.xxx.xxx.HintXXXAlgorithm
        tableStrategy:
          hint:
```
Use `hintManager.addDatabaseShardingValue` to add sharding key value of data source.

Use `hintManager.addTableShardingValue` to add sharding key value of table.

Users can use `hintManager.setDatabaseShardingValue` to add sharding in hint route to some certain sharding database without sharding tables.

Sharding values are saved in `ThreadLocal`, so it is necessary to use `hintManager.close()` to clean `ThreadLocal`.

```
`HintManager` has implemented `AutoCloseable`. We recommend to close it automatically with `try with resource`.

// Sharding database and table with HintManager
String sql = "SELECT * FROM t_order";
try (HintManager hintManager = HintManager.getInstance();
     Connection conn = dataSource.getConnection();
     PreparedStatement preparedStatement = conn.prepareStatement(sql)) {
    hintManager.addDatabaseShardingValue("t_order", 1);
    hintManager.addTableShardingValue("t_order", 2);
    try (ResultSet rs = preparedStatement.executeQuery()) {
        while (rs.next()) {
            // ...
        }
    }
}
// Sharding database and one database route with HintManager
String sql = "SELECT * FROM t_order";
try (HintManager hintManager = HintManager.getInstance();
     Connection conn = dataSource.getConnection();
     PreparedStatement preparedStatement = conn.prepareStatement(sql)) {
    hintManager.setDatabaseShardingValue(3);
    try (ResultSet rs = preparedStatement.executeQuery()) {
        while (rs.next()) {
            // ...
        }
    }
}

Primary Route with Hint

Use manual programming

Get HintManager

Be the same as sharding based on hint.

Configure Primary Database Route

- Use `hintManager.setWriteRouteOnly()` to configure primary database route.

Clean Hint Value

Be the same as data sharding based on hint.

Codes:

```java
String sql = "SELECT * FROM t_order";
try (HintManager hintManager = HintManager.getInstance();
     Connection conn = dataSource.getConnection();
     PreparedStatement preparedStatement = conn.prepareStatement(sql)) {
    hintManager.setWriteRouteOnly();
    try (ResultSet rs = preparedStatement.executeQuery()) {
        while (rs.next()) {
            // ...
        }
    }
}
```
Use special SQL comments

Terms of Use

To use SQL Hint function, users need to set sqlCommentParseEnabled to true. The comment format only supports /* */ for now. The content needs to start with ShardingSphere hint:, and the attribute name needs to be writeRouteOnly.

Codes:

```java
/* ShardingSphere hint: writeRouteOnly=true */
SELECT * FROM t_order;
```

Route to the specified database with Hint

Use manual programming

Get HintManager

Be the same as sharding based on hint.

Configure Database Route

- Use hintManager.setDataSourceName to configure database route.

Codes:

```java
String sql = "SELECT * FROM t_order";
try (HintManager hintManager = HintManager.getInstance();
    Connection conn = dataSource.getConnection();
    PreparedStatement preparedStatement = conn.prepareStatement(sql)) {
    hintManager.setDataSourceName("ds_0");
    try (ResultSet rs = preparedStatement.executeQuery()) {
        while (rs.next()) {
            // ...
        }
    }
}
```
**Use special SQL comments**

**Terms of Use**

To use SQL Hint function, users need to set `sqlCommentParseEnabled` to true. Currently, only support routing to one data source. The comment format only supports `/* */` for now. The content needs to start with `ShardingSphere hint:`, and the attribute name needs to be `dataSourceName`.

**Codes:**

```sql
/* ShardingSphere hint: dataSourceName=ds_0 */
SELECT * FROM t_order;
```

**Transaction**

Using distributed transaction through Apache ShardingSphere is no different from local transaction. In addition to transparent use of distributed transaction, Apache ShardingSphere can switch distributed transaction types every time the database accesses.

Supported transaction types include local, XA and BASE. It can be set before creating a database connection, and default value can be set when Apache ShardingSphere startup.

**Use Java API**

**Import Maven Dependency**

```xml
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.shardingsphere</groupId>
  <artifactId>shardingsphere-jdbc-core</artifactId>
  <version>${shardingsphere.version}</version>
</dependency>

<!-- import if using XA transaction -->
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.shardingsphere</groupId>
  <artifactId>shardingsphere-transaction-xa-core</artifactId>
  <version>${shardingsphere.version}</version>
</dependency>

<!-- import if using BASE transaction -->
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.shardingsphere</groupId>
  <artifactId>shardingsphere-transaction-base-seata-at</artifactId>
  <version>${shardingsphere.version}</version>
</dependency>
```
Use Distributed Transaction

```java
TransactionTypeHolder.set(TransactionType.XA); // Support TransactionType.LOCAL, TransactionType.XA, TransactionType.BASE
try (Connection conn = dataSource.getConnection()) { // Use ShardingSphereDataSource
    conn.setAutoCommit(false);
    PreparedStatement ps = conn.prepareStatement("INSERT INTO t_order (user_id, status) VALUES (?, ?)";
    ps.setObject(1, 1000);
    ps.setObject(2, "init");
    ps.executeUpdate();
    conn.commit();
}
```

Use Spring Boot Starter

Import Maven Dependency

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

<dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.shardingsphere</groupId>
    <artifactId>shardingsphere-transaction-xa-core</artifactId>
    <version>${shardingsphere.version}</version>
</dependency>

<dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.shardingsphere</groupId>
    <artifactId>shardingsphere-transaction-base-seata-at</artifactId>
    <version>${shardingsphere.version}</version>
</dependency>
```
Configure Transaction Manager

```java
@Configuration
@EnableTransactionManagement
public class TransactionConfiguration {

    @Bean
    public PlatformTransactionManager txManager(final DataSource dataSource) {
        return new DataSourceTransactionManager(dataSource);
    }

    @Bean
    public JdbcTemplate jdbcTemplate(final DataSource dataSource) {
        return new JdbcTemplate(dataSource);
    }
}
```

Use Distributed Transaction

```java
@Transactional
@ShardingSphereTransactionType(TransactionType.XA) // Support TransactionType.
LOCAL, TransactionType.XA, TransactionType.BASE
public void insert() {
    jdbcTemplate.execute("INSERT INTO t_order (user_id, status) VALUES (?, ?)",
            (PreparedStatementCallback<Object>) ps -> {
                ps.setObject(1, i);
                ps.setObject(2, "init");
                ps.executeUpdate();
            });
}
```

Use Spring Namespace

Import Maven Dependency

```xml
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.shardingsphere</groupId>
    <artifactId>shardingsphere-jdbc-core-spring-namespace</artifactId>
    <version>${shardingsphere.version}</version>
</dependency>

<!-- import if using XA transaction -->
<dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.shardingsphere</groupId>
    <artifactId>shardingsphere-transaction-xa-core</artifactId>
</dependency>
```
Configure Transaction Manager

Use Distributed Transaction

@Transactional
@ShardingSphereTransactionType(TransactionType.XA)  // Support TransactionType.
    LOCAL, TransactionType.XA, TransactionType.BASE
public void insert () {
    jdbcTemplate.execute("INSERT INTO t_order (user_id, status) VALUES (?, ?)",
                        (PreparedStatementCallback<Object>) ps -> {
                            ps.setObject(1, i);
                            ps.setObject(2, "init");
                            ps.executeUpdate();
                        });
}
Atomikos Transaction

The default XA transaction manager of Apache ShardingSphere is Atomikos.

Data Recovery

`xa_tx.log` generated in the project `logs` folder is necessary for the recovery when XA crashes. Please keep it.

Update Configuration

Developer can add `jta.properties` in classpath of the application to customize Atomikos configuration. For detailed configuration rules, please refer to Atomikos official documentation for more details.

Bitronix Transaction

**Import Maven Dependency**

```xml
<properties>
    <btm.version>2.1.3</btm.version>
</properties>

<dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.shardingsphere</groupId>
    <artifactId>shardingsphere-jdbc-core</artifactId>
    <version>${shardingsphere.version}</version>
</dependency>

<dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.shardingsphere</groupId>
    <artifactId>shardingsphere-transaction-xa-core</artifactId>
    <version>${shardingsphere.version}</version>
</dependency>

<dependency>
    <groupId>org.apache.shardingsphere</groupId>
    <artifactId>shardingsphere-transaction-xa-bitronix</artifactId>
    <version>${shardingsphere.version}</version>
</dependency>

<dependency>
    <groupId>org.codehaus.btm</groupId>
    <artifactId>btm</artifactId>
</dependency>
```
Customize Configuration Items

Please refer to Bitronix official documentation for more details.

Configure XA Transaction Manager Type

Yaml:

```
- !TRANSACTION
  defaultType: XA
  providerType: Bitronix
```

SpringBoot:

```
spring:
  shardingsphere:
    props:
      xa-transaction-manager-type: Bitronix
```

Spring Namespace:

```
<shardingsphere:data-source id="xxx" data-source-names="xxx" rule-refs="xxx">
  <props>
    <prop key="xa-transaction-manager-type">Bitronix</prop>
  </props>
</shardingsphere:data-source>
```

Narayana Transaction

Import Maven Dependency

```
<properties>
  <narayana.version>5.9.1.Final</narayana.version>
  <jboss-transaction-spi.version>7.6.8.Final</jboss-transaction-spi.version>
  <jboss-logging.version>3.2.1.Final</jboss-logging.version>
</properties>

<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.shardingsphere</groupId>
  <artifactId>shardingsphere-jdbc-core</artifactId>
  <version>${shardingsphere.version}</version>
</dependency>
```
<!-- Import if using XA transaction -->
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.shardingsphere</groupId>
  <artifactId>shardingsphere-transaction-xa-core</artifactId>
  <version>${shardingsphere.version}</version>
</dependency>

<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.shardingsphere</groupId>
  <artifactId>shardingsphere-transaction-xa-narayana</artifactId>
  <version>${shardingsphere.version}</version>
</dependency>

<dependency>
  <groupId>org.jboss.narayana.jta</groupId>
  <artifactId>jta</artifactId>
  <version>${narayana.version}</version>
</dependency>

<dependency>
  <groupId>org.jboss.narayana.jts</groupId>
  <artifactId>narayana-jts-integration</artifactId>
  <version>${narayana.version}</version>
</dependency>

<dependency>
  <groupId>org.jboss.jboscsts.spi</groupId>
  <artifactId>jboscsts-spi</artifactId>
  <version>${jboscsts-spi.version}</version>
</dependency>

<dependency>
  <groupId>org.jboss.logging</groupId>
  <artifactId>jboscsts-logging</artifactId>
  <version>${jboscsts-logging.version}</version>
</dependency>

### Customize Configuration Items

Add `jbossts-properties.xml` in classpath of the application to customize Narayana configuration.

Please refer to [Narayana official documentation](https://www.jboss.org/narayana) for more details.
Configure XA Transaction Manager Type

Yaml:

```yaml
- !TRANSACTION
defaultType: XA
  providerType: Narayana
```

SpringBoot:

```yaml
spring:
  shardingsphere:
    props:
      xa-transaction-manager-type: Narayana
```

Spring Namespace:

```xml
<shardingsphere:data-source id="xxx" data-source-names="xxx" rule-refs="xxx">
  <props>
    <prop key="xa-transaction-manager-type">Narayana</prop>
  </props>
</shardingsphere:data-source>
```

Seata Transaction

Startup Seata Server

Download seata server according to [seata-work-shop](http://seata-work-shop).

Create Undo Log Table

Create undo_log table in each physical database (sample for MySQL).

```sql
CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS `undo_log`
(
  `id` BIGINT(20) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT COMMENT 'increment id',
  `branch_id` BIGINT(20) NOT NULL COMMENT 'branch transaction id',
  `xid` VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL COMMENT 'global transaction id',
  `context` VARCHAR(128) NOT NULL COMMENT 'undo_log context,such as serialization',
  `rollback_info` LONGBLOB NOT NULL COMMENT 'rollback info',
  `log_status` INT(11) NOT NULL COMMENT '0:normal status,1:defense status',
  `log_created` DATETIME NOT NULL COMMENT 'create datetime',
  `log_modified` DATETIME NOT NULL COMMENT 'modify datetime',
  PRIMARY KEY (`id`),
  UNIQUE KEY `ux_undo_log` (`xid`, `branch_id`) ) ENGINE = InnoDB
```
Update Configuration

Configure `seata.conf` file in classpath.

```java
client {
    application.id = example  ## application unique ID
    transaction.service.group = my_test_tx_group  ## transaction group
}
```

Modify `file.conf` and `registry.conf` if needed.

Observability

Introduce how to use agent and integrate 3rd party with observability.

Use Agent

Build

Local Build

```bash
> cd shardingsphere/shardingsphere-agent
> mvn clean install
```

Download (Not Released Yet)

```bash
> wget http://xxxxx/shardingsphere-agent.tar.gz
> tar -zxvcf shardingsphere-agent.tar.gz
```

Configuration

Found `agent.yaml` file:

```yaml
applicationName: shardingsphere-agent
ignoredPluginNames: # A collection of ignored plugins
    - Opentracing
    - Jaeger
    - Zipkin
    - Prometheus
```
plugins:
  Prometheus:
    host: "localhost"
    port: 9090
    props:
      JVM_INFORMATION_COLLECTOR_ENABLED: "true"
  Jaeger:
    host: "localhost"
    port: 5775
    props:
      SERVICE_NAME: "shardingsphere-agent"
      JAEGGER_SAMPLER_TYPE: "const"
      JAEGGER_SAMPLER_PARAM: "1"
      JAEGGER_REPORTER_LOG_SPANS: "true"
      JAEGGER_REPORTER_FLUSH_INTERVAL: "1"
  Zipkin:
    host: "localhost"
    port: 9411
    props:
      SERVICE_NAME: "shardingsphere-agent"
      URL_VERSION: "/api/v2/spans"
  Opentracing:
    props:
      OPENTRACING_TRACER_CLASS_NAME: "org.apache.skywalking.apm.toolkit.opentracing.SkywalkingTracer"
  OpenTelemetry:
    props:
      otel.resource.attributes: "service.name=shardingsphere-agent" # Multiple configurations can be split by ","
      otel.traces.exporter: "zipkin"

Logging:
  props:
    LEVEL: "INFO"
**Startup**

Add arguments in startup script.

- `javaagent:\absolute\path\shardingsphere-agent.jar`

**APM Integration**

**Usage**

**Use OpenTracing**

- Method 1: inject Tracer provided by APM system through reading system parameters

Add startup arguments

- `-Dorg.apache.shardingsphere.tracing.opentracing.tracer.class=org.apache.skywalking.apm.toolkit.opentracing.SkywalkingTracer`

Call initialization method.

ShardingTracer.init();

- Method 2: inject Tracer provided by APM through parameter.

ShardingTracer.init(new SkywalkingTracer());

*Notice: when using SkyWalking OpenTracing agent, the OpenTracing plug-in of Apache ShardingSphere Agent cannot be used at the same time to prevent the two plug-ins from conflicting with each other.*

**Use SkyWalking’s Automatic Agent**

Please refer to [SkyWalking Manual](#).

**Use OpenTelemetry**

Just fill in the configuration in `agent.yaml`. For example, export Traces data to Zipkin.

```yaml
OpenTelemetry:
props:
  otel.resource.attributes: "service.name=shardingsphere-agent"
  otel.traces.exporter: "zipkin"
  otel.exporter.zipkin.endpoint: "http://127.0.0.1:9411/api/v2/spans"
```
Result Demonstration

No matter in which way, it is convenient to demonstrate APM information in the connected system. Take SkyWalking for example:

Application Architecture

Use ShardingSphere-Proxy to visit two databases, 192.168.0.1:3306 and 192.168.0.2:3306, and there are two tables in each one of them.

Topology

![Topology Diagram](image)

Figure 1: The topology diagram

It can be seen from the picture that the user has accessed ShardingSphere-Proxy 18 times, with each database twice each time. It is because two tables in each database are accessed each time, so there are totally four tables accessed each time.

Tracking Data

SQL parsing and implementation can be seen from the tracing diagram.

/`Sharding-Sphere/parseSQL/` indicates the SQL parsing performance this time.

/`Sharding-Sphere/executeSQL/` indicates the SQL parsing performance in actual execution.
Figure 2: The tracking diagram

Figure 3: The parsing node

Figure 4: The actual access node
Exception

Figure 5: Exception tracking diagram

Exception nodes can be seen from the tracing diagram.

/Sharding-Sphere/executeSQL/ indicates the exception results of SQL.

Figure 6: Exception node

/Sharding-Sphere/executeSQL/ indicates the exception log of SQL execution.

Figure 7: Exception log
7.1.8 Unsupported Items

**DataSource Interface**

- Do not support timeout related operations

**Connection Interface**

- Do not support operations of stored procedure, function and cursor
- Do not support native SQL
- Do not support savepoint related operations
- Do not support Schema/Catalog operation
- Do not support self-defined type mapping

**Statement and PreparedStatement Interface**

- Do not support statements that return multiple result sets (stored procedures, multiple pieces of non-SELECT data)
- Do not support the operation of international characters

**ResultSet Interface**

- Do not support getting result set pointer position
- Do not support changing result pointer position through none-next method
- Do not support revising the content of result set
- Do not support acquiring international characters
- Do not support getting Array

**JDBC 4.1**

- Do not support new functions of JDBC 4.1 interface

For all the unsupported methods, please read org.apache.shardingsphere.driver.jdbc.unsupported package.
7.2 ShardingSphere-Proxy

Configuration is the only module in ShardingSphere-Proxy that interacts with application developers, through which developer can quickly and clearly understand the functions provided by ShardingSphere-Proxy.

This chapter is a configuration manual for ShardingSphere-Proxy, which can also be referred to as a dictionary if necessary.

ShardingSphere-Proxy provided YAML configuration, and used DistSQL to communicate. By configuration, application developers can flexibly use data sharding, readwrite-splitting, data encryption, shadow database or the combination of them.

Rule configuration keeps consist with YAML configuration of ShardingSphere-JDBC. DistSQL and YAML can be replaced each other.

Please refer to Example for more details.

7.2.1 Startup

This chapter will introduce the deployment and startup of ShardingSphere-Proxy.

Use Binary Tar

Startup Steps

1. Download the latest version of ShardingSphere-Proxy.

2. After the decompression, revise conf/server.yaml and documents begin with config- pre-fix, conf/config-xxx.yaml for example, to configure sharding rules and readwrite-splitting rules. Please refer to Configuration Manual for the configuration method.

3. Please run bin/start.sh for Linux operating system; run bin/start.bat for Windows operating system to start ShardingSphere-Proxy. To configure start port and document location, please refer to Quick Start.

Using database protocol

Using PostgreSQL

1. Use any PostgreSQL terminal to connect, such as psql -U root -h 127.0.0.1 -p 3307.
Using MySQL

1. Copy MySQL’s JDBC driver to folder ext-lib/.
2. Use any MySQL terminal to connect, such as mysql -u root -h 127.0.0.1 -P 3307.

Using openGauss

1. Copy openGauss’s JDBC driver whose package prefixed with org.opengauss to folder ext-lib/.
2. Use any openGauss terminal to connect, such as gsql -U root -h 127.0.0.1 -p 3307.

Using metadata persist repository

Using ZooKeeper

Integrated ZooKeeper Curator client by default.

Using Etcd

1. Copy Etcd’s client driver to folder ext-lib/.

Using Distributed Transaction

Same with ShardingSphere-JDBC. please refer to Distributed Transaction for more details.

Using user-defined algorithm

When developer need to use user-defined algorithm, should use the way below to configure algorithm, use sharding algorithm as example.

1. Implement ShardingAlgorithm interface.
2. Create META-INF/services directory in the resources directory.
4. Absolute path of the implementation class are write to the file org.apache.shardingsphere.sharding.spi.ShardingAlgorithm
5. Package Java file to jar.
6. Copy jar to ShardingSphere-Proxy’s ext-lib/ folder.
7. Configure user-defined Java class into YAML file. Please refer to Configuration Manual for more details.
Notices

1. ShardingSphere-Proxy uses 3307 port in default. Users can start the script parameter as the start port number, like `bin/start.sh 3308`.

2. ShardingSphere-Proxy uses `conf/server.yaml` to configure the registry center, authentication information and public properties.

3. ShardingSphere-Proxy supports multi-logic data sources, with each yaml configuration document named by `config-` prefix as a logic data source.

Use Docker

Pull Official Docker Image

docker pull apache/shardingsphere-proxy

Build Docker Image Manually (Optional)

git clone https://github.com/apache/shardingsphere
mvn clean install
cd shardingsphere-distribution/shardingsphere-proxy-distribution
mvn clean package -Prelease,docker

Configure ShardingSphere-Proxy

Create `server.yaml` and `config-xxx.yaml` to configure sharding rules and server rule in `/${your_work_dir}/conf/`. Please refer to Configuration Manual. Please refer to Example.

Run Docker

docker run -d -v /${your_work_dir}/conf:/opt/shardingsphere-proxy/conf -e PORT=3308 -p13308:3308 apache/shardingsphere-proxy:latest

Notice

- You can define port 3308 and 13308 by yourself. 3308 refers to docker port; 13308 refers to the host port.
- You have to volume conf dir to /opt/shardingsphere-proxy/conf.

docker run -d -v /${your_work_dir}/conf:/opt/shardingsphere-proxy/conf -e JVM_OPTS="-Djava.awt.headless=true" -e PORT=3308 -p13308:3308 apache/shardingsphere-proxy:latest

7.2. ShardingSphere-Proxy
Notice

- You can define JVM related parameters to environment variable JVM_OPTS.

```sh
docker run -d -v /${your_work_dir}/conf:/opt/shardingsphere-proxy/conf -v /${your_work_dir}/ext-lib:/opt/shardingsphere-proxy/ext-lib -p13308:3308 apache/shardingsphere-proxy:latest
```

Notice

- If you need to import external jar packages (such as MySQL/openGauss JDBC driver, custom algorithm, etc.), you may bind mount a volume to /opt/shardingsphere-proxy/ext-lib.

Access ShardingSphere-Proxy

It is in the same way as connecting to PostgreSQL.

```sh
psql -U ${your_username} -h ${your_host} -p 13308
```

FAQ

Question 1: there is I/O exception (java.io.IOException) when process request to {}->unix://localhost:80: Connection is refused.

Answer: before building image, please make sure docker daemon thread is running.

Question 2: there is error report of being unable to connect to the database.

Answer: please make sure the designated PostgreSQL’s IP in /${your_work_dir}/conf/config-xxx.yaml configuration is accessible to Docker container.

Question 3: How to start ShardingSphere-Proxy whose backend databases are MySQL or openGauss.

Answer: Mount the directory where mysql-connector.jar or opengauss-jdbc.jar stores to /opt/shardingsphere-proxy/ext-lib.

Question 4: How to import user-defined sharding strategy?

Answer: Volume the directory where shardingsphere-strategy.jar stores to /opt/shardingsphere-proxy/ext-lib.

7.2.2 Yaml Configuration

The YAML configuration of ShardingSphere-JDBC is the subset of ShardingSphere-Proxy. In server.yaml file, ShardingSphere-Proxy can configure authority feature and more properties for Proxy only.

This chapter will introduce the extra YAML configuration of ShardingSphere-Proxy.
Authority

It is used to set up initial user to login compute node, and authority data of storage node.

Configuration Item Explanation

rules:
- !AUTHORITY
  users:
  - # Username, authorized host and password for compute node. Format: <username>@<hostname>:<password>, hostname is % or empty string means do not care about authorized host
  provider:
    type: # authority provider for storage node, the default value is ALL_PRIVILEGES_PERMITTED

Example

ALL_PRIVILEGES_PERMITTED

rules:
- !AUTHORITY
  users:
  - root@localhost:root
  - my_user@:pwd
  provider:
    type: ALL_PRIVILEGES_PERMITTED

SCHEMA_PRIVILEGES_PERMITTED

rules:
- !AUTHORITY
  users:
  - root:@root
  - my_user@:pwd
  provider:
    type: SCHEMA_PRIVILEGES_PERMITTED
  props:
    user-schema-mappings: root@=sharding_db, root@=test_db, my_user@127.0.0.1=sharding_db

The above configuration means: - The user root can access sharding_db when connecting from any host - The user root can access test_db when connecting from any host - The user my_user can access sharding_db only when connected from 127.0.0.1
Refer to Authority Provider for more implementations.

**Properties**

**Introduction**

Apache ShardingSphere provides the way of property configuration to configure system level configuration.
### Configuration Item Explanation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>DefaultValue</th>
<th>DynamicUpdate</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sql-show (?)</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Whether show SQL or not in log. Print SQL details can help developers debug easier. The log details include: logic SQL, actual SQL and SQL parse result. Enable this property will log into log topic ShardingSphere-SQL, log level is INFO.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sql-simple (?)</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Whether show SQL details in simple style.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>kernel-executor-size (?)</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>The max thread size of worker group to execute SQL. One ShardingSphere-DataSource will use a independent thread pool, it does not share thread pool even different data source in same JVM.</td>
<td>infinite</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max-connections-per-query (?)</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Max opened connection size for each query.</td>
<td>1</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check-table-enabled (?)</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Whether validate table meta data consistency when application startup or updated.</td>
<td>false</td>
<td>false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>proxy-flush-threshold (?)</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Flush threshold for every records from databases for ShardingSphere-Proxy.</td>
<td>128</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Properties can be updated by DistSQL#RAL. Dynamic update can take effect immediately, static update can take effect after restarted.

### 7.2.3 DistSQL

This chapter will introduce the detailed syntax of DistSQL.

#### Syntax

This chapter describes the syntax of DistSQL in detail, and introduces use of DistSQL with practical examples.

#### RDL Syntax

RDL (Resource & Rule Definition Language) responsible for definition of resources/rules.

#### Resource Definition

**Syntax**

```sql
ADD RESOURCE dataSource [, dataSource] ...  
ALTER RESOURCE dataSource [, dataSource] ...  
DROP RESOURCE dataSourceName [, dataSourceName] ... [ignore single tables]
```

**dataSource:**

```sql
dataSourceName [, dataSourceName] ... [ignore single tables]
```

**simpleSource:**

```sql
dataSourceName( HOST=hostname, PORT=port, DB=dbName, USER=user [,PASSWORD=password] [,PROPERTIES(poolProperty [,poolProperty] ...))]
```

**urlSource:**

```sql
dataSourceName(URL=url, USER=user [,PASSWORD=password] [,PROPERTIES(poolProperty [,poolProperty] ...))]
```

**poolProperty:**

```sql
"key"= ("value" | value)
```

- Before adding resources, please confirm that a distributed database has been created, and execute the use command to successfully select a database
- Confirm that the added resource can be connected normally, otherwise it will not be added successfully
• Duplicate dataSourceName is not allowed to be added

• In the definition of a dataSource, the syntax of simpleSource and urlSource cannot be mixed

• poolProperty is used to customize connection pool properties, key must be the same as the connection pool property name, value supports int and String types

• ALTER RESOURCE is not allowed to change the real data source associated with this resource

• ALTER RESOURCE will switch the connection pool. This operation may affect the ongoing business, please use it with caution

• DROP RESOURCE will only delete logical resources, not real data sources

• Resources referenced by rules cannot be deleted

• If the resource is only referenced by single_table_rule, and the user confirms that the restriction can be ignored, the optional parameter ignore_single_tables can be added to perform forced deletion

Example

```
ADD RESOURCE resource_0 (
    HOST=127.0.0.1,
    PORT=3306,
    DB=db0,
    USER=root,
    PASSWORD=root
), resource_1 (
    HOST=127.0.0.1,
    PORT=3306,
    DB=db1,
    USER=root
), resource_2 (
    HOST=127.0.0.1,
    PORT=3306,
    DB=db2,
    USER=root,
    PROPERTIES("maximumPoolSize"=10)
), resource_3 (
    URL="jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3306/db3?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false",
    USER=root,
    PASSWORD=root,
    PROPERTIES("maximumPoolSize"=10,"idleTimeout"="30000")
);

ALTER RESOURCE resource_0 (
    HOST=127.0.0.1,
    PORT=3309,
    DB=db0,
```
Rule Definition

This chapter describes the syntax of rule definition.

Sharding

Syntax

Sharding Table Rule

```sql
CREATE SHARDING TABLE RULE shardingTableRuleDefinition [, shardingTableRuleDefinition] ...

ALTER SHARDING TABLE RULE shardingTableRuleDefinition [, shardingTableRuleDefinition] ...

DROP SHARDING TABLE RULE tableName [, tableName] ...

CREATE DEFAULT SHARDING shardingScope STRATEGY (shardingStrategy)

ALTER DEFAULT SHARDING shardingScope STRATEGY (shardingStrategy)

DROP DEFAULT SHARDING shardingScope STRATEGY;

CREATE SHARDING ALGORITHM shardingAlgorithmDefinition [, shardingAlgorithmDefinition] ...

ALTER SHARDING ALGORITHM shardingAlgorithmDefinition [, shardingAlgorithmDefinition] ...

DROP SHARDING ALGORITHM algorithmName [, algorithmName] ...

CREATE SHARDING KEY GENERATOR keyGeneratorDefinition [, keyGeneratorDefinition] ...
```
ALTER SHARDING KEY GENERATOR keyGeneratorDefinition [, keyGeneratorDefinition] ...

DROP SHARDING KEY GENERATOR keyGeneratorName [, keyGeneratorName] ...

shardingTableRuleDefinition:
   shardingAutoTableRule | shardingTableRule

shardingAutoTableRule:
   tableName(resources, shardingColumn, algorithmDefinition [, keyGenerateDeclaration])

shardingTableRule:
   tableName(dataNodes [, databaseStrategy] [, tableStrategy] [, keyGenerateDeclaration])

resources:
   RESOURCES(resource [, resource] ...)

dataNodes:
   DATANODES(dataNode [, dataNode] ...)

resource:
   resourceName | inlineExpression

dataNode:
   resourceName | inlineExpression

shardingColumn:
   SHARDING_COLUMN=columnName

algorithmDefinition:
   TYPE(NAME=shardingAlgorithmType [, PROPERTIES([algorithmProperties])])

keyGenerateDeclaration:
   keyGenerateDefinition | keyGenerateConstruction

keyGenerateDefinition:
   KEY_GENERATE_STRATEGY(COLUMN=columnName, strategyDefinition)

shardingScope:
   DATABASE | TABLE

databaseStrategy:
   DATABASE_STRATEGY(shardingStrategy)

tableStrategy:
   TABLE_STRATEGY(shardingStrategy)
keyGenerateConstruction
  KEY_GENERATE_STRATEGY(COLUMN=columnName, KEY_GENERATOR=keyGenerateAlgorithmName)

shardingStrategy:
  TYPE=strategyType, shardingColumn, shardingAlgorithm

shardingAlgorithm:
  existingAlgorithm | autoCreativeAlgorithm

existingAlgorithm:
  SHARDING_ALGORITHM=shardingAlgorithmName

autoCreativeAlgorithm:
  SHARDING_ALGORITHM(algorithmDefinition)

strategyDefinition:
  TYPE(NAME=keyGenerateStrategyType [, PROPERTIES([algorithmProperties])])

shardingAlgorithmDefinition:
  shardingAlgorithmName(algorithmDefinition)

algorithmProperties:
  algorithmProperty [, algorithmProperty] ...

algorithmProperty:
  key=value

keyGeneratorDefinition:
  keyGeneratorName (algorithmDefinition)

- RESOURCES needs to use data source resources managed by RDL
- shardingAlgorithmType specifies the type of automatic sharding algorithm, please refer to Auto Sharding Algorithm
- keyGenerateStrategyType specifies the distributed primary key generation strategy, please refer to Key Generate Algorithm
- Duplicate tableName will not be created
- shardingAlgorithm can be reused by different Sharding Table Rule, so when executing DROP SHARDING TABLE RULE, the corresponding shardingAlgorithm will not be removed
- To remove shardingAlgorithm, please execute DROP SHARDING ALGORITHM
- strategyType specifies the sharding strategy, please refer to Sharding Strategy
- Sharding Table Rule supports both Auto Table and Table at the same time. The two types are different in syntax. For the corresponding configuration file, please refer to Sharding
When using the autoCreativeAlgorithm way to specify shardingStrategy, a new sharding algorithm will be created automatically. The algorithm naming rule is `tableName_strategyType_shardingAlgorithmType`, such as `t_order_database_inline`

### Sharding Binding Table Rule

```
CREATE SHARDING BINDING TABLE RULES bindTableRulesDefinition [, bindTableRulesDefinition] ...

ALTER SHARDING BINDING TABLE RULES bindTableRulesDefinition [, bindTableRulesDefinition] ...

DROP SHARDING BINDING TABLE RULES bindTableRulesDefinition [, bindTableRulesDefinition] ...
```

- `bindTableRulesDefinition: (tableName [, tableName] ... )`  
  - `ALTER` will overwrite the binding table configuration in the database with the new configuration

### Sharding Broadcast Table Rule

```
CREATE SHARDING BROADCAST TABLE RULES (tableName [, tableName] ... )

ALTER SHARDING BROADCAST TABLE RULES (tableName [, tableName] ... )

DROP SHARDING BROADCAST TABLE RULES
```

- `ALTER` will overwrite the broadcast table configuration in the database with the new configuration

### Sharding Scaling Rule

```
CREATE SHARDING SCALING RULE scalingName [scalingRuleDefinition]

DROP SHARDING SCALING RULE scalingName

ENABLE SHARDING SCALING RULE scalingName

DISABLE SHARDING SCALING RULE scalingName
```

- `scalingRuleDefinition: [inputDefinition] [, outputDefinition] [, streamChannel] [, completionDetector] [, dataConsistencyChecker]`
- `inputDefinition:`
**INPUT** ([workerThread] [, batchSize] [, rateLimiter])

outputDefinition:
  **OUTPUT** ([workerThread] [, batchSize] [, rateLimiter])

completionDetector:
  COMPLETION_DETECTOR (algorithmDefinition)

dataConsistencyChecker:
  DATA_CONSISTENCY_CHECKER (algorithmDefinition)

rateLimiter:
  RATE_LIMITER (algorithmDefinition)

streamChannel:
  STREAM_CHANNEL (algorithmDefinition)

workerThread:
  WORKER_THREAD=intValue

batchSize:
  BATCH_SIZE=intValue

intValue:
  INT

- **ENABLE** is used to set which sharding scaling rule is enabled
- **DISABLE** will disable the sharding scaling rule currently in use
- Enabled by default when creating the first sharding scaling rule in a schema

**Example**

**Sharding Table Rule**

**Key Generator**

```sql
CREATE SHARDING KEY GENERATOR snowflake_key_generator (TYPE(NAME=SNOWFLAKE)) ;

ALTER SHARDING KEY GENERATOR snowflake_key_generator (TYPE(NAME=SNOWFLAKE)) ;

DROP SHARDING KEY GENERATOR snowflake_key_generator;
```

**Auto Table**
### CREATE SHARDING TABLE RULE t_order

```sql
CREATE SHARDING TABLE RULE t_order (  
RESOURCES(resource_0,resource_1),  
SHARDING_COLUMN=order_id,TYPE(NAME=hash_mod,PROPERTIES("sharding-count"=4)),  
KEY_GENERATE_STRATEGY(COLUMN=another_id,TYPE(NAME=snowflake))
);
```

### ALTER SHARDING TABLE RULE t_order

```sql
ALTER SHARDING TABLE RULE t_order (  
RESOURCES(resource_0,resource_1,resource_2,resource_3),  
SHARDING_COLUMN=order_id,TYPE(NAME=hash_mod,PROPERTIES("sharding-count"=16)),  
KEY_GENERATE_STRATEGY(COLUMN=another_id,TYPE(NAME=snowflake))
);
```

### DROP SHARDING TABLE RULE t_order;

### DROP SHARDING ALGORITHM t_order_hash_mod;

### Table

#### CREATE SHARDING ALGORITHM table_inline

```sql
CREATE SHARDING ALGORITHM table_inline (  
TYPE(NAME=inline,PROPERTIES("algorithm-expression"="t_order_item_${order_id % 2}"))
);
```

#### CREATE SHARDING TABLE RULE t_order_item

```sql
CREATE SHARDING TABLE RULE t_order_item (  
DATANODES("resource_${0..1}.t_order_item_${0..1}"),  
DATABASE_STRATEGY(TYPE=standard,SHARDING_COLUMN=user_id,SHARDING_ALGORITHM(TYPE(NAME=inline,PROPERTIES("algorithm-expression"="resource_\{user_id % 2\}\})
),  
TABLE_STRATEGY(TYPE=standard,SHARDING_COLUMN=order_id,SHARDING_ALGORITHM=table_inline),  
KEY_GENERATE_STRATEGY(COLUMN=another_id,KEY_GENERATOR=snowflake_key_generator)
);
```

#### ALTER SHARDING ALGORITHM database_inline

```sql
ALTER SHARDING ALGORITHM database_inline (  
TYPE(NAME=inline,PROPERTIES("algorithm-expression"="resource_${user_id % 4}"))
),table_inline (  
TYPE(NAME=inline,PROPERTIES("algorithm-expression"="t_order_item_${order_id % 4}"))
);
```

#### ALTER SHARDING TABLE RULE t_order_item

```sql
ALTER SHARDING TABLE RULE t_order_item (  
DATANODES("resource_${0..3}.t_order_item${0..3}"),  
DATABASE_STRATEGY(TYPE=standard,SHARDING_COLUMN=user_id,SHARDING_ALGORITHM=database_inline),  
TABLE_STRATEGY(TYPE=standard,SHARDING_COLUMN=order_id,SHARDING_ALGORITHM=table_inline),  
KEY_GENERATE_STRATEGY(COLUMN=another_id,KEY_GENERATOR=snowflake_key_generator)
);
```

#### DROP SHARDING TABLE RULE t_order_item;
DROP SHARDING ALGORITHM database_inline;

CREATE DEFAULT SHARDING DATABASE STRATEGY (TYPE = standard, SHARDING_COLUMN=order_id, SHARDING_ALGORITHM=database_inline);

ALTER DEFAULT SHARDING DATABASE STRATEGY (TYPE = standard, SHARDING_COLUMN=another_id, SHARDING_ALGORITHM=database_inline);

DROP DEFAULT SHARDING DATABASE STRATEGY;

Sharding Binding Table Rule

CREATE SHARDING BINDING TABLE RULES (t_order,t_order_item),(t_1,t_2);

ALTER SHARDING BINDING TABLE RULES (t_order,t_order_item);

DROP SHARDING BINDING TABLE RULES;

DROP SHARDING BINDING TABLE RULES (t_order,t_order_item);

Sharding Broadcast Table Rule

CREATE SHARDING BROADCAST TABLE RULES (t_b,t_a);

ALTER SHARDING BROADCAST TABLE RULES (t_b,t_a,t_3);

DROP SHARDING BROADCAST TABLE RULES;

Sharding Scaling Rule

CREATE SHARDING SCALING RULE sharding_scaling(
    INPUT(
        WORKER_THREAD=40,
        BATCH_SIZE=1000
    ),
    OUTPUT(
        WORKER_THREAD=40,
        BATCH_SIZE=1000
    ),
    STREAM_CHANNEL(TYPE(NAME=MEMORY, PROPERTIES("block-queue-size"=10000)))
)
COMPLETION_DETECTOR(TYPE(NAME=IDLE, PROPERTIES("incremental-task-idle-minute-threshold"=30))),
DATA_CONSISTENCY_CHECKER(TYPE(NAME=DATA_MATCH, PROPERTIES("chunk-size"=1000)))

ENABLE SHARDING SCALING RULE sharding_scaling;
DISABLE SHARDING SCALING RULE sharding_scaling;
DROP SHARDING SCALING RULE sharding_scaling;

Single Table

Definition

CREATE DEFAULT SINGLE TABLE RULE singleTableRuleDefinition
ALTER DEFAULT SINGLE TABLE RULE singleTableRuleDefinition
DROP DEFAULT SINGLE TABLE RULE

singleTableRuleDefinition:
  RESOURCE = resourceName

  • RESOURCE needs to use data source resource managed by RDL

Example

Single Table Rule

CREATE DEFAULT SINGLE TABLE RULE RESOURCE = ds_0
ALTER DEFAULT SINGLE TABLE RULE RESOURCE = ds_1
DROP DEFAULT SINGLE TABLE RULE
**Readwrite-Splitting**

**Syntax**

```sql
CREATE READWRITE_SPLITTING RULE readwriteSplittingRuleDefinition [, readwriteSplittingRuleDefinition] ... 

ALTER READWRITE_SPLITTING RULE readwriteSplittingRuleDefinition [, readwriteSplittingRuleDefinition] ... 

DROP READWRITE_SPLITTING RULE ruleName [, ruleName] ... 
```

`readwriteSplittingRuleDefinition`: 
- `ruleName` ([`staticReadwriteSplittingRuleDefinition` | `dynamicReadwriteSplittingRuleDefinition`] [, `loadBanlancerDefinition`])

`staticReadwriteSplittingRuleDefinition`: 
- `WRITE_RESOURCE=writeResourceName, READ_RESOURCES(resourceName [, resourceName] ... )`

`dynamicReadwriteSplittingRuleDefinition`: 
- `AUTO_AWARE_RESOURCE=resourceName`

`loadBanlancerDefinition`: 
- `TYPE(NAME=loadBanlancerType [, PROPERTIES([algorithmProperties] )] )`

`algorithmProperties`: 
- `algorithmProperty [, algorithmProperty] ...`

`algorithmProperty`: 
- `key=value`

- Support the creation of static readwrite-splitting rules and dynamic readwrite-splitting rules
- Dynamic readwrite-splitting rules rely on database discovery rules
- `loadBanlancerType` specifies the load balancing algorithm type, please refer to Load Balance Algorithm
- Duplicate `ruleName` will not be created
Example

    // Static
    CREATE READWRITE_SPLITTING RULE ms_group_0 (  
        WRITE_RESOURCE=write_ds,  
        READ_RESOURCES(read_ds_0,read_ds_1),  
        TYPE(NAME=random)  
    );

    // Dynamic
    CREATE READWRITE_SPLITTING RULE ms_group_1 (  
        AUTO_AWARE_RESOURCE=group_0,  
        TYPE(NAME=random, PROPERTIES(read_weight='2:1'))  
    );

    ALTER READWRITE_SPLITTING RULE ms_group_1 (  
        WRITE_RESOURCE=write_ds,  
        READ_RESOURCES(read_ds_0,read_ds_1,read_ds_2),  
        TYPE(NAME=random, PROPERTIES(read_weight='2:0'))  
    );

    DROP READWRITE_SPLITTING RULE ms_group_1;

DB Discovery

Syntax

    CREATE DB_DISCOVERY RULE ruleDefinition [, ruleDefinition] ...

    ALTER DB_DISCOVERY RULE ruleDefinition [, ruleDefinition] ...

    DROP DB_DISCOVERY RULE ruleName [, ruleName] ...

    CREATE DB_DISCOVERY TYPE databaseDiscoveryTypeDefinition [, 
    databaseDiscoveryTypeDefinition] ...

    ALTER DB_DISCOVERY TYPE databaseDiscoveryTypeDefinition [, 
    databaseDiscoveryTypeDefinition] ...

    DROP DB_DISCOVERY TYPE discoveryTypeName [, discoveryTypeName] ...

    CREATE DB_DISCOVERY HEARTBEAT databaseDiscoveryHeartbaetDefinition [, 
    databaseDiscoveryHeartbaetDefinition] ...

    ALTER DB_DISCOVERY HEARTBEAT databaseDiscoveryHeartbaetDefinition [, 
    databaseDiscoveryHeartbaetDefinition] ...
DROP DB_DISCOVERY HEARTBEAT discoveryHeartbeatName [, discoveryHeartbeatName] ...  

ruleDefinition:  
   (databaseDiscoveryRuleDefinition | databaseDiscoveryRuleConstruction)

databaseDiscoveryRuleDefinition  
   ruleName (resources, typeDefinition, heartbeatDefinition)

databaseDiscoveryRuleConstruction  
   ruleName (resources, TYPE = discoveryTypeName, HEARTBEAT = discoveryHeartbeatName)

databaseDiscoveryTypeDefinition  
   discoveryTypeName (typeDefinition)

databaseDiscoveryHeartbeatDefinition  
   discoveryHeartbeatName (PROPERTIES (properties))

resources:  
   RESOURCES(resourceName [, resourceName] ...)

typeDefinition:  
   TYPE(NAME=typeName [, PROPERTIES([properties] )] )

heartbeatDefinition  
   HEARTBEAT (PROPERTIES (properties))

properties:  
   property [, property] ...

property:  
   key=value

• discoveryType specifies the database discovery service type, ShardingSphere has built-in support for MGR
• Duplicate ruleName will not be created
• The discoveryType and discoveryHeartbeat being used cannot be deleted
• Names with – need to use " " when changing
• When removing the discoveryRule, the discoveryType and discoveryHeartbeat used by the discoveryRule will not be removed
**Example**

When creating a `discoveryRule`, create both `discoveryType` and `discoveryHeartbeat`

```sql
CREATE DB_DISCOVERY RULE db_discovery_group_0 (
RESOURCES(ds_0, ds_1, ds_2),
TYPE(NAME=mgr,PROPERTIES('group-name'='92504d5b-6dec'),
HEARTBEAT(PROPERTIES('keep-alive-cron'='0/5 * * * * ?')))
);

ALTER DB_DISCOVERY RULE db_discovery_group_0 (
RESOURCES(ds_0, ds_1, ds_2),
TYPE(NAME=mgr,PROPERTIES('group-name'='246e9612-aaf1'),
HEARTBEAT(PROPERTIES('keep-alive-cron'='0/5 * * * * ?')))
);

DROP DB_DISCOVERY RULE db_discovery_group_0;

DROP DB_DISCOVERY TYPE db_discovery_group_0_mgr;

DROP DB_DISCOVERY HEARTBEAT db_discovery_group_0_heartbeat;
```

Use the existing `discoveryType` and `discoveryHeartbeat` to create a `discoveryRule`

```sql
CREATE DB_DISCOVERY TYPE db_discovery_group_1_mgr(
   TYPE(NAME=mgr,PROPERTIES('group-name'='92504d5b-6dec'))
);

CREATE DB_DISCOVERY HEARTBEAT db_discovery_group_1_heartbeat(
   PROPERTIES('keep-alive-cron'='0/5 * * * * ?'))
);

CREATE DB_DISCOVERY RULE db_discovery_group_1 (
RESOURCES(ds_0, ds_1, ds_2),
TYPE=db_discovery_group_1_mgr,
HEARTBEAT=db_discovery_group_1_heartbeat
);

ALTER DB_DISCOVERY TYPE db_discovery_group_1_mgr(
   TYPE(NAME=mgr,PROPERTIES('group-name'='246e9612-aaf1'))
);

ALTER DB_DISCOVERY HEARTBEAT db_discovery_group_1_heartbeat(
   PROPERTIES('keep-alive-cron'='0/10 * * * * ?'))
);
```
ALTER DB_DISCOVERY RULE db_discovery_group_1 (RESOURCES(ds_0, ds_1), TYPE=db_discovery_group_1_mgr, HEARTBEAT=db_discovery_group_1_heartbeat);

DROP DB_DISCOVERY RULE db_discovery_group_1;

DROP DB_DISCOVERY TYPE db_discovery_group_1_mgr;

DROP DB_DISCOVERY HEARTBEAT db_discovery_group_1_heartbeat;

Encrypt

Syntax

CREATE ENCRYPT RULE encryptRuleDefinition [, encryptRuleDefinition] ... 

ALTER ENCRYPT RULE encryptRuleDefinition [, encryptRuleDefinition] ... 

DROP ENCRYPT RULE tableName [, tableName] ... 

encryptRuleDefinition:
    tableName(COLUMNS(columnDefinition [, columnDefinition] ...), QUERY_WITH_CIPHER_COLUMN=queryWithCipherColumn)

columnDefinition:
    (NAME=columnName [, PLAIN=plainColumnName] , CIPHER=cipherColumnName, encryptAlgorithm)

encryptAlgorithm:
    TYPE(NAME=encryptAlgorithmType [, PROPERTIES([algorithmProperties])])

algorithmProperties:
    algorithmProperty [, algorithmProperty] ...

algorithmProperty:
    key=value

• PLAIN specifies the plain column, CIPHER specifies the cipher column
• encryptAlgorithmType specifies the encryption algorithm type, please refer to Encryption Algorithm
• Duplicate tableName will not be created
• queryWithCipherColumn support uppercase or lowercase true or false
```
Example

CREATE ENCRYPT RULE t_encrypt (
    COLUMNS(
        (NAME=user_id, PLAIN=user_plain, CIPHER=user_cipher, TYPE(NAME=AES, PROPERTIES('aes-key-value'='123456abc'))),
        (NAME=order_id, CIPHER=order_cipher, TYPE(NAME=MD5))
    ), QUERY_WITH_CIPHER_COLUMN=true),
    t_encrypt_2 (
    COLUMNS(
        (NAME=user_id, PLAIN=user_plain, CIPHER=user_cipher, TYPE(NAME=AES, PROPERTIES('aes-key-value'='123456abc'))),
        (NAME=order_id, CIPHER=order_cipher, TYPE(NAME=MD5))
    ), QUERY_WITH_CIPHER_COLUMN=FALSE);

ALTER ENCRYPT RULE t_encrypt (
    COLUMNS(
        (NAME=user_id, PLAIN=user_plain, CIPHER=user_cipher, TYPE(NAME=AES, PROPERTIES('aes-key-value'='123456abc'))),
        (NAME=order_id, CIPHER=order_cipher, TYPE(NAME=MD5))
    ), QUERY_WITH_CIPHER_COLUMN=TRUE);

DROP ENCRYPT RULE t_encrypt, t_encrypt_2;

Shadow

Syntax

CREATE SHADOW RULE shadowRuleDefinition [, shadowRuleDefinition] ...

ALTER SHADOW RULE shadowRuleDefinition [, shadowRuleDefinition] ...

CREATE SHADOW ALGORITHM shadowAlgorithm [, shadowAlgorithm] ...

ALTER SHADOW ALGORITHM shadowAlgorithm [, shadowAlgorithm] ...

DROP SHADOW RULE ruleName [, ruleName] ...

DROP SHADOW ALGORITHM algorithmName [, algorithmName] ...

CREATE DEFAULT SHADOW ALGORITHM NAME = algorithmName

shadowRuleDefinition: ruleName(resourceMapping, shadowTableRule [, shadowTableRule] ...)

resourceMapping: SOURCE=resourceName, SHADOW=resourceName
```

7.2. ShardingSphere-Proxy
shadowTableRule: tableName(shadowAlgorithm [, shadowAlgorithm] ...)

shadowAlgorithm: ([algorithmName, ] TYPE(NAME=shadowAlgorithmType, PROPERTIES([algorithmProperties] ...)))

algorithmProperties: algorithmProperty [, algorithmProperty] ...

algorithmProperty: key=value

- Duplicate ruleName cannot be created
- resourceMapping specifies the mapping relationship between the source database and the shadow library. You need to use the resource managed by RDL, please refer to resource
- shadowAlgorithm can act on multiple shadowTableRule at the same time
- If algorithmName is not specified, it will be automatically generated according to ruleName, tableName and shadowAlgorithmType
- shadowAlgorithmType currently supports VALUE_MATCH, REGEX_MATCH and SIMPLE_HINT
- shadowTableRule can be reused by different shadowRuleDefinition, so when executing DROP SHADOW RULE, the corresponding shadowTableRule will not be removed
- shadowAlgorithm can be reused by different shadowTableRule, so when executing ALTER SHADOW RULE, the corresponding shadowAlgorithm will not be removed

Example

CREATE SHADOW RULE shadow_rule(
SOURCE=demo_ds,
SHADOW=demo_ds_shadow,
t_order((simple_hint_algorithm, TYPE(NAME=SIMPLE_HINT, PROPERTIES("shadow"="true", foo="bar"))), (TYPE(NAME=REGEX_MATCH, PROPERTIES("operation"="insert", "column"="user_id", "regex"="[1]"))),
t_order_item((TYPE(NAME=VALUE_MATCH, PROPERTIES("operation"="insert", "column"="user_id", "value"="1")))));

ALTER SHADOW RULE shadow_rule(
SOURCE=demo_ds,
SHADOW=demo_ds_shadow,
t_order((simple_hint_algorithm, TYPE(NAME=SIMPLE_HINT, PROPERTIES("shadow"="true", foo="bar"))), (TYPE(NAME=REGEX_MATCH, PROPERTIES("operation"="insert", "column"="user_id", "regex"="[1]"))),
t_order_item((TYPE(NAME=VALUE_MATCH, PROPERTIES("operation"="insert", "column"="user_id", "value"="1")))));

CREATE SHADOW ALGORITHM
(simple_hint_algorithm, TYPE(NAME=SIMPLE_HINT, PROPERTIES("shadow"="true", "foo"="bar"))),
(user_id_match_algorithm, TYPE(NAME=REGEX_MATCH, PROPERTIES("operation"="insert", "column"="user_id", "regex"='[1]')));

ALTER SHADOW ALGORITHM
(simple_hint_algorithm, TYPE(NAME=SIMPLE_HINT, PROPERTIES("shadow"="false", "foo"="bar")));
(user_id_match_algorithm, TYPE(NAME=VALUE_MATCH, PROPERTIES("operation"="insert", "column"="user_id", "value"='1'')));

DROP SHADOW RULE shadow_rule;

DROP SHADOW ALGORITHM simple_note_algorithm;

CREATE DEFAULT SHADOW ALGORITHM NAME = simple_hint_algorithm;

RQL Syntax

RQL (Resource & Rule Query Language) responsible for resources/rules query.

Resource Query

Syntax

SHOW SCHEMA RESOURCES [FROM schemaName]

Return Value Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Data source name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Data source type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>host</td>
<td>Data source host</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>port</td>
<td>Data source port</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>db</td>
<td>Database name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>attribute</td>
<td>Data source attribute</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Apache ShardingSphere document

Example

mysql> show schema resources;
+------+-------+-----------+------+------+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| name | type

| host

| port | db

| attribute

|
+------+-------+-----------+------+------+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
| ds_0 | MySQL | 127.0.0.1 | 3306 | ds_0 | {"minPoolSize":1,
"connectionTimeoutMilliseconds":30000,"maxLifetimeMilliseconds":1800000,"readOnly
":false,"idleTimeoutMilliseconds":60000,"maxPoolSize":50} |
| ds_1 | MySQL | 127.0.0.1 | 3306 | ds_1 | {"minPoolSize":1,
"connectionTimeoutMilliseconds":30000,"maxLifetimeMilliseconds":1800000,"readOnly
":false,"idleTimeoutMilliseconds":60000,"maxPoolSize":50} |
+------+-------+-----------+------+------+-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
2 rows in set (0.84 sec)

Rule Query
This chapter describes the syntax of rule query.

Sharding
Syntax
Sharding Table Rule

SHOW SHARDING TABLE tableRule | RULES [FROM schemaName]
SHOW SHARDING ALGORITHMS [FROM schemaName]
SHOW UNUSED SHARDING ALGORITHMS [FROM schemaName]
SHOW SHARDING KEY GENERATORS [FROM schemaName]
SHOW UNUSED SHARDING KEY GENERATORS [FROM schemaName]
SHOW SHARDING TABLE RULES USED KEY GENERATOR keyGeneratorName [FROM schemaName]

7.2. ShardingSphere-Proxy

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SHOW DEFAULT SHARDING STRATEGY

SHOW SHARDING TABLE NODES;

tableRule:
  RULE tableName

  • Support query all data fragmentation rules and specified table query
  • Support query all sharding algorithms

Sharding Binding Table Rule

SHOW SHARDING BINDING TABLE RULES [FROM schemaName]

Sharding Broadcast Table Rule

SHOW SHARDING BROADCAST TABLE RULES [FROM schemaName]

Sharding Scaling Rule

SHOW SHARDING SCALING RULES [FROM schemaName]

Return Value Description
### Sharding Table Rule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>table</td>
<td>Logical table name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actual_data_nodes</td>
<td>Actual data node</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actual_data_sources</td>
<td>Actual data source (Displayed when creating rules by RDL)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>database_strategy_type</td>
<td>Database sharding strategy type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>database_sharding_column</td>
<td>Database sharding column</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>database_sharding_algorithm_type</td>
<td>Database sharding algorithm type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>database_sharding_algorithm_props</td>
<td>Database sharding algorithm properties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table_strategy_type</td>
<td>Table sharding strategy type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table_sharding_column</td>
<td>Table sharding column</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table_sharding_algorithm_type</td>
<td>Table sharding algorithm type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table_sharding_algorithm_props</td>
<td>Table sharding algorithm properties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>key_generate_column</td>
<td>Sharding key generator column</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>key_generator_type</td>
<td>Sharding key generator type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>key_generator_props</td>
<td>Sharding key generator properties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sharding Algorithms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm properties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Unused Sharding Algorithms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm properties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sharding key generators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Sharding key generator name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Sharding key generator type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props</td>
<td>Sharding key generator properties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Unused Sharding Key Generators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Sharding key generator name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Sharding key generator type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props</td>
<td>Sharding key generator properties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Default Sharding Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Strategy name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Sharding strategy type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sharding_column</td>
<td>Sharding column</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sharding_algorithm_name</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sharding_algorithm_type</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sharding_algorithm_props</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm properties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sharding Table Nodes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Sharding rule name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>nodes</td>
<td>Sharding nodes</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sharding Binding Table Rule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sharding_binding_tables</td>
<td>sharding Binding Table list</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Sharding Broadcast Table Rule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sharding_broadcast_tables</td>
<td>sharding Broadcast Table list</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Sharding Scaling Rule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>name of sharding scaling rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>input</td>
<td>data read configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>output</td>
<td>data write configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stream_channel</td>
<td>algorithm of stream channel</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>completion_detector</td>
<td>algorithm of completion detecting</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data_consistency_checker</td>
<td>algorithm of data consistency checking</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example

#### Sharding Table Rule

**SHOW SHARDING TABLE RULES**

```sql
mysql> SHOW SHARDING TABLE RULES;
+--------------+---------------------------------+-------------------+-------------
| table        | actual_data_nodes               | actual_data_sources | database_    |
| strategy_type| database_sharding_column        | database_sharding_algorithm_type | |
|              | database_sharding_algorithm_props| table_strategy_type | table_sharding_    |
|              |                                |                     | column       |
|              |                                | key_generate_column | key_generator_type | key_generator_props |
+--------------+---------------------------------+-------------------+-------------
| t_order      | ds_${0..1}.t_order_${0..1}      |                   | INLINE      |
|              | user_id                         | INLINE             | order_id     |
|              | algorithm-expression            | t_order_${order_id % 2} | inline      |
|              | SNOWFLAKE                       |                    |             |
| t_order_item  | ds_${0..1}.t_order_item_${0..1} |                   | INLINE      |
|              | user_id                         | INLINE             | order_id     |
|              | algorithm-expression            | t_order_item_${order_id % 2} | inline    |
|              | SNOWFLAKE                       |                    |             |
| t2           |                                 | ds_0,ds_1          |             |
|              | mod                             | id                 | mod         |
|              | sharding-count:10               |                    |             |
```

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SHOW SHARDING TABLE RULE tableName

```sql
mysql> SHOW SHARDING TABLE RULE t_order;
+---------------+-------------------+-------------------+----------------------
| table | actual_data_nodes | actual_data_sources | database_strategy_type |
| t_order | ds_${0..1}.t_order_${0..1} | | INLINE |
| user_id | INLINE | algorithm-expression:ds_${user_id % 2} | INLINE |
| key_generate_column | key_generator_type | key_generator_props |
+---------------+-------------------+-------------------+----------------------
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

SHOW SHARDING ALGORITHMS

```sql
mysql> SHOW SHARDING ALGORITHMS;
+-------------------------+--------+-----------------------------------------------
| t_order_inline | INLINE | algorithm-expression=t_order_${order_id % 2} |
| t_order_item_inline | INLINE | algorithm-expression=t_order_item_${order_id % 2} |
+-------------------------+--------+-----------------------------------------------
2 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

7.2. ShardingSphere-Proxy
SHOW UNUSED SHARDING ALGORITHMS

mysql> SHOW UNUSED SHARDING ALGORITHMS;
+---------------+--------+-----------------------------------------------------+
| name | type | props |
+---------------+--------+-----------------------------------------------------+
| t1_inline | INLINE | algorithm-expression=t_order_{$order_id % 2} |
+---------------+--------+-----------------------------------------------------+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)

SHOW SHARDING KEY GENERATORS

mysql> SHOW SHARDING KEY GENERATORS;
+---------------+-----------+-----------------+
| name | type | props |
+---------------+-----------+-----------------+
| t_order_snowflake | snowflake | |
| t_order_item_snowflake | snowflake | |
| uuid_key_generator | uuid | |
+---------------+-----------+-----------------+
3 row in set (0.01 sec)

SHOW UNUSED SHARDING KEY GENERATORS

mysql> SHOW UNUSED SHARDING KEY GENERATORS;
+---------------+-----------+-----------------+
| name | type | props |
+---------------+-----------+-----------------+
| uuid_key_generator | uuid | |
+---------------+-----------+-----------------+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)

SHOW SHARDING TABLE RULES USED KEY GENERATOR keyGeneratorName

mysql> SHOW SHARDING TABLE RULES USED KEY GENERATOR keyGeneratorName;
+---------------+-----------+-----------------+
| schema | type | name |
+---------------+-----------+-----------------+
| sharding_db | table | t_order |
+---------------+-----------+-----------------+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)

SHOW DEFAULT SHARDING STRATEGY

7.2. ShardingSphere-Proxy
SHOW DEFAULT SHARDING STRATEGY;

+----------+---------+--------------------+-------------------------+--------------
| name     | type    | sharding_column   | sharding_algorithm_name | sharding_algorithm_type | sharding_algorithm_props |
+----------+---------+--------------------+-------------------------+--------------
| TABLE    | NONE    |                   |                         |              |
+----------+---------+--------------------+-------------------------+--------------
| DATABASE | STANDARD| order_id          | database_inline         | INLINE       |
|          |         |                   |                         | {algorithm-expression=ds_${user_id % 2}} |
+----------+---------+--------------------+-------------------------+--------------
2 rows in set (0.07 sec)

SHOW SHARDING TABLE NODES

mysql> SHOW SHARDING TABLE NODES;

+----------+----------------------------------------------------------------+
| name     | nodes                                                          |
+----------+----------------------------------------------------------------+
| t_order  | ds_0.t_order_0, ds_1.t_order_1, ds_0.t_order_2, ds_1.t_order_3 |
+----------+----------------------------------------------------------------+
1 row in set (0.02 sec)

Sharding Binding Table Rule

mysql> SHOW SHARDING BINDING TABLE RULES;

+----------------------+
| sharding_binding_tables |
+----------------------+
| t_order,t_order_item  |
| t1,t2                |
+----------------------+
2 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Sharding Broadcast Table Rule

mysql> SHOW SHARDING BROADCAST TABLE RULES;

+------------------------+
| sharding_broadcast_tables |
+------------------------+
| t_1                    |
| t_2                    |
+------------------------+
Sharding Scaling Rule

mysql> SHOW SHARDING SCALING RULES;
+------------------+---------------------------------------------------------------
| name | input                                             |
| output |
| stream_channel |
| completion_detector |
| data_consistency_checker |
+------------------+---------------------------------------------------------------
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

Single Table

Syntax

SHOW SINGLE TABLE (tableRule | RULES) [FROM schemaName]

SHOW SINGLE TABLES

tableRule:

RULE tableName
Return Value Description

Single Table Rule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Rule name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resource_name</td>
<td>Data source name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Single Table

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>table_name</td>
<td>Single table name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>resource_name</td>
<td>The resource name where the single table is located</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

**single table rules**

```sql
sql> show single table rules;
+----------------+---------------+
| name | resource_name |
+----------------+---------------+
| default | ds_1 |
+----------------+---------------+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

**single tables**

```sql
mysql> show single tables;
+----------------+---------------+
| table_name | resource_name |
+----------------+---------------+
| t_single_0 | ds_0 |
| t_single_1 | ds_1 |
+----------------+---------------+
2 rows in set (0.02 sec)
```
**Readwrite-Splitting**

**Syntax**

```
SHOW READWRITE_SPLITTING RULES [FROM schemaName]
```

**Return Value Description**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Rule name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto_aware_data_source</td>
<td>Aware discovery data source name (Display configuration dynamic readwrite splitting rules)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write_data_source_name</td>
<td>Write data source name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read_data_source_names</td>
<td>Read data source name list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>load_balancer_type</td>
<td>Load balance algorithm type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>load_balancer_props</td>
<td>Load balance algorithm parameter</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Example**

*Static Readwrite Splitting Rules*

```
mysql> show readwrite_splitting rules;
```

```
+-------------------------+-----------------------------+---------------------+--------------+
| name                   | auto_aware_data_source_name | write_data_source_name | read_data_source_names | load_balancer_type | load_balancer_props |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------+---------------------+--------------+
| ms_group_0              |                            | ds_primary           | ds_slave_0, ds_slave_1 | random            |                   |
|                         |                            |                     |               |                   |                   |
|                         |                            |                     |               |                   |                   |
|                         |                            |                     |               |                   |                   |
1 row in set (0.00 sec)

*Dynamic Readwrite Splitting Rules*

```
mysql> show readwrite_splitting rules from readwrite_splitting_db;
```

```
+-------------------------+-----------------------------+---------------------+--------------+
| name                   | auto_aware_data_source_name | write_data_source_name | read_data_source_names | load_balancer_type | load_balancer_props |
|-------------------------|-----------------------------+---------------------+--------------+
| readwrite_ds            | ms_group_0                  | | random | | read_weight=2:1 |
```
### Static Readwrite Splitting Rules And Dynamic Readwrite Splitting Rules

```sql
mysql> show readwrite_splitting rules from readwrite_splitting_db;
+-----------------------------------------------------+
| name       | auto_aware_data_source_name | write_data_source_name | read_data_source_names | load_balancer_type | load_balancer_props |
+-----------------------------------------------------+
| readwrite_ds | ms_group_0                  | write_ds               | read_ds_0, read_ds_1   | random             | read_weight=2:1     |
+-----------------------------------------------------+
1 row in set (0.00 sec)
```

### DB Discovery

**Syntax**

- `SHOW DB_DISCOVERY RULES [FROM schemaName]`
- `SHOW DB_DISCOVERY TYPES [FROM schemaName]`
- `SHOW DB_DISCOVERY HEARTBEATS [FROM schemaName]`

**Return Value Description**

#### DB Discovery Rule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>group_name</td>
<td>Rule name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data_source_names</td>
<td>Data source name list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>primary_data_source_name</td>
<td>Primary data source name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discovery_type</td>
<td>Database discovery service type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>discovery_heartbeat</td>
<td>Database discovery service heartbeat</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### DB Discovery Type

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Type name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Type category</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props</td>
<td>Type properties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### DB Discovery Heartbeat

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Heartbeat name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props</td>
<td>Heartbeat properties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example

#### DB Discovery Rule

```sql
mysql> show db_discovery rules;
+----------------------+-------------------+--------------------------+------------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>group_name</th>
<th>data_source_names</th>
<th>primary_data_source_name</th>
<th>discovery_ type</th>
<th>discovery_ heartbeat</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>
+------------+------------------+-------------------------|----------------|---------------------|
| db_discovery_group_0 | ds_0,ds_1,ds_2 | ds_0 | {name=db_discovery_group_0_mgr, type=mgr, props={group-name=92504d5b-6dec}} | {name=db_discovery_group_0_heartbeat, props={keep-alive-cron=0/5 * * * * ?}} |
+----------------------+-------------------+--------------------------+------------+
1 row in set (0.20 sec)
```

#### DB Discovery Type

```sql
mysql> show db_discovery types;
+---------------------------+------+------------------------------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>name</th>
<th>type</th>
<th>props</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>db_discovery_group_0_mgr</td>
<td>mgr</td>
<td>{group-name=92504d5b-6dec}</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
+---------------------------+------+------------------------------+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```
DB Discovery Heartbeat

mysql> show db_discovery heartbeats;
+--------------------------------+---------------------------------+
| name | props |
+--------------------------------+---------------------------------+
| db_discovery_group_0_heartbeat | {keep-alive-cron=0/5 * * * * ?} |
+---------------------------------+---------------------------------+
1 row in set (0.01 sec)

Encrypt

Syntax

SHOW ENCRYPT RULES [FROM schemaName]

SHOW ENCRYPT TABLE RULE tableName [FROM schemaName]

- Support to query all data encryption rules and specify logical table name query

Return Value Description

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>table</td>
<td>Logical table name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>logic_column</td>
<td>Logical column name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>logic_data_type</td>
<td>Logical column data type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cipher_column</td>
<td>Ciphertext column name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cipher_data_type</td>
<td>Ciphertext column data type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plain_column</td>
<td>Plaintext column name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plain_data_type</td>
<td>Plaintext column data type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assisted_query_column</td>
<td>Assisted query column name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assisted_query_data_type</td>
<td>Assisted query column data type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encryptor_type</td>
<td>Encryption algorithm type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encryptor_props</td>
<td>Encryption algorithm parameter</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>query_with_cipher_column</td>
<td>Whether to use encrypted column for query</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Example**

*Show Encrypt Rules*

```sql
mysql> show encrypt rules from encrypt_db;
+-----------------+-----------------+-----------------+---------------+------------------+
| table           | logic_column    | logic_data_type | cipher_column  | cipher_data_type |
| plain_column    | plain_data_type | assisted_query_column | assisted_query_data_type |
| encryptor_type  | encryptor_props | query_with_cipher_column | |
|-----------------+-----------------+-----------------+---------------+------------------+
| t_encrypt       | user_id         | | user_cipher    | |
| user_plain      | | | |
| AES             | aes-key-value=123456abc | false |
| t_encrypt       | order_id        | | order_cipher   | |
| | | | |
| MD5             | | true |
| t_encrypt_2     | user_id         | | user_cipher    | |
| user_plain      | | | |
| AES             | aes-key-value=123456abc | true |
| t_encrypt_2     | order_id        | | order_cipher   | |
| | | | |
| MD5             | | true |
+-----------------+-----------------+-----------------+---------------+------------------+
4 rows in set (0.78 sec)
```

*Show Encrypt Table Rule Table Name*

```sql
mysql> show encrypt table rule t_encrypt;
+-----------------+-----------------+-----------------+---------------+------------------+
| table           | logic_column    | logic_data_type | cipher_column  | cipher_data_type |
| plain_column    | plain_data_type | assisted_query_column | assisted_query_data_type |
| encryptor_type  | encryptor_props | query_with_cipher_column | |
|-----------------+-----------------+-----------------+---------------+------------------+
| t_encrypt       | user_id         | | user_cipher    | |
| user_plain      | | | |
| AES             | aes-key-value=123456abc | true |
| t_encrypt       | order_id        | | order_cipher   | |
| | | | |
| MD5             | | true |
+-----------------+-----------------+-----------------+---------------+------------------+
```

7.2. ShardingSphere-Proxy
Shadow

Syntax

SHOW SHADOW shadowRule | RULES [FROM schemaName]

SHOW SHADOW TABLE RULES [FROM schemaName]

SHOW SHADOW ALGORITHMS [FROM schemaName]

shadowRule:

- RULE ruleName

- Support querying all shadow rules and specified table query
- Support querying all shadow table rules
- Support querying all shadow algorithms

7.2. ShardingSphere-Proxy
### Return Value Description

#### Shadow Rule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>rule_name</td>
<td>Rule name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>source_name</td>
<td>Source database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shadow_name</td>
<td>Shadow database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shadow_table</td>
<td>Shadow table</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Shadow Table Rule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shadow_table</td>
<td>Shadow table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shadow_algorithm_name</td>
<td>Shadow algorithm name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Shadow Algorithms

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shadow_algorithm_name</td>
<td>Shadow algorithm name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Shadow algorithm type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props</td>
<td>Shadow algorithm properties</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>is_default</td>
<td>Default</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### Shadow Rule status

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Column</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>status</td>
<td>Enable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Example

**SHOW SHADOW RULES**

```
mysql> show shadow rules;
+-------------------------------+-------------------+--------------+--------------+
| rule_name | source_name | shadow_name | shadow_table |
+-------------------------------+-------------------+--------------+--------------+
| shadow_rule_1   | ds_1         | ds_shadow_1 | t_order     |
| shadow_rule_2   | ds_2         | ds_shadow_2 | t_order_item |
```
SHOW SHADOW RULE ruleName

```sql
mysql> show shadow rule shadow_rule_1;
+-------------------------------+----------------+----------------+--------------+
| rule_name | source_name | shadow_name | shadow_table |
+-------------------------------+----------------+----------------+--------------+
| shadow_rule_1 | ds_1 | ds_shadow_1 | t_order |
+-------------------------------+----------------+----------------+--------------+
1 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

SHOW SHADOW TABLE RULES

```sql
mysql> show shadow table rules;
+-------------------+-------------------------------------------------------------------
| shadow_table | shadow_algorithm_name                                              |
+-------------------+-------------------------------------------------------------------
| t_order_1 | user_id_match_algorithm,simple_note_algorithm_1 |
+-------------------+-------------------------------------------------------------------
1 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```

SHOW SHADOW ALGORITHMS

```sql
mysql> show shadow algorithms;
+-------------------------------+--------------------+-----------------------------------+
| shadow_algorithm_name | type | props |
+-------------------------------+--------------------+-----------------------------------+
| user_id_match_algorithm | COLUMN_REGEX_MATCH | operation=insert,column=user_id,regex=[1] | false |
| simple_note_algorithm_1 | SIMPLE_NOTE | shadow=true,foo=bar | false |
+-------------------------------+--------------------+-----------------------------------+
2 rows in set (0.01 sec)
```
RAL Syntax

RAL (Resource & Rule Administration Language) responsible for the added-on feature of hint, transaction type switch, scaling, sharding execute planning and so on.

Hint

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>set read write_splitting hint source = [auto / write]</td>
<td>For current connection, set readwrite splitting routing strategy (automatic or forced to write data source)</td>
<td>set readwrite_splitting hint source = write</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set sharding hint database_value = yy</td>
<td>For current connection, set sharding value for database sharding only, yy: sharding value</td>
<td>set sharding hint database_value = 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add sharding hint database_value xx= yy</td>
<td>For current connection, add sharding value for table, xx: logic table, yy: database sharding value</td>
<td>add sharding hint database_value t_order = 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>add sharding hint table_value xx = yy</td>
<td>For current connection, add sharding value for table, xx: logic table, yy: table sharding value</td>
<td>add sharding hint table_value t_order = 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear hint</td>
<td>For current connection, clear all hint settings</td>
<td>clear hint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clear [sharding hint / read write_splitting hint]</td>
<td>For current connection, clear hint settings of sharding or readwrite splitting</td>
<td>clear readwrite_splitting hint</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show [sharding / readwrite_splitting] hint status</td>
<td>For current connection, query hint settings of sharding or readwrite splitting</td>
<td>show readwrite_splitting hint status</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Scaling

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show scaling list</td>
<td>Query running list</td>
<td>show scaling list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show scaling status xx</td>
<td>Query scaling status, xx: jobId</td>
<td>show scaling status 1234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>start scaling xx</td>
<td>Start scaling, xx: jobId</td>
<td>start scaling 1234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop scaling xx</td>
<td>Stop scaling, xx: jobId</td>
<td>stop scaling 1234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>drop scaling xx</td>
<td>Drop scaling, xx: jobId</td>
<td>drop scaling 1234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>reset scaling xx</td>
<td>reset progress, xx: jobId</td>
<td>reset scaling 1234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check scaling xx</td>
<td>Data consistency check with algorithm in server.yaml, xx: jobId</td>
<td>check scaling 1234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show scaling check algorithms</td>
<td>Show available consistency check algorithms</td>
<td>show scaling check algorithms</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check scaling {jobId} by type(name={algorithmType})</td>
<td>Data consistency check with defined algorithm</td>
<td>check scaling 1234 by type(name=DEFAULT)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>stop scaling source writing xx</td>
<td>The source ShardingSphere data source is discontinued, xx: jobId</td>
<td>stop scaling source writing 1234</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>apply scaling xx</td>
<td>Switch to target ShardingSphere metadata, xx: jobId</td>
<td>apply scaling 1234</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Circuit Breaker

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[enable / disable] readwrite_splitting read xxx [from schema]</td>
<td>Enable or disable read data source</td>
<td>enable readwrite_splitting read resource_0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>[enable / disable] instance [IP=x, PORT=x / instanceId]</td>
<td>Enable or disable proxy instance</td>
<td>disable instance 127.0.0.1@3307</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show instance list</td>
<td>Query proxy instance information</td>
<td>show instance list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show readwrite_splitting read resources [from schema]</td>
<td>Query all read resources status</td>
<td>show readwrite_splitting read resources</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Global Rule

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SHOW AUTHORITY RULE</td>
<td>Query authority rule configuration</td>
<td>SHOW AUTHORITY RULE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHOW TRANSACTION RULE</td>
<td>Query transaction rule configuration</td>
<td>SHOW TRANSACTION RULE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SHOW SQL_PARSER RULE</td>
<td>Query SQL parser rule configuration</td>
<td>SHOW SQL_PARSER RULE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTER TRANSACTION RULE(DEFAULT=xx,TYPE(NAME=xxx, PROPERTIES( “key1” = “value1”, “key2” = “value2” )))</td>
<td>Alter transaction rule configuration</td>
<td>ALTER TRANSACTION RULE(DEFAULT=XA,TYPE(NAME=Narayana, PROPERTIES( “databaseName” = “jbossts”, “host” = “127.0.0.1” )))</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTER SQL_PARSER RULE SQL_COMMENT_PARSE_ENABLE=xx, PARSE_TREE_CACHE( INITIAL_CAPACITY=xx, MAXIMUM_SIZE=xx, CONCURRENT_LEVEL=xx), SQL_STATEMENT_CACHE(INITIAL_CAPACITY=xxx, MAXIMUM_SIZE=xxx, CONCURRENT_LEVEL=xxx)</td>
<td>Alter SQL parser rule configuration, SQL_COMMENT_PARSE_ENABLE: whether to parse the SQL comment, PARSE_TREE_CACHE: local cache configuration of syntax tree, SQL_STATEMENT_CACHE: local cache of SQL statement</td>
<td>ALTER SQL_PARSER RULE SQL_COMMENT_PARSE_ENABLE=false, PARSE_TREE_CACHE( INITIAL_CAPACITY=10, MAXIMUM_SIZE=11, CONCURRENT_LEVEL=1), SQL_STATEMENT_CACHE( INITIAL_CAPACITY=11, MAXIMUM_SIZE=11, CONCURRENT_LEVEL=100)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

7.2. ShardingSphere-Proxy

---

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### Other

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Statement</th>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>show instance mode</td>
<td>Query the mode configuration of the proxy</td>
<td>show instance mode</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>count schema rules [from schema]</td>
<td>Query the number of rules in a schema</td>
<td>count schema rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set variable proxy_property_name = xx</td>
<td>proxy_property_name is one of properties configuration of proxy, name is split by underscore</td>
<td>set variable sql_show = true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set variable transaction_type = xx</td>
<td>Modify transaction_type of the current connection, supports LOCAL, XA, BASE</td>
<td>set variable transaction_type = XA</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set variable agent_plugins_enabled = [true / false]</td>
<td>Set whether the agent plugins are enabled, the default value is false</td>
<td>set variable agent_plugins_enabled = true</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show all variables</td>
<td>Query proxy all properties configuration</td>
<td>show all variables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show variable variable_name</td>
<td>Query proxy variable, name is split by underscore</td>
<td>show variable sql_show</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preview SQL</td>
<td>Preview the actual SQLs</td>
<td>preview select * from t_order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>parse SQL</td>
<td>Parse SQL and output abstract syntax tree</td>
<td>parse select * from t_order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refresh table metadata</td>
<td>Refresh the metadata of all tables</td>
<td>refresh table metadata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>refresh table metadata [tableName / tableName from resource resourceName]</td>
<td>Refresh the metadata of a table</td>
<td>refresh table metadata t_order from resource ds_1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show table metadata tableName [, tableName] …</td>
<td>Query table metadata</td>
<td>show table metadata t_order</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>export schema config [from schema_name] [, file=“file_path” ]</td>
<td>Query / export resources and rule configuration in schema</td>
<td>export schema config from readwrite_splitting_db</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>show rules used resource resourceName [from schema]</td>
<td>Query the rules for using the specified resource in schema</td>
<td>show rules used resource ds_0 from schemaName</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Notice

ShardingSphere-Proxy does not support hint by default, to support it, set `proxy-hint-enabled` to `true` in `conf/server.yaml`.

Usage

This chapter will introduce how to use DistSQL to manage resources and rules in a distributed database.

Pre-work

Use MySQL as example, can replace to other databases.

1. Start the MySQL service;
2. Create to be registered MySQL databases;
3. Create role and user in MySQL with creation permission for ShardingSphere-Proxy;
4. Start Zookeeper service;
5. Add mode and authentication configurations to `server.yaml`;
6. Start ShardingSphere-Proxy;
7. Use SDK or terminal connect to ShardingSphere-Proxy.

Create Logic Database

1. Create logic database

```sql
CREATE DATABASE foo_db;
```

2. Use newly created logic database

```sql
USE foo_db;
```

Resource Operation

More details please see concentrate rule examples.
Rule Operation

More details please see concentrate rule examples.

Notice

1. Currently, DROP DATABASE will only remove the logical distributed database, not the user’s actual database;
2. DROP TABLE will delete all logical fragmented tables and actual tables in the database;
3. CREATE DATABASE will only create a logical distributed database, so users need to create actual databases in advance.

Sharding

Resource Operation

- Configure data source information

```
ADD RESOURCE ds_0 (
    HOST=127.0.0.1,
    PORT=3306,
    DB=ds_1,
    USER=root,
    PASSWORD=root
);

ADD RESOURCE ds_1 (
    HOST=127.0.0.1,
    PORT=3306,
    DB=ds_2,
    USER=root,
    PASSWORD=root
);
```

Rule Operation

- Create sharding rule

```
CREATE SHARDING TABLE RULE t_order(
    RESOURCES(ds_0,ds_1),
    SHARDING_COLUMN=order_id,
    TYPE(NAME=hash_mod,PROPERTIES("sharding-count"=4)),
    KEY_GENERATE_STRATEGY(COLUMN=order_id,TYPE(NAME=snowflake))
);
```
• Create sharding table

```sql
CREATE TABLE `t_order` (
  `order_id` int NOT NULL,
  `user_id` int NOT NULL,
  `status` varchar(45) DEFAULT NULL,
  PRIMARY KEY (`order_id`)
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4
```

• Drop sharding table

```sql
DROP TABLE t_order;
```

• Drop sharding rule

```sql
DROP SHARDING TABLE RULE t_order;
```

• Drop resource

```sql
DROP RESOURCE ds_0, ds_1;
```

• Drop distributed database

```sql
DROP DATABASE foo_db;
```

**readwrite_splitting**

**Resource Operation**

```sql
ADD RESOURCE write_ds ( 
 HOST=127.0.0.1, 
 PORT=3306, 
 DB=ds_0, 
 USER=root, 
 PASSWORD=root 
), read_ds ( 
 HOST=127.0.0.1, 
 PORT=3307, 
 DB=ds_0, 
 USER=root, 
 PASSWORD=root 
);
```
Rule Operation

- Create readwrite_splitting rule

```
CREATE READWRITE_SPLITTING RULE group_0 ( 
WRITE_RESOURCE=write_ds, 
READ_RESOURCES(read_ds), 
TYPE(NAME=random)
);
```

- Alter readwrite_splitting rule

```
ALTER READWRITE_SPLITTING RULE group_0 ( 
WRITE_RESOURCE=write_ds, 
READ_RESOURCES(read_ds), 
TYPE(NAME=random,PROPERTIES(read_weight='2:0'))
);
```

- Drop readwrite_splitting rule

```
DROP READWRITE_SPLITTING RULE group_0;
```

- Drop resource

```
DROP RESOURCE write_ds,read_ds;
```

- Drop distributed database

```
DROP DATABASE readwrite_splitting_db;
```

Encrypt

Resource Operation

```
ADD RESOURCE ds_0 ( 
   HOST=127.0.0.1, 
   PORT=3306, 
   DB=ds_0, 
   USER=root, 
   PASSWORD=root 
);
```
Rule Operation

- Create encrypt rule

```sql
CREATE ENCRYPT RULE t_encrypt (  
    COLUMNS(  
        (NAME=user_id,PLAIN=user_plain,CIPHER=user_cipher,TYPE(NAME=AES,PROPERTIES('aes-key-value'='123456abc'))),  
        (NAME=order_id,PLAIN=order_plain,CIPHER=order_cipher,TYPE(NAME=RC4,PROPERTIES('rc4-key-value'='123456abc')))  
    );
```

- Create encrypt table

```sql
CREATE TABLE `t_encrypt` (  
    `id` int(11) NOT NULL,  
    `user_id` varchar(45) DEFAULT NULL,  
    `order_id` varchar(45) DEFAULT NULL,  
    PRIMARY KEY (`id`)  
) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8mb4;
```

- Alter encrypt rule

```sql
ALTER ENCRYPT RULE t_encrypt (  
    COLUMNS(  
        (NAME=user_id,PLAIN=user_plain,CIPHER=user_cipher,TYPE(NAME=AES,PROPERTIES('aes-key-value'='123456abc')))  
    );
```

- Drop encrypt rule

```sql
DROP ENCRYPT RULE t_encrypt;
```

- Drop resource

```sql
DROP RESOURCE ds_0;
```

- Drop distributed database

```sql
DROP DATABASE encrypt_db;
```
DB Discovery

Resource Operation

ADD RESOURCE ds_0 (HOST=127.0.0.1, PORT=3306, DB=ds_0, USER=root, PASSWORD=root), RESOURCE ds_1 (HOST=127.0.0.1, PORT=3306, DB=ds_1, USER=root, PASSWORD=root), RESOURCE ds_2 (HOST=127.0.0.1, PORT=3306, DB=ds_2, USER=root, PASSWORD=root);

Rule Operation

• Create DB discovery rule

CREATE DB_DISCOVERY RULE db_discovery_group_0 (RESOURCES(ds_0, ds_1), TYPE(NAME=mgr, PROPERTIES('group-name'='92504d5b-6dec')), HEARTBEAT(PROPERTIES('keep-alive-cron'='0/5 * * * * ?')));

• Alter DB discovery rule

ALTER DB_DISCOVERY RULE db_discovery_group_0 (RESOURCES(ds_0, ds_1, ds_2), TYPE(NAME=mgr, PROPERTIES('group-name'='92504d5b-6dec')), HEARTBEAT(PROPERTIES('keep-alive-cron'='0/5 * * * * ?')));

• Drop db_discovery rule

DROP DB_DISCOVERY RULE db_discovery_group_0;

• Drop db_discovery type

7.2. ShardingSphere-Proxy
DROP DB_DISCOVERY TYPE db_discovery_group_0_mgr;

- Drop db_discovery heartbeat

DROP DB_DISCOVERY HEARTBEAT db_discovery_group_0_heartbeat;

- Drop resource

DROP RESOURCE ds_0, ds_1, ds_2;

- Drop distributed database

DROP DATABASE discovery_db;

**Shadow**

**Resource Operation**

ADD RESOURCE ds_0 (HOST=127.0.0.1, PORT=3306, DB=ds_0, USER=root, PASSWORD=root), ds_1 (HOST=127.0.0.1, PORT=3306, DB=ds_1, USER=root, PASSWORD=root), ds_2 (HOST=127.0.0.1, PORT=3306, DB=ds_2, USER=root, PASSWORD=root);
Rule Operation

- Create shadow rule

```
CREATE SHADOW RULE group_0(
  SOURCE=ds_0,
  SHADOW=ds_1,
  t_order((simple_note_algorithm, TYPE(NAME=SIMPLE_HINT, PROPERTIES("foo"="bar"))),
    (TYPE(NAME=REGEX_MATCH, PROPERTIES("operation"="insert", "column"="user_id", "regex"="[1]"))),
    t_order_item((TYPE(NAME=SIMPLE_HINT, PROPERTIES("foo"="bar"))));
```

- Alter shadow rule

```
ALTER SHADOW RULE group_0(
  SOURCE=ds_0,
  SHADOW=ds_2,
  t_order_item((TYPE(NAME=SIMPLE_HINT, PROPERTIES("foo"="bar"))));
```

- Drop shadow rule

```
DROP SHADOW RULE group_0;
```

- Drop resource

```
DROP RESOURCE ds_0, ds_1, ds_2;
```

- Drop distributed database

```
DROP DATABASE foo_db;
```

### 7.3 ShardingSphere-Sidecar

#### 7.3.1 Introduction

ShardingSphere-Sidecar (TODO) defines itself as a cloud native database agent of the Kubernetes environment, in charge of all the access to the database in the form of sidecar.

It provides a mesh layer interacting with the database, we call this as Database Mesh.
Figure 8: ShardingSphere-Sidecar Architecture
### 7.3.2 Comparison

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>ShardingSphere-JDBC</th>
<th>ShardingSphere-Proxy</th>
<th>ShardingSphere-Sidecar</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Database</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>MySQL/PostgreSQL</td>
<td>MySQL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Connections Count Cost</td>
<td>High</td>
<td>Low</td>
<td>High</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Supported Languages</td>
<td>Java Only</td>
<td>Any</td>
<td>Any</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Performance</td>
<td>Low loss</td>
<td>Relatively High loss</td>
<td>Low loss</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Decentralization</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Static Entry</td>
<td>No</td>
<td>Yes</td>
<td>No</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The advantage of ShardingSphere-Sidecar lies in its cloud native support for Kubernetes and Mesos.

### 7.4 ShardingSphere-Scaling

#### 7.4.1 Introduction

ShardingSphere-Scaling is a common solution for migrating data to ShardingSphere or scaling data in Apache ShardingSphere since 4.1.0, current state is Experimental version.

#### 7.4.2 Build

**Build & Deployment**

1. Execute the following command to compile and generate the ShardingSphere-Proxy binary package:

   ```bash
git clone --depth 1 https://github.com/apache/shardingsphere.git
cd shardingsphere
mvn clean install -Dmaven.javadoc.skip=true -Dcheckstyle.skip=true -Djarjar.skip=true
-DDockerfile.skip=true -Dcheckstyle.skip=true
The binary packages: /shardingsphere-distribution/shardingsphere-proxy-distribution/target/apache-shardingsphere-${latest.release.version}-shardingsphere-proxy-bin.tar.gz
```

Or get binary package from download page.

Scaling is an experimental feature, if scaling job fail, you could try nightly version, click here to download nightly build.

2. Unzip the proxy distribution package, modify the configuration file `conf/config-sharding.yaml`. Please refer to proxy startup manual for more details.

3. Modify the configuration file `conf/server.yaml`. Please refer to Mode Configuration for more details. Type of mode must be Cluster for now, please start the registry center before running proxy.
Configuration Example:

```yaml
mode:
  type: Cluster
repository:
  type: ZooKeeper
props:
    namespace: governance_ds
    server-lists: localhost:2181
    retryIntervalMilliseconds: 500
    timeToLiveSeconds: 60
    maxRetries: 3
    operationTimeoutMilliseconds: 500
  overwrite: false
```

4. Enable scaling

Way 1. Modify `scalingName` and `scaling` configuration in `conf/config-sharding.yaml`.

Configuration Items Explanation:

```yaml
rules:
- !SHARDING
  # ignored configuration

  scalingName: # Enabled scaling action config name

  scaling:
    <scaling-action-config-name> (+):
      input: # Data read configuration. If it's not configured, then part of its configuration will take effect.
        workerThread: # Worker thread pool size for inventory data ingestion from source. If it's not configured, then use system default value.
        batchSize: # Maximum records count of a DML select operation. If it's not configured, then use system default value.
        rateLimiter: # Rate limit algorithm. If it's not configured, then system will skip rate limit.
          type: # Algorithm type. Options:
            props: # Algorithm properties

        output: # Data write configuration. If it's not configured, then part of its configuration will take effect.
          workerThread: # Worker thread pool size for data importing to target. If it's not configured, then use system default value.
          batchSize: # Maximum records count of a DML insert/delete/update operation. If it's not configured, then use system default value.
          rateLimiter: # Rate limit algorithm. If it's not configured, then system will skip rate limit.
            type: # Algorithm type. Options:
              props: # Algorithm properties

  streamChannel: # Algorithm of channel that connect producer and consumer, used for input and output. If it's not configured, then system will use MEMORY type
```
type: # Algorithm type. Options: MEMORY
props: # Algorithm properties
  block-queue-size: # Property: data channel block queue size. Available for types: MEMORY
  completionDetector: # Completion detect algorithm. If it's not configured, then system won't continue to do next steps automatically.
    type: # Algorithm type. Options: IDLE
    props: # Algorithm properties
      incremental-task-idle-minute-threshold: # If incremental tasks is idle more than so much minutes, then it could be considered as almost completed.
Available for types: IDLE
  dataConsistencyChecker: # Data consistency check algorithm. If it's not configured, then system will skip this step.
    type: # Algorithm type. Options: DATA_MATCH, CRC32_MATCH
    props: # Algorithm properties
      chunk-size: # Maximum records count of a query operation for check

Configuration Example:

rules:
- !SHARDING
  # ignored configuration

  scalingName: default_scaling
  scaling:
    default_scaling:
      input:
        workerThread: 40
        batchSize: 1000
      output:
        workerThread: 40
        batchSize: 1000
      streamChannel:
        type: MEMORY
        props:
          block-queue-size: 10000
      completionDetector:
        type: IDLE
        props:
          incremental-task-idle-minute-threshold: 30
      dataConsistencyChecker:
        type: DATA_MATCH
        props:
          chunk-size: 1000

You could customize completionDetector, dataConsistencyChecker algorithm by implementing SPI. Current implementation could be referenced, please refer to Dev Manual#Scaling for more details.
Way 2: Configure scaling by DistSQL

Create scaling configuration example:

```sql
CREATE SHARDING SCALING RULE default_scaling (
    INPUT(
        WORKER_THREAD=40,
        BATCH_SIZE=1000
    ),
    OUTPUT(
        WORKER_THREAD=40,
        BATCH_SIZE=1000
    ),
    STREAM_CHANNEL(TYPE(NAME=MEMORY, PROPERTIES("block-queue-size"=10000))),
    COMPLETION_DETECTOR(TYPE(NAME=IDLE, PROPERTIES("incremental-task-idle-minute-threshold"=3))),
    DATA_CONSISTENCY_CHECKER(TYPE(NAME=DATA_MATCH, PROPERTIES("chunk-size"=1000)))
);
```

Please refer to RDL#Sharding for more details.

5. Start up ShardingSphere-Proxy:

```
sh bin/start.sh
```

6. Check proxy log logs/stdout.log:

```
[INFO ] [main] o.a.s.p.frontend.ShardingSphereProxy - ShardingSphere-Proxy start success
```

It means proxy start up successfully.

Shutdown

```
sh bin/stop.sh
```

### 7.4.3 Manual

**Manual**

**Environment**

JAVA, JDK 1.8+

The migration scene we support:
Attention:

If the backend database is in following table, please download JDBC driver jar and put it into ${shardingsphere-proxy}/lib directory.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>RDBMS</th>
<th>JDBC driver</th>
<th>Reference</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MySQL</td>
<td>&quot;mysql-connector-java-5.1.47.jar &lt; <a href="https://repo1.maven.org/maven2/mysql/mysql-connector-java-5.1.47.jar">https://repo1.maven.org/maven2/mysql/mysql-connector-java-5.1.47.jar</a>&quot;</td>
<td>Connector/J Versions</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openGauss</td>
<td>opengauss-jdbc-2.0.1-compatibility.jar</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Supported features:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Feature</th>
<th>MySQL</th>
<th>PostgreSQL</th>
<th>openGauss</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Inventory migration</td>
<td>Supported</td>
<td>Supported</td>
<td>Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Incremental migration</td>
<td>Supported</td>
<td>Supported</td>
<td>Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Create table automatically</td>
<td>Supported</td>
<td>Unsupported</td>
<td>Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATA_MATCH data consistency check</td>
<td>Supported</td>
<td>Supported</td>
<td>Supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC32_MATCH data consistency check</td>
<td>Supported</td>
<td>Unsupported</td>
<td>Unsupported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Attention:

For RDBMS which Create table automatically feature is not supported, we need to create sharding tables manually.

Privileges

MySQL

1. Enable binlog

Configuration Example of MySQL 5.7 my.cnf:

```ini
[mysqld]
server-id=1
log-bin=mysql-bin
binlog-format=row
binlog-row-image=full
max_connections=600
```
Execute the following SQL to confirm whether binlog is turned on or not:

```
show variables like '%log_bin%';
show variables like '%binlog%';
```

As shown below, it means binlog has been turned on:

```
+-----------------------------------------+---------------------------------------+
| Variable_name | Value |
|-----------------------------------------+---------------------------------------+
| log_bin      | ON    |
| binlog_format| ROW   |
| binlog_row_image | FULL  |
+-----------------------------------------+---------------------------------------+
```

2. Privileges of account that scaling use should include Replication privileges.

Execute the following SQL to confirm whether the user has migration permission or not:

```
SHOW GRANTS 'user';
```

Result Example:

```
+------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Grants for ${username}@${host}</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GRANT REPLICATION SLAVE, REPLICATION CLIENT ON <em>.</em> TO ${username}@${host}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>.........</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
+------------------------------------------------------------------------------+
```

**PostgreSQL**

1. Enable **test_decoding** feature.

2. Adjust WAL configuration

Configuration Example of `postgresql.conf`:

```
wal_level = logical
max_replication_slots = 10
```

Please refer to **Write Ahead Log** and **Replication** for more details.
**DistSQL API for auto mode**

**Preview current sharding rule**

Example:

```sql
preview select count(1) from t_order;
```

Response:

```
mysql> preview select count(1) from t_order;
+---------------------+---------------------+
| data_source_name    | sql                  |
|---------------------+---------------------+
| ds_0                | select count(1) from t_order_0 |
| ds_0                | select count(1) from t_order_1 |
| ds_1                | select count(1) from t_order_0 |
| ds_1                | select count(1) from t_order_1 |
+---------------------+---------------------+
4 rows in set (0.00 sec)
```

**Start scaling job**

1. Add new data source resources

Please refer to [RDL#DataSource](#) for more details.

Create database on underlying RDBMS first, it will be used in following DistSQL.

Example:

```sql
ADD RESOURCE ds_2 (  
    URL="jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3306/scaling_ds_2?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false",  
    USER=root,  
    PASSWORD=root,  
    PROPERTIES("maximumPoolSize"=10,"idleTimeout"="30000")
), ds_3 (  
    URL="jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3306/scaling_ds_3?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false",  
    USER=root,  
    PASSWORD=root,  
    PROPERTIES("maximumPoolSize"=10,"idleTimeout"="30000")
), ds_4 (  
    URL="jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3306/scaling_ds_4?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false",  
    USER=root,  
    PASSWORD=root,  
    PROPERTIES("maximumPoolSize"=10,"idleTimeout"="30000")
);
```

2. Alter all sharding table rule
Currently, scaling job could only be emitted by executing `ALTER SHARDING TABLE RULE DistSQL`. Please refer to [RDL#Sharding](#) for more details.

SHARDING TABLE RULE support two types: TableRule and AutoTableRule. Following is a comparison of the two sharding rule types:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Type</th>
<th>AutoTableRule</th>
<th>TableRule</th>
</tr>
</thead>
</table>

Meaning of fields in DistSQL is the same as YAML configuration, please refer to [YAML Configuration#Sharding](#) for more details.

Example of alter AutoTableRule:

```sql
ALTER SHARDING TABLE RULE t_order ( RESOURCES(ds_2, ds_3, ds_4), SHARDING_COLUMN=order_id, TYPE(NAME=hash_mod,PROPERTIES("sharding-count"=6)), KEY_GENERATE_STRATEGY(COLUMN=order_id,TYYPE(NAME=snowflake)) );
```

RESOURCES is altered from `(ds_0, ds_1)` to `(ds_2, ds_3, ds_4)`, and sharding-count is altered from 4 to 6, it will emit scaling job.

Uncompleted example of alter TableRule:

```sql
ALTER SHARDING ALGORITHM database_inline ( TYPE(NAME=INLINE,PROPERTIES("algorithm-expression"="ds_${user_id % 3 + 2}")) );

ALTER SHARDING TABLE RULE t_order ( DATANODES("ds_${2..4}.t_order_${0..1}"), DATABASE_STRATEGY(TYPE=standard,SHARDING_COLUMN=user_id,SHARDING_ALGORITHM=database_inline), TABLE_STRATEGY(TYPE=standard,SHARDING_COLUMN=order_id,SHARDING_ALGORITHM=t_order_inline), KEY_GENERATE_STRATEGY(COLUMN=order_id,TYYPE(NAME=snowflake)) ), t_order_item ( DATANODES("ds_${2..4}.t_order_item_${0..1}"), DATABASE_STRATEGY(TYPE=standard,SHARDING_COLUMN=user_id,SHARDING_ALGORITHM=database_inline), TABLE_STRATEGY(TYPE=standard,SHARDING_COLUMN=order_item_id,SHARDING_ALGORITHM=t_order_item_inline), KEY_GENERATE_STRATEGY(COLUMN=order_item_id,TYYPE(NAME=snowflake)) );
```
algorithm-expression of database_inline is alerted from \(\text{ds}_\{\text{user}_\text{id} \mod 2\}\) to \(\text{ds}_\{\text{user}_\text{id} \mod 3 + 2\}\), and DATANODES of \(\text{t\_order}\) is alerted from \(\text{ds}_\{0..1\}\). \(\text{t\_order}_{\{0..1\}}\) to \(\text{ds}_\{2..4\}.\text{t\_order}_{\{0..1\}}\), it will emit scaling job.

Currently, \textsc{ALTER SHARDING ALGORITHM} will take effect immediately, but table rule will not, it might cause inserting data into source side failure, so alter sharding table rule to \textsc{AutoTableRule} is recommended for now.

**List scaling jobs**

Please refer to \textsc{RAL#Scaling} for more details.

Example:

```
show scaling list;
```

Response:

```
mysql> show scaling list;
+---------------------+----------------------+----------------------+--------+-----+
| id                  | tables               | sharding_total_count | active | stop_time |
| id                  | tables               | sharding_total_count | active | stop_time |
| id                  | tables               | sharding_total_count | active | stop_time |
| id                  | tables               | sharding_total_count | active | stop_time |
|---------------------+----------------------+----------------------+--------+-----|
| 659853312085983232  | t_order_item, t_order| 2                    | false  | 2021-10-26 20:21:31 | 2021-10-26 20:24:01 |
| 660152090995195904  | t_order_item, t_order| 2                    | false  | 2021-10-27 16:08:43 | 2021-10-27 16:11:00 |
+---------------------+----------------------+----------------------+--------+-----|
2 rows in set (0.04 sec)
```

**Get scaling progress**

Example:

```
show scaling status {jobId};
```

Response:

```
mysql> show scaling status 660152090995195904;
+---------------------+---------------------+---------------------+---------------------+---------------------+
| item                | data_source         | status              | inventory_finished_percentage | incremental_idle_seconds |
| item                | data_source         | status              | inventory_finished_percentage | incremental_idle_seconds |
| item                | data_source         | status              | inventory_finished_percentage | incremental_idle_seconds |
| item                | data_source         | status              | inventory_finished_percentage | incremental_idle_seconds |
+---------------------+---------------------+---------------------+---------------------+---------------------+
```

7.4. ShardingSphere-Scaling
Current scaling job is finished, new sharding rule should take effect, and not if scaling job is failed. status values:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Value</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PREPARING</td>
<td>preparing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RUNNING</td>
<td>running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXECUTE_INVENTORY_TASK</td>
<td>inventory task running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXECUTE_INCREMENTAL_TASK</td>
<td>incremental task running</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FINISHED</td>
<td>finished (The whole process is completed, and the new rules have been taken effect)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PREPARING_FAILURE</td>
<td>preparation failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXECUTE_INVENTORY_TASK_FAILURE</td>
<td>inventory task failed</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXECUTE_INCREMENTAL_TASK_FAILURE</td>
<td>incremental task failed</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If status fails, you can check the log of proxy to view the error stack and analyze the problem.

Preview new sharding rule

Example:

```plaintext
preview select count(1) from t_order;
```

Response:

```plaintext
mysql> preview select count(1) from t_order;+
+-----------------------------------------------+|
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>data_source_name</th>
<th>sql</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ds_2</td>
<td>select count(1) from t_order_0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ds_2</td>
<td>select count(1) from t_order_1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ds_3</td>
<td>select count(1) from t_order_0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ds_3</td>
<td>select count(1) from t_order_1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ds_4</td>
<td>select count(1) from t_order_0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ds_4</td>
<td>select count(1) from t_order_1</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
```
Other DistSQL

Please refer to RAL#Scaling for more details.

DistSQL API for manual mode

Data consistency check and switch configuration could be emitted manually. Please refer to RAL#Scaling for more details.

Attention: It’s still under development.
Apache ShardingSphere provides dozens of SPI based extensions. It is very convenient to customize the functions for developers.

This chapter lists all SPI extensions of Apache ShardingSphere. If there is no special requirement, users can use the built-in implementation provided by Apache ShardingSphere; advanced users can refer to the interfaces for customized implementation.

Apache ShardingSphere community welcomes developers to feed back their implementations to the open-source community, so that more users can benefit from it.

## 8.1 Mode

### 8.1.1 StandalonePersistRepository

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>StandalonePersistRepository</td>
<td>Standalone mode Configuration persistence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>FileRepository</td>
<td>File persistence</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.1.2 ClusterPersistRepository

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ClusterPersistRepository</td>
<td>Registry center repository</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CuratorZookeeperRepository</td>
<td>ZooKeeper registry center repository</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EtcdRepository</td>
<td>Etcd registry center repository</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.1.3 GovernanceWatcher

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>GovernanceWatcher</td>
<td>Governance watcher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>StorageNodeStateChangedWatcher</td>
<td>Storage node changed watcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ComputeNodeStateChangedWatcher</td>
<td>Compute node changed watcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PropertiesChangedWatcher</td>
<td>Properties changed watcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PrivilegeNodeChangedWatcher</td>
<td>Privilege changed watcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GlobalRuleChangedWatcher</td>
<td>Global rule changed watcher</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MetaDataChangedWatcher</td>
<td>Meta data changed watcher</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.2 Configuration

8.2.1 RuleBuilder

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RuleBuilder</td>
<td>Used to convert user configurations to rule objects</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Implementation Class

| AlgorithmProvidedReaderWriteSplittingRuleBuilder | Used to convert algorithm-based read-write separation user configuration into read-write separation rule objects |
| AlgorithmProvidedDatabaseDiscoveryRuleBuilder | Used to convert algorithm-based database discovery user configuration into database discovery rule objects |
| AlgorithmProvidedShardingRuleBuilder | Used to convert algorithm-based sharding user configuration into sharding rule objects |
| AlgorithmProvidedEncryptionRuleBuilder | Used to convert algorithm-based encryption user configuration into encryption rule objects |
| AlgorithmProvidedShadowRuleBuilder | Used to convert algorithm-based shadow database user configuration into shadow database rule objects |
| ReadWriteSplittingRuleBuilder | Used to convert read-write separation user configuration into read-write separation rule objects |
| DatabaseDiscoveryRuleBuilder | Used to convert database discovery user configuration into database discovery rule objects |
| SingleTableRuleBuilder | Used to convert single-table user configuration into a single-table rule objects |
| AuthorityRuleBuilder | Used to convert permission user configuration into permission rule objects |
| ShardingRuleBuilder | Used to convert sharding user configuration into sharding rule objects |
| EncryptRuleBuilder | Used to convert encrypted user configuration into encryption rule objects |
| ShadowRuleBuilder | Used to convert shadow database user configuration into shadow database rule objects |
| TransactionRuleBuilder | Used to convert transaction user configuration into transaction rule objects |
| SQLParserRuleBuilder | Used to convert SQL parser user configuration into SQL parser rule objects |

### 8.2.2 YamlRuleConfigurationSwapper

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>YamlRuleConfigurationSwapper</td>
<td>Used to convert YAML configuration to standard user configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation Class</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>----------------------</td>
<td>-------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReadWriteSplittingRuleConfigurationYamlSwapper</td>
<td>Used to convert algorithm-based read-write separation configuration into read-write separation standard configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DatabaseDiscoveryRuleConfigurationYamlSwapper</td>
<td>Used to convert algorithm-based database discovery configuration into database discovery standard configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ShardingRuleConfigurationYamlSwapper</td>
<td>Used to convert algorithm-based sharding configuration into sharding standard configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EncryptRuleConfigurationYamlSwapper</td>
<td>Used to convert algorithm-based encryption configuration into encryption standard configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ShadowRuleConfigurationYamlSwapper</td>
<td>Used to convert algorithm-based shadow database configuration into shadow database standard configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ReadWriteSplittingRuleConfigurationYamlSwapper</td>
<td>Used to convert the YAML configuration of read-write separation into the standard configuration of read-write separation</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DatabaseDiscoveryRuleConfigurationYamlSwapper</td>
<td>Used to convert the YAML configuration of database discovery into the standard configuration of database discovery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AuthorityRuleConfigurationYamlSwapper</td>
<td>Used to convert the YAML configuration of permission rules into standard configuration of permission rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ShardingRuleConfigurationYamlSwapper</td>
<td>Used to convert the YAML configuration of the shard into the standard configuration of the shard</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EncryptRuleConfigurationYamlSwapper</td>
<td>Used to convert encrypted YAML configuration into encrypted standard configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ShadowRuleConfigurationYamlSwapper</td>
<td>Used to convert the YAML configuration of the shadow database into the standard configuration of the shadow database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TransactionRuleConfigurationYamlSwapper</td>
<td>Used to convert the YAML configuration of the transaction into the standard configuration of the transaction</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SingleTableRuleConfigurationYamlSwapper</td>
<td>Used to convert the YAML configuration of the single table into the standard configuration of the single table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLParserRuleConfigurationYamlSwapper</td>
<td>Used to convert the YAML configuration of the SQL parser into the standard configuration of the SQL parser</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.2.3 ShardingSphereYamlConstruct

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ShardingSphereYamlConstruct</td>
<td>Used to convert customized objects and YAML to each other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NoneShardingStrategyConfigurationYamlConstruct</td>
<td>Used to convert non sharding strategy and YAML to each other</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.3 Kernel

8.3.1 SQLRouter

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SQLRouter</td>
<td>Used to process routing results</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ReadwriteSplittingSQLRouter</td>
<td>Used to process read-write separation routing results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DatabaseDiscoverySQLRouter</td>
<td>Used to process database discovery routing results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SingleTableSQLRouter</td>
<td>Used to process single-table routing results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ShardingSQLRouter</td>
<td>Used to process sharding routing results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ShadowSQLRouter</td>
<td>Used to process shadow database routing results</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.3.2 SQLRewriteContextDecorator

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SQLRewriteContextDecorator</td>
<td>Used to process SQL rewrite results</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ShardingSQLRewriteContextDecorator</td>
<td>Used to process sharding SQL rewrite results</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EncryptSQLRewriteContextDecorator</td>
<td>Used to process encryption SQL rewrite results</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.3.3 SQLExecutionHook

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SQLExecutionHook</td>
<td>Hook of SQL execution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TransactionalSQLExecutionHook</td>
<td>Transaction hook of SQL execution</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 8.3.4 ResultProcessEngine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ResultProcessEngine</td>
<td>Used by merge engine to process result set</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ShardingResultMergerEngine</td>
<td>Used by merge engine to process sharding result set</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EncryptResultDecoratorEngine</td>
<td>Used by merge engine to process encryption result set</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.3.5 StoragePrivilegeHandler

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>StoragePrivilegeHandler</td>
<td>Use SQL dialect to process privilege metadata</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PostgreSQLPrivilegeHandler</td>
<td>Use PostgreSQL dialect to process privilege metadata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLServerPrivilegeHandler</td>
<td>Use SQLServer dialect to process privilege metadata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OraclePrivilegeHandler</td>
<td>Use Oracle dialect to process privilege metadata</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MySQLPrivilegeHandler</td>
<td>Use MySQL dialect to process privilege metadata</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.4 DataSource

#### 8.4.1 DatabaseType

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DatabaseType</td>
<td>Supported database type</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SQL92DatabaseType</td>
<td>SQL92 database type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MySQLDatabaseType</td>
<td>MySQL database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MariaDBDatabaseType</td>
<td>MariaDB database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PostgreSQLDatabaseType</td>
<td>PostgreSQL database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OracleDatabaseType</td>
<td>Oracle database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLServerDatabaseType</td>
<td>SQLServer database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2DatabaseType</td>
<td>H2 database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpenGaussDatabaseType</td>
<td>OpenGauss database</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.4.2 DialectTableMetaDataLoader

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DialectTableMetaDataLoader</td>
<td>Use SQL dialect to load meta data rapidly</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MySQLTableMetaDataLoader</td>
<td>Use MySQL dialect to load meta data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OracleTableMetaDataLoader</td>
<td>Use Oracle dialect to load meta data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PostgresSQLTableMetaDataLoader</td>
<td>Use PostgreSQL dialect to load meta data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLServerTableMetaDataLoader</td>
<td>Use SQLServer dialect to load meta data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2TableMetaDataLoader</td>
<td>Use H2 dialect to load meta data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpenGaussTableMetaDataLoader</td>
<td>Use OpenGauss dialect to load meta data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.4.3 DataSourcePoolMetaData

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DataSourcePoolMetaData</td>
<td>Data source pool meta data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DBCPDataSourcePoolMetaData</td>
<td>DBCP data source pool meta data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HikariDataSourcePoolMetaData</td>
<td>Hikari data source pool meta data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TomcatDBCDataSourcePoolMetaData</td>
<td>Tomcat DBCP data source pool meta data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.4.4 DataSourcePoolDestroyer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DataSourcePoolDestroyer</td>
<td>Data source pool destroyer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DefaultDataSourcePoolDestroyer</td>
<td>Default data source pool destroyer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HikariDataSourcePoolDestroyer</td>
<td>Hikari data source pool destroyer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## 8.5 SQL Parser

### 8.5.1 DatabaseTypedSQLParserFacade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DatabaseTypedSQLParserFacade</td>
<td>SQL parser facade for lexer and parser</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MySQLParserFacade</td>
<td>SQL parser facade for MySQL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PostgreSQLParserFacade</td>
<td>SQL parser facade for PostgreSQL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLServerParserFacade</td>
<td>SQL parser facade for SQLServer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OracleParserFacade</td>
<td>SQL parser facade for Oracle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL92ParserFacade</td>
<td>SQL parser facade for SQL92</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpenGaussParserFacade</td>
<td>SQL parser facade for openGauss</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.5.2 SQLVisitorFacade

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SQLVisitorFacade</td>
<td>SQL AST visitor facade</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MySQLStatementSQLVisitorFacade</td>
<td>SQL visitor of statement extracted facade for MySQL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PostgreSQLStatementSQLVisitorFacade</td>
<td>SQL visitor of statement extracted facade for PostgreSQL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLServerStatementSQLVisitorFacade</td>
<td>SQL visitor of statement extracted facade for SQLServer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OracleStatementSQLVisitorFacade</td>
<td>SQL visitor of statement extracted facade for Oracle</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL92StatementSQLVisitorFacade</td>
<td>SQL visitor of statement extracted facade for SQL92</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## 8.6 Proxy

### 8.6.1 DatabaseProtocolFrontendEngine

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DatabaseProtocolFrontendEngine</td>
<td>Regulate parse and adapter protocol of database access for ShardingSphere-Proxy</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### 8.6.2 JDBCDriverURLRecognizer

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JDBCDriverURLRecognizer</td>
<td>Use JDBC driver to execute SQL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MySQLRecognizer</td>
<td>Use MySQL JDBC driver to execute SQL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PostgreSQLRecognizer</td>
<td>Use PostgreSQL JDBC driver to execute SQL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OracleRecognizer</td>
<td>Use Oracle JDBC driver to execute SQL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLServerRecognizer</td>
<td>Use SQLServer JDBC driver to execute SQL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2Recognizer</td>
<td>Use H2 JDBC driver to execute SQL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>P6SpyDriverRecognizer</td>
<td>Use P6Spy JDBC driver to execute SQL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpenGaussRecognizer</td>
<td>Use openGauss JDBC driver to execute SQL</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 8.6.3 AuthorityProvideAlgorithm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AuthorityProvideAlgorithm</td>
<td>User authority loading logic</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>NativeAuthorityProviderAlgo-</td>
<td>NATIVE</td>
<td>Persist user authority defined in server.yaml into the backend database. An admin user will be created if not existed.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rithm (Deprecated)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AllPrivilegesPermittedAuthority</td>
<td>ALL_PRIVILEGES_PERMITTED</td>
<td>All privileges granted to user by default (No authentication). Will not interact with the actual database.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ProviderAlgorithm</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SchemaPrivilegesPermittedAuthority</td>
<td>SCH_EMA_PRIVILEGES_PERMITTED</td>
<td>Permissions configured through the attribute user-schema-mappings.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.6. Proxy
8.7 Data Sharding

8.7.1 ShardingAlgorithm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ShardingAlgorithm</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>BoundaryBasedRangeShardingAlgorithm</td>
<td>Boundary based range sharding algorithm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>VolumeBasedRangeShardingAlgorithm</td>
<td>Volume based range sharding algorithm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ComplexInlineShardingAlgorithm</td>
<td>Complex inline sharding algorithm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AutoIntervalShardingAlgorithm</td>
<td>Mutable interval sharding algorithm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ClassBasedShardingAlgorithm</td>
<td>Class based sharding algorithm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HintInlineShardingAlgorithm</td>
<td>Hint inline sharding algorithm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IntervalShardingAlgorithm</td>
<td>Fixed interval sharding algorithm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HashModShardingAlgorithm</td>
<td>Hash modulo sharding algorithm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>InlineShardingAlgorithm</td>
<td>Inline sharding algorithm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ModShardingAlgorithm</td>
<td>Modulo sharding algorithm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.7.2 KeyGenerateAlgorithm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>KeyGenerateAlgorithm</td>
<td>Key generate algorithm</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SnowflakeKeyGenerateAlgorithm</td>
<td>Snowflake key generate algorithm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>UUIDKeyGenerateAlgorithm</td>
<td>UUID key generate algorithm</td>
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</tbody>
</table>

8.7.3 DatetimeService

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DatetimeService</td>
<td>Use current time for routing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DatabaseDatetimeServiceDelegate</td>
<td>Get the current time from the database for routing</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SystemDatetimeService</td>
<td>Get the current time from the application system for routing</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.7.4 DatabaseSQLEntry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DatabaseSQLEntry</td>
<td>Database dialect for get current time</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MySQLDatabaseSQLEntry</td>
<td>MySQL dialect for get current time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PostgreSQLDatabaseSQLEntry</td>
<td>PostgreSQL dialect for get current time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OracleDatabaseSQLEntry</td>
<td>Oracle dialect for get current time</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLServerDatabaseSQLEntry</td>
<td>SQLServer dialect for get current time</td>
</tr>
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</table>

8.8 Readwrite-splitting

8.8.1 ReadwriteSplittingType

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI 名称</th>
<th>详细说明</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ReadwriteSplittingType</td>
<td>Readwrite-splitting type</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>已知实现类</th>
<th>详细说明</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>StaticReadwriteSplittingType</td>
<td>Static readwrite-splitting type</td>
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<tr>
<td>DynamicReadwriteSplittingType</td>
<td>Dynamic readwrite-splitting type</td>
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</table>

8.8.2 ReplicaLoadBalanceAlgorithm

<table>
<thead>
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<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ReplicaLoadBalanceAlgorithm</td>
<td>Load balance algorithm of replica databases</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>RoundRobinReplicaLoadBalanceAlgorithm</td>
<td>Round robin load balance algorithm of replica databases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RandomReplicaLoadBalanceAlgorithm</td>
<td>Random load balance algorithm of replica databases</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>WeightReplicaLoadBalanceAlgorithm</td>
<td>Weight load balance algorithm of replica databases</td>
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</table>
8.9 HA

8.9.1 DatabaseDiscoveryType

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DatabaseDiscoveryType</td>
<td>Database discovery type</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MGRDatabaseDiscoveryType</td>
<td>Database discovery of MySQL’s MGR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpenGaussDatabaseDiscoveryType</td>
<td>Database discovery of openGauss</td>
</tr>
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</table>

8.10 Distributed Transaction

8.10.1 ShardingSphereTransactionManager

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ShardingSphereTransactionManager</td>
<td>Distributed transaction manager</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>X A ShardingSphereTransactionManager</td>
<td>XA distributed transaction manager</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SeataA TShardingSphereTransactionManager</td>
<td>Seata distributed transaction manager</td>
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</table>

8.10.2 XATransactionManagerProvider

<table>
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<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XATransactionManagerProvider</td>
<td>XA distributed transaction manager</td>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Atomikos TransactionManagerProvider</td>
<td>XA distributed transaction manager based on Atomikos</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NarayanaXA TransactionManagerProvider</td>
<td>XA distributed transaction manager based on Narayana</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BitronixXA TransactionManagerProvider</td>
<td>XA distributed transaction manager based on Bitronix</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
8.10.3 XADataSourceDefinition

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>XADataSourceDefinition</td>
<td>Auto convert Non XA data source to XA data source</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MySQLXAD atasourceDefinition</td>
<td>Auto convert Non XA MySQL data source to XA MySQL data source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MariaDBXAD atasourceDefinition</td>
<td>Auto convert Non XA MariaDB data source to XA MariaDB data source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PostgreSQLXAD atasourceDefinition</td>
<td>Auto convert Non XA PostgreSQL data source to XA PostgreSQL data source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OracleXAD atasourceDefinition</td>
<td>Auto convert Non XA Oracle data source to XA Oracle data source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLServerXAD atasourceDefinition</td>
<td>Auto convert Non XA SQLServer data source to XA SQLServer data source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>H2XAD atasourceDefinition</td>
<td>Auto convert Non XA H2 data source to XA H2 data source</td>
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</table>

8.10.4 DataSourcePropertyProvider

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DataSourcePropertyProvider</td>
<td>Used to get standard properties of data source pool</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>HikariCPPropertyProvider</td>
<td>Used to get standard properties of HikariCP</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

8.11 Scaling

8.11.1 ScalingEntry

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ScalingEntry</td>
<td>Entry of scaling</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MySQLScalingEntry</td>
<td>MySQL entry of scaling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PostgreSQLScalingEntry</td>
<td>PostgreSQL entry of scaling</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openGaussScalingEntry</td>
<td>openGauss entry of scaling</td>
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</table>
8.11.2 JobCompletionDetectAlgorithm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>JobCompletionDetectAlgorithm</td>
<td>Job completion check algorithm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>IdleRuleAlteredJobCompletionDetectAlgorithm</td>
<td>Incremental task idle time based algorithm</td>
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8.11.3 DataConsistencyCheckAlgorithm

<table>
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<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DataConsistencyCheckAlgorithm</td>
<td>Data consistency check algorithm on source and target database cluster</td>
</tr>
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</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DataMatchDataConsistencyCheckAlgorithm</td>
<td>Records content match implementation. Type name: DATA_MATCH.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC32MatchDataConsistencyCheckAlgorithm</td>
<td>Records CRC32 match implementation. Type name: CRC32_MATCH.</td>
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8.11.4 SingleTableDataCalculator

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<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SingleTableDataCalculator</td>
<td>Single table data calculator for data consistency check</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>DataMatchSingleTableDataCalculator</td>
<td>Single table data calculator for DATA_MATCH data consistency check</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CRC32MatchMySQLSingleTableDataCalculator</td>
<td>Single table data calculator for CRC32_MATCH data consistency check</td>
</tr>
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</table>
8.12 SQL Checker

8.12.1 SQLChecker

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SQLChecker</td>
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<table>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>AuthorityChecker</td>
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8.13 Encryption

8.13.1 EncryptAlgorithm

<table>
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<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>EncryptAlgorithm</td>
<td>Data encrypt algorithm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
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<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MD5EncryptAlgorithm</td>
<td>MD5 data encrypt algorithm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AESEncryptAlgorithm</td>
<td>AES data encrypt algorithm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RC4EncryptAlgorithm</td>
<td>RC4 data encrypt algorithm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SM3EncryptAlgorithm</td>
<td>SM3 data encrypt algorithm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SM4EncryptAlgorithm</td>
<td>SM4 data encrypt algorithm</td>
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8.13.2 QueryAssistedEncryptAlgorithm

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<th>SPI Name</th>
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<tbody>
<tr>
<td>QueryAssistedEncryptAlgorithm</td>
<td>Data encrypt algorithm which include query assisted column</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
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8.14 Shadow DB

8.14.1 ShadowAlgorithm

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ShadowAlgorithm</td>
<td>shadow routing algorithm</td>
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<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ColumnValueMatchShadowAlgorithm</td>
<td>Column value match shadow algorithm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ColumnRegexMatchShadowAlgorithm</td>
<td>Column regex match shadow algorithm</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SimpleHintShadowAlgorithm</td>
<td>Simple hint shadow algorithm</td>
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</table>

8.15 Observability

8.15.1 PluginDefinitionService

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PluginDefinitionService</td>
<td>Agent plugin definition</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Implementation Class</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PrometheusPluginDefinitionService</td>
<td>Prometheus plugin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BaseLoggingPluginDefinitionService</td>
<td>Logging plugin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JaegerPluginDefinitionService</td>
<td>Jaeger plugin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpenTelemetryTracingPluginDefinitionService</td>
<td>OpenTelemetryTracing plugin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpenTracingPluginDefinitionService</td>
<td>OpenTracing plugin</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZipkinPluginDefinitionService</td>
<td>Zipkin plugin</td>
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8.15.2 PluginBootService

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>SPI Name</th>
<th>Description</th>
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</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>PluginBootService</td>
<td>Plugin startup service definition</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Implementation Class</td>
<td>Description</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>--------------------------------------------</td>
<td>------------------------------------</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PrometheusPluginBootService</td>
<td>Prometheus plugin startup class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BaseLoggingPluginBootService</td>
<td>Logging plugin startup class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>JaegerTracingPluginBootService</td>
<td>Jaeger plugin startup class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpenTelemetryTracingPluginBootService</td>
<td>OpenTelemetryTracing plugin startup class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>OpenTracingPluginBootService</td>
<td>OpenTracing plugin startup class</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ZipkinTracingPluginBootService</td>
<td>Zipkin plugin startup class</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
This chapter contains a section of technical implementation and test process with Apache Sharding-Sphere, which provide the reference with users and developers.

9.1 Management

9.1.1 Data Structure in Registry Center

Under defined namespace, rules, props and metadata nodes persist in YAML, modifying nodes can dynamically refresh configurations. nodes node persist the runtime node of database access object, to distinguish different database access instances.

```plaintext
namespace
├──rules # Global rule configuration
├──props # Properties configuration
├──metadata # Metadata configuration
│    ├──$(schema_1) # Schema name 1
│    │    ├──dataSources # Datasource configuration
│    │    ├──rules # Rule configuration
│    │    │    ├──table # Table configuration
│    │    │    └──t_1
│    │    │    └──t_2
│    ├──$(schema_2) # Schema name 2
│    │    ├──dataSources # Datasource configuration
│    │    ├──rules # Rule configuration
│    │    │    └──tables # Table configuration
│    └──nodes
│           ├──compute_nodes
│           │    ├──online
│           │    │    ├──proxy
│           │    │    └──${your_instance_ip_a}@${your_instance_port_x}
│           │    │          └──${your_instance_ip_b}@${your_instance_port_y}
│           │    └──....
```
global rule configurations, including configure the username and password for ShardingSphere-Proxy.

- ![AUTHORITY
users:
  - root@%:root
  - sharding@127.0.0.1:sharding

provider:
  type: ALL_PRIVILEGES_PERMITTED

/props

Properties configuration. Please refer to Configuration Manual for more details.

kernel-executor-size: 20
sql-show: true
/metadata/${schemaName}/dataSources

A collection of multiple database connection pools, whose properties (e.g. DBCP, C3P0, Druid and HikariCP) are configured by users themselves.

ds_0:
    initializationFailTimeout: 1
    validationTimeout: 5000
    maxLifetime: 1800000
    leakDetectionThreshold: 0
    minimumIdle: 1
    password: root
    idleTimeout: 60000
    jdbcUrl: jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3306/ds_0?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
    dataSourceClassName: com.zaxxer.hikari.HikariDataSource
    maximumPoolSize: 50
    connectionTimeout: 30000
    username: root
    poolName: HikariPool-1

ds_1:
    initializationFailTimeout: 1
    validationTimeout: 5000
    maxLifetime: 1800000
    leakDetectionThreshold: 0
    minimumIdle: 1
    password: root
    idleTimeout: 60000
    jdbcUrl: jdbc:mysql://127.0.0.1:3306/ds_1?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
    dataSourceClassName: com.zaxxer.hikari.HikariDataSource
    maximumPoolSize: 50
    connectionTimeout: 30000
    username: root
    poolName: HikariPool-2

/metada/${schemaName}/rules

Rule configurations, including sharding, readwrite-splitting, data encryption, shadow DB configurations.

- !SHARDING
  xxx

- !READWRITE_SPLITTING
  xxx

- !ENCRYPT
  xxx
Use separate node storage for each table, dynamic modification of metadata content is not supported currently.

```json
name: t_order  # Table name
columns:
  id:
    caseSensitive: false
dataType: 0
generated: false
name: id
primaryKey: true

order_id:
  caseSensitive: false
dataType: 0
generated: false
name: order_id
primaryKey: false

indexes:
  t_user_order_id_index:
    name: t_user_order_id_index
```

It includes running instance information of database access object, with sub-nodes as the identifiers of currently running instance, which consist of IP and PORT. Those identifiers are temporary nodes, which are registered when instances are on-line and cleared when instances are off-line. The registry center monitors the change of those nodes to govern the database access of running instances and other things.

/nodes/storage_nodes

It is able to orchestrate replica database, delete or disable data dynamically.

### 9.2 Sharding

The major sharding processes of all the three ShardingSphere products are identical. According to whether query optimization is performed, they can be divided into standard kernel process and federation executor engine process. The standard kernel process consists of SQL Parse => SQL Route => SQL Rewrite => SQL Execute => Result Merge, which is used to process SQL execution in standard sharding scenarios. The federation executor engine process consists of SQL Parse => Logical Plan Optimize => Physical Plan Optimize => Plan Execute => Standard Kernel Process. The federation executor engine perform logical plan optimization and physical...
plan optimization. In the optimization execution phase, it relies on the standard kernel process to route, rewrite, execute, and merge the optimized logical SQL.

9.2.1 SQL Parsing

It is divided into lexical parsing and syntactic parsing. The lexical parser will split SQL into inseparable words, and then the syntactic parser will analyze SQL and extract the parsing context, which can include tables, options, ordering items, grouping items, aggregation functions, pagination information, query conditions and placeholders that may be revised.
9.2.2 SQL Route

It is the sharding strategy that matches users’ configurations according to the parsing context and the route path can be generated. It supports sharding route and broadcast route currently.

9.2.3 SQL Rewrite

It rewrites SQL as statement that can be rightly executed in the real database, and can be divided into correctness rewrite and optimization rewrite.

9.2.4 SQL Execution

Through multi-thread executor, it executes asynchronously.

9.2.5 Result Merger

It merges multiple execution result sets to output through unified JDBC interface. Result merger includes methods as stream merger, memory merger and addition merger using decorator merger.

9.2.6 Query Optimization

Supported by federation executor engine (under development), optimization is performed on complex query such as join query and subquery. It also supports distributed query across multiple database instances. It uses relational algebra internally to optimize query plan, and then get query result through the best query plan.

9.2.7 Parse Engine

Compared to other programming languages, SQL is relatively simple, but it is still a complete set of programming language, so there is no essential difference between parsing SQL grammar and parsing other languages (Java, C and Go, etc.).

**Abstract Syntax Tree**

The parsing process can be divided into lexical parsing and syntactic parsing. Lexical parser is used to divide SQL into indivisible atomic signs, i.e., Token. According to the dictionary provided by different database dialect, it is categorized into keyword, expression, literal value and operator. SQL is then converted into abstract syntax tree by syntactic parser.

For example, the following SQL:

```
SELECT id, name FROM t_user WHERE status = 'ACTIVE' AND age > 18
```
Its parsing AST (Abstract Syntax Tree) is this:

To better understand, the Token of keywords in abstract syntax tree is shown in green; that of variables is shown in red; what’s to be further divided is shown in grey.

At last, through traversing the abstract syntax tree, the context needed by sharding is extracted and the place that may need to be rewritten is also marked out. Parsing context for the use of sharding includes select items, table information, sharding conditions, auto-increment primary key information, Order By information, Group By information, and pagination information (Limit, Rownum and Top). One-time SQL parsing process is irreversible, each Token is parsed according to the original order of SQL in a high performance. Considering similarities and differences between SQL of all kinds of database dialect, SQL dialect dictionaries of different types of databases are provided in the parsing module.

**SQL Parser**

**History**

As the core of database sharding and table sharding, SQL parser takes the performance and compatibility as its most important index. ShardingSphere SQL parser has undergone the upgrade and iteration of 3 generations of products.

To pursue good performance and quick achievement, the first generation of SQL parser uses Druid before 1.4.x version. As tested in practice, its performance exceeds other parsers a lot.

The second generation of SQL parsing engine begins from 1.5.x version, ShardingSphere has adopted fully self-developed parsing engine ever since. Due to different purposes, ShardingSphere does not
need to transform SQL into a totally abstract syntax tree or traverse twice through visitor. Using half parsing method, it only extracts the context required by data sharding, so the performance and compatibility of SQL parsing is further improved.

The third generation of SQL parsing engine begins from 3.0.x version. ShardingSphere tries to adopts ANTLR as a generator for the SQL parsing engine, and uses Visit to obtain SQL Statement from AST. Starting from version 5.0.x, the architecture of the parsing engine has been refactored. At the same time, it is convenient to directly obtain the parsing results of the same SQL to improve parsing efficiency by putting the AST obtained from the first parsing into the cache. Therefore, we recommend that users adopt PreparedStatement this SQL pre-compilation method to improve performance. Currently, users can also use ShardingSphere’s SQL parsing engine independently to obtain AST and SQL Statements for a variety of mainstream relational databases. In the future, the SQL parsing engine will continue to provide powerful functions such as SQL formatting and SQL templating.

Features

- Independent SQL parsing engine
- The syntax rules can be easily expanded and modified (using ANTLR)
- Support multiple dialects

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>DB</th>
<th>Status</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>MySQL</td>
<td>supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PostgreSQL</td>
<td>supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQLServer</td>
<td>supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Oracle</td>
<td>supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL92</td>
<td>supported</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>openGauss</td>
<td>supported</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

- SQL format (developing)
- SQL parameterize (developing)

API Usage

Maven config

```xml
<dependency>
  <groupId>org.apache.shardingsphere</groupId>
  <artifactId>shardingsphere-sql-parser-engine</artifactId>
  <version>${project.version}</version>
</dependency>

// According to the needs, introduce the parsing module of the specified dialect (take MySQL as an example), you can add all the supported dialects, or just what you need
<dependency>
Apache ShardingSphere document

```
<groupId>org.apache.shardingsphere</groupId>
<artifactId>shardingsphere-sql-parser-mysql</artifactId>
<version>${project.version}</version>
</dependency>

demo:

  • Get AST

/**
 * databaseType type: String values: MySQL, Oracle, PostgreSQL, SQL92, SQLServer, openGauss
 * sql type: String SQL to be parsed
 * useCache type: boolean whether use cache
 * @return parse context
 */
ParseContext parseContext = new SQLParserEngine(databaseType).parse(sql, useCache);

  • GET SQLStatement

/**
 * databaseType type: String values: MySQL, Oracle, PostgreSQL, SQL92, SQLServer, openGauss
 * useCache type: boolean whether use cache
 * @return SQLStatement
 */
ParseContext parseContext = new SQLParserEngine(databaseType).parse(sql, useCache);
SQLVisitorEngine sqlVisitorEngine = new SQLVisitorEngine(databaseType, "STATEMENT");
SQLStatement sqlStatement = sqlVisitorEngine.visit(parseContext);

  • SQL Format

/**
 * databaseType type: String values MySQL
 * useCache type: boolean whether use cache
 * @return String
 */
ParseContext parseContext = new SQLParserEngine(databaseType).parse(sql, useCache);
SQLVisitorEngine sqlVisitorEngine = new SQLVisitorEngine(databaseType, "FORMAT", new Properties());
String formatedSql = sqlVisitorEngine.visit(parseContext);

example:

9.2. Sharding 250
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>sql</th>
<th>formattedSql</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>select a+1 as b, name n from table1 join table2 where id=1 and name= 'lu' ;</td>
<td>SELECT a + 1 AS b, name n FROM table1 JOIN table2 WHERE id = 1 AND name = 'lu' ;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>select id, name, age, sex, ss, yy from table1 where id=1;</td>
<td>SELECT id , name , age , sex , ss , yy FROM table1 WHERE id = 1;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>select id, name, age, COUNT(*) as n, (select id, name, age, sex from table2 where id=2) as sid, yyyy from table1 where id=1;</td>
<td>SELECT id , name , age , COUNT(*) AS n, (SELECT id , name , age , sex FROM table2 WHERE id = 2) AS sid, yyyy FROM table1 WHERE id = 1;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>select id, name, age, sex, ss, yy from table1 where id=1 and name=1 and a=1 and b=2 and c=4 and d=3;</td>
<td>SELECT id , name , age , sex , ss , yy FROM table1 WHERE id = 1 AND name = 1 AND a = 1 AND b = 2 AND c = 4 AND d = 3;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTER TABLE t_order ADD column4 DATE, ADD column5 DATETIME, engine ss max_rows 10, min_rows 2, ADD column6 TIMESTAMP, ADD column7 TIME;</td>
<td>ALTER TABLE t_order ADD column4 DATE, ADD column5 DATETIME, ENGINE ss MAX_ROWS 10, MIN_ROWS 2, ADD column6 TIMESTAMP, ADD column7 TIME;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS <code>runoob_tbl</code> (runoob_id INT UNSIGNED AUTO_INCREMENT, runoob_title VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL, runoob_author VARCHAR(40) NOT NULL, runoob_test NATIONAL CHAR(40), submission_date DATE, PRIMARY KEY (runoob_id)) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;</td>
<td>CREATE TABLE IF NOT EXISTS runoob_tbl (runoob_id INT UNSIGNED AUTO_INCREMENT, runoob_title VARCHAR(100) NOT NULL, runoob_author VARCHAR(40) NOT NULL, runoob_test NATIONAL CHAR(40), submission_date DATE, PRIMARY KEY (runoob_id)) ENGINE=InnoDB DEFAULT CHARSET=utf8;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSERT INTO t_order_item(order_id, user_id, status, creation_date) values (1, 1, 'insert', '2017-08-08'), (2, 2, 'insert', '2017-08-08') ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE status = 'init' ;</td>
<td>INSERT INTO t_order_item (order_id, user_id, status, creation_date) VALUES (1, 1, 'insert', '2017-08-08'), (2, 2, 'insert', '2017-08-08') ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE status = 'init' ;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSERT INTO t_order SET order_id = 1, user_id = 1, status = convert(to_base64(aes_encrypt(1, 'key'))) USING utf8) ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE status = VALUES(status);</td>
<td>INSERT INTO t_order SET order_id = 1, user_id = 1, status = CONVERT(to_base64(aes_encrypt(1, 'key'))) USING utf8) ON DUPLICATE KEY UPDATE status = VALUES(status);</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSERT INTO t_order (order_id, user_id, status) SELECT order_id, user_id, status FROM t_order WHERE order_id = 1;</td>
<td>INSERT INTO t_order (order_id, user_id, status) SELECT order_id, user_id, status FROM t_order WHERE order_id = 1;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
9.2.8 Route Engine

It refers to the sharding strategy that matches databases and tables according to the parsing context and generates route path. SQL with sharding keys can be divided into single-sharding route (equal mark as the operator of sharding key), multiple-sharding route (IN as the operator of sharding key) and range sharding route (BETWEEN as the operator of sharding key). SQL without sharding key adopts broadcast route.

Sharding strategies can usually be set in the database or by users. Strategies built in the database are relatively simple and can generally be divided into last number modulo, hash, range, tag, time and so on. More flexible, sharding strategies set by users can be customized according to their needs. Together with automatic data migration, database middle layer can automatically shard and balance the data without users paying attention to sharding strategies, and thereby the distributed database can have the elastic scaling-out ability. In ShardingSphere’s roadmap, elastic scaling-out ability will start from 4.x version.

**Sharding Route**

It is used in the situation to route according to the sharding key, and can be sub-divided into 3 types, direct route, standard route and Cartesian product route.

**Direct Route**

The conditions for direct route are relatively strict. It requires to shard through Hint (use HintAPI to appoint the route to databases and tables directly). On the premise of having database sharding but not table sharding, SQL parsing and the following result merging can be avoided. Therefore, with the highest compatibility, it can execute any SQL in complex situations, including sub-queries, self-defined functions. Direct route can also be used in the situation where sharding keys are not in SQL. For example, set sharding key as 3.

```java
hintManager.setDatabaseShardingValue(3);
```

If the routing algorithm is `value % 2`, when a logical database `t_order` corresponds to two physical databases `t_order_0` and `t_order_1`, the SQL will be executed on `t_order_1` after routing. The following is a sample code using the API.

```java
String sql = "SELECT * FROM t_order";
try {
    HintManager hintManager = HintManager.getInstance();
    Connection conn = dataSource.getConnection();
    PreparedStatement pstmt = conn.prepareStatement(sql)) {
        hintManager.setDatabaseShardingValue(3);
        try (ResultSet rs = pstmt.executeQuery()) {
            while (rs.next()) {
                //...
            }
        }
    }
}
```
**Standard Route**

Standard route is ShardingSphere’s most recommended sharding method. Its application range is the SQL that does not include joint query or only includes joint query between binding tables. When the sharding operator is equal mark, the route result will fall into a single database (table); when sharding operators are BETWEEN or IN, the route result will not necessarily fall into the only database (table). So one logic SQL can finally be split into multiple real SQL to execute. For example, if sharding is according to the odd number or even number of `order_id`, a single table query SQL is as the following:

```sql
SELECT * FROM t_order WHERE order_id IN (1, 2);
```

The route result will be:

```sql
SELECT * FROM t_order_0 WHERE order_id IN (1, 2);
SELECT * FROM t_order_1 WHERE order_id IN (1, 2);
```

The complexity and performance of the joint query are comparable with those of single-table query. For instance, if a joint query SQL that contains binding tables is as this:

```sql
SELECT * FROM t_order o JOIN t_order_item i ON o.order_id=i.order_id WHERE order_id IN (1, 2);
```

Then, the route result will be:

```sql
SELECT * FROM t_order_0 o JOIN t_order_item_0 i ON o.order_id=i.order_id WHERE order_id IN (1, 2);
SELECT * FROM t_order_0 o JOIN t_order_item_1 i ON o.order_id=i.order_id WHERE order_id IN (1, 2);
SELECT * FROM t_order_1 o JOIN t_order_item_0 i ON o.order_id=i.order_id WHERE order_id IN (1, 2);
SELECT * FROM t_order_1 o JOIN t_order_item_1 i ON o.order_id=i.order_id WHERE order_id IN (1, 2);
```

It can be seen that, the number of divided SQL is the same as the number of single tables.

**Cartesian Route**

Cartesian route has the most complex situation, it cannot locate sharding rules according to the binding table relationship, so the joint query between non-binding tables needs to be split into Cartesian product combination to execute. If SQL in the last case is not configured with binding table relationship, the route result will be:

```sql
SELECT * FROM t_order_0 o JOIN t_order_item_0 i ON o.order_id=i.order_id WHERE order_id IN (1, 2);
SELECT * FROM t_order_0 o JOIN t_order_item_1 i ON o.order_id=i.order_id WHERE order_id IN (1, 2);
SELECT * FROM t_order_1 o JOIN t_order_item_0 i ON o.order_id=i.order_id WHERE order_id IN (1, 2);
SELECT * FROM t_order_1 o JOIN t_order_item_1 i ON o.order_id=i.order_id WHERE order_id IN (1, 2);
```
Cartesian product route has a relatively low performance, so it should be careful to use.

**Broadcast Route**

For SQL without sharding key, broadcast route is used. According to SQL types, it can be divided into five types, schema & table route, database schema route, database instance route, unicast route and ignore route.

**Schema & Table Route**

Schema & table route is used to deal with all the operations of physical tables related to its logic table, including DQL and DML without sharding key and DDL, etc. For example.

```
SELECT * FROM t_order WHERE good_prority IN (1, 10);
```

It will traverse all the tables in all the databases, match the logical table and the physical table name one by one and execute them if succeeded. After routing, they are:

```
SELECT * FROM t_order_0 WHERE good_prority IN (1, 10);
SELECT * FROM t_order_1 WHERE good_prority IN (1, 10);
SELECT * FROM t_order_2 WHERE good_prority IN (1, 10);
SELECT * FROM t_order_3 WHERE good_prority IN (1, 10);
```

**Database Schema Route**

Database schema route is used to deal with database operations, including the SET database management order used to set the database and transaction control statement as TCL. In this case, all physical databases matched with the name are traversed according to logical database name, and the command is executed in the physical database. For example:

```
SET autocommit=0;
```

If this command is executed in t_order, t_order will have 2 physical databases. And it will actually be executed in both t_order_0 and t_order_1.
Database Instance Route

Database instance route is used in DCL operation, whose authorization statement aims at database instances. No matter how many schemas are included in one instance, each one of them can only be executed once. For example:

```
CREATE USER customer@127.0.0.1 identified BY '123';
```

This command will be executed in all the physical database instances to ensure customer users have access to each instance.

Unicast Route

Unicast route is used in the scenario of acquiring the information from some certain physical table. It only requires to acquire data from any physical table in any database. For example:

```
DESCRIBE t_order;
```

The descriptions of the two physical tables, t_order_0 and t_order_1 of t_order have the same structure, so this command is executed once on any physical table.

Ignore Route

Ignore route is used to block the operation of SQL to the database. For example:

```
USE order_db;
```

This command will not be executed in physical database. Because ShardingSphere uses logic Schema, there is no need to send the Schema shift order to the database.

The overall structure of route engine is as the following:

9.2.9 Rewrite Engine

The SQL written by engineers facing logic databases and tables cannot be executed directly in actual databases. SQL rewrite is used to rewrite logic SQL into rightly executable ones in actual databases, including two parts, correctness rewrite and optimization rewrite.
Correctness Rewrite

In situation with sharding tables, it requires to rewrite logic table names in sharding settings into actual table names acquired after routing. Database sharding does not require to rewrite table names. In addition to that, there are also column derivation, pagination information revision and other content.

Identifier Rewrite

Identifiers that need to be rewritten include table name, index name and schema name. Table name rewrite refers to the process to locate the position of logic tables in the original SQL and rewrite it as the physical table. Table name rewrite is one typical situation that requires to parse SQL. From a most plain case, if the logic SQL is as follow:

```sql
SELECT order_id FROM t_order WHERE order_id=1;
```

If the SQL is configured with sharding key order_id=1, it will be routed to Sharding Table 1. Then, the SQL after rewrite should be:

```sql
SELECT order_id FROM t_order_1 WHERE order_id=1;
```

In this most simple kind of SQL, whether parsing SQL to abstract syntax tree seems unimportant, SQL can be rewritten only by searching for and substituting characters. But in the following situation, it is unable to rewrite SQL rightly merely by searching for and substituting characters:
The SQL rightly rewritten is supposed to be:

```
SELECT order_id FROM t_order_1 WHERE order_id=1 AND remarks=' t_order xxx';
```

Rather than:

```
SELECT order_id FROM t_order_1 WHERE order_id=1 AND remarks=' t_order_1 xxx';
```

Because there may be similar characters besides the table name, the simple character substitute method cannot be used to rewrite SQL. Here is another more complex SQL rewrite situation:

```
SELECT t_order.order_id FROM t_order WHERE t_order.order_id=1 AND remarks=' t_order xxx';
```

The SQL above takes table name as the identifier of the field, so it should also be revised when SQL is rewritten:

```
SELECT t_order_1.order_id FROM t_order_1 WHERE t_order_1.order_id=1 AND remarks=' t_order xxx';
```

But if there is another table name defined in SQL, it is not necessary to revise that, even though that name is the same as the table name. For example:

```
SELECT t_order.order_id FROM t_order AS t_order WHERE t_order.order_id=1 AND remarks=' t_order xxx';
```

SQL rewrite only requires to revise its table name:

```
SELECT t_order.order_id FROM t_order AS t_order WHERE t_order.order_id=1 AND remarks=' t_order xxx';
```

Index name is another identifier that can be rewritten. In some databases (such as MySQL/SQLServer), the index is created according to the table dimension, and its names in different tables can repeat. In some other databases (such as PostgreSQL/Oracle), however, the index is created according to the database dimension, index names in different tables are required to be one and the only.

In ShardingSphere, schema management method is similar to that of the table. It uses logic schema to manage a set of data sources, so it requires to replace the logic schema written by users in SQL with physical database schema.

ShardingSphere only supports to use schema in database management statements but not in DQL and DML statements, for example:

```
SHOW COLUMNS FROM t_order FROM order_ds;
```

Schema rewrite refers to rewriting logic schema as a right and real schema found arbitrarily with unicast route.
**Column Derivation**

Column derivation in query statements usually results from two situations. First, ShardingSphere needs to acquire the corresponding data when merging results, but it is not returned through the query SQL. This kind of situation aims mainly at GROUP BY and ORDER BY. Result merger requires sorting and ranking according to items of GROUP BY and ORDER BY field. But if sorting and ranking items are not included in the original SQL, it should be rewritten. Look at the situation where the original SQL has the information required by result merger:

```sql
SELECT order_id, user_id FROM t_order ORDER BY user_id;
```

Since user_id is used in ranking, the result merger needs the data able to acquire user_id. The SQL above is able to acquire user_id data, so there is no need to add columns.

If the selected item does not contain the column required by result merger, it will need to add column, as the following SQL:

```sql
SELECT order_id FROM t_order ORDER BY user_id;
```

Since the original SQL does not contain user_id needed by result merger, the SQL needs to be rewritten by adding columns, and after that, it will be:

```sql
SELECT order_id, user_id AS ORDER_BY_DERIVED_0 FROM t_order ORDER BY user_id;
```

What’s to be mentioned, column derivation will only add the missing column rather than all of them; the SQL that includes * in SELECT will also selectively add columns according to the meta-data information of tables. Here is a relatively complex SQL column derivation case:

```sql
SELECT o.*, order_item_id AS ORDER_BY_DERIVED_0 FROM t_order o, t_order_item i WHERE o.order_id=i.order_id ORDER BY user_id, order_item_id;
```

Suppose only t_order_item table contains order_item_id column, according to the meta-data information of tables, the user_id in sorting item exists in table t_order as merging result, but order_item_id does not exist in t_order, so it needs to add columns. The SQL after that will be:

```sql
SELECT o.*, order_item_id AS ORDER_BY_DERIVED_0 FROM t_order o, t_order_item i WHERE o.order_id=i.order_id ORDER BY user_id, order_item_id;
```

Another situation of column derivation is using AVG aggregation function. In distributed situations, it is not right to calculate the average value with avg1 + avg2 + avg3/3, and it should be rewritten as (sum1 + sum2 + sum3) / (count1 + count2 + count3). This requires to rewrite the SQL that contains AVG as SUM and COUNT and recalculate the average value in result merger. Such as the following SQL:

```sql
SELECT AVG(price) FROM t_order WHERE user_id=1;
```

Should be rewritten as:

```sql
SELECT COUNT(price) AS AVG_DERIVED_COUNT_0, SUM(price) AS AVG_DERIVED_SUM_0 FROM t_order WHERE user_id=1;
```
Then it can calculate the right average value through result merger.

The last kind of column derivation is in SQL with INSERT. With database auto-increment key, there is no need to fill in primary key field. But database auto-increment key cannot satisfy the requirement of only one primary key being in the distributed situation. So ShardingSphere provides a distributed auto-increment key generation strategy, enabling users to replace the current auto-increment key invisibly with a distributed one without changing existing codes through column derivation. Distributed auto-increment key generation strategy will be expounded in the following part, here we only explain the content related to SQL rewrite. For example, if the primary key of t_order is order_id, and the original SQL is:

```
INSERT INTO t_order (`field1`, `field2`) VALUES (10, 1);
```

It can be seen that the SQL above does not include an auto-increment key, which will be filled by the database itself. After ShardingSphere set an auto-increment key, the SQL will be rewritten as:

```
INSERT INTO t_order (`field1`, `field2`, order_id) VALUES (10, 1, xxxxx);
```

Rewritten SQL will add auto-increment key name and its value generated automatically in the last part of INSERT FIELD and INSERT VALUE. xxxxx in the SQL above stands for the latter one.

If INSERT SQL does not contain the column name of the table, ShardingSphere can also automatically generate auto-increment key by comparing the number of parameter and column in the table meta-information. For example, the original SQL is:

```
INSERT INTO t_order VALUES (10, 1);
```

The rewritten SQL only needs to add an auto-increment key in the column where the primary key is:

```
INSERT INTO t_order VALUES (xxxxx, 10, 1);
```

When auto-increment key derives column, if the user writes SQL with placeholder, he only needs to rewrite parameter list but not SQL itself.

**Pagination Revision**

The scenarios of acquiring pagination data from multiple databases is different from that of one single database. If every 10 pieces of data are taken as one page, the user wants to take the second page of data. It is not right to take, acquire LIMIT 10, 10 under sharding situations, and take out the first 10 pieces of data according to sorting conditions after merging. For example, if the SQL is:

```
SELECT score FROM t_score ORDER BY score DESC LIMIT 1, 2;
```

The following picture shows the pagination execution results without SQL rewrite.

As shown in the picture, if you want to acquire the second and the third piece of data ordered by score common in both tables, and they are supposed to be 95 and 90. Since the executed SQL can only acquire the second and the third piece of data from each table, i.e., 90 and 80 from t_score_0, 85 and 75 from
Figure 4: Pagination without rewrite
t_score_1. When merging results, it can only merge from 90, 80, 85 and 75 already acquired, so the right result cannot be acquired anyway.

The right way is to rewrite pagination conditions as `LIMIT 0, 3`, take out all the data from the first two pages and combine sorting conditions to calculate the right data. The following picture shows the execution of pagination results after SQL rewrite.

![Figure 5: Pagination with rewrite](image)

The latter the offset position is, the lower the efficiency of using `LIMIT` pagination will be. There are many ways to avoid using `LIMIT` as pagination method, such as constructing a secondary index to record line record number and line offset amount, or using the tail ID of last pagination data as the pagination method of conditions of the next query.

When revising pagination information, if the user uses placeholder method to write SQL, he only needs to rewrite parameter list rather than SQL itself.

**Batch Split**

When using batch inserted SQL, if the inserted data crosses sharding, the user needs to rewrite SQL to avoid writing excessive data into the database. The differences between insert operation and query operation are: though the query sentence has used sharding keys that do not exist in current sharding, they will not have any influence on data, but insert operation has to delete extra sharding keys. Take the following SQL for example:

```sql
INSERT INTO t_order (order_id, xxx) VALUES (1, 'xxx'), (2, 'xxx'), (3, 'xxx');
```
If the database is still divided into two parts according to odd and even number of order_id, this SQL will be executed after its table name is revised. Then, both shards will be written with the same record. Though only the data that satisfies sharding conditions can be taken out from query statement, it is not reasonable for the schema to have excessive data. So the SQL should be rewritten as:

```sql
INSERT INTO t_order_0 (order_id, xxx) VALUES (2, 'xxx');
INSERT INTO t_order_1 (order_id, xxx) VALUES (1, 'xxx'), (3, 'xxx');
```

IN query is similar to batch insertion, but IN operation will not lead to wrong data query result. Through rewriting IN query, the query performance can be further improved. Like the following SQL:

```sql
SELECT * FROM t_order WHERE order_id IN (1, 2, 3);
```

Is rewritten as:

```sql
SELECT * FROM t_order_0 WHERE order_id IN (2);
SELECT * FROM t_order_1 WHERE order_id IN (1, 3);
```

The query performance will be further improved. For now, ShardingSphere has not realized this rewrite strategy, so the current rewrite result is:

```sql
SELECT * FROM t_order_0 WHERE order_id IN (1, 2, 3);
SELECT * FROM t_order_1 WHERE order_id IN (1, 2, 3);
```

Though the execution result of SQL is right, but it has not achieved the most optimized query efficiency.

**Optimization Rewrite**

Its purpose is to effectively improve the performance without influencing the correctness of the query. It can be divided into single node optimization and stream merger optimization.
**Single Node Optimization**

It refers to the optimization that stops the SQL rewrite from the route to the single node. After acquiring one route result, if it is routed to a single data node, result merging is unnecessary to be involved, so there is no need for rewrites as derived column, pagination information and others. In particular, there is no need to read from the first piece of information, which reduces the pressure for the database to a large extent and saves meaningless consumption of the network bandwidth.

**Stream Merger Optimization**

It only adds sorting items and sorting orders identical with grouping items and ORDER BY to GROUP BY SQL, and they are used to transfer memory merger to stream merger. In the result merger part, stream merger and memory merger will be explained in detail.

The overall structure of rewrite engine is shown in the following picture.

![Rewrite Engine Diagram](image_url)

Figure6: Rewrite Engine
9.2.10 Execute Engine

ShardingSphere adopts a set of automatic execution engine, responsible for sending the true SQL, which has been routed and rewritten, to execute in the underlying data source safely and effectively. It does not simply send the SQL through JDBC to directly execute in the underlying data source, or put execution requests directly to the thread pool to concurrently execute, but focuses more on the creation of a balanced data source connection, the consumption generated by the memory usage, the maximum utilization of the concurrency and other problems. The objective of the execution engine is to automatically balance between the resource control and the execution efficiency.

Connection Mode

From the perspective of resource control, the connection number of the business side’s visit of the database should be limited. It can effectively prevent some certain business from occupying excessive resource, exhausting database connection resources and influencing the normal use of other businesses. Especially when one database contains many tables, a logic SQL that does not contain any sharding key will produce a large amount of physical SQLs that fall into different tables in one database. If each physical SQL takes an independent connection, a query will undoubtedly take up excessive resources.

From the perspective of execution efficiency, holding an independent database connection for each sharding query can make effective use of multi-thread to improve execution efficiency. Opening an independent thread for each database connection can parallelize IO produced consumption. Holding an independent database connection for each sharding query can also avoid loading the query result to the memory too early. It is enough for independent database connections to maintain result set quotation and cursor position, and move the cursor when acquiring corresponding data.

Merging result set by moving down its cursor is called stream merger. It does not require to load all the query results to the memory. Thus, it is able to save memory resource effectively and reduce trash recycle frequency. When it is not able to make sure each sharding query holds an independent database connection, it requires to load all the current query results to the memory before reusing that database connection to acquire the query result from the next sharding table. Therefore, though the stream merger can be used, under this kind of circumstances, it will also degenerate to the memory merger.

The control and protection of database connection resources is one thing, adopting better merging model to save the memory resources of middleware is another thing. How to deal with the relationship between them is a problem that ShardingSphere execution engine should solve. To be accurate, if a sharding SQL needs to operate 200 tables under some database case, should we choose to create 200 parallel connection executions or a serial connection execution? Or to say, how to choose between efficiency and resource control?

Aiming at the above situation, ShardingSphere has provided a solution. It has put forward a Connection Mode concept divided into two types, MEMORY_STRICTLY mode and CONNECTION_STRICTLY mode.
MEMORY STRICTLY Mode

The prerequisite to use this mode is that ShardingSphere does not restrict the connection number of one operation. If the actual executed SQL needs to operate 200 tables in some database instance, it will create a new database connection for each table and deal with them concurrently through multi-thread to maximize the execution efficiency. When the SQL is up to standard, it will choose stream merger in priority to avoid memory overflow or frequent garbage recycle.

CONNECTION STRICTLY Mode

The prerequisite to use this mode is that ShardingSphere strictly restricts the connection consumption number of one operation. If the SQL to be executed needs to operate 200 tables in database instance, it will create one database connection and operate them serially. If shards exist in different databases, it will still be multi-thread operations for different databases, but with only one database connection being created for each operation in each database. It can prevent the problem brought by excessive occupation of database connection from one request. The mode chooses memory merger all the time.

The MEMORY STRICTLY mode is applicable to OLAP operation and can increase the system capacity by removing database connection restrictions. It is also applicable to OLTP operation, which usually has sharding keys and can be routed to a single shard. So it is a wise choice to control database connection strictly to make sure resources of online system databases can be used by more applications.

Automatic Execution Engine

ShardingSphere uses which mode at first is up to users’ setting and they can choose to use MEMORY STRICTLY mode or CONNECTION STRICTLY mode according to their actual business scenarios.

The solution gives users the right to choose, requiring them to know the advantages and disadvantages of both modes and make decision according to the actual business situations. No doubt, it is not the best solution due to increasing users’ study cost and use cost.

This kind of dichotomy solution lacks flexible coping ability to switch between two modes with static initialization. In practical situations, route results of each time may differ with different SQL and placeholder indexes. It means some operations may need to use memory merger, while others are better to use stream merger. Connection modes should not be set by users before initializing ShardingSphere, but should be decided dynamically by the situation of SQL and placeholder indexes.

To reduce users’ use cost and solve the dynamic connection mode problem, ShardingSphere has extracted the thought of automatic execution engine in order to eliminate the connection mode concept inside. Users do not need to know what are so called MEMORY STRICTLY mode and CONNECTION STRICTLY mode, but let the execution engine to choose the best solution according to current situations.

Automatic execution engine has narrowed the selection scale of connection mode to each SQL operation. Aiming at each SQL request, automatic execution engine will do real-time calculations and evaluations according to its route result and execute the appropriate connection mode automatically to strike the most optimized balance between resource control and efficiency. For automatic execution engine,
users only need to configure `maxConnectionSizePerQuery`, which represents the maximum connection number allowed by each database for one query.

The execution engine can be divided into two phases: preparation and execution.

**Preparation Phrase**

As indicated by its name, this phrase is used to prepare the data to be executed. It can be divided into two steps: result set grouping and unit creation.

Result set grouping is the key to realize the internal connection model concept. According to the configuration option of `maxConnectionSizePerQuery`, execution engine will choose an appropriate connection mode combined with current route result.

Detailed steps are as follow:

1. Group SQL route results according to data source names.
2. Through the equation in the following picture, users can acquire the SQL route result group to be executed by each database case within the `maxConnectionSizePerQuery` permission range and calculate the most optimized connection mode of this request.

\[
\text{Route result for this data source} = \frac{\text{SQL count to be executed per connection}}{\text{SQL num to be executed per database}} = \frac{\text{maxConnectionSizePerQuery}}{\text{User configuration}}
\]

- `= 0 or 1` for **MEMORY STRICTLY**
- `> 1` for **CONNECTION STRICTLY**

![Figure 7: Connection mode calculate formula](image)

Within the range that `maxConnectionSizePerQuery` permits, when the request number that one connection needs to execute is more than 1, meaning current database connection cannot hold the corresponding data result set, it must uses memory merger. On the contrary, when it equals to 1, meaning current database connection can hold the according data result set, it can use stream merger.

Each choice of connection mode aims at each physical database; that is to say, if it is routed to more than one databases, the connection mode of each database may mix with each other and not be the same in one query.

Users can use the route group result acquired from the last step to create the execution unit. When the data source uses technologies, such as database connection pool, to control database connection number, there is some chance for deadlock, if it has not dealt with concurrency properly. As multiple
requests waiting for each other to release database connection resources, it will generate hunger wait and cause the crossing deadlock problem.

For example, suppose one query needs to acquire two database connections from a data source and apply them in two table sharding queries routed to one database. It is possible that Query A has already acquired a database connection from that data source and waits to acquire another connection; but in the same time, Query B has also finished it and waits. If the maximum connection number that the connection pool permits is 2, those two query requests will wait forever. The following picture has illustrated the deadlock situation:

![Figure8: Dead lock](image)

To avoid the deadlock, ShardingSphere will go through synchronous processing when acquiring database connection. When creating execution units, it acquires all the database connections that this SQL requires for once with atomic method and reduces the possibility of acquiring only part of the resources. Due to the high operation frequency, locking the connection each time when acquiring it can decrease ShardingSphere’s concurrency. Therefore, it has improved two aspects here:

1. Avoid the setting that locking only takes one database connection each time. Because under this kind of circumstance, two requests waiting for each other will not happen, so there is no need for locking. Most OLTP operations use sharding keys to route to the only data node, which will make the system in a totally unlocked state, thereby improve the concurrency efficiency further. In addition to routing to a single shard, readwrite-splitting also belongs to this category.
2. Only aim at MEMORY\_STRICLY mode to lock resources. When using CONNECTION\_STRICLY mode, all the query result sets will release database connection resources after loading them to the memory, so deadlock wait will not appear.

**Execution Phrase**

Applied in actually SQL execution, this phrase can be divided into two steps: group execution and merger result generation.

Group execution can distribute execution unit groups generated in preparation phrase to the underlying concurrency engine and send events according to each key steps during the execution process, such as starting, successful and failed execution events. Execution engine only focuses on message sending rather than subscribers of the event. Other ShardingSphere modules, such as distributed transactions, invoked chain tracing and so on, will subscribe focusing events and do corresponding operations. Through the connection mode acquired in preparation phrase, ShardingSphere will generate memory merger result set or stream merger result set, and transfer it to the result merger engine for the next step.

The overall structure of execution engine is shown as the following picture:

![Figure 9: Execute engine architecture](image-url)
9.2.11 Merger Engine

Result merger refers to merging multi-data result set acquired from all the data nodes as one result set and returning it to the request end rightly.

In function, the result merger supported by ShardingSphere can be divided into five kinds, iteration, order-by, group-by, pagination and aggregation, which are in composition relation rather than clash relation. In structure, it can be divided into stream merger, memory merger and decorator merger, among which, stream merger and memory merger clash with each other; decorator merger can be further processed based on stream merger and memory merger.

Since the result set is returned from database line by line instead of being loaded to the memory all at once, the most prior choice of merger method is to follow the database returned result set, for it is able to reduce the memory consumption to a large extend.

Stream merger means, each time, the data acquired from the result set is able to return the single piece of right data line by line.

It is the most suitable one for the method that the database returns original result set. Iteration, order-by, and stream group-by belong to stream merger.

Memory merger needs to iterate all the data in the result set and store it in the memory first. after unified grouping, ordering, aggregation and other computations, it will pack it into data result set, which is visited line by line, and return that result set.

Decorator merger merges and reinforces all the result sets function uniformly. Currently, decorator merger has pagination merger and aggregation merger these two kinds.

**Iteration Merger**

As the simplest merger method, iteration merger only requires the combination of multiple data result sets into a single-direction chain table. After iterating current data result sets in the chain table, it only needs to move the element of chain table to the next position and iterate the next data result set.

**Order-by Merger**

Because there is ORDER BY statement in SQL, each data result has its own order. So it is enough only to order data value that the result set cursor currently points to, which is equal to sequencing multiple already ordered arrays, and therefore, order-by merger is the most suitable ordering algorithm in this situation.

When merging order inquiries, ShardingSphere will compare current data values in each result set (which is realized by Java Comparable interface) and put them into the priority queue. Each time when acquiring the next piece of data, it only needs to move down the result set in the top end of the line, reenter the priority order according to the new cursor and relocate its own position.

Here is an instance to explain ShardingSphere’s order-by merger. The following picture is an illustration of ordering by the score. Data result sets returned by 3 tables are shown in the example and each one of them has already been ordered according to the score, but there is no order between 3 data
result sets. Order the data value that the result set cursor currently points to in these 3 result sets. Then put them into the priority queue. The data value of t_score_0 is the biggest, followed by that of t_score_2 and t_score_1 in sequence. Thus, the priority queue is ordered by the sequence of t_score_0, t_score_2 and t_score_1.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>t_score_0</th>
<th>score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>90</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>80</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>t_score_1</th>
<th>score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>95</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>85</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>75</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>t_score_2</th>
<th>score</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>99</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>70</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

This diagram illustrates how the order-by merger works when using next invocation. We can see from the diagram that when using next invocation, t_score_0 at the first of the queue will be popped out. After returning the data value currently pointed by the cursor (i.e., 100) to the client end, the cursor will be moved down and t_score_0 will be put back to the queue.

While the priority queue will also be ordered according to the t_score_0 data value (90 here) pointed by the cursor of current data result set. According to the current value, t_score_0 is at the last of the queue, and in the second place of the queue formerly, the data result set of t_score_2, automatically moves to the first place of the queue.

In the second next operation, t_score_2 in the first position is popped out of the queue. Its value pointed by the cursor of the data result set is returned to the client end, with its cursor moved down to rejoin the queue, and the following will be in the same way. If there is no data in the result set, it will not rejoin the queue.

It can be seen that, under the circumstance that data in each result set is ordered while result sets are disordered, ShardingSphere does not need to upload all the data to the memory to order. In the order-by merger method, each next operation only acquires the right piece of data each time, which saves the memory consumption to a large extent.

On the other hand, the order-by merger has maintained the orderliness on horizontal axis and vertical axis of the data result set. Naturally ordered, vertical axis refers to each data result set itself, which is acquired by SQL with ORDER BY. Horizontal axis refers to the current value pointed by each data result...
Figure 11: Order by merger example 2
set, and its order needs to be maintained by the priority queue. Each time when the current cursor moves down, it requires to put the result set in the priority order again, which means only the cursor of the first data result set can be moved down.

**Group-by Merger**

With the most complicated situation, group-by merger can be divided into stream group-by merger and memory group-by merger. Stream group-by merger requires SQL field and order item type (ASC or DESC) to be the same with group-by item. Otherwise, its data accuracy can only be maintained by memory merger.

For instance, if it is sharded by subject, table structure contains examinees’ name (to simplify, name repetition is not taken into consideration) and score. The SQL used to acquire each examinee’s total score is as follow:

```sql
SELECT name, SUM(score) FROM t_score GROUP BY name ORDER BY name;
```

When order-by item and group-by item are totally consistent, the data obtained is continuous. The data to group are all stored in the data value that data result set cursor currently points to, stream group-by merger can be used, as illustrated by the diagram:

![Figure12: Group by merger example 1](image)

The merging logic is similar to that of order-by merger. The following picture shows how stream group-by merger works in next invocation.

We can see from the picture, in the first next invocation, `t_score_java` in the first position, along with other result set data also having the grouping value of “Jerry”, will be popped out of the queue. After
acquiring all the students’ scores with the name of “Jerry”, the accumulation operation will be proceeded. Hence, after the first next invocation is finished, the result set acquired is the sum of Jerry’s scores. In the same time, all the cursors in data result sets will be moved down to a different data value next to “Jerry” and rearranged according to current result set value. Thus, the data that contains the second name “John” will be put at the beginning of the queue.

Stream group-by merger is different from order-by merger only in two points:

1. It will take out all the data with the same group item from multiple data result sets for once.

2. It does the aggregation calculation according to aggregation function type.

For the inconsistency between the group item and the order item, it requires to upload all the data to the memory to group and aggregate, since the relevant data value needed to acquire group information is not continuous, and stream merger is not able to use. For example, acquire each examinee’s total score through the following SQL and order them from the highest to the lowest:

```sql
SELECT name, SUM(score) FROM t_score GROUP BY name ORDER BY score DESC;
```

Then, stream merger is not able to use, for the data taken out from each result set is the same as the original data of the diagram ordered by score in the upper half part structure.

When SQL only contains group-by statement, according to different database implementation, its sequencing order may not be the same as the group order. The lack of ordering statement indicates the order is not important in this SQL. Therefore, through SQL optimization re-write, ShardingSphere can automatically add the ordering item same as grouping item, converting it from the memory merger that consumes memory to stream merger.

9.2. Sharding
Aggregation Merger

Whether stream group-by merger or memory group-by merger processes the aggregation function in the same way. Therefore, aggregation merger is an additional merging ability based on what have been introduced above, i.e., the decorator mode. The aggregation function can be categorized into three types, comparison, sum and average.

Comparison aggregation function refers to MAX and MIN. They need to compare all the result set data and return its maximum or minimum value directly.

Sum aggregation function refers to SUM and COUNT. They need to sum up all the result set data.

Average aggregation function refers only to AVG. It must be calculated through SUM and COUNT of SQL re-write, which has been mentioned in SQL re-write, so we will state no more here.

Pagination Merger

All the merger types above can be paginated. Pagination is the decorator added on other kinds of mergers. ShardingSphere augments its ability to paginate the data result set through the decorator mode. Pagination merger is responsible for filtering the data unnecessary to acquire.

ShardingSphere’s pagination function can be misleading to users in that they may think it will take a large amount of memory. In distributed scenarios, it can only guarantee the data accuracy by rewriting LIMIT 1000000, 10 to LIMIT 0, 10000010. Users can easily have the misconception that ShardingSphere uploads a large amount of meaningless data to the memory and has the risk of memory overflow. Actually, it can be known from the principle of stream merger, only memory group-by merger will upload all the data to the memory. Generally speaking, however, SQL used for OLAP grouping, is applied more frequently to massive calculation or small result generation rather than vast result data generation. Except for memory group-by merger, other cases use stream merger to acquire data result set. So ShardingSphere would skip unnecessary data through next method in result set, rather than storing them in the memory.

What’s to be noticed, pagination with LIMIT is not the best practice actually, because a large amount of data still needs to be transmitted to ShardingSphere’s memory space for ordering. LIMIT cannot search for data by index, so paginating with ID is a better solution on the premise that the ID continuity can be guaranteed. For example:

```sql
SELECT * FROM t_order WHERE id > 100000 AND id <= 100010 ORDER BY id;
```

Or search the next page through the ID of the last query result, for example:

```sql
SELECT * FROM t_order WHERE id > 10000000 LIMIT 10;
```

The overall structure of merger engine is shown in the following diagram:
9.3 Transaction

9.3.1 Navigation

This chapter mainly introduces the principles of the distributed transactions:

- 2PC transaction with XA
- BASE transaction with Seata

9.3.2 XA Transaction

`XAShardingSphereTransactionManager` is XA transaction manager of Apache ShardingSphere. Its main responsibility is manage and adapt multiple data sources, and sent corresponding transactions to concrete XA transaction manager.

**Transaction Begin**

When receiving `set autoCommit=0` from client, `XAShardingSphereTransactionManager` will use XA transaction managers to start overall XA transactions, which is marked by XID.
Execute actual sharding SQL

After XAShardingSphereTransactionManager register the corresponding XAResource to the current XA transaction, transaction manager will send XAResource.start command to databases. After databases received XAResource.end command, all SQL operator will mark as XA transaction.

For example:

```java
XAResource1.start  // ## execute in the enlist phase
statement.execute("sql1");
statement.execute("sql2");
XAResource1.end    // ## execute in the commit phase
```

`sql1` and `sql2` in example will be marked as XA transaction.

Commit or Rollback

After XAShardingSphereTransactionManager receives the commit command in the access, it will delegate it to the actual XA manager. It will collect all the registered XAResource in the thread, before sending XAResource.end to mark the boundary for the XA transaction. Then it will send prepare command one by one to collect votes from XAResource. If all the XAResource feedback is OK, it will send commit command to finally finish it; If there is any No XAResource feedback, it will send rollback command to roll back. After sending the commit command, all XAResource exceptions will be submitted again according to the recovery log to ensure the atomicity and high consistency.

For example:
9.3.3 Seata BASE transaction

When integrating Seata AT transaction, we need to integrate TM, RM and TC component into ShardingSphere transaction manager. Seata have proxied DataSource interface in order to RPC with TC. Similarly, Apache ShardingSphere faced to DataSource interface to aggregate data sources too. After Seata DataSource encapsulation, it is easy to put Seata AT transaction into Apache ShardingSphere sharding ecosystem.

Figure16: Seata BASE transaction
**Init Seata Engine**

When an application containing ShardingSphereTransactionBaseSeataAT startup, the user-configured DataSource will be wrapped into seata DataSourceProxy through seata.conf, then registered into RM.

**Transaction Begin**

TM controls the boundaries of global transactions. TM obtains the global transaction ID by sending Begin instructions to TC. All branch transactions participate in the global transaction through this global transaction ID. The context of the global transaction ID will be stored in the thread local variable.

**Execute actual sharding SQL**

Actual SQL in Seata global transaction will be intercepted to generate undo snapshots by RM and sends participate instructions to TC to join global transaction. Since actual sharding SQLs executed in multi-threads, global transaction context should transfer from main thread to child thread, which is exactly the same as context transfer between services.

**Commit or Rollback**

When submitting a seata transaction, TM sends TC the commit and rollback instructions of the global transaction. TC coordinates all branch transactions for commit and rollback according to the global transaction ID.

**9.4 Scaling**

**9.4.1 Principle Description**

Consider about these challenges of ShardingSphere-Scaling, the solution is: Use two database clusters temporarily, and switch after the scaling is completed.

Advantages:

1. No effect for origin data during scaling.
2. No risk for scaling failure.
3. No limited by sharding strategies.

Disadvantages:

1. Redundant servers during scaling.
2. All data needs to be moved.
ShardingSphere-Scaling will analyze the sharding rules and extract information like datasource and data nodes. According the sharding rules, ShardingSphere-Scaling create a scaling job with 4 main phases.

1. Preparing Phase.
2. Inventory Phase.
3. Incremental Phase.
4. Switching Phase.

### 9.4.2 Phase Description

**Preparing Phase**

ShardingSphere-Scaling will check the datasource connectivity and permissions, statistic the amount of inventory data, record position of log, shard tasks based on amount of inventory data and the parallelism set by the user.
Figure 18: Workflow

### Inventory Phase

Executing the Inventory data migration tasks sharded in preparing phase. ShardingSphere-Scaling uses JDBC to query inventory data directly from data nodes and write to the new cluster using new rules.

### Incremental Phase

The data in data nodes is still changing during the inventory phase, so ShardingSphere-Scaling need to synchronize these incremental data to new data nodes. Different databases have different implementations, but generally implemented by change data capture function based on replication protocols or WAL logs.

- **MySQL**: subscribe and parse binlog.
- **PostgreSQL**: official logic replication test_decoding.

These captured incremental data, Apache ShardingSphere also write to the new cluster using new rules.

### Switching Phase

In this phase, there may be a temporary read only time, make the data in old data nodes static so that the incremental phase complete fully. The read only time is range seconds to minutes, it depends on the amount of data and the checking data. After finished, Apache ShardingSphere can switch the configuration by register-center and config-center, make application use new sharding rule and new data nodes.
9.5 Encryption

9.5.1 Process Details

Apache ShardingSphere can encrypt the plaintext by parsing and rewriting SQL according to the encryption rule, and store the plaintext (optional) and ciphertext data to the database at the same time. Queries data only extracts the ciphertext data from database and decrypts it, and finally returns the plaintext to user. Apache ShardingSphere transparently process of data encryption, so that users do not need to know to the implementation details of it, use encrypted data just like as regular data. In addition, Apache ShardingSphere can provide a relatively complete set of solutions whether the online business system has been encrypted or the new online business system uses the encryption function.

Overall Architecture

![Diagram](image)

Encrypt module intercepts SQL initiated by user, analyzes and understands SQL behavior through the SQL syntax parser. According to the encryption rules passed by the user, find out the fields that need to be encrypted/decrypted and the encryptor/decryptor used to encrypt/decrypt the target fields, and then interact with the underlying database. ShardingSphere will encrypt the plaintext requested by the user and store it in the underlying database; and when the user queries, the ciphertext will be taken out of the database for decryption and returned to the end user. ShardingSphere shields the encryption of data, so that users do not need to perceive the process of parsing SQL, data encryption, and data decryption, just like using ordinary data.
Encryption Rule

Before explaining the whole process in detail, we need to understand the encryption rules and configuration, which is the basis of understanding the whole process. The encryption configuration is mainly divided into four parts: data source configuration, encrypt algorithm configuration, encryption table rule configuration, and query attribute configuration. The details are shown in the following figure:

**Datasource Configuration**: The configuration of DataSource.

**Encrypt Algorithm Configuration**: What kind of encryption strategy to use for encryption and decryption. Currently ShardingSphere has three built-in encryption/decryption strategies: AES, MD5, RC4. Users can also implement a set of encryption/decryption algorithms by implementing the interface provided by Apache ShardingSphere.

**Encryption Table Configuration**: Show the ShardingSphere data table which column is used to store cipher column data (cipherColumn), which column is used to store plain text data (plainColumn), and which column users want to use for SQL writing (logicColumn)

How to understand Which column do users want to use to write SQL (logicColumn)?

We can understand according to the meaning of Apache ShardingSphere. The ultimate goal of Apache ShardingSphere is to shield the encryption of the underlying data, that is, we do not want users to know how the data is encrypted/decrypted, how to store plaintext data in plainColumn, and ciphertext data in cipherColumn. In other words, we do not even want users to know the existence and use of plainColumn and cipherColumn. Therefore, we need
to provide users with a column in conceptual. This column can be separated from the real column of the underlying database. It can be a real column in the database table or not, so that the user can freely change the plainColumn and the column name of cipherColumn. Or delete plainColumn and choose to never store plain text and only store cipher text. As long as the user’s SQL is written according to this logical column, and the correct mapping relationship between logicColumn and plainColumn, cipherColumn is given in the encryption rule.

**Query Attribute configuration**: When the plaintext data and ciphertext data are stored in the underlying database table at the same time, this attribute switch is used to decide whether to directly query the plaintext data in the database table to return, or to query the ciphertext data and decrypt it through Apache ShardingSphere to return.

**Encryption Process**

For example, if there is a table in the database called t_user, there are actually two fields pwd_plain in this table, used to store plain text data, pwd_cipher, used to store cipher text data, and define logicColumn as pwd. Then, when writing SQL, users should write to logicColumn, that is, \( \text{INSERT INTO t_user SET pwd = '123'} \). Apache ShardingSphere receives the SQL, and through the encryption configuration provided by the user, finds that pwd is a logicColumn, so it decrypt the logical column and its corresponding plaintext data. As can be seen that **Apache ShardingSphere has carried out the column-sensitive and data-sensitive mapping conversion of the logical column facing the user and the plaintext and ciphertext columns facing the underlying database.**

This is also the core meaning of Apache ShardingSphere, which is to separate user SQL from the underlying data table structure according to the encryption rules provided by the user, so that the SQL writer by user no longer depends on the actual database table structure. The connection, mapping, and conversion between the user and the underlying database are handled by Apache ShardingSphere. Why should we do this? It is still the same: in order to enable the online business to seamlessly, transparently and safely perform data encryption migration.

In order to make the reader more clearly understand the core processing flow of Apache ShardingSphere, the following picture shows the processing flow and conversion logic when using Apache ShardingSphere to add, delete, modify and check, as shown in the following figure.

**9.5.2 Detailed Solution**

After understanding the Apache ShardingSphere encryption process, you can combine the encryption configuration and encryption process with the actual scenario. All design and development are to solve the problems encountered in business scenarios. So for the business scenario requirements mentioned earlier, how should ShardingSphere be used to achieve business requirements?
9.5. Encryption

Figure 21: 3
New Business

Business scenario analysis: The newly launched business is relatively simple because everything starts from scratch and there is no historical data cleaning problem.

Solution description: After selecting the appropriate encrypt algorithm, such as AES, you only need to configure the logical column (write SQL for users) and the ciphertext column (the data table stores the ciphertext data). It can also be different **. The recommended configuration is as follows (shown in Yaml format):

```
- !ENCRYPT
  encryptors:
    aes_encryptor:
      type: AES
      props:
        aes-key-value: 123456abc
  tables:
    t_user:
      columns:
      pwd:
        cipherColumn: pwd
        encryptorName: aes_encryptor
```

With this configuration, Apache ShardingSphere only needs to convert logicColumn and cipherColumn.
The underlying data table does not store plain text, only cipher text. This is also a requirement of the security audit part. If users want to store plain text and cipher text together in the database, they just need to add plainColumn configuration. The overall processing flow is shown below:

![New online service diagram](image-url)

**Online Business Transformation**

Business scenario analysis: As the business is already running online, there must be a large amount of plain text historical data stored in the database. The current challenges are how to enable historical data to be encrypted and cleaned, how to enable incremental data to be encrypted, and how to allow businesses to seamlessly and transparently migrate between the old and new data systems.

Solution description: Before providing a solution, let’s brainstorm: First, if the old business needs to be desensitized, it must have stored very important and sensitive information. This information has a high gold content and the business is relatively important. If it is broken, the whole team KPI is over. Therefore, it is impossible to suspend business immediately, prohibit writing of new data, encrypt and clean all historical data with an encrypt algorithm, and then deploy the previously reconstructed code online, so that it can encrypt and decrypt online and incremental data. Such a simple and rough way, based on historical experience, will definitely not work.

Then another relatively safe approach is to rebuild a pre-release environment exactly like the production environment, and then encrypt the **Inventory plaintext data** of the production environment through the relevant migration and washing tools and store it in the pre-release environment. The **Increment data** is encrypted by tools such as MySQL replica query and the business party’s own development, encrypted and stored in the database of the pre-release environment, and then the refactored code can be deployed to the pre-release environment. In this way, the production environment is a set of environment for modified/queries with plain text as the core; the pre-release environment is a set of encrypt/decrypt queries modified with ciphertext as the core. After comparing for a period of time, the production flow can be cut into the pre-release environment at night. This solution is relatively safe and reliable, but it takes more time, manpower, capital, and costs. It mainly includes: pre-release environment construction, production code rectification, and related auxiliary tool development. Unless there is no way to go, business developers generally go from getting started to giving up.
Business developers must hope: reduce the burden of capital costs, do not modify the business code, and be able to safely and smoothly migrate the system. So, the encryption function module of ShardingSphere was born. It can be divided into three steps:

1. Before system migration

Assuming that the system needs to encrypt the pwd field of t_user, the business side uses Apache ShardingSphere to replace the standardized JDBC interface, which basically requires no additional modification (we also provide Spring Boot Starter, Spring Namespace, YAML and other access methods to achieve different services demand). In addition, demonstrate a set of encryption configuration rules, as follows:

```
-!ENCRYPT
  encryptors:
    aes_encryptor:
      type: AES
      props:
        aes-key-value: 123456abc
    tables:
      t_user:
        columns:
          pwd:
            plainColumn: pwd
            cipherColumn: pwd_cipher
            encryptorName: aes_encryptor
          queryWithCipherColumn: false
```

According to the above encryption rules, we need to add a column called pwd_cipher in the t_user table, that is, cipherColumn, which is used to store ciphertext data. At the same time, we set plainColumn to pwd, which is used to store plaintext data, and logicColumn is also set to pwd. Because the previous SQL was written using pwd, that is, the SQL was written for logical columns, so the business code did not need to be changed. Through Apache ShardingSphere, for the incremental data, the plain text will be written to the pwd column, and the plain text will be encrypted and stored in the pwd_cipher column. At this time, because queryWithCipherColumn is set to false, for business applications, the plain text column of pwd is still used for query storage, but the cipher text data of the new data is additionally stored on the underlying database table pwd_cipher. The processing flow is shown below:

When the newly added data is inserted, it is encrypted as ciphertext data through Apache ShardingSphere and stored in the cipherColumn. Now it is necessary to process historical plaintext inventory data. As Apache ShardingSphere currently does not provide the corresponding migration and washing tools, the business party needs to encrypt and store the plain text data in pwd to pwd_cipher.

2. During system migration

The incremental data has been stored by Apache ShardingSphere in the ciphertext column and the plaintext is stored in the plaintext column; after the historical data is encrypted and cleaned by the business party itself, the ciphertext is also stored in the ciphertext column. That is to say, the plaintext and the ciphertext are stored in the current database. Since the queryWithCipherColumn = false in the configuration item, the ciphertext has never been used. Now we need to set the queryWithCipherColumn = true in the configuration item, the ciphertext has never been used.
CipherColumn in the encryption configuration to true in order for the system to cut the ciphertext data for query. After restarting the system, we found that the system business is normal, but Apache ShardingSphere has started to extract the ciphertext data from the database, decrypt it and return it to the user; and for the user’s insert, delete and update requirements, the original data will still be stored in the plaintext column, the encrypted ciphertext data is stored in the ciphertext column.

Although the business system extracts the data in the ciphertext column and returns it after decryption; however, it will still save a copy of the original data to the plaintext column during storage. Why? The answer is: in order to be able to roll back the system. Because as long as the ciphertext and plaintext always exist at the same time, we can freely switch the business query to cipherColumn or plain-Column through the configuration of the switch item. In other words, if the system is switched to the ciphertext column for query, the system reports an error and needs to be rolled back. Then just set `queryWithCipherColumn = false`, Apache ShardingSphere will restore, that is, start using plainColumn to query again. The processing flow is shown in the following figure:

3. After system migration

Due to the requirements of the security audit department, it is generally impossible for the business system to keep the plaintext and ciphertext columns of the database permanently synchronized. We need to delete the plaintext data after the system is stable. That is, we need to delete plainColumn (ie pwd) after system migration. The problem is that now the business code is written for pwd SQL, delete the pwd in the underlying data table stored in plain text, and use pwd_cipher to decrypt to get the original data, does that mean that the business side needs to rectify all SQL, thus Do not use the pwd column that is about to be deleted? Remember the core meaning of our encrypt module?

This is also the core meaning of encrypt module. According to the encryption rules provided by the user, the user SQL is separated from the underlying database table structure, so that the user’s SQL writing no longer depends on the actual database table structure. The connection, mapping, and conversion between the user and the underlying database are handled by ShardingSphere.
Yes, because of the existence of logicColumn, users write SQL for this virtual column. Apache ShardingSphere can map this logical column and the ciphertext column in the underlying data table. So the encryption configuration after migration is:

```yaml
- !ENCRYPT
  encryptors:
    aes_encryptor:
      type: AES
      props:
        aes-key-value: 123456abc
  tables:
    t_user:
      columns:
        pwd: # pwd 与 pwd_cipher 的转换映射
        cipherColumn: pwd_cipher
        encryptorName: aes_encryptor
```

The processing flow is as follows:

So far, the online service encryption and rectification solutions have all been demonstrated. We provide Java, YAML, Spring Boot Starter, Spring Namespace multiple ways for users to choose to use, and strive to fulfill business requirements. The solution has been continuously launched on JD Digits, providing internal basic service support.
The advantages of Middleware encryption service

1. Transparent data encryption process, users do not need to pay attention to the implementation details of encryption.
2. Provide a variety of built-in, third-party (AKS) encryption strategies, users only need to modify the configuration to use.
3. Provides a encryption strategy API interface, users can implement the interface to use a custom encryption strategy for data encryption.
5. For online services, it is possible to store plaintext data and ciphertext data synchronously, and decide whether to use plaintext or ciphertext columns for query through configuration. Without changing the business query SQL, the on-line system can safely and transparently migrate data before and after encryption.

Solution

Apache ShardingSphere has provided two data encryption solutions, corresponding to two ShardingSphere encryption and decryption interfaces, i.e., EncryptAlgorithm and QueryAssistedEncryptAlgorithm.

On the one hand, Apache ShardingSphere has provided internal encryption and decryption implementations for users, which can be used by them only after configuration. On the other hand, to satisfy users’ requirements for different scenarios, we have also opened relevant encryption and decryption interfaces, according to which, users can provide specific implementation types. Then, after simple configurations, Apache ShardingSphere can use encryption and decryption solutions defined by users themselves to desensitize data.
EncryptAlgorithm

The solution has provided two methods encrypt() and decrypt() to encrypt/decrypt data for encryption.

When users INSERT, DELETE and UPDATE, ShardingSphere will parse, rewrite and route SQL according to the configuration. It will also use encrypt() to encrypt data and store them in the database. When using SELECT, they will decrypt sensitive data from the database with decrypt() reversely and return them to users at last.

Currently, Apache ShardingSphere has provided three types of implementations for this kind of encrypt solution, MD5 (irreversible), AES (reversible) and RC4 (reversible), which can be used after configuration.

QueryAssistedEncryptAlgorithm

Compared with the first encrypt scheme, this one is more secure and complex. Its concept is: even the same data, two same user passwords for example, should not be stored as the same desensitized form in the database. It can help to protect user information and avoid credential stuffing.

This scheme provides three functions to implement, encrypt(), decrypt() and queryAssistedEncrypt(). In encrypt() phase, users can set some variable, timestamp for example, and encrypt a combination of original data + variable. This method can make sure the encrypted data of the same original data are different, due to the existence of variables. In decrypt() phase, users can use variable data to decrypt according to the encryption algorithms set formerly.

Though this method can indeed increase data security, another problem can appear with it: as the same data is stored in the database in different content, users may not be able to find out all the same original data with equivalent query (SELECT FROM table WHERE encryptedColumn = ?) according to this encryption column. Because of it, we have brought out assistant query column, which is generated by queryAssistedEncrypt(). Different from decrypt(), this method uses another way to encrypt the original data; but for the same original data, it can generate consistent encryption data. Users can store data processed by queryAssistedEncrypt() to assist the query of original data. So there may be one more assistant query column in the table.

queryAssistedEncrypt() and encrypt() can generate and store different encryption data; decrypt() is reversible and queryAssistedEncrypt() is irreversible. So when querying the original data, we will parse, rewrite and route SQL automatically. We will also use assistant query column to do WHERE queries and use decrypt() to decrypt encrypt() data and return them to users. All these can not be felt by users.

For now, ShardingSphere has abstracted the concept to be an interface for users to develop rather than providing accurate implementation for this kind of encrypt solution. ShardingSphere will use the accurate implementation of this solution provided by users to desensitize data.
9.6 Shadow

9.6.1 Overall Architecture

Apache ShardingSphere makes shadow judgments on incoming SQL by parsing SQL, according to the shadow rules set by the user in the configuration file, route to production DB or shadow DB.

![Diagram](image)

Figure 27: Execute Process
### 9.6.2 Shadow Rule

Shadow rules include shadow data source mapping, shadow tables, and shadow algorithms.

**data-sources**: Production data source name and shadow data source name mappings.

**tables**: Shadow tables related to stress testing. Shadow tables must exist in the specified shadow DB, and the shadow algorithm needs to be specified.

**shadow-algorithms**: SQL routing shadow algorithm.

**default-shadow-algorithm-name**: Default shadow algorithm. Optional item, the default matching algorithm for tables that not configured with the shadow algorithm.
9.6.3 Routing Process

Take the INSERT statement as an example. When writing data Apache ShardingSphere will parse the SQL, and then construct a routing chain according to the rules in the configuration file.

In the current version of the function, the shadow function is the last execution unit in the routing chain, that is, if there are other rules that require routing, such as sharding, Apache ShardingSphere will first route to a certain database according to the sharding rules, and then perform the shadow routing decision process.

It determined that the execution of SQL satisfies the configuration of the shadow rule, the data routed to the corresponding shadow database, and the production data remains unchanged.

9.6.4 Shadow Judgment Process

The Shadow DB performs shadow judgment on the executed SQL statements.

Shadow judgment supports two types of algorithms, users can choose one or combine them according to actual business needs.

**DML Statement**

Support two type shadow algorithms.

The shadow judgment first judges whether there is an intersection between SQL related tables and configured shadow tables.

If there is an intersection, determine the shadow algorithm associated with the shadow table of the intersection in turn, and any one of them was successful. SQL statement executed shadow DB.

If shadow tables have no intersection, or shadow algorithms are unsuccessful, SQL statement executed production DB.

**DDL Statement**

Only support note shadow algorithm.

In the pressure testing scenarios, DDL statements are not need tested generally. It is mainly used when initializing or modifying the shadow table in the shadow DB.

The shadow judgment first judges whether the executed SQL contains notes.

If contains notes, determine the note shadow algorithms in the shadow rule in turn, and any one of them was successful. SQL statement executed shadow DB.

The executed SQL does not contain notes, or shadow algorithms are unsuccessful, SQL statement executed production DB.
### 9.6.5 Shadow Algorithm

Shadow algorithm details, please refer to List of built-in shadow algorithms

### 9.6.6 Use Example

**Scenario**

Assume that the e-commerce website wants to perform pressure testing on the order business, the pressure testing related table `t_order` is a shadow table, the production data executed to the `ds` production DB, and the pressure testing data executed to the database `ds_shadow` shadow DB.

**Shadow DB configuration**

The shadow configuration for example(YAML):

```yaml
data-sources:
  shadow-data-source:
    source-data-source-name: ds
    shadow-data-source-name: ds-shadow

tables:
  t_order:
    data-source-names: shadow-data-source
    shadow-algorithm-names:
      - simple-hint-algorithm
      - user-id-value-match-algorithm

shadow-algorithms:
  simple-hint-algorithm:
    type: SIMPLE_HINT
    props:
      foo: bar
  user-id-value-match-algorithm:
    type: VALUE_MATCH
    props:
      operation: insert
      column: user_id
      value: 0

sql-parser:
  sql-comment-parse-enabled: true
```

**Note:** If you use the Hint shadow algorithm, the parse SQL comment configuration item `sql-comment-parse-enabled: true` need to be turned on. turned off by default. please refer to SQL-PARSER Configuration
Shadow DB environment

- Create the shadow DB ds_shadow.

- Create shadow tables, tables structure must be consistent with the production environment. Assume that the t_order table created in the shadow DB. Create table statement need to add SQL comment /*foo:bar,...*/.

```
CREATE TABLE t_order (order_id INT(11) primary key, user_id int(11) not null, ...)
/*foo:bar,...*/
```

Execute to the shadow DB.

**Note:** If use the MySQL client for testing, the link needs to use the parameter -c, for example:

```
mysql> mysql -u root -h127.0.0.1 -P3306 -proot -c
```

Parameter description: keep the comment, send the comment to the server

Execute SQL containing annotations, for example:

```
SELECT * FROM table_name /*shadow:true,foo:bar*/;
```

Comment statement will be intercepted by the MySQL client if parameter -c not be used, for example:

```
SELECT * FROM table_name;
```

Affect test results.

**Shadow algorithm example**

1. Column shadow algorithm example

Assume that the t_order table contains a list of user_id to store the order user ID. The data of the order created by the user whose user ID is 0 executed to shadow DB, other data executed to production DB.

```
INSERT INTO t_order (order_id, user_id, ...) VALUES (xxx..., 0, ...)
```

No need to modify any SQL or code, only need to control the data of the testing to realize the pressure testing.

Column Shadow algorithm configuration (YAML):

```
shadow-algorithms:
  user-id-value-match-algorithm:
    type: VALUE_MATCH
    props:
      operation: insert
      column: user_id
      value: 0
```
**Note**: When the shadow table uses the column shadow algorithm, the same type of shadow operation (INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, SELECT) currently only supports a single column.

2. Hint shadow algorithm example

Assume that the t_order table does not contain columns that can matching. Executed SQL statement need to add SQL note /*foo:bar,...*/

```sql
SELECT * FROM t_order WHERE order_id = xxx /*foo:bar,...*/
```

SQL executed to shadow DB, other data executed to production DB.

Note Shadow algorithm configuration (YAML):

```yaml
shadow-algorithms:
  simple-hint-algorithm:
    type: SIMPLE_HINT
    props:
      foo: bar
```

3. Hybrid two shadow algorithm example

Assume that the pressure testing of the t_order gauge needs to cover the above two scenarios.

```sql
INSERT INTO t_order (order_id, user_id, ...) VALUES (xxx..., 0, ...);

SELECT * FROM t_order WHERE order_id = xxx /*foo:bar,...*/;
```

Both will be executed to shadow DB, other data executed to production DB.

2 type of shadow algorithm example (YAML):

```yaml
shadow-algorithms:
  user-id-value-match-algorithm:
    type: VALUE_MATCH
    props:
      operation: insert
      column: user_id
      value: 0
  simple-hint-algorithm:
    type: SIMPLE_HINT
    props:
      foo: bar
```

4. Default shadow algorithm example

Assume that the column shadow algorithm used for the t_order, all other shadow tables need to use the note shadow algorithm.

```sql
INSERT INTO t_order (order_id, user_id, ...) VALUES (xxx..., 0, ...);

INSERT INTO t_xxx_1 (order_item_id, order_id, ...) VALUES (xxx..., xxx..., ...) /*foo:bar,...*/;
```
Both will be executed to shadow DB, other data executed to production DB.

Default shadow algorithm configuration (YAML):

```
data-sources:
  shadow-data-source:
    source-data-source-name: ds
    shadow-data-source-name: ds-shadow

tables:
  t_order:
    data-source-names: shadow-data-source
    shadow-algorithm-names:
      - simple-hint-algorithm
      - user-id-value-match-algorithm

default-shadow-algorithm-name: simple-note-algorithm

shadow-algorithms:
  simple-hint-algorithm:
    type: SIMPLE_HINT
    props:
      foo: bar

  user-id-value-match-algorithm:
    type: VALUE_MATCH
    props:
      operation: insert
      column: user_id
      value: 0

sql-parser:
  sql-comment-parse-enabled: true
```

**Note:** The default shadow algorithm only supports Hint shadow algorithm. When using ensure that the configuration items of `props` in the configuration file are less than or equal to those in the SQL comment, And the specific configuration of the configuration file should same as the configuration written in the SQL comment. The fewer configuration items in the configuration file, the looser the matching conditions

```
simple-note-algorithm:
  type: SIMPLE_HINT
  props:
    foo: bar
    foo1: bar1
```

For example, the ‘props’ item have 2 configure, the following syntax can be used in SQL:
SELECT * FROM t_xxx_2 WHERE order_id = xxx /*foo:bar, foo1:bar1*/

SELECT * FROM t_xxx_2 WHERE order_id = xxx /*foo:bar, foo1:bar1, foo2:bar2, ...*/

simple-note-algorithm:
  type: SIMPLE_HINT
  props:
    foo: bar

For example, the ‘props’ item have 1 configure, the following syntax can be used in SQL:

SELECT * FROM t_xxx_2 WHERE order_id = xxx /*foo:foo*/

SELECT * FROM t_xxx_2 WHERE order_id = xxx /*foo:foo, foo1:bar1, ...*/

### 9.7 Test

Apache ShardingSphere provides test engines for integration, module and performance.

#### 9.7.1 Integration Test

Provide point to point test which connect real ShardingSphere and database instances.

They define SQLs in XML files, engine run for each database independently. All test engines designed to modify the configuration files to execute all assertions without any Java code modification. It does not depend on any third-party environment, ShardingSphere-Proxy and database used for testing are provided by docker image.

#### 9.7.2 Module Test

Provide module test engine for complex modules.

They define SQLs in XML files, engine run for each database independently too. It includes SQL parser and SQL rewriter modules.

#### 9.7.3 Performance Test

Provide multiple performance test methods, includes Sysbench, JMH or TPCC and so on.
9.7.4 Sysbench Test

9.7.5 Integration Test

The SQL parsing unit test covers both SQL placeholder and literal dimension. Integration test can be further divided into two dimensions of strategy and JDBC; the former one includes strategies as Sharding, table Sharding, database Sharding, and readwrite-splitting while the latter one includes Statement and PreparedStatement.

Therefore, one SQL can drive 5 kinds of database parsing * 2 kinds of parameter transmission modes + 5 kinds of databases * 5 kinds of Sharding strategies * 2 kinds of JDBC operation modes = 60 test cases, to enable ShardingSphere to achieve the pursuit of high quality.

Process

The Parameterized in JUnit will collect all test data, and pass to test method to assert one by one. The process of handling test data is just like a leaking hourglass:

Configuration

- environment type
  - /shardingsphere-integration-test-suite/src/test/resources/env-native.properties
  - /shardingsphere-integration-test-suite/src/test/resources/env/SQL-TYPE/dataset.xml
  - /shardingsphere-integration-test-suite/src/test/resources/env/SQL-TYPE/schema.xml
- test case type
  - /shardingsphere-integration-test-suite/src/test/resources/cases/SQL-TYPE/SQL-TYPE-integration-test-cases.xml
  - /shardingsphere-integration-test-suite/src/test/resources/cases/SQL-TYPE/dataset/FEATURE-TYPE/*.xml
- sql-case
  - /sharding-sql-test/src/main/resources/sql/sharding/SQL-TYPE/*.xml

Environment Configuration

Integration test depends on existed database environment, developer need to setup the configuration file for corresponding database to test:

Firstly, setup configuration file /shardingsphere-integration-test-suite/src/test/resources/env-native.properties, for example:

```sh
# the switch for PK, concurrent, column index testing and so on
it.run.additional.cases=false
```
# test scenarios, could define multiple rules
it.scenarios=db,tbl,dbtbl_with_replica_query,replica_query

# database type, could define multiple databases(H2,MySQL,Oracle,SQLServer, PostgreSQL)
it.cluster.databases=MySQL,PostgreSQL

# MySQL configuration
it.mysql.host=127.0.0.1
it.mysql.port=13306
it.mysql.username=root
it.mysql.password=root

## PostgreSQL configuration
it.postgresql.host=db.psql
it.postgresql.port=5432
it.postgresql.username=postgres
it.postgresql.password=postgres

## SQLServer configuration
it.sqlserver.host=db.mssql
it.sqlserver.port=1433
it.sqlserver.username=sa
it.sqlserver.password=Jdbc1234

## Oracle configuration
it.oracle.host=db.oracle
it.oracle.port=1521
it.oracle.username=jdbc
it.oracle.password=jdbc

Secondly, setup configuration file /shardingsphere-integration-test-suite/src/test/resources/env/SQL-TYPE/dataset.xml. Developer can set up metadata and expected data to start the data initialization in dataset.xml. For example:

```xml
<dataset>
  <metadata data-nodes="tbl.t_order_${0..9}"
    name="order_id" type="numeric"/>
  <metadata data-nodes="tbl.t_order_${0..9}"
    name="user_id" type="numeric"/>
  <metadata data-nodes="tbl.t_order_${0..9}"
    name="status" type="varchar"/>
  <row data-node="tbl.t_order_0" values="1000, 10, init"/>
  <row data-node="tbl.t_order_1" values="1001, 10, init"/>
  <row data-node="tbl.t_order_2" values="1002, 10, init"/>
  <row data-node="tbl.t_order_3" values="1003, 10, init"/>
  <row data-node="tbl.t_order_4" values="1004, 10, init"/>
  <row data-node="tbl.t_order_5" values="1005, 10, init"/>
  <row data-node="tbl.t_order_6" values="1006, 10, init"/>
</dataset>
```
<row data-node="tbl.t_order_7" values="1007, 10, init" /></dataset>

Developer can customize DDL to create databases and tables in schema.xml.

**Assertion Configuration**

So far have confirmed what kind of sql execute in which environment in upon configuration, here define the data for assert. There are two kinds of config for assert, one is at /shardingsphere-integration-test-suite/src/test/resources/cases/SQL-TYPE/SQL-TYPE-integration-test-cases.xml. This file just like an index, defined the sql, parameters and expected index position for execution. the SQL is the value for sql-case-id. For example:

```
<integration-test-cases>
  <dml-test-case sql-case-id="insert_with_all_placeholders">
    <assertion parameters="1:int, 1:int, insert:String" expected-data-file="insert_for_order_1.xml" />
    <assertion parameters="2:int, 2:int, insert:String" expected-data-file="insert_for_order_2.xml" />
  </dml-test-case>
</integration-test-cases>
```

Another kind of config for assert is the data, as known as the corresponding expected-data-file in SQL-TYPE-integration-test-cases.xml, which is at /shardingsphere-integration-test-suite/src/test/resources/cases/SQL-TYPE/dataset/FEATURE-TYPE/*.xml.

This file is very like the dataset.xml mentioned before, and the difference is that expected-data-file contains some other assert data, such as the return value after a sql execution. For examples:

```
<dataset update-count="1">
  <metadata data-nodes="db_${0..9}.t_order">
    <column name="order_id" type="numeric" />
    <column name="user_id" type="numeric" />
    <column name="status" type="varchar" />
  </metadata>
  <row data-node="db_0.t_order" values="1000, 10, update" />
  <row data-node="db_0.t_order" values="1001, 10, init" />
  <row data-node="db_0.t_order" values="2000, 20, init" />
  <row data-node="db_0.t_order" values="2001, 20, init" />
</dataset>
```

Util now, all config files are ready, just launch the corresponding test case is fine. With no need to modify any Java code, only set up some config files. This will reduce the difficulty for ShardingSphere testing.
Notice

1. If Oracle needs to be tested, please add Oracle driver dependencies to the pom.xml.
2. 10 splitting-databases and 10 splitting-tables are used in the integrated test to ensure the test data is full, so it will take a relatively long time to run the test cases.

9.7.6 Performance Test

Provides result for each performance test tools.

Performance Test

Target

The performance of ShardingSphere-JDBC, ShardingSphere-Proxy and MySQL would be compared here. INSERT & UPDATE & DELETE which regarded as a set of associated operation and SELECT which focus on sharding optimization are used to evaluate performance for the basic scenarios (single route, readwrite-splitting & encrypt & sharding, full route). While another set of associated operation, INSERT & SELECT & DELETE, is used to evaluate performance for readwrite-splitting. To achieve the result better, these tests are performed with jmeter which based on a certain amount of data with 20 concurrent threads for 30 minutes, and one MySQL has been deployed on one machine, while the scenario of MySQL used for comparison is deployed on one machine with one instance.

Test Scenarios

Single Route

On the basis of one thousand data volume, four databases that are deployed on the same machine and each contains 1024 tables with id used for database sharding and k used for table sharding are designed for this scenario, single route select sql statement is chosen here. While as a comparison, MySQL runs with INSERT & UPDATE & DELETE statement and single route select sql statement on the basis of one thousand data volume.

Readwrite-splitting

One primary database and one replica database, which are deployed on different machines, are designed for this scenario based on ten thousand data volume. While as a comparison, MySQL runs with INSERT & SELECT & DELETE sql statement on the basis of ten thousand data volume.
### Readwrite-splitting & Encrypt & Sharding

On the basis of one thousand data volume, four databases that are deployed on different machines and each contains 1024 tables with `id` used for database sharding, `k` used for table sharding, `c` encrypted with aes and `pad` encrypted with md5 are designed for this scenario, single route select sql statement is chosen here. While as a comparison, MySQL runs with INSERT & UPDATE & DELETE statement and single route select sql statement on the basis of one thousand data volume.

### Full Route

On the basis of one thousand data volume, four databases that are deployed on different machines and each contains one table are designed for this scenario, field `id` is used for database sharding and `k` is used for table sharding, full route select sql statement is chosen here. While as a comparison, MySQL runs with INSERT & UPDATE & DELETE statement and full route select sql statement on the basis of one thousand data volume.

### Testing Environment

### Table Structure of Database

The structure of table here refer to sbtest in sysbench

```sql
CREATE TABLE `tbl` (  `id` bigint(20) NOT NULL AUTO_INCREMENT,  `k` int(11) NOT NULL DEFAULT 0,  `c` char(120) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',  `pad` char(60) NOT NULL DEFAULT '',  PRIMARY KEY (`id`) );
```
Test Scenarios Configuration

The same configurations are used for ShardingSphere-JDBC and ShardingSphere-Proxy, while MySQL with one database connected is designed for comparison. The details for these scenarios are shown as follows.

Single Route Configuration

dataSources:
  ds_0:
    url: jdbc:mysql://***.***.***.***:****/ds?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
    username: test
    password:
    connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
    idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
    maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
    maxPoolSize: 200
  ds_1:
    url: jdbc:mysql://***.***.***.***:****/ds?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
    username: test
    password:
    connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
    idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
    maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
    maxPoolSize: 200
  ds_2:
    url: jdbc:mysql://***.***.***.***:****/ds?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
    username: test
    password:
    connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
    idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
    maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
    maxPoolSize: 200
  ds_3:
    url: jdbc:mysql://***.***.***.***:****/ds?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
    username: test
    password:
    connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
    idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
    maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
    maxPoolSize: 200
rules:
- $SHARDING
  tables:
    tbl:
actualDataNodes: ds_${0..3}.tbl${0..1023}

tableStrategy:
  standard:
    shardingColumn: k
    shardingAlgorithmName: tbl_table_inline

keyGenerateStrategy:
  column: id
  keyGeneratorName: snowflake

defaultDatabaseStrategy:
  inline:
    shardingColumn: id
    shardingAlgorithmName: default_db_inline

defaultTableStrategy:
  none:

  shardingAlgorithms:
    tbl_table_inline:
      type: INLINE
      props:
        algorithm-expression: tbl${k % 1024}

    default_db_inline:
      type: INLINE
      props:
        algorithm-expression: ds_${id % 4}

keyGenerators:
  snowflake:
    type: SNOWFLAKE

---

Readwrite-splitting Configuration

schemaName: sharding_db

dataSources:
  primary_ds:
    url: jdbc:mysql://***.***.***.***:****/ds?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
    username: test
    password:
    connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
    idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
    maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
    maxPoolSize: 200

  replica_ds_0:
    url: jdbc:mysql://***.***.***.***:****/ds?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
    username: test
    password:
    connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
    idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
    maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
maxPoolSize: 200

rules:
- !READWRITE_SPLITTING
dataSources:
  readwrite_ds:
    type: Static
    props:
      write-data-source-name: primary_ds
      read-data-source-names: replica_ds_0

**Readwrite-splitting & Encrypt & Sharding Configuration**

schemaName: sharding_db
dataSources:
  primary_ds_0:
    url: jdbc:mysql://***.***.***.***:****/ds?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
    username: test
    password:
    connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
    idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
    maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
    maxPoolSize: 200
  replica_ds_0:
    url: jdbc:mysql://***.***.***.***:****/ds?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
    username: test
    password:
    connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
    idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
    maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
    maxPoolSize: 200
  primary_ds_1:
    url: jdbc:mysql://***.***.***.***:****/ds?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
    username: test
    password:
    connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
    idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
    maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
    maxPoolSize: 200
  replica_ds_1:
    url: jdbc:mysql://***.***.***.***:****/ds?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
    username: test
    password:
    connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
    idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
    maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
    maxPoolSize: 200
primary_ds_2:
url: jdbc:mysql://***.***.***.***:****/ds?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
username: test
password:
connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
maxPoolSize: 200
replica_ds_2:
url: jdbc:mysql://***.***.***.***:****/ds?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
username: test
password:
connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
maxPoolSize: 200
primary_ds_3:
url: jdbc:mysql://***.***.***.***:****/ds?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
username: test
password:
connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
maxPoolSize: 200
replica_ds_3:
url: jdbc:mysql://***.***.***.***:****/ds?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
username: test
password:
connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
maxPoolSize: 200
rules:
- !SHARDING
tables:
  tbl:
    actualDataNodes: readwrite_ds_${0..3}.tbl${0..1023}
databaseStrategy:
  standard:
    shardingColumn: id
    shardingAlgorithmName: tbl_database_inline
tableStrategy:
  standard:
    shardingColumn: k
    shardingAlgorithmName: tbl_table_inline
keyGenerateStrategy:
  column: id
  keyGeneratorName: snowflake
bindingTables:
  - tbl
defaultDataSourceName: primary_ds_1
defaultTableStrategy:
  none:
shardingAlgorithms:
  tbl_database_inline:
    type: INLINE
    props:
      algorithm-expression: readwrite_ds_${id % 4}
  tbl_table_inline:
    type: INLINE
    props:
      algorithm-expression: tbl${k % 1024}
keyGenerators:
  snowflake:
    type: SNOWFLAKE
- !READWRITE_SPLITTING
dataSources:
  readwrite_ds_0:
    type: Static
    props:
      write-data-source-name: primary_ds_0
      read-data-source-names: replica_ds_0
      loadBalancerName: round_robin
  readwrite_ds_1:
    type: Static
    props:
      write-data-source-name: primary_ds_1
      read-data-source-names: replica_ds_1
      loadBalancerName: round_robin
  readwrite_ds_2:
    type: Static
    props:
      write-data-source-name: primary_ds_2
      read-data-source-names: replica_ds_2
      loadBalancerName: round_robin
  readwrite_ds_3:
    type: Static
    props:
      write-data-source-name: primary_ds_3
      read-data-source-names: replica_ds_3
      loadBalancerName: round_robin
loadBalancers:
  round_robin:
    type: ROUND_ROBIN
- !ENCRYPT:
  encryptors:
aes_encryptor:
  type: AES
props:
  aes-key-value: 123456abc
md5_encryptor:
  type: MD5
tables:
sbtest:
columns:
c:
  plainColumn: c_plain
cipherColumn: c_cipher
encryptorName: aes_encryptor
pad:
cipherColumn: pad_cipher
encryptorName: md5_encryptor

Full Route Configuration

schemaName: sharding_db
dataSources:
ds_0:
  url: jdbc:mysql://***.***.***.***:/ds?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
  username: test
  password:
  connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
  idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
  maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
  maxPoolSize: 200
ds_1:
  url: jdbc:mysql://***.***.***.***:/ds?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
  username: test
  password:
  connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
  idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
  maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
  maxPoolSize: 200
ds_2:
  url: jdbc:mysql://***.***.***.***:/ds?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
  username: test
  password:
  connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
  idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
  maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
  maxPoolSize: 200
ds_3:
url: jdbc:mysql://***.***.***:****/ds?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
username: test
password:
connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
maxPoolSize: 200
rules:
  - !SHARDING
tables:
  - tbl:
      actualDataNodes: ds_${0..3}.tbl1
tableStrategy:
  - standard:
      shardingColumn: k
      shardingAlgorithmName: tbl_table_inline
keyGenerateStrategy:
  - column: id
  - keyGeneratorName: snowflake
defaultDatabaseStrategy:
  - standard:
      shardingColumn: id
      shardingAlgorithmName: default_database_inline
defaultTableStrategy:
  - none:
    - shardingAlgorithms:
      - default_database_inline:
      - type: INLINE
        props:
          algorithm-expression: ds_${id % 4}
      - tbl_table_inline:
      - type: INLINE
        props:
          algorithm-expression: tbl1
keyGenerators:
  - snowflake:
      type: SNOWFLAKE

Test Result Verification

SQL Statement

INSERT+UPDATE+DELETE sql statements:
INSERT INTO tbl(k, c, pad) VALUES(1, '###-###-###', '###-###');
UPDATE tbl SET c='####-####-####', pad='####-####' WHERE id=?;
DELETE FROM tbl WHERE id=?
SELECT sql statement for full route:
SELECT max(id) FROM tbl WHERE id\%4=1

SELECT sql statement for single route:
SELECT id, k FROM tbl ignore index(`PRIMARY`) WHERE id=1 AND k=1

INSERT+SELECT+DELETE sql statements:
INSERT INTO tbl1(k, c, pad) VALUES(1, '###-###-###', '###-###');
SELECT count(id) FROM tbl1;
SELECT max(id) FROM tbl1 ignore index(`PRIMARY`);
DELETE FROM tbl1 WHERE id=?

**Jmeter Class**

Consider the implementation of shardingsphere-benchmark Notes: the notes in shardingsphere-benchmark/README.md should be taken attention to

**Compile & Build**

git clone https://github.com/apache/shardingsphere-benchmark.git
cd shardingsphere-benchmark/shardingsphere-benchmark
mvn clean install

**Perform Test**

cp target/shardingsphere-benchmark-1.0-SNAPSHOT-jar-with-dependencies.jar apache-jmeter-4.0/lib/ext
jmeter -n -t test_plan/test.jmx
test.jmx example:https://github.com/apache/shardingsphere-benchmark/tree/master/report/script/test_plan/test.jmx

**Process Result Data**

Make sure the location of result.jtl file is correct.

sh shardingsphere-benchmark/report/script/gen_report.sh
Display of Historical Performance Test Data

In progress, please wait.

Sysbench Test

At least 5 machines are required:

- Jenkins * 1: ${host-jenkins}
- Sysbench * 1: ${host-sysbench}
- ShardingSphere-Proxy * 1: ${host-proxy}
- MySQL Server * 2: ${host-mysql-1}, ${host-mysql-2}

The hardware standards of Jenkins and Sysbench machines can appropriately lower.

Software Environment

- Jenkins: The latest version
- Sysbench: 1.0.20
- ShardingSphere-Proxy: package from master branch
- MySQL Server: 5.7.28

Test Program

According to the above hardware environment, the configuration parameters are as follows, and the parameters should be adjusted according to the changes in the hardware environment.

ShardingSphere-Proxy Configuration

- Proxy runs on ${host-proxy}
- Version includes: Master branch, 4.1.1, 3.0.0
- Scenarios: config-sharding, config-replica-query, config-sharding-replica-query, config-encrypt
- Configurations: Refer to Appendix 1

MySQL Server Configuration

- Two MySQL instances runs on ${host-mysql-1} and ${host-mysql-2} machines respectively.
- Need to create the 'sbtest' database on both instances in advance.
- Set parameter: max_prepared_stmt_count = 500000
- Set parameter: max_connections = 2000
Jenkins Configuration

Create 6 Jenkins tasks, and each task calls the next task in turn: (runs on the `${host-jenkins}` machine).

1. sysbench_install: Pull the latest code, package the Proxy compression package

The following tasks are run on a separate Sysbench pressure generating machine via Jenkins slave: (runs on the `{host-sysbench}` machine)

2. sysbench_sharding:
   a. Sharding scenarios for remote deployment of various versions of Proxy
   b. Execute Sysbench command to pressure test Proxy
   c. Execute Sysbench command to pressure test MySQL Server
   d. Save Sysbench stress test results
   e. Use drawing scripts to generate performance curves and tables (see Appendix 2 for drawing scripts)

3. sysbench_master_slave:
   a. Read and write separation scenarios for remote deployment of various versions of Proxy
   b. Execute Sysbench command to pressure test Proxy
   c. Execute Sysbench command to pressure test MySQL Server
   d. Save Sysbench stress test results
   e. Use drawing scripts to generate performance curves and tables

4. sysbench_sharding_master_slave:
   a. Remote deployment of sharding + read-write splitting scenarios of various versions of Proxy
   b. Execute Sysbench command to pressure test Proxy
   c. Execute Sysbench command to pressure test MySQL Server
   d. Save Sysbench stress test results
   e. Use drawing scripts to generate performance curves and tables

5. sysbench_encrypt:
   a. Encryption scenarios for remote deployment of various versions of Proxy
   b. Execute Sysbench command to pressure test Proxy
   c. Execute Sysbench command to pressure test MySQL Server
   d. Save Sysbench stress test results
   e. Use drawing scripts to generate performance curves and tables

6. sysbench_result_aggregation:
   a. Re-execute the drawing script for the pressure test results of all tasks
   python3 plot_graph.py sharding
   python3 plot_graph.py ms
   python3 plot_graph.py sharding_ms
   python3 plot_graph.py encrypt
   b. Use Jenkins "Publish HTML reports" plugin to integrate all images into one HTML page
Testing Process

Take sysbench sharding as an example (other scenarios are similar)

Enter the Sysbench pressure test result directory

```bash
cd /home/jenkins/sysbench_res/sharding
```

Create the folder for this build

```bash
mkdir $BUILD_NUMBER
```

Take the last 14 builds and save them in a hidden file

```bash
ls -v | tail -n14 > .build_number.txt
```

Deployment and stress testing

Step 1: Execute remote deployment script to deploy Proxy to `{host-proxy}`

```bash
./deploy_sharding.sh
```

```bash
#!/bin/sh
rmdir apache-shardingsphere-*-shardingsphere-proxy-bin
tar zxfv apache-shardingsphere-*-shardingsphere-proxy-bin.tar.gz
sh stop_proxy.sh
cp -f prepared_conf/mysql-connector-java-5.1.47.jar apache-shardingsphere-*-shardingsphere-proxy-bin/lib
sh cp -f prepared_conf/start.sh apache-shardingsphere-*-shardingsphere-proxy-bin/bin
sh cp -f prepared_conf/config-sharding.yaml prepared_conf/server.yaml apache-shardingsphere-*-shardingsphere-proxy-bin/conf
sh ./apache-shardingsphere-*-shardingsphere-proxy-bin/bin/start.sh
sh sleep 30
```

Step 2: Execute the sysbench script

```bash
# master
cd /home/jenkins/sysbench_res/sharding
cd $BUILD_NUMBER
sysbench oltp_read_only --mysql-host=${host-proxy} --mysql-port=3307 --mysql-user=root --mysql-password='root' --mysql-db=sbtest --tables=10 --table-size=1000000 --report-interval=10 --time=3600 --threads=10 --max-requests=0 --percentile=99 --mysql-ignore-errors="all" --rand-type=uniform --range_selects=off --auto_inc=off cleanup
```

9.7. Test
sysbench oltp_read_only --mysql-host=${host-proxy} --mysql-port=3307 --mysql-user=root --mysql-password='root' --mysql-db=sbtest --tables=10 --table-size=1000000 --report-interval=10 --time=3600 --threads=10 --max-requests=0 --percentile=99 --mysql-ignore-errors="all" --rand-type=uniform --range-selects=off --auto-inc=off prepare
sysbench oltp_read_only --mysql-host=${host-proxy} --mysql-port=3307 --mysql-user=root --mysql-password='root' --mysql-db=sbtest --tables=10 --table-size=1000000 --report-interval=30 --time=180 --threads=256 --max-requests=0 --percentile=99 --mysql-ignore-errors="all" --range-selects=off --rand-type=uniform --auto-inc=off run
sysbench oltp_read_write --mysql-host=${host-proxy} --mysql-port=3307 --mysql-user=root --mysql-password='root' --mysql-db=sbtest --tables=10 --table-size=1000000 --report-interval=30 --time=180 --threads=256 --max-requests=0 --percentile=99 --mysql-ignore-errors="all" --range-selects=off --rand-type=uniform --auto-inc=off run | tee oltp_read_write.master.txt
sysbench oltp_update_index --mysql-host=${host-proxy} --mysql-port=3307 --mysql-user=root --mysql-password='root' --mysql-db=sbtest --tables=10 --table-size=1000000 --report-interval=30 --time=180 --threads=256 --max-requests=0 --percentile=99 --mysql-ignore-errors="all" --range-selects=off --rand-type=uniform --auto-inc=off run | tee oltp_update_index.master.txt
sysbench oltp_update_non_index --mysql-host=${host-proxy} --mysql-port=3307 --mysql-user=root --mysql-password='root' --mysql-db=sbtest --tables=10 --table-size=1000000 --report-interval=30 --time=180 --threads=256 --max-requests=0 --percentile=99 --mysql-ignore-errors="all" --range-selects=off --rand-type=uniform --auto-inc=off run | tee oltp_update_non_index.master.txt
sysbench oltp_delete --mysql-host=${host-proxy} --mysql-port=3307 --mysql-user=root --mysql-password='root' --mysql-db=sbtest --tables=10 --table-size=1000000 --report-interval=30 --time=180 --threads=256 --max-requests=0 --percentile=99 --mysql-ignore-errors="all" --range-selects=off --rand-type=uniform --auto-inc=off run | tee oltp_delete.master.txt
sysbench oltp_read_only --mysql-host=${host-proxy} --mysql-port=3307 --mysql-user=root --mysql-password='root' --mysql-db=sbtest --tables=10 --table-size=1000000 --report-interval=10 --time=3600 --threads=10 --max-requests=0 --percentile=99 --mysql-ignore-errors="all" --rand-type=uniform --range-selects=off --auto-inc=off cleanup
4.1.1, 3.0.0, three scenarios of direct connection to MySQL, repeat steps 1 and 2 above.

**Execute stop proxy script**

```
./stop_proxy.sh
```

```
#!/bin/sh
./3.0.0_sharding-proxy/bin/stop.sh
./4.1.1_apache-shardingsphere-4.1.1-sharding-proxy-bin/bin/stop.sh
./apache-shardingsphere-**-shardingsphere-proxy-bin/bin/stop.sh
```

**Generate pressure test curve picture**

```
# Generate graph
cd /home/jenkins/sysbench_res/
python3 plot_graph.py sharding
```

**Use Jenkins Publish HTML reports plugin to publish pictures to the page**

HTML directory to archive: /home/jenkins/sysbench_res/graph/
Index page[s]: 01_sharding.html
Report title: HTML Report

**sysbench test case describe**

**oltp_point_select**

Prepare Statement (ID = 1): SELECT c FROM sbtest1 WHERE id=?
Execute Statement: ID = 1

**oltp_read_only**

Prepare Statement (ID = 1): 'COMMIT'
Prepare Statement (ID = 2): SELECT c FROM sbtest1 WHERE id=?
Statement: 'BEGIN'
Execute Statement: ID = 2
Execute Statement: ID = 2
Execute Statement: ID = 2
Execute Statement: ID = 2
Execute Statement: ID = 2

9.7. Test
Execute Statement: ID = 2
Execute Statement: ID = 2
Execute Statement: ID = 2
Execute Statement: ID = 2
Execute Statement: ID = 2
Execute Statement: ID = 1

oltp_write_only

Prepare Statement (ID = 1): 'COMMIT'
Prepare Statement (ID = 2): UPDATE sbtest1 SET k=k+1 WHERE id=?
Prepare Statement (ID = 3): UPDATE sbtest6 SET c=? WHERE id=?
Prepare Statement (ID = 4): DELETE FROM sbtest1 WHERE id=?
Prepare Statement (ID = 5): INSERT INTO sbtest1 (id, k, c, pad) VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?)
Statement: 'BEGIN'
Execute Statement: ID = 2
Execute Statement: ID = 3
Execute Statement: ID = 4
Execute Statement: ID = 5
Execute Statement: ID = 1

oltp_read_write

Prepare Statement (ID = 1): 'COMMIT'
Prepare Statement (ID = 2): SELECT c FROM sbtest1 WHERE id=?
Prepare Statement (ID = 3): UPDATE sbtest3 SET k=k+1 WHERE id=?
Prepare Statement (ID = 4): UPDATE sbtest10 SET c=? WHERE id=?
Prepare Statement (ID = 5): DELETE FROM sbtest8 WHERE id=?
Prepare Statement (ID = 6): INSERT INTO sbtest8 (id, k, c, pad) VALUES (?, ?, ?, ?)
Statement: 'BEGIN'
Execute Statement: ID = 2
Execute Statement: ID = 2
Execute Statement: ID = 2
Execute Statement: ID = 2
Execute Statement: ID = 2
Execute Statement: ID = 2
Execute Statement: ID = 2
Execute Statement: ID = 2
Execute Statement: ID = 2
Execute Statement: ID = 2
Execute Statement: ID = 2
Execute Statement: ID = 2
Execute Statement: ID = 2
Execute Statement: ID = 2
Execute Statement: ID = 3
Execute Statement: ID = 4
Execute Statement: ID = 5
Execute Statement: ID = 6
Execute Statement: ID = 1

9.7. Test
oltp_update_index

Prepare Statement (ID = 1): UPDATE sbtest1 SET k=k+1 WHERE id=?
Execute Statement: ID = 1

oltp_update_non_index

Prepare Statement (ID = 1): UPDATE sbtest1 SET c=? WHERE id=?
Execute Statement: ID = 1

oltp_delete

Prepare Statement (ID = 1): DELETE FROM sbtest1 WHERE id=?
Execute Statement: ID = 1

Appendix 1

Master branch version

server.yaml

rules:
  - AUTHORITY
    users:
      - root@%:root
      - sharding@:sharding
    provider:
      type: ALL_PRIVILEGES_PERMITTED
props:
  max-connections-size-per-query: 1
  kernel-executor-size: 16 # Infinite by default.
  proxy-frontend-flush-threshold: 128 # The default value is 128.
  proxy-hint-enabled: false
  sql-show: false
  check-table-metadata-enabled: false
  show-process-list-enabled: false
  proxy-backend-query-fetch-size: -1
  check-duplicate-table-enabled: false
  proxy-frontend-executor-size: 0
  proxy-backend-executor-suitable: OLAP
  proxy-backend-max-connections: 0
  sql-federation-enabled: false

config-sharding.yaml

9.7. Test
schemaName: sbtest
dataSources:
  ds_0:
    url: jdbc:mysql://${host-mysql-1}:3306/sbtest?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
    username: root
    password:
    connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
    idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
    maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
    maxPoolSize: 256
    minPoolSize: 256
  ds_1:
    url: jdbc:mysql://${host-mysql-2}:3306/sbtest?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
    username: root
    password:
    connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
    idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
    maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
    maxPoolSize: 256
    minPoolSize: 256
rules:
- !SHARDING
tables:
  sbtest1:
    actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest1_${0..99}
    tableStrategy:
      standard:
        shardingColumn: id
        shardingAlgorithmName: table_inline_1
    keyGenerateStrategy:
      column: id
      keyGeneratorName: snowflake
  sbtest2:
    actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest2_${0..99}
    tableStrategy:
      standard:
        shardingColumn: id
        shardingAlgorithmName: table_inline_2
    keyGenerateStrategy:
      column: id
      keyGeneratorName: snowflake
  sbtest3:
    actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest3_${0..99}
    tableStrategy:
      standard:
        shardingColumn: id
        shardingAlgorithmName: table_inline_3
    keyGenerateStrategy:
column: id
keyGeneratorName: snowflake
sbtest4:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest4_${0..99}
tableStrategy:
  standard:
    shardingColumn: id
    shardingAlgorithmName: table_inline_4
keyGenerateStrategy:
  column: id
  keyGeneratorName: snowflake
sbtest5:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest5_${0..99}
tableStrategy:
  standard:
    shardingColumn: id
    shardingAlgorithmName: table_inline_5
keyGenerateStrategy:
  column: id
  keyGeneratorName: snowflake
sbtest6:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest6_${0..99}
tableStrategy:
  standard:
    shardingColumn: id
    shardingAlgorithmName: table_inline_6
keyGenerateStrategy:
  column: id
  keyGeneratorName: snowflake
sbtest7:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest7_${0..99}
tableStrategy:
  standard:
    shardingColumn: id
    shardingAlgorithmName: table_inline_7
keyGenerateStrategy:
  column: id
  keyGeneratorName: snowflake
sbtest8:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest8_${0..99}
tableStrategy:
  standard:
    shardingColumn: id
    shardingAlgorithmName: table_inline_8
keyGenerateStrategy:
  column: id
  keyGeneratorName: snowflake
sbtest9:

9.7. Test
actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest9_${0..99}

tableStrategy:
  standard:
    shardingColumn: id
    shardingAlgorithmName: table_inline_9

keyGenerateStrategy:
  column: id
  keyGeneratorName: snowflake

sbtest10:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest10_${0..99}
  tableStrategy:
    standard:
      shardingColumn: id
      shardingAlgorithmName: table_inline_10
  keyGenerateStrategy:
    column: id
    keyGeneratorName: snowflake

defaultDatabaseStrategy:
  standard:
    shardingColumn: id
    shardingAlgorithmName: database_inline

shardingAlgorithms:
  database_inline:
    type: INLINE
    props:
      algorithm-expression: ds_${id % 2}
  table_inline_1:
    type: INLINE
    props:
      algorithm-expression: sbtest1_${id % 100}
  table_inline_2:
    type: INLINE
    props:
      algorithm-expression: sbtest2_${id % 100}
  table_inline_3:
    type: INLINE
    props:
      algorithm-expression: sbtest3_${id % 100}
  table_inline_4:
    type: INLINE
    props:
      algorithm-expression: sbtest4_${id % 100}
  table_inline_5:
    type: INLINE
    props:
      algorithm-expression: sbtest5_${id % 100}
  table_inline_6:
    type: INLINE
props:
  - algorithm-expression: sbtest6_${id % 100}

table_inline_7:
  - type: INLINE
    props:
      - algorithm-expression: sbtest7_${id % 100}

table_inline_8:
  - type: INLINE
    props:
      - algorithm-expression: sbtest8_${id % 100}

table_inline_9:
  - type: INLINE
    props:
      - algorithm-expression: sbtest9_${id % 100}

table_inline_10:
  - type: INLINE
    props:
      - algorithm-expression: sbtest10_${id % 100}

keyGenerators:
  - snowflake:
    type: SNOWFLAKE

config-readwrite-splitting.yaml

schemaName: sbtest
dataSources:
  ds_0:
    url: jdbc:mysql://${host-mysql-1}:3306/sbtest?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
    username: root
    password:
    connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
    idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
    maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
    maxPoolSize: 128
    minPoolSize: 128

rules:
- !READWRITE_SPLITTING
dataSources:
  readwrite_ds:
    primaryDataSourceName: ds_0
    replicaDataSourceNames:
    - ds_0
    - ds_0

config-shadow.yaml

schemaName: sbtest
dataSources:
  primary_ds_0:
url: jdbc:mysql://${host-mysql-1}:3306/sbtest?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
username: root
password:
connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
maxPoolSize: 256
minPoolSize: 256
primary_ds_1:
  url: jdbc:mysql://${host-mysql-2}:3306/sbtest?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
  username: root
  password:
  connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
  idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
  maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
  maxPoolSize: 256
  minPoolSize: 256
rules:
- !SHARDING
tables:
  sbtest1:
    actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest1_${0..99}
    tableStrategy:
      standard:
        shardingColumn: id
        shardingAlgorithmName: table_inline_1
    keyGenerateStrategy:
      column: id
      keyGeneratorName: snowflake
  sbtest2:
    actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest2_${0..99}
    tableStrategy:
      standard:
        shardingColumn: id
        shardingAlgorithmName: table_inline_2
    keyGenerateStrategy:
      column: id
      keyGeneratorName: snowflake
  sbtest3:
    actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest3_${0..99}
    tableStrategy:
      standard:
        shardingColumn: id
        shardingAlgorithmName: table_inline_3
    keyGenerateStrategy:
      column: id
      keyGeneratorName: snowflake
  sbtest4:
actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest4_${0..99}

tableStrategy:
  standard:
    shardingColumn: id
    shardingAlgorithmName: table_inline_4

keyGenerateStrategy:
  column: id
  keyGeneratorName: snowflake

sbtest5:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest5_${0..99}
  tableStrategy:
    standard:
      shardingColumn: id
      shardingAlgorithmName: table_inline_5

keyGenerateStrategy:
  column: id
  keyGeneratorName: snowflake

sbtest6:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest6_${0..99}
  tableStrategy:
    standard:
      shardingColumn: id
      shardingAlgorithmName: table_inline_6

keyGenerateStrategy:
  column: id
  keyGeneratorName: snowflake

sbtest7:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest7_${0..99}
  tableStrategy:
    standard:
      shardingColumn: id
      shardingAlgorithmName: table_inline_7

keyGenerateStrategy:
  column: id
  keyGeneratorName: snowflake

sbtest8:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest8_${0..99}
  tableStrategy:
    standard:
      shardingColumn: id
      shardingAlgorithmName: table_inline_8

keyGenerateStrategy:
  column: id
  keyGeneratorName: snowflake

sbtest9:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest9_${0..99}
  tableStrategy:
    standard:
```java
shardingColumn: id
shardingAlgorithmName: table_inline_9
keyGenerateStrategy:
  column: id
  keyGeneratorName: snowflake
sbtest10:
  actualDataNodes: ds_0..1.sbstest10_0..99
  tableStrategy:
    standard:
      shardingColumn: id
      shardingAlgorithmName: table_inline_10
      keyGenerateStrategy:
        column: id
        keyGeneratorName: snowflake

defaultDatabaseStrategy:
  standard:
    shardingColumn: id
    shardingAlgorithmName: database_inline
shardingAlgorithms:
  database_inline:
    type: INLINE
    props:
      algorithm-expression: ds_$id % 2
  table_inline_1:
    type: INLINE
    props:
      algorithm-expression: sbtest1_$id % 100
  table_inline_2:
    type: INLINE
    props:
      algorithm-expression: sbtest2_$id % 100
  table_inline_3:
    type: INLINE
    props:
      algorithm-expression: sbtest3_$id % 100
  table_inline_4:
    type: INLINE
    props:
      algorithm-expression: sbtest4_$id % 100
  table_inline_5:
    type: INLINE
    props:
      algorithm-expression: sbtest5_$id % 100
  table_inline_6:
    type: INLINE
    props:
      algorithm-expression: sbtest6_$id % 100
```

9.7. Test
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table_inline_7:
  type: INLINE
  props:
    algorithm-expression: sbtest7_${id % 100}

table_inline_8:
  type: INLINE
  props:
    algorithm-expression: sbtest8_${id % 100}

table_inline_9:
  type: INLINE
  props:
    algorithm-expression: sbtest9_${id % 100}

table_inline_10:
  type: INLINE
  props:
    algorithm-expression: sbtest10_${id % 100}

keyGenerators:
  snowflake:
    type: SNOWFLAKE
    !READWRITE_SPLITTING

dataSources:
  ds_0:
    primaryDataSourceName: primary_ds_0
    replicaDataSourceNames:
      - primary_ds_0
      - primary_ds_0
  ds_1:
    name: ds_1
    primaryDataSourceName: primary_ds_1
    replicaDataSourceNames:
      - primary_ds_1
      - primary_ds_1

cfg-encrypt.yaml

schemaName: sbtest

dataSources:
  ds_0:
    url: jdbc:mysql://${host-mysql-1}:3306/sbtest?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
    username: root
    password:
    connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
    idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
    maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
    maxPoolSize: 256
    minPoolSize: 256

rules:
  - !ENCRYPT

9.7. Test
encryptors:
  md5_encryptor:
    type: MD5
tables:
  sbtest1:
    columns:
      pad:
        cipherColumn: pad
        encryptorName: md5_encryptor
  sbtest2:
    columns:
      pad:
        cipherColumn: pad
        encryptorName: md5_encryptor
  sbtest3:
    columns:
      pad:
        cipherColumn: pad
        encryptorName: md5_encryptor
  sbtest4:
    columns:
      pad:
        cipherColumn: pad
        encryptorName: md5_encryptor
  sbtest5:
    columns:
      pad:
        cipherColumn: pad
        encryptorName: md5_encryptor
  sbtest6:
    columns:
      pad:
        cipherColumn: pad
        encryptorName: md5_encryptor
  sbtest7:
    columns:
      pad:
        cipherColumn: pad
        encryptorName: md5_encryptor
  sbtest8:
    columns:
      pad:
        cipherColumn: pad
        encryptorName: md5_encryptor
  sbtest9:
    columns:
      pad:
        cipherColumn: pad
        encryptorName: md5_encryptor
encryptorName: md5_encryptor
sbtest10:
columns:
  pad:
    cipherColumn: pad
    encryptorName: md5_encryptor

config-database-discovery.yaml

schemaName: sbtest
dataSources:
ds_0:
  url: jdbc:postgresql://127.0.0.1:5432/demo_primary_ds
  username: postgres
  password: postgres
  connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 3000
  idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
  maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
  maxPoolSize: 50
  minPoolSize: 1
ds_1:
  url: jdbc:postgresql://127.0.0.1:5432/demo_replica_ds_0
  username: postgres
  password: postgres
  connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 3000
  idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
  maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
  maxPoolSize: 50
  minPoolSize: 1
ds_2:
  url: jdbc:postgresql://127.0.0.1:5432/demo_replica_ds_1
  username: postgres
  password: postgres
  connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 3000
  idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
  maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
  maxPoolSize: 50
  minPoolSize: 1
rules:
- !DB_DISCOVERY
dataSources:
  readwrite_ds:
    dataSourceNames:
    - ds_0
    - ds_1
    - ds_2
discoveryHeartbeatName: mgr-heartbeat
discoveryTypeName: mgr

9.7. Test
discoveryHeartbeats:
  mgr-heartbeat:
    props:
      keep-alive-cron: '0/5 * * * ?'

discoveryTypes:
  mgr:
    type: MGR
    props:
      group-name: 92504d5b-6dec-11e8-91ea-246e9612aaf1

4.1.1 version

server.yaml

authentication:
  users:
    root:
      password: root
    sharding:
      password: sharding
      authorizedSchemas: sharding_db
  props:
    max.connections.size.per.query: 10
    acceptor.size: 256  # The default value is available processors count * 2.
    executor.size: 128  # Infinite by default.
    proxy.frontend.flush.threshold: 128  # The default value is 128.
    # LOCAL: Proxy will run with LOCAL transaction.
    # XA: Proxy will run with XA transaction.
    # BASE: Proxy will run with B.A.S.E transaction.
    proxy.transaction.type: LOCAL
    proxy.opentracing.enabled: false
    proxy.hint.enabled: false
    query.with.cipher.column: true
    sql.show: false
    allow.range.query.with.inline.sharding: false

config-sharding.yaml

schemaName: sbtest
dataSources:
  ds_0:
    url: jdbc:mysql://${host-mysql-1}:3306/sbtest?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
    username: root
    password:
    connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
    idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
    maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
maxPoolSize: 256
ds_1:
  url: jdbc:mysql://${host-mysql-2}:3306/sbtest?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
  username: root
  password:
  connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
  idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
  maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
  maxPoolSize: 256
shardingRule:
tables:
sbtest1:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest1_${0..99}
  tableStrategy:
    inline:
      shardingColumn: id
      algorithmExpression: sbtest1_${id % 100}
  keyGenerator:
    type: SNOWFLAKE
    column: id
sbtest2:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest2_${0..99}
  tableStrategy:
    inline:
      shardingColumn: id
      algorithmExpression: sbtest2_${id % 100}
  keyGenerator:
    type: SNOWFLAKE
    column: id
sbtest3:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest3_${0..99}
  tableStrategy:
    inline:
      shardingColumn: id
      algorithmExpression: sbtest3_${id % 100}
  keyGenerator:
    type: SNOWFLAKE
    column: id
sbtest4:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest4_${0..99}
  tableStrategy:
    inline:
      shardingColumn: id
      algorithmExpression: sbtest4_${id % 100}
  keyGenerator:
    type: SNOWFLAKE
    column: id
sbtest5:
actualDataNodes: ds_{0..1}.sbtest5_{0..99}
tableStrategy:
  inline:
    shardingColumn: id
    algorithmExpression: sbtest5_{id % 100}
keyGenerator:
  type: SNOWFLAKE
  column: id

sbtest6:
  actualDataNodes: ds_{0..1}.sbtest6_{0..99}
tableStrategy:
  inline:
    shardingColumn: id
    algorithmExpression: sbtest6_{id % 100}
keyGenerator:
  type: SNOWFLAKE
  column: id

sbtest7:
  actualDataNodes: ds_{0..1}.sbtest7_{0..99}
tableStrategy:
  inline:
    shardingColumn: id
    algorithmExpression: sbtest7_{id % 100}
keyGenerator:
  type: SNOWFLAKE
  column: id

sbtest8:
  actualDataNodes: ds_{0..1}.sbtest8_{0..99}
tableStrategy:
  inline:
    shardingColumn: id
    algorithmExpression: sbtest8_{id % 100}
keyGenerator:
  type: SNOWFLAKE
  column: id

sbtest9:
  actualDataNodes: ds_{0..1}.sbtest9_{0..99}
tableStrategy:
  inline:
    shardingColumn: id
    algorithmExpression: sbtest9_{id % 100}
keyGenerator:
  type: SNOWFLAKE
  column: id

sbtest10:
  actualDataNodes: ds_{0..1}.sbtest10_{0..99}
tableStrategy:
  inline:
shardingColumn: id
algorithmExpression: sbtest10_${id % 100}

keyGenerator:
type: SNOWFLAKE
column: id
defaultDatabaseStrategy:
inline:
shardingColumn: id
algorithmExpression: ds_${id % 2}

config-master_slave.yaml

schemaName: sbtest
dataSources:
  ds_0:
    url: jdbc:mysql://${host-mysql-1}:3306/sbtest?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
    username: root
    password:
    connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
    idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
    maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
    maxPoolSize: 256
  masterSlaveRule:
    name: ms_ds
    masterDataSourceName: ds_0
    slaveDataSourceNames:
      - ds_0
      - ds_0

config-sharding-master_slave.yaml

schemaName: sbtest
dataSources:
  primary_ds_0:
    url: jdbc:mysql://${host-mysql-1}:3306/sbtest?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
    username: root
    password:
    connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
    idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
    maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
    maxPoolSize: 256
  primary_ds_1:
    url: jdbc:mysql://${host-mysql-2}:3306/sbtest?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
    username: root
    password:
    connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
    idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
    maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
    maxPoolSize: 256
shardingRule:
  tables:
    sbtest1:
      actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest1_${0..99}
      tableStrategy:
        inline:
          shardingColumn: id
          algorithmExpression: sbtest1_${id % 100}
      keyGenerator:
        type: SNOWFLAKE
        column: id
    sbtest2:
      actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest2_${0..99}
      tableStrategy:
        inline:
          shardingColumn: id
          algorithmExpression: sbtest2_${id % 100}
      keyGenerator:
        type: SNOWFLAKE
        column: id
    sbtest3:
      actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest3_${0..99}
      tableStrategy:
        inline:
          shardingColumn: id
          algorithmExpression: sbtest3_${id % 100}
      keyGenerator:
        type: SNOWFLAKE
        column: id
    sbtest4:
      actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest4_${0..99}
      tableStrategy:
        inline:
          shardingColumn: id
          algorithmExpression: sbtest4_${id % 100}
      keyGenerator:
        type: SNOWFLAKE
        column: id
    sbtest5:
      actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest5_${0..99}
      tableStrategy:
        inline:
          shardingColumn: id
          algorithmExpression: sbtest5_${id % 100}
      keyGenerator:
        type: SNOWFLAKE
        column: id
    sbtest6:
actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest6_${0..99}
tableStrategy:
  inline:
    shardingColumn: id
    algorithmExpression: sbtest6_${id % 100}
keyGenerator:
  type: SNOWFLAKE
  column: id

sbtest7:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest7_${0..99}
tableStrategy:
  inline:
    shardingColumn: id
    algorithmExpression: sbtest7_${id % 100}
keyGenerator:
  type: SNOWFLAKE
  column: id

sbtest8:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest8_${0..99}
tableStrategy:
  inline:
    shardingColumn: id
    algorithmExpression: sbtest8_${id % 100}
keyGenerator:
  type: SNOWFLAKE
  column: id

sbtest9:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest9_${0..99}
tableStrategy:
  inline:
    shardingColumn: id
    algorithmExpression: sbtest9_${id % 100}
keyGenerator:
  type: SNOWFLAKE
  column: id

sbtest10:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest10_${0..99}
tableStrategy:
  inline:
    shardingColumn: id
    algorithmExpression: sbtest10_${id % 100}
keyGenerator:
  type: SNOWFLAKE
  column: id

defaultDatabaseStrategy:
  inline:
    shardingColumn: id
    algorithmExpression: ds_${id % 2}
masterSlaveRules:
  ds_0:
    masterDataSourceName: primary_ds_0
    slaveDataSourceNames: [primary_ds_0, primary_ds_0]
    loadBalanceAlgorithmType: ROUND_ROBIN
  ds_1:
    masterDataSourceName: primary_ds_1
    slaveDataSourceNames: [primary_ds_1, primary_ds_1]
    loadBalanceAlgorithmType: ROUND_ROBIN

config-encrypt.yaml

schemaName: sbtest
dataSources:
  ds_0:
    url: jdbc:mysql://${host-mysql-1}:3306/sbtest?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
    username: root
    password:
    connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000
    idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000
    maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000
    maxPoolSize: 256
encryptRule:
  encryptors:
    encryptor_md5:
      type: md5
  tables:
    sbtest1:
      columns:
        pad:
          cipherColumn: pad
          encryptor: encryptor_md5
    sbtest2:
      columns:
        pad:
          cipherColumn: pad
          encryptor: encryptor_md5
    sbtest3:
      columns:
        pad:
          cipherColumn: pad
          encryptor: encryptor_md5
    sbtest4:
      columns:
        pad:
          cipherColumn: pad
          encryptor: encryptor_md5
    sbtest5:
      columns:
        pad:
          cipherColumn: pad
          encryptor: encryptor_md5
columns:
  pad:
    cipherColumn: pad
    encryptor: encryptor_md5
sbtest6:
  columns:
    pad:
      cipherColumn: pad
      encryptor: encryptor_md5
sbtest7:
  columns:
    pad:
      cipherColumn: pad
      encryptor: encryptor_md5
sbtest8:
  columns:
    pad:
      cipherColumn: pad
      encryptor: encryptor_md5
sbtest9:
  columns:
    pad:
      cipherColumn: pad
      encryptor: encryptor_md5
sbtest10:
  columns:
    pad:
      cipherColumn: pad
      encryptor: encryptor_md5

3.0.0 version

server.yaml

authentication:
  username: root
  password: root
props:
  max.connections.size.per.query: 10
  acceptor.size: 256  # The default value is available processors count * 2.
  executor.size: 128  # Infinite by default.
  proxy.frontend.flush.threshold: 128  # The default value is 128.
    # LOCAL: Proxy will run with LOCAL transaction.
    # XA: Proxy will run with XA transaction.
    # BASE: Proxy will run with B.A.S.E transaction.
  proxy.transaction.type: LOCAL
  proxy.opentracing.enabled: false

9.7. Test
sql.show: false

cfg-sharding.yaml

schemaName: sbtest
dataSources:
  ds_0:
    url: jdbc:mysql://${host-mysql-1}:3306/sbtest?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
    username: root
    password:
    autoCommit: true
    connectionTimeout: 30000
    idleTimeout: 60000
    maxLifetime: 1800000
    maximumPoolSize: 256
  ds_1:
    url: jdbc:mysql://${host-mysql-2}:3306/sbtest?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
    username: root
    password:
    autoCommit: true
    connectionTimeout: 30000
    idleTimeout: 60000
    maxLifetime: 1800000
    maximumPoolSize: 256
shardingRule:
tables:
  sbtest1:
    actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest1_${0..99}
    tableStrategy:
      inline:
        shardingColumn: id
        algorithmExpression: sbtest1_${id % 100}
  sbtest2:
    actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest2_${0..99}
    tableStrategy:
      inline:
        shardingColumn: id
        algorithmExpression: sbtest2_${id % 100}
  sbtest3:
    actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest3_${0..99}
    tableStrategy:
      inline:
        shardingColumn: id
        algorithmExpression: sbtest3_${id % 100}
  sbtest4:
    actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest4_${0..99}
    tableStrategy:
      inline:
shardingColumn: id
algorithmExpression: sbtest4_${id % 100}
sbtest5:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest5_${0..99}
tableStrategy:
  inline:
    shardingColumn: id
    algorithmExpression: sbtest5_${id % 100}
sbtest6:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest6_${0..99}
tableStrategy:
  inline:
    shardingColumn: id
    algorithmExpression: sbtest6_${id % 100}
sbtest7:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest7_${0..99}
tableStrategy:
  inline:
    shardingColumn: id
    algorithmExpression: sbtest7_${id % 100}
sbtest8:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest8_${0..99}
tableStrategy:
  inline:
    shardingColumn: id
    algorithmExpression: sbtest8_${id % 100}
sbtest9:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest9_${0..99}
tableStrategy:
  inline:
    shardingColumn: id
    algorithmExpression: sbtest9_${id % 100}
sbtest10:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest10_${0..99}
tableStrategy:
  inline:
    shardingColumn: id
    algorithmExpression: sbtest10_${id % 100}
defaultDatabaseStrategy:
  inline:
    shardingColumn: id
    algorithmExpression: ds_${id % 2}

cfg-master_slave.yaml

schemaName: sbtest
dataSources:
  ds_0:

9.7. Test 339
url: jdbc:mysql://${host-mysql-1}:3306/sbtest?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
username: root
password: 
autoCommit: true
connectionTimeout: 30000
idleTimeout: 60000
maxLifetime: 1800000
maximumPoolSize: 256
masterSlaveRule:
  name: ms_ds
  masterDataSourceName: ds_0
  slaveDataSourceNames:
    - ds_0
    - ds_0

config-sharding-master_slave.yaml

schemaName: sbtest
dataSources:
  primary_ds_0:
    url: jdbc:mysql://${host-mysql-1}:3306/sbtest?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
    username: root
    password: 
    autoCommit: true
    connectionTimeout: 30000
    idleTimeout: 60000
    maxLifetime: 1800000
    maximumPoolSize: 256
  primary_ds_1:
    url: jdbc:mysql://${host-mysql-2}:3306/sbtest?serverTimezone=UTC&useSSL=false
    username: root
    password: 
    autoCommit: true
    connectionTimeout: 30000
    idleTimeout: 60000
    maxLifetime: 1800000
    maximumPoolSize: 256
shardingRule:
tables:
  sbtest1:
    actualDataNodes: ds_0..1.sbtest1_0..99
    tableStrategy:
      inline:
        shardingColumn: id
        algorithmExpression: sbtest1_${id % 100}
  sbtest2:
    actualDataNodes: ds_0..1.sbtest2_0..99
    tableStrategy:
inline:
  shardingColumn: id
  algorithmExpression: sbtest2_${id % 100}
sbtest3:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest3_${0..99}
tableStrategy:
  inline:
    shardingColumn: id
    algorithmExpression: sbtest3_${id % 100}
sbtest4:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest4_${0..99}
tableStrategy:
  inline:
    shardingColumn: id
    algorithmExpression: sbtest4_${id % 100}
sbtest5:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest5_${0..99}
tableStrategy:
  inline:
    shardingColumn: id
    algorithmExpression: sbtest5_${id % 100}
sbtest6:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest6_${0..99}
tableStrategy:
  inline:
    shardingColumn: id
    algorithmExpression: sbtest6_${id % 100}
sbtest7:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest7_${0..99}
tableStrategy:
  inline:
    shardingColumn: id
    algorithmExpression: sbtest7_${id % 100}
sbtest8:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest8_${0..99}
tableStrategy:
  inline:
    shardingColumn: id
    algorithmExpression: sbtest8_${id % 100}
sbtest9:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest9_${0..99}
tableStrategy:
  inline:
    shardingColumn: id
    algorithmExpression: sbtest9_${id % 100}
sbtest10:
  actualDataNodes: ds_${0..1}.sbtest10_${0..99}
tableStrategy:
inline:
  shardingColumn: id
  algorithmExpression: sbtest10_${id % 100}
defaultDatabaseStrategy:
  inline:
    shardingColumn: id
    algorithmExpression: ds_${id % 2}
masterSlaveRules:
  ds_0:
    masterDataSourceName: primary_ds_0
    slaveDataSourceNames: [primary_ds_0, primary_ds_0]
    loadBalanceAlgorithmType: ROUND_ROBIN
ds_1:
    masterDataSourceName: primary_ds_1
    slaveDataSourceNames: [primary_ds_1, primary_ds_1]
    loadBalanceAlgorithmType: ROUND_ROBIN

config-encrypt.yaml

Unsupported

Appendix 2

plot_graph.py

```python
import sys
import matplotlib.pyplot as plt
import numpy as np
def generate_graph(path, case_name):
    dataset = {
        'build_num': [],
        'master_version': [],
        'master_xa': [],
        '4.1.1_version': [],
        '3.0.0_version': [],
        'mysql_server': []
    }
    with open(path + '/.build_number.txt') as builds:
        for line in builds:
            dataset['build_num'].append(int(line))
generate_data(path, case_name, dataset)
print(dataset)
fig, ax = plt.subplots()
ax.grid(True)
plt.title(case_name)
data = [dataset['master_version'][-7:], dataset['master_xa'][-7:], dataset['4.1.1_version'][-7:], dataset['3.0.0_version'][-7:], dataset['mysql_server'][-7:]]
```
columns = dataset['build_num'][-7:]
rows = ['master', 'xa', '4.1.1', '3.0.0', 'mysql']
rcolors = plt.cm.BuPu(np.full(len(rows), 0.1))
ccolors = plt.cm.BuPu(np.full(len(columns), 0.1))
the_table = plt.table(cellText=data, rowLabels=rows, colLabels=columns, rowColours=rcolors, colColours=ccolors, loc='bottom', bbox=[0.0, -0.50, 1, .28])
plt.subplots_adjust(left=0.15, bottom=0.3, right=0.98)
ax.set_xticklabels(dataset['build_num'])
plt.plot(dataset['master_version'], 'o-', color='magenta', label='master_version')
plt.plot(dataset['master_xa'], 'o-', color='darkviolet', label='master_xa')
plt.plot(dataset['4.1.1_version'], 'r--', color='blue', label='4.1.1_version')
plt.plot(dataset['3.0.0_version'], 'r--', color='orange', label='3.0.0_version')
plt.plot(dataset['mysql_server'], 'r--', color='lime', label='mysql_server')
plt.xlim()
plt.legend()
plt.xlabel('build_num')
plt.ylabel('transactions per second')
plt.savefig('graph/' + path + '/' + case_name)
plt.show()
def generate_data(path, case_name, dataset):
    for build in dataset['build_num']:
        fill_dataset(build, case_name, dataset, path, 'master_version', '.master.txt')
        fill_dataset(build, case_name, dataset, path, 'master_xa', '.xa.txt')
        fill_dataset(build, case_name, dataset, path, '4.1.1_version', '.4.1.1.txt')
        fill_dataset(build, case_name, dataset, path, '3.0.0_version', '.3.0.0.txt')
        fill_dataset(build, case_name, dataset, path, 'mysql_server', '.mysql.txt')
def fill_dataset(build, case_name, dataset, path, version, suffix):
    try:
        with open(path + '/' + str(build) + '/' + case_name + suffix) as version_master:
            value = 0
            for line in version_master:
                if 'transactions:' in line:
                    items = line.split('(')
                    value = float(items[1][:-10])
                    dataset[version].append(value)
    except FileNotFoundError:
        dataset[version].append(0)
if __name__ == '__main__':
    path = sys.argv[1]
generate_graph(path, 'oltp_point_select')
generate_graph(path, 'oltp_read_only')
generate_graph(path, 'oltp_write_only')
generate_graph(path, 'oltp_read_write')
generate_graph(path, 'oltp_update_index')
generate_graph(path, 'oltp_update_non_index')
generate_graph(path, 'oltp_delete')

9.7.7 Module Test

Provides test engine with each complex modules.

SQL Parser Test

Prepare Data

Not like Integration test, SQL parse test does not need a specific database environment, just define the sql to parse, and the assert data:

SQL Data

As mentioned sql-case-id in Integration test, test-case-id could be shared in different module to test, and the file is at shardingsphere-sql-parser/shardingsphere-sql-parser-test/src/main/resources/sql/supported/${SQL-TYPE}/*.xml

Assert Data

The assert data is at shardingsphere-sql-parser/shardingsphere-sql-parser-test/src/main/resources/case/${SQL-TYPE}/*.xml in that xml file, it could assert against the table name, token or sql condition and so on. For example:

```xml
<parser-result-sets>
  <parser-result sql-case-id="insert_with_multiple_values">
    <tables>
      <table name="t_order" />
    </tables>
    <tokens>
      <table-token start-index="12" table-name="t_order" length="7" />
    </tokens>
    <sharding-conditions>
      <and-condition>
        <condition column-name="order_id" table-name="t_order" operator="EQUAL">
          <value literal="1" type="int" />
        </condition>
      </and-condition>
    </sharding-conditions>
  </parser-result>
</parser-result-sets>
```
<condition column-name="user_id" table-name="t_order" operator="EQUAL">
  <value literal="1" type="int" />
</condition>
</and-condition>
<and-condition>
  <condition column-name="order_id" table-name="t_order" operator="EQUAL">
    <value literal="2" type="int" />
  </condition>
  <condition column-name="user_id" table-name="t_order" operator="EQUAL">
    <value literal="2" type="int" />
  </condition>
</and-condition>
</sharding-conditions>
</parser-result>
</parser-result-sets>

When these configs are ready, launch the test engine in shardingsphere-sql-parser/shardingsphere-sql-pa‌‌‌rser-test to test SQL parse.

SQL Rewrite Test

Target

Facing logic databases and tables cannot be executed directly in actual databases. SQL rewrite is used to rewrite logic SQL into rightly executable ones in actual databases, including two parts, correctness rewrite and optimization rewrite. rewrite tests are for these targets.

Test

The rewrite tests are in the test folder under shardingsphere-sql-parser/shardingsphere-sql-parser-test. Followings are the main part for rewrite tests:

- test engine
- environment configuration
- assert data

Test engine is the entrance of rewrite tests, just like other test engines, through Junit Parameterized, read every and each data in the xml file under the target test type in test\resources, and then assert by the engine one by one.

Environment configuration is the yaml file under test type under test\resources\yaml. The configuration file contains dataSources, shardingRule, encryptRule and other info. for example:
dataSources:
  db: !!com.zaxxer.hikari.HikariDataSource
driverClassName: org.h2.Driver
jdbcUrl: jdbc:h2:mem:db;DB_CLOSE_DELAY=-1;DATABASE_TO_UPPER=false;MODE=MYSQL
username: sa
password:

## sharding Rules
rules:
- !SHARDING
tables:
  t_account:
    actualDataNodes: db.t_account_${0..1}
tableStrategy:
    standard:
      shardingColumn: account_id
      shardingAlgorithmName: account_table_inline
keyGenerateStrategy:
  column: account_id
  keyGeneratorName: snowflake
t_account_detail:
  actualDataNodes: db.t_account_detail_${0..1}
tableStrategy:
  standard:
    shardingColumn: order_id
    shardingAlgorithmName: account_detail_table_inline
bindingTables:
  - t_account, t_account_detail
shardingAlgorithms:
  account_table_inline:
    type: INLINE
    props:
      algorithm-expression: t_account_${account_id % 2}
  account_detail_table_inline:
    type: INLINE
    props:
      algorithm-expression: t_account_detail_${account_id % 2}
keyGenerators:
  snowflake:
    type: SNOWFLAKE

Assert data are in the xml under test type in test\resources. In the xml file, yaml-rule means the environment configuration file path, input contains the target SQL and parameters, output contains the expected SQL and parameters. The db-type described the type for SQL parse, default is SQL92. For example:

```xml
<rewrite-assertions yaml-rule="yaml/sharding/sharding-rule.yaml">
  <!-- to change SQL parse type, change db-type -->
```

9.7. Test
After set up the assert data and environment configuration, rewrite test engine will assert the corresponding SQL without any Java code modification.

9.8 FAQ

9.8.1 [JDBC] Why there may be an error when configure both shardingsphere-jdbc-spring-boot-starter and a spring-boot-starter of certain datasource pool(such as druid)?

Answer:
1. Because the spring-boot-starter of certain datasource pool (such as druid) will be configured before shardingsphere-jdbc-spring-boot-starter and create a default datasource, then conflict occur when ShardingSphere-JDBC create datasources.
2. A simple way to solve this issue is removing the spring-boot-starter of certain datasource pool, shardingsphere-jdbc create datasources with suitable pools.

9.8.2 [JDBC] Why is xsd unable to be found when Spring Namespace is used?

Answer:
The use norm of Spring Namespace does not require to deploy xsd files to the official website. But considering some users’ needs, we will deploy them to ShardingSphere’s official website.

Actually, META-INF:raw-latex:spring.schemas in the jar package of shardingsphere-jdbc-spring-namespace has been configured with the position of xsd files: META-INF:raw-latex:namespace:raw-latex:`\sharding`.xsd and META-INF:raw-latex:namespace:raw-latex:`\replica`-query.xsd, so you only need to make sure that the file is in the jar package.
9.8.3 [JDBC] Found a JtaTransactionManager in spring boot project when integrating with transaction of XA

Answer:

1. shardingsphere-transaction-xa-core include atomikos, it will trigger auto-configuration mechanism in spring-boot, add @SpringBootApplication(exclude = JtaAutoConfiguration.class) will solve it.

9.8.4 [Proxy] In Windows environment, could not find or load main class org.apache.shardingsphere.proxy.Bootstrap, how to solve it?

Answer:

Some decompression tools may truncate the file name when decompressing the ShardingSphere-Proxy binary package, resulting in some classes not being found.

The solutions:

Open cmd.exe and execute the following command:

```
tar zxvf apache-shardingsphere-${RELEASE.VERSION}-shardingsphere-proxy-bin.tar.gz
```

9.8.5 [Proxy] How to add a new logic schema dynamically when use ShardingSphere-Proxy?

Answer:

When using ShardingSphere-Proxy, users can dynamically create or drop logic schema through Dist-SQL, the syntax is as follows:

```
CREATE (DATABASE | SCHEMA) [IF NOT EXISTS] schemaName;
DROP (DATABASE | SCHEMA) [IF EXISTS] schemaName;
```

Example:

```
CREATE DATABASE sharding_db;
DROP SCHEMA sharding_db;
```
9.8.6 [Proxy] How to use a suitable database tools connecting ShardingSphere-Proxy?

Answer:

1. ShardingSphere-Proxy could be considered as a mysql sever, so we recommend using mysql command line tool to connect to and operate it.

2. If users would like use a third-party database tool, there may be some errors cause of the certain implementation/options.

3. The currently tested third-party database tools are as follows:
   - Navicat: 11.1.13, 15.0.20.
   - DataGrip: 2020.1, 2021.1 (turn on “introspect using jdbc metadata” in idea or datagrip).
   - WorkBench: 8.0.25.

9.8.7 [Proxy] When using a client such as Navicat to connect to ShardingSphere-Proxy, if ShardingSphere-Proxy does not create a Schema or does not add a Resource, the client connection will fail?

Answer:

1. Third-party database tools will send some SQL query metadata when connecting to ShardingSphere-Proxy. When ShardingSphere-Proxy does not create a schema or does not add a resource, ShardingSphere-Proxy cannot execute SQL.

2. It is recommended to create schema and resource first, and then use third-party database tools to connect.

3. Please refer to Related introduction the details about resource.

9.8.8 [Sharding] How to solve Cloud not resolve placeholder ⋯in string value ⋯error?

Answer:

${...} or $->{...} can be used in inline expression identifiers, but the former one clashes with place holders in Spring property files, so $->{...} is recommended to be used in Spring as inline expression identifiers.
9.8.9 [Sharding] Why does float number appear in the return result of inline expression?

Answer:

The division result of Java integers is also integer, but in Groovy syntax of inline expression, the division result of integers is float number. To obtain integer division result, A/B needs to be modified as A.intdiv(B).

9.8.10 [Sharding] If sharding database is partial, should tables without sharding database & table configured in sharding rules?

Answer:

No, ShardingSphere will recognize it automatically.

9.8.11 [Sharding] When generic Long type SingleKeyTableShardingAlgorithm is used, why does ClassCastException: Integer can not cast to Long exception appear?

Answer:

You must make sure the field in database table consistent with that in sharding algorithms. For example, the field type in database is int(11) and the sharding type corresponds to genetic type is Integer, if you want to configure Long type, please make sure the field type in the database is bigint.

9.8.12 [Sharding:raw-latex:PROXY] When implementing the StandardShardingAlgorithm custom algorithm, the specific type of Comparable is specified as Long, and the field type in the database table is bigint, a ClassCastException: Integer can not cast to Long exception occurs.

Answer:

When implementing the doSharding method, it is not recommended to specify the specific type of Comparable in the method declaration, but to convert the type in the implementation of the doSharding method. You can refer to the ModShardingAlgorithm#doSharding method.
9.8.13 **[Sharding]** Why are the default distributed auto-augment key strategy provided by ShardingSphere not continuous and most of them end with even numbers?

**Answer:**

ShardingSphere uses snowflake algorithms as the default distributed auto-augment key strategy to make sure unrepeated and decentralized auto-augment sequence is generated under the distributed situations. Therefore, auto-augment keys can be incremental but not continuous.

But the last four numbers of snowflake algorithm are incremental value within one millisecond. Thus, if concurrency degree in one millisecond is not high, the last four numbers are likely to be zero, which explains why the rate of even end number is higher.

In 3.1.0 version, the problem of ending with even numbers has been totally solved, please refer to: https://github.com/apache/shardingsphere/issues/1617

9.8.14 **[Sharding]** How to allow range query with using inline sharding strategy (BETWEEN AND, >, <, >=, <=)?

**Answer:**

1. Update to 4.1.0 above.
2. Configure (A tip here: then each range query will be broadcast to every sharding table):
   - Version 4.x: allow.range.query.with.inline.sharding to true (Default value is false).
   - Version 5.x: allow-range-query-with-inline-sharding to true in InlineShardingStrategy (Default value is false).

9.8.15 **[Sharding]** Why does my custom distributed primary key do not work after implementing KeyGenerateAlgorithm interface and configuring type property?

**Answer:**

Service Provider Interface (SPI) is a kind of API for the third party to implement or expand. Except implementing interface, you also need to create a corresponding file in META-INF/services to make the JVM load these SPI implementations.

More detail for SPI usage, please search by yourself.

Other ShardingSphere functionality implementation will take effect in the same way.
9.8.16 [Sharding] In addition to internal distributed primary key, does ShardingSphere support other native auto-increment keys?

Answer:

Yes. But there is restriction to the use of native auto-increment keys, which means they cannot be used as sharding keys at the same time.

Since ShardingSphere does not have the database table structure and native auto-increment key is not included in original SQL, it cannot parse that field to the sharding field. If the auto-increment key is not sharding key, it can be returned normally and is needless to be cared. But if the auto-increment key is also used as sharding key, ShardingSphere cannot parse its sharding value, which will make SQL routed to multiple tables and influence the rightness of the application.

The premise for returning native auto-increment key is that INSERT SQL is eventually routed to one table. Therefore, auto-increment key will return zero when INSERT SQL returns multiple tables.

9.8.17 [Encryption] How to solve that data encryption can’t work with JPA?

Answer:

Because DDL for data encryption has not yet finished, JPA Entity cannot meet the DDL and DML at the same time, when JPA that automatically generates DDL is used with data encryption.

The solutions are as follows:

1. Create JPA Entity with logicColumn which needs to encrypt.
2. Disable JPA auto-ddl, For example setting auto-ddl=none.
3. Create table manually. Table structure should use cipherColumn, plainColumn and assistedQueryColumn to replace the logicColumn.

9.8.18 [DistSQL] How to set custom JDBC connection properties or connection pool properties when adding a data source using DistSQL?

Answer:

1. If you need to customize JDBC connection properties, please take the urlSource way to define dataSource.
2. ShardingSphere presets necessary connection pool properties, such as maxPoolSize, idleTimeout, etc. If you need to add or overwrite the properties, please specify it with PROPERTIES in the dataSource.
3. Please refer to Related introduction for above rules.
9.8.19 [DistSQL] How to solve Resource [xxx] is still used by [SingleTableRule] exception when dropping a data source using DistSQL?

Answer:

1. Resources referenced by rules cannot be deleted
2. If the resource is only referenced by single table rule, and the user confirms that the restriction can be ignored, the optional parameter ignore single tables can be added to perform forced deletion

```
DROP RESOURCE dataSourceName [, dataSourceName] ... [ignore single tables]
```

9.8.20 [DistSQL] How to solve Failed to get driver instance for jdbcURL=xxx. exception when adding a data source using DistSQL?

Answer:

ShardingSphere Proxy do not have jdbc driver during deployment. Some example of this include mysql-connector. To use it otherwise following syntax can be used:

```
ADD RESOURCE dataSourceName [..., dataSourceName]
```

9.8.21 [Other] How to debug when SQL cannot be executed rightly in ShardingSphere?

Answer:

sql.show configuration is provided in ShardingSphere-Proxy and post-1.5.0 version of ShardingSphere-JDBC, enabling the context parsing, rewritten SQL and the routed data source printed to info log. sql.show configuration is off in default, and users can turn it on in configurations.

A Tip: Property sql.show has changed to sql-show in version 5.x.

9.8.22 [Other] Why do some compiling errors appear? Why did not the IDEA index the generated codes?

Answer:

ShardingSphere uses lombok to enable minimal coding. For more details about using and installment, please refer to the official website of lombok.

The codes under the package org.apache.shardingsphere.sql.parser.autogen are generated by ANTLR. You may execute the following command to generate codes:

```
./mvnw -Dcheckstyle.skip=true -Drat.skip=true -Dmaven.javadoc.skip=true -Djacoco.skip=true -DskipITs -DskipTests install -T1C
```
The generated codes such as org.apache.shardingsphere.sql.parser.autogen.PostgreSQLStatementParser may be too large to be indexed by the IDEA. You may configure the IDEA’s property idea.max.intellisense.filesize=10000.

9.8.23 [Other] In SQLSever and PostgreSQL, why does the aggregation column without alias throw exception?

Answer:

SQLServer and PostgreSQL will rename aggregation columns acquired without alias, such as the following SQL:

```
SELECT SUM(num), SUM(num2) FROM tablexxx;
```

Columns acquired by SQLServer are empty string and (2); columns acquired by PostgreSQL are empty sum and sum(2). It will cause error because ShardingSphere is unable to find the corresponding column.

The right SQL should be written as:

```
SELECT SUM(num) AS sum_num, SUM(num2) AS sum_num2 FROM tablexxx;
```

9.8.24 [Other] Why does Oracle database throw “Order by value must implements Comparable” exception when using Timestamp Order By?

Answer:


Reasons:

org.apache.shardingsphere.sharding.merge.dql.orderby.OrderByValue#getOrderValues():

```java
private List<Comparable<?>> getOrderValues() throws SQLException {
    List<Comparable<?>> result = new ArrayList<>(orderByItems.size());
    for (OrderByItem each : orderByItems) {
        Object value = queryResult.getValue(each.getIndex(), Object.class);
        Preconditions.checkState(null == value || value instanceof Comparable,
        "Order by value must implements Comparable");
        result.add((Comparable<?>) value);
    }
    return result;
}
```

After using resultSet.getObject(int index), for TimeStamp oracle, the system will decide whether to return java.sql.TimeStamp or define oracle.sql.TIMESTAMP according to the property of ora-
Object getObject(int var1) throws SQLException {
    Object var2 = null;
    if (this.rowSpaceIndicator == null) {
        DatabaseError.throwSqlException(21);
    }

    if (this.rowSpaceIndicator[this.indicatorIndex + var1] != -1) {
        if (this.externalType != 0) {
            switch (this.externalType) {
                case 93:
                    return this.getTimestamp(var1);
                default:
                    DatabaseError.throwSqlException(4);
                    return null;
            }
        }
        if (this.statement.connection.j2ee13Compliant) {
            var2 = this.getTimestamp(var1);
        } else {
            var2 = this.getTIMESTAMP(var1);
        }
    }

    return var2;
}

9.8.25 [Other] In Windows environment, when cloning ShardingSphere source code through Git, why prompt filename too long and how to solve it?

Answer:

To ensure the readability of source code, the ShardingSphere Coding Specification requires that the naming of classes, methods and variables be literal and avoid abbreviations, which may result in some source files having long names.

Since the Git version of Windows is compiled using msys, it uses the old version of Windows Api, limiting the file name to no more than 260 characters.

The solutions are as follows:

Open cmd.exe (you need to add git to environment variables) and execute the following command to allow git supporting log paths:

```bash
git config --global core.longpaths true
```
If we use Windows 10, also need to enable win32 log paths in registry editor or group strategy (need reboot):
> Create the registry key HKLM\SYSTEM\CurrentControlSet\Control\FileSystem\LongPathsEnabled (Type: REG_DWORD) in registry editor, and be set to 1. > Or click “setting” button in system menu, print “Group Policy” to open a new window “Edit Group Policy”, and then click ‘Computer Configuration’ > ‘Administrative Templates’ > ‘System’ > ‘Filesystem’, and then turn on ‘Enable Win32 long paths’ option.

Reference material:
https://docs.microsoft.com/zh-cn/windows/desktop/FileIO/naming-a-file

9.8.26 [Other] How to solve Type is required error?

Answer:
In Apache ShardingSphere, many functionality implementation are uploaded through SPI, such as Distributed Primary Key. These functions load SPI implementation by configuring the type, so the type must be specified in the configuration file.

9.8.27 [Other] How to speed up the metadata loading when service starts up?

Answer:
1. Update to 4.0.1 above, which helps speed up the process of loading table metadata.
2. Configure:
   • max.connections.size.per.query (Default value is 1) higher referring to connection pool you adopt (Version >= 3.0.0.M3 & Version < 5.0.0).
   • max-connections-size-per-query (Default value is 1) higher referring to connection pool you adopt (Version >= 5.0.0).

9.8.28 [Other] The ANTLR plugin generates codes in the same level directory as src, which is easy to commit by mistake. How to avoid it?

Answer:
Goto Settings -> Languages & Frameworks -> ANTLR v4 default project settings and configure the output directory of the generated code as target/gen as shown:
Figure 29: Configure ANTLR plugin
9.8.29 [Other] Why is the database sharding result not correct when using Proxool?

Answer:

When using Proxool to configure multiple data sources, each one of them should be configured with alias. It is because Proxool would check whether existing alias is included in the connection pool or not when acquiring connections, so without alias, each connection will be acquired from the same data source.

The followings are core codes from ProxoolDataSource getConnection method in Proxool:

```java
if (!ConnectionPoolManager.getInstance().isPoolExists(this.alias)) {
    this.registerPool();
}
```

For more alias usages, please refer to Proxool official website.

9.8.30 [Other] The property settings in the configuration file do not take effect when integrating ShardingSphere with Spring Boot 2.x?

Answer:

Note that the property name in the Spring Boot 2.x environment is constrained to allow only lowercase letters, numbers and short transverse lines, [a-z][0-9] and -.

Reasons:

In the Spring Boot 2.x environment, ShardingSphere binds the properties through Binder, and the unsatisfied property name (such as camel case or underscore.) can throw a NullPointerException exception when the property setting does not work to check the property value. Refer to the following error examples:

Underscore case: database_inline

```properties
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.sharding-algorithms.database_inline.
type=INLINE
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.sharding-algorithms.database_inline.props.
algorithm-expression=ds-$->{user_id % 2}
```

Caused by: org.springframework.beans.factory.BeanCreationException: Error creating bean with name 'database_inline': Initialization of bean failed; nested exception is java.lang.NullPointerException: Inline sharding algorithm expression cannot be null.

```java
Caused by: java.lang.NullPointerException: Inline sharding algorithm expression cannot be null.
at com.google.common.base.Preconditions.checkNotNull(Preconditions.java:897)
at org.apache.shardingsphere.sharding.algorithm.sharding.inline.InlineShardingAlgorithm.getAlgorithmExpression(InlineShardingAlgorithm.java:58)
at org.apache.shardingsphere.sharding.algorithm.sharding.inline.InlineShardingAlgorithm.init(InlineShardingAlgorithm.java:52)
```
Camel case: databaseInline

```
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.sharding-algorithms.databaseInline.type=INLINE
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.sharding-algorithms.databaseInline.props.algorithm-expression=ds-$->{user_id % 2}
```

Caused by: org.springframework.beans.factory.BeanCreationException: Error creating bean with name 'databaseInline': Initialization of bean failed; nested exception is java.lang.NullPointerException: Inline sharding algorithm expression cannot be null.

```
Caused by: java.lang.NullPointerException: Inline sharding algorithm expression cannot be null.
   at com.google.common.base.Preconditions.checkNotNull(Preconditions.java:897)
   at org.apache.shardingsphere.sharding.algorithm.sharding.inline.InlineShardingAlgorithm.getAlgorithmExpression(InlineShardingAlgorithm.java:58)
   at org.apache.shardingsphere.sharding.algorithm.sharding.inline.InlineShardingAlgorithm.init(InlineShardingAlgorithm.java:52)
   at org.apache.shardingsphere.spring.boot.registry.AbstractAlgorithmProvidedBeanRegistry.postProcessAfterInitialization(AbstractAlgorithmProvidedBeanRegistry.java:98)
```

From the exception stack, the AbstractAlgorithmProvidedBeanRegistry.registerBean method calls PropertyUtil.containPropertyPrefix (environment, prefix), and PropertyUtil.containPropertyPrefix (environment, prefix) determines that the configuration of the specified prefix does not exist, while the method uses Binder in an unsatisfied property name (such as camelcase or underscore) causing property settings does not to take effect.
9.9 API Change Histories

This chapter contains a section of API change histories of different projects of Apache ShardingSphere: ShardingSphere-JDBC, ShardingSphere-Proxy and ShardingSphere-Sidecar.

9.9.1 ShardingSphere-JDBC

This chapter contains a section of API change histories of Apache ShardingSphere-JDBC.

YAML configuration

5.0.0-alpha

Data Sharding

Configuration Item Explanation

dataSources:  # Omit the data source configuration, please refer to the usage

rules:
- !SHARDING
tables:  # Sharding table configuration
  <logic-table-name> (+):  # Logic table name
  actualDataNodes (?):  # Describe data source names and actual tables (refer to Inline syntax rules)
  databaseStrategy (?):  # Databases sharding strategy, use default databases
  sharding strategy if absent. sharding strategy below can choose only one.
    standard:  # For single sharding column scenario
      shardingColumn:  # Sharding column name
      shardingAlgorithmName:  # Sharding algorithm name
    complex:  # For multiple sharding columns scenario
      shardingColumns:  # Sharding column names, multiple columns separated with comma
      shardingAlgorithmName:  # Sharding algorithm name
      hint:  # Sharding by hint
        shardingAlgorithmName:  # Sharding algorithm name
      none:  # Do not sharding
    tableStrategy:  # Tables sharding strategy, same as database sharding strategy
    keyGenerateStrategy:  # Key generator strategy
      column:  # Column name of key generator
      keyGeneratorName:  # Key generator name
  autoTables:  # Auto Sharding table configuration
    t_order_auto:  # Logic table name
    actualDataSources (?):  # Data source names
    shardingStrategy:  # Sharding strategy
      standard:  # For single sharding column scenario
shardingColumn: # Sharding column name
shardingAlgorithmName: # Auto sharding algorithm name
bindingTables (+): # Binding tables
  - <logic_table_name_1, logic_table_name_2, ...>
  - <logic_table_name_1, logic_table_name_2, ...>
broadcastTables (+): # Broadcast tables
  - <table-name>
  - <table-name>
defaultDatabaseStrategy: # Default strategy for database sharding
defaultTableStrategy: # Default strategy for table sharding
defaultKeyGenerateStrategy: # Default Key generator strategy

# Sharding algorithm configuration
shardingAlgorithms:
  <sharding-algorithm-name> (+): # Sharding algorithm name
type: # Sharding algorithm type
props: # Sharding algorithm properties
# ...

# Key generate algorithm configuration
keyGenerators:
  <key-generate-algorithm-name> (+): # Key generate algorithm name
type: # Key generate algorithm type
props: # Key generate algorithm properties
# ...

props:
  # ...

Replica Query

Configuration Item Explanation

dataSources: # Omit the data source configuration, please refer to the usage

rules:
  - !REPLICA_QUERY
dataSources:
    <data-source-name> (+): # Logic data source name of replica query
      primaryDataSourceName: # Primary data source name
      replicaDataSourceNames:
        - <replica-data_source-name> (+) # Replica data source name
      loadBalancerName: # Load balance algorithm name

# Load balance algorithm configuration
loadBalancers:

9.9. API Change Histories
<load-balancer-name> (+): # Load balance algorithm name
  type: # Load balance algorithm type
  props: # Load balance algorithm properties
    # ...

props:
  # ...

Please refer to Built-in Load Balance Algorithm List for more details about type of algorithm.

Encryption

Configuration Item Explanation

dataSource: # Omit the data source configuration, please refer to the usage

rules:
- !ENCRYPT
tables:
  <table-name> (+): # Encrypt table name
    columns:
      <column-name> (+): # Encrypt logic column name
        cipherColumn: # Cipher column name
        assistedQueryColumn (?): # Assisted query column name
        plainColumn (?): # Plain column name
        encryptorName: # Encrypt algorithm name

# Encrypt algorithm configuration
encryptors:
  <encrypt-algorithm-name> (+): # Encrypt algorithm name
    type: # Encrypt algorithm type
    props: # Encrypt algorithm properties
      # ...

    queryWithCipherColumn: # Whether query with cipher column for data encrypt. User you can use plaintext to query if have

Please refer to Built-in Encrypt Algorithm List for more details about type of algorithm.
**Shadow DB**

**Configuration Item Explanation**

dataSources: # Omit the data source configuration, please refer to the usage

rules:
- !!SHADOW
column:
sourceDataSourceNames: # Source Data Source names
  # ...
shadowDataSourceNames: # Shadow Data Source names
  # ...

props:
  # ...

**Governance**

**Configuration Item Explanation**

governance:
  name: # Governance name
  registryCenter: # Registry center
type: # Governance instance type. Example: Zookeeper, etcd
  serverLists: # The list of servers that connect to governance instance, including IP and port number; use commas to separate
  overwrite: # Whether to overwrite local configurations with config center configurations; if it can, each initialization should refer to local configurations

**ShardingSphere-4.x**

**Data Sharding**

**Configuration Item Explanation**

dataSources: # Data sources configuration, multiple `data_source_name` available
  <data_source_name>:
    # `<!!Data source pool implementation class>` `!!` means class instantiation
driverClassName: # Class name of database driver
  url: # Database URL
  username: # Database username
  password: # Database password
  # ... Other properties for data source pool

---

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shardingRule:
  tables: # Sharding rule configuration, multiple `logic_table_name` available
    <logic_table_name>: # Name of logic table
      actualDataNodes: # Describe data source names and actual tables, delimiter as point, multiple data nodes separated with comma, support inline expression. Absent means sharding databases only. Example: ds${0..7}.tbl${0..7}

  databaseStrategy: # Databases sharding strategy, use default databases sharding strategy if absent. sharding strategy below can choose only one
    standard: # Standard sharding scenario for single sharding column
      shardingColumn: # Name of sharding column
      preciseAlgorithmClassName: # Precise algorithm class name used for '=' and 'IN'. This class need to implements PreciseShardingAlgorithm, and require a no argument constructor
      rangeAlgorithmClassName: # Range algorithm class name used for 'BETWEEN'. This class need to implements RangeShardingAlgorithm, and require a no argument constructor
      complex: # Complex sharding scenario for multiple sharding columns
        shardingColumns: # Names of sharding columns. Multiple columns separated with comma
        algorithmClassName: # Complex sharding algorithm class name. This class need to implements ComplexKeysShardingAlgorithm, and require a no argument constructor
      inline: # Inline expression sharding scenario for single sharding column
        shardingColumn: # Name of sharding column
        algorithmInlineExpression: # Inline expression for sharding algorithm
        hint: # Hint sharding strategy
          algorithmClassName: # Hint sharding algorithm class name. This class need to implements HintShardingAlgorithm, and require a no argument constructor
        none: # Do not sharding

  tableStrategy: # Tables sharding strategy, Same as databases sharding strategy
    keyGenerator:
      column: # Column name of key generator
      type: # Type of key generator, use default key generator if absent, and there are three types to choose, that is, SNOWFLAKE/UUID
      props: # Properties, Notice: when use SNOWFLAKE, `max.tolerate.time.difference.milliseconds` for `SNOWFLAKE` need to be set. To use the generated value of this algorithm as sharding value, it is recommended to configure `max.vibration.offset`

  bindingTables: # Binding table rule configurations
    - <logic_table_name1, logic_table_name2, ...>
    - <logic_table_name3, logic_table_name4, ...>
    - <logic_table_name_x, logic_table_name_y, ...>

  broadcastTables: # Broadcast table rule configurations
    - table_name1
- table_name2
- table_name_x

defaultDataSourceName: # If table not configure at table rule, will route to defaultDataSourceName
defaultDatabaseStrategy: # Default strategy for sharding databases, same as databases sharding strategy
defaultTableStrategy: # Default strategy for sharding tables, same as tables sharding strategy
defaultKeyGenerator:
  type: # Type of default key generator, use user-defined ones or built-in ones, e.g. SNOWFLAKE, UUID. Default key generator is `org.apache.shardingsphere.core.keygen.generator.impl.SnowflakeKeyGenerator`
  column: # Column name of default key generator
  props: # Properties of default key generator, e.g. `max.tolerate.time.diffence.millliseconds` for `SNOWFLAKE`
masterSlaveRules: # Read-write splitting rule configuration, more details can reference Read-write splitting part
  <data_source_name>: # Data sources configuration, need consist with data source map, multiple `data_source_name` available
    masterDataSourceName: # more details can reference Read-write splitting part
    slaveDataSourceNames: # more details can reference Read-write splitting part
    loadBalanceAlgorithmType: # more details can reference Read-write splitting part
    props: # Properties configuration of load balance algorithm
      <property-name>: # property key value pair
props: # Properties
  sql.show: # To show SQLS or not, default value: false
  executor.size: # The number of working threads, default value: CPU count
  check.table.metadata.enabled: # To check the metadata consistency of all the tables or not, default value : false
  max.connections.size.per.query: # The maximum connection number allocated by each query of each physical database. default value: 1

Read-Write Split

Configuration Item Explanation

dataSources: # Omit data source configurations; keep it consistent with data sharding

masterSlaveRule:
  name: # Read-write split data source name
  masterDataSourceName: # Master data source name
slaveDataSourceNames: # Slave data source name
- <data_source_name1>
- <data_source_name2>
- <data_source_name_x>

loadBalanceAlgorithmType: # Slave database load balance algorithm type; optional value, ROUND_ROBIN and RANDOM, can be omitted if `loadBalanceAlgorithmClassName` exists

props: # Properties configuration of load balance algorithm
  <property-name>: # property key value pair

props: # Property configuration
  sql.show: # Show SQL or not; default value: false
  executor.size: # Executing thread number; default value: CPU core number
  check.table.metadata.enabled: # Whether to check table metadata consistency when it initializes; default value: false
  max.connections.size.per.query: # The maximum connection number allocated by each query of each physical database. default value: 1

Create a DataSource through the YamlMasterSlaveDataSourceFactory factory class:

```java
DataSource dataSource = YamlMasterSlaveDataSourceFactory.createDataSource(yamlFile);
```

Data Masking

Configuration Item Explanation

dataSource: # Ignore data sources configuration

encryptRule:
  encryptors:
    <encryptor-name>:
      type: # Encryptor type
      props: # Properties, e.g. `aes.key.value` for AES encryptor
        aes.key.value:
  tables:
    <table-name>:
      columns:
        <logic-column-name>:
          plainColumn: # Plaintext column name
          cipherColumn: # Ciphertext column name
          assistedQueryColumn: # AssistedColumns for query, when use ShardingQueryAssistedEncryptor, it can help query encrypted data
          encryptor: # Encrypt name
Orchestration

Configuration Item Explanation

dataSources: # Omit data source configurations
shardingRule: # Omit sharding rule configurations
masterSlaveRule: # Omit read-write split rule configurations
cryptRule: # Omit encrypt rule configurations

orchestration:
  name: # Orchestration instance name
  overwrite: # Whether to overwrite local configurations with registry center configurations; if it can, each initialization should refer to local configurations
  registry: # Registry center configuration
    type: # Registry center type. Example: zookeeper
    serverLists: # The list of servers that connect to registry center, including IP and port number; use commas to separate addresses, such as: host1:2181, host2:2181
    namespace: # Registry center namespace
    digest: # The token that connects to the registry center; default means there is no need for authentication
    operationTimeoutMilliseconds: # Default value: 500 milliseconds
    maxRetries: # Maximum retry time after failing; default value: 3 times
    retryIntervalMilliseconds: # Interval time to retry; default value: 500 milliseconds
    timeToLiveSeconds: # Living time of temporary nodes; default value: 60 seconds

ShardingSphere-3.x

Data Sharding

Configuration Item Explanation

dataSources: # Data sources configuration, multiple `data_source_name` available
  <data_source_name>: # `<!!Data source pool implementation class>` `!!` means class instantiation
    driverClassName: # Class name of database driver
    url: # Database URL
    username: # Database username
    password: # Database password
    # ... Other properties for data source pool

shardingRule:
  tables: # Sharding rule configuration, multiple `logic_table_name` available
    <logic_table_name>: # Name of logic table
      actualDataNodes: # Describe data source names and actual tables, delimiter as point, multiple data nodes separated with comma, support inline expression. Absent means sharding databases only. Example: ds${0..7}.tbl${0..7}
databaseStrategy: # Databases sharding strategy, use default databases sharding strategy if absent. sharding strategy below can choose only one
  standard: # Standard sharding scenario for single sharding column
    shardingColumn: # Name of sharding column
      preciseAlgorithmClassName: # Precise algorithm class name used for ‘=’ and ‘IN’. This class need to implements PreciseShardingAlgorithm, and require a no argument constructor
      rangeAlgorithmClassName: # Range algorithm class name used for ‘BETWEEN’. This class need to implements RangeShardingAlgorithm, and require a no argument constructor
  complex: # Complex sharding scenario for multiple sharding columns
    shardingColumns: # Names of sharding columns. Multiple columns separated with comma
      algorithmClassName: # Complex sharding algorithm class name. This class need to implements ComplexKeysShardingAlgorithm, and require a no argument constructor
  inline: # Inline expression sharding scenario for single sharding column
    shardingColumn: # Name of sharding column
      algorithmInlineExpression: # Inline expression for sharding algorithm
        hint: # Hint sharding strategy
          algorithmClassName: # Hint sharding algorithm class name. This class need to implements HintShardingAlgorithm, and require a no argument constructor
          none: # Do not sharding
  tableStrategy: # Tables sharding strategy, Same as databases sharding strategy
    keyGeneratorColumnName: # Column name of key generator, do not use Key generator if absent
      keyGeneratorClassName: # Key generator, use default key generator if absent. This class need to implements KeyGenerator, and require a no argument constructor
    logicIndex: # Name if logic index. If use `DROP INDEX XXX` SQL in Oracle/PostgreSQL, This property needs to be set for finding the actual tables
      bindingTables: # Binding table rule configurations
        - <logic_table_name1, logic_table_name2, ...>
        - <logic_table_name3, logic_table_name4, ...>
        - <logic_table_name_x, logic_table_name_y, ...>
      bindingTables: # Broadcast table rule configurations
        - table_name1
        - table_name2
        - table_name_x
    defaultDataSourceName: # If table not configure at table rule, will route to
      defaultDataSourceName
    defaultDatabaseStrategy: # Default strategy for sharding databases, same as databases sharding strategy
      defaultTableStrategy: # Default strategy for sharding tables, same as tables sharding strategy
defaultKeyGeneratorClassName: # Default key generator class name, default value is `io.shardingsphere.core.keygen.DefaultKeyGenerator`. This class need to implements KeyGenerator, and require a no argument constructor

masterSlaveRules: # Read-write splitting rule configuration, more details can reference Read-write splitting part
  <data_source_name>: # Data sources configuration, need consist with data source map, multiple `data_source_name` available
    masterDataSourceName: # more details can reference Read-write splitting part
    slaveDataSourceNames: # more details can reference Read-write splitting part
    loadBalanceAlgorithmType: # more details can reference Read-write splitting part
    loadBalanceAlgorithmClassName: # more details can reference Read-write splitting part
    configMap: # User-defined arguments
      key1: value1
      key2: value2
      keyx: valuex

props: # Properties
  sql.show: # To show SQLS or not, default value: false
  executor.size: # The number of working threads, default value: CPU count
  check.table.metadata.enabled: # To check the metadata consistency of all the tables or not, default value: false

configMap: # User-defined arguments
  key1: value1
  key2: value2
  keyx: valuex

Read-Write Split

Configuration Item Explanation

dataSources: # Ignore data sources configuration, same as sharding

masterSlaveRule:
  name: # Name of master slave data source
  masterDataSourceName: # Name of master data source
  slaveDataSourceNames: # Names of Slave data sources
    - <data_source_name1>
    - <data_source_name2>
    - <data_source_name_x>
  loadBalanceAlgorithmClassName: # Load balance algorithm class name. This class need to implements MasterSlaveLoadBalanceAlgorithm, and require a no argument constructor
loadBalanceAlgorithmType: # Load balance algorithm type, values should be: `ROUND_ROBIN` or `RANDOM`. Ignore if `loadBalanceAlgorithmClassName` is present

props: # Properties
   sql.show: # To show SQLS or not, default value: false
   executor.size: # The number of working threads, default value: CPU count
   check.table.metadata.enabled: # To check the metadata consistency of all the tables or not, default value : false

configMap: # User-defined arguments
   key1: value1
   key2: value2
   keyx: valuex

Create a DataSource through the YamlMasterSlaveDataSourceFactory factory class:

```java
DataSource dataSource = MasterSlaveDataSourceFactory.createDataSource(yamlFile);
```

**Orchestration**

**Configuration Item Explanation**

dataSources: # Ignore data sources configuration
shardingRule: # Ignore sharding rule configuration
masterSlaveRule: # Ignore master slave rule configuration

orchestration:
   name: # Name of orchestration instance
   overwrite: # Use local configuration to overwrite registry center or not
   registry: # Registry configuration
      serverLists: # Registry servers list, multiple split as comma. Example: host1:2181,host2:2181
      namespace: # Namespace of registry
      digest: # Digest for registry. Default is not need digest.
      operationTimeoutMilliseconds: # Operation timeout time in milliseconds, default value is 500 milliseconds
      maxRetries: # Max number of times to retry, default value is 3
      retryIntervalMilliseconds: # Time interval in milliseconds on each retry, default value is 500 milliseconds
      timeToLiveSeconds: # Time to live in seconds of ephemeral keys, default value is 60 seconds
Apache ShardingSphere document

ShardingSphere-2.x

Data Sharding

Configuration Item Explanation

dataSources:
    db0: !org.apache.commons.dbcp.BasicDataSource
driverClassName: org.h2.Driver
type: url: jdbc:h2:mem:db0;DB_CLOSE_DELAY=-1;DATABASE_TO_UPPER=false;MODE=MYSQL
        username: sa
        password: 
        maxActive: 100
db1: !org.apache.commons.dbcp.BasicDataSource
driverClassName: org.h2.Driver
        type: url: jdbc:h2:mem:db1;DB_CLOSE_DELAY=-1;DATABASE_TO_UPPER=false;MODE=MYSQL
        username: sa
        password: 
        maxActive: 100

shardingRule:
tables:
    config:
        actualDataNodes: db${0..1}.t_config
t_order:
        actualDataNodes: db${0..1}.t_order_${0..1}
databaseStrategy:
    standard:
        shardingColumn: user_id
        preciseAlgorithmClassName: io.shardingjdbc.core.yaml.fixture.SingleAlgorithm
    tableStrategy:
        inline:
            shardingColumn: order_id
            algorithmInlineExpression: t_order_${order_id % 2}
            keyGeneratorColumnName: order_id
            keyGeneratorClass: io.shardingjdbc.core.yaml.fixture.IncrementKeyGenerator
        t_order_item:
            actualDataNodes: db${0..1}.t_order_item_${0..1}
            # The strategy of binding the rest of the tables in the table is the same as the strategy of the first table
            databaseStrategy:
                standard:
                    shardingColumn: user_id
                    preciseAlgorithmClassName: io.shardingjdbc.core.yaml.fixture.SingleAlgorithm
            tableStrategy:
                inline:
Read-Write Split

**concept**

In order to relieve the pressure on the database, the write and read operations are separated into different data sources. The write library is called the master library, and the read library is called the slave library. One master library can be configured with multiple slave libraries.

**Supported**

1. Provides a read-write separation configuration with one master and multiple slaves, which can be used independently or with sub-databases and sub-meters.
2. Independent use of read-write separation to support SQL transparent transmission.
3. In the same thread and the same database connection, if there is a write operation, subsequent read operations will be read from the main library to ensure data consistency.
4. Spring namespace.
5. Hint-based mandatory main library routing.

**Unsupported**

1. Data synchronization between the master library and the slave library.
2. Data inconsistency caused by the data synchronization delay of the master library and the slave library.
3. Double writing or multiple writing in the main library.
rule configuration

dataSources:
db_master: !org.apache.commons.dbcp.BasicDataSource
driverClassName: org.h2.Driver
driverClassName: org.h2.Driver
url: jdbc:h2:mem:db_master;DB_CLOSE_DELAY=-1;DATABASE_TO_UPPER=false;MODE=MYSQL
username: sa
password:
maxActive: 100
db_slave_0: !org.apache.commons.dbcp.BasicDataSource
driverClassName: org.h2.Driver
url: jdbc:h2:mem:db_slave_0;DB_CLOSE_DELAY=-1;DATABASE_TO_UPPER=false;
MODE=MYSQL
username: sa
password:
maxActive: 100
db_slave_1: !org.apache.commons.dbcp.BasicDataSource
driverClassName: org.h2.Driver
url: jdbc:h2:mem:db_slave_1;DB_CLOSE_DELAY=-1;DATABASE_TO_UPPER=false;
MODE=MYSQL
username: sa
password:
maxActive: 100

masterSlaveRule:
name: db_ms
masterDataSourceName: db_master
slaveDataSourceNames: [db_slave_0, db_slave_1]
configMap:
key1: value1

Create a DataSource through the MasterSlaveDataSourceFactory factory class:

DataSource dataSource = MasterSlaveDataSourceFactory.createDataSource(yamlFile);

Orchestration

Configuration Item Explanation

Zookeeper sharding table and database Orchestration Configuration Item Explanation

dataSources: Data sources configuration

shardingRule: Sharding rule configuration

orchestration: Zookeeper Orchestration Configuration
name: Orchestration name
overwrite: Whether to overwrite local configurations with config center configurations; if it can, each initialization should refer to local configurations
zookeeper: Registry center Configuration
  namespace: Registry center namespace
  serverLists: The list of servers that connect to governance instance, including IP and port number, use commas to separate, such as: host1:2181,host2:2181
  baseSleepTimeMilliseconds: The initial millisecond value of the interval to wait for retry
    maxSleepTimeMilliseconds: The maximum millisecond value of the interval to wait for retry
    maxRetries: The maximum retry count
    sessionTimeoutMilliseconds: The session timeout milliseconds
    connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: The connecton timeout milliseconds
digest: Permission token to connect to Zookeeper. default no authorization is required

Etcd sharding table and database Orchestration Configuration Item Explanation

dataSources: Data sources configuration

shardingRule: Sharding rule configuration

orchestration: Etcd Orchestration Configuration
  name: Orchestration name
  overwrite: Whether to overwrite local configurations with config center configurations; if it can, each initialization should refer to local configurations
  etcd: Registry center Configuration
    serverLists: The list of servers that connect to governance instance, including IP and port number, use commas to separate, such as: http://host1:2379,http://host2:2379
    timeToLiveSeconds: Time to live seconds for ephemeral nodes
    timeoutMilliseconds: The request timeout milliseconds
    maxRetries: The maximum retry count
    retryIntervalMilliseconds: The retry interval milliseconds

Sharding table and database Data source construction method

DataSource dataSource = OrchestrationShardingDataSourceFactory.
createDataSource(yamlFile);

Read-Write split Data source construction method

DataSource dataSource = OrchestrationMasterSlaveDataSourceFactory.
createDataSource(yamlFile);
### Java API

#### 5.0.0-beta

#### Sharding

**Root Configuration**

Class name: `org.apache.shardingsphere.sharding.api.config.ShardingRuleConfiguration`

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tables (+)</td>
<td>Collection&lt;ShardingTableRuleConfiguration&gt;</td>
<td>Sharding table rules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>autoTables (+)</td>
<td>Collection&lt;ShardingAutoTableRuleConfiguration&gt;</td>
<td>Sharding automatic table rules</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bindingTableGroups (*)</td>
<td>Collection&lt;String&gt;</td>
<td>Binding table rules</td>
<td>Empty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broadcastTables (*)</td>
<td>Collection&lt;String&gt;</td>
<td>Broadcast table rules</td>
<td>Empty</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultDatabaseShardingStrategy (?)</td>
<td>Sharding StrategyConfiguration</td>
<td>Default database sharding strategy</td>
<td>Not sharding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultTableShardingStrategy (?)</td>
<td>Sharding StrategyConfiguration</td>
<td>Default table sharding strategy</td>
<td>Not sharding</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultKeyGenerateStrategy (?)</td>
<td>KeyGeneratorConfiguration</td>
<td>Default key generator</td>
<td>Snowflake</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shardingAlgorithms (+)</td>
<td>Map&lt;String, ShardingSphereAlgorithmConfiguration&gt;</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm name and configurations</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keyGenerators (?)</td>
<td>Map&lt;String, ShardingSphereAlgorithmConfiguration&gt;</td>
<td>Key generate algorithm name and configurations</td>
<td>None</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Sharding Table Configuration

Class name: `org.apache.shardingsphere.sharding.api.config.ShardingTableRuleConfiguration`

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>logic Table</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of sharding logic table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actual Data Nodes (?)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Describe data source names and actual tables, delimiter as point. Multiple data nodes split by comma, support inline expressions</td>
<td>Broadcast table or databases sharding only</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data baseS hardi ngStr ategy (?)</td>
<td>ShardingStrategyConfiguration</td>
<td>Databases sharding strategy</td>
<td>Use default databases sharding strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tableS hardi ngStr ategy (?)</td>
<td>ShardingStrategyConfiguration</td>
<td>Tables sharding strategy</td>
<td>Use default tables sharding strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keyG enera teStr ategy (?)</td>
<td>KeyGeneratorConfiguration</td>
<td>Key generator configuration</td>
<td>Use default key generator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sharding Automatic Table Configuration

Class name: `org.apache.shardingsphere.sharding.api.config.ShardingAutoTableRuleConfiguration`

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>logicTable</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of sharding logic table</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actual Data Sources (?)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Data source names. Multiple data nodes split by comma</td>
<td>Use all configured data sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sharding Strategy (?)</td>
<td>ShardingStrategyConfiguration</td>
<td>Sharding strategy</td>
<td>Use default sharding strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>key Generate Strategy (?)</td>
<td>KeyGeneratorConfiguration</td>
<td>Key generator configuration</td>
<td>Use default key generator</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Sharding Strategy Configuration

Standard Sharding Strategy Configuration

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.sharding.api.config.strategy.sharding.StandardShardingStrategyConfiguration
Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shardingColumn</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Sharding column name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shardingAlgorithmName</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Complex Sharding Strategy Configuration

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.sharding.api.config.strategy.sharding.ComplexShardingStrategyConfiguration
Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shardingColumns</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Sharding column name, separated by commas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shardingAlgorithmName</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Hint Sharding Strategy Configuration

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.sharding.api.config.strategy.sharding.HintShardingStrategyConfiguration
Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shardingAlgorithmName</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

None Sharding Strategy Configuration

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.sharding.api.config.strategy.sharding.NoneShardingStrategyConfiguration
Attributes: None

Please refer to Built-in Sharding Algorithm List for more details about type of algorithm.
**Key Generate Strategy Configuration**

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.sharding.api.config.strategy.keygen.KeyGenerateStrategyConfiguration

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>column</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Column name of key generate</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keyGeneratorName</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>key generate algorithm name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please refer to [Built-in Key Generate Algorithm List](#) for more details about type of algorithm.

**Readwrite-splitting**

**Root Configuration**

Class name: ReadwriteSplittingRuleConfiguration

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name*</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dataSources (+)</td>
<td>Data sources of write and reads</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loadBalancers (*)</td>
<td>Load balance algorithm name and configurations of replica data sources</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Readwrite-splitting Data Source Configuration

Class name: `ReadWriteSplittingDataSourceRuleConfiguration`

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>DefaultValue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Readwrite-splitting data source name</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>writeDataSourceName</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Write sources source name</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>readDataSourceNames (+)</td>
<td>Collection&lt;String&gt;</td>
<td>Read sources source name list</td>
<td>.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loadBalancerName (?)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Load balance algorithm name of replica sources</td>
<td>Round robin load balance algorithm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please refer to [Built-in Load Balance Algorithm List](#) for more details about type of algorithm.

### Encryption

### Root Configuration

Class name: `org.apache.shardingsphere.encrypt.api.config.EncryptRuleConfiguration`

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>DefaultValue</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tables (+)</td>
<td>Collection&lt;EncryptTableRuleConfiguration&gt;</td>
<td>Encrypt table rule configurations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encryptors (+)</td>
<td>Map&lt;String, ShardingSphereAlgorithmConfiguration&gt;</td>
<td>Encrypt algorithm name and configurations</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>queryWithCipherColumn (?)</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Whether query with cipher column for data encrypt. User you can use plaintext to query if have</td>
<td>true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Encrypt Table Rule Configuration

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.encrypt.api.config.rule.EncryptTableRuleConfiguration

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name*</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Table name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>columns (+)</td>
<td>Collection &lt;EncryptColumnRuleConfiguration&gt;</td>
<td>Encrypt column rule configurations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Encrypt Column Rule Configuration

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.encrypt.api.config.rule.EncryptColumnRuleConfiguration

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>logicColumn</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Logic column name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cipherColumn</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Cipher column name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assistedQueryColumn (?)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Assisted query column name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plainColumn (?)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Plain column name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encryptorName</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Encrypt algorithm name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Encrypt Algorithm Configuration

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.infra.config.algorithm.ShardingSphereAlgorithmConfiguration

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Encrypt algorithm name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Encrypt algorithm type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>properties</td>
<td>Properties</td>
<td>Encrypt algorithm properties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please refer to [Built-in Encrypt Algorithm List](#) for more details about type of algorithm.
Shadow DB

Root Configuration

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.shadow.api.config.ShadowRuleConfiguration

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>column</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Shadow field name in SQL, SQL with a value of true will be routed to the shadow database for execution</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sourceDataSources</td>
<td>List&lt;String&gt;</td>
<td>Source data source names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shadowDataSources</td>
<td>List&lt;String&gt;</td>
<td>Shadow data source names</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Governance

Configuration Item Explanation

Management

Configuration Entrance

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.governance.repository.api.config.GovernanceConfiguration

Attributes:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Governance instance name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>registryCenterConfiguration</td>
<td>RegistryCenterConfiguration</td>
<td>Config of registry-center</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The type of registryCenter could be Zookeeper or Etcd.

Governance Instance Configuration

Class name: org.apache.shardingsphere.governance.repository.api.config.ClusterPersistRepositoryConfiguration

Attributes:
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name*</th>
<th>DataType*</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Governance instance type, such as: Zookeeper, etcd</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serverLists</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The list of servers that connect to governance instance, including IP and port number, use commas to separate, such as: host1:2181,host2:2181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props</td>
<td>Properties</td>
<td>Properties for center instance config, such as options of zookeeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overwrite</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Local configurations overwrite config center configurations or not; if they overwrite, each start takes reference of local configurations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ZooKeeper Properties Configuration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType*</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>digest</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Connect to authority tokens in registry center</td>
<td>No need for authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operationTimeoutMilliseconds (?)</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>The operation timeout milliseconds</td>
<td>500 milliseconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxRetries (?)</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>The maximum retry count</td>
<td>3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retryIntervalMilliseconds (?)</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>The retry interval milliseconds</td>
<td>500 milliseconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timeToLiveSeconds (?)</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Time to live seconds for ephemeral nodes</td>
<td>60 seconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Etcd Properties Configuration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>timeToLiveSeconds (?)</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>Time to live seconds for data persist</td>
<td>30 seconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### ShardingSphere-4.x

#### Sharding

#### ShardingDataSourceFactory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dataSourceMap</td>
<td>Map&lt;String, DataSource&gt;</td>
<td>Data sources configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shardingRuleConfig</td>
<td>ShardingRuleConfiguration</td>
<td>Data sharding configuration rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props (?)</td>
<td>Properties</td>
<td>Property configurations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

#### ShardingRuleConfiguration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tableRuleConfigs</td>
<td>Collection</td>
<td>Sharding rule list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bindingTableGroups (?)</td>
<td>Collection</td>
<td>Binding table rule list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broadcastTables (?)</td>
<td>Collection</td>
<td>Broadcast table rule list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultDataSourceName (?)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Tables not configured with sharding rules will locate according to default data sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default DatabaseShardingStrategyConfig (?)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Default database sharding strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultTableShardingStrategyConfig (?)</td>
<td></td>
<td>Default table sharding strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultKeyGeneratorConfig (?)</td>
<td>ShardingStrategyConfiguration</td>
<td>Default key generator configuration, use user-defined ones or built-in ones, e.g. SNOWFLAKE/UUID. Default key generator is org.apache.shardingsphere.core.keygen.generator.impl.SnowflakeKeyGenerator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masterSlaveRuleConfigs (?)</td>
<td>Collection</td>
<td>Read-write split rules, default indicates not using read-write split</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TableRuleConfiguration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>logicTable</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of logic table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actual-DataNodes</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Describe data source names and actual tables, delimiter as point, multiple data nodes split by comma, support inline expression. Absent means sharding databases only. Example: ds: math:{0..7}.tbl{0..7}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>database-ShardingStrategyConfig (?)</td>
<td>Sharding Strategy-Configuration</td>
<td>Databases sharding strategy, use default databases sharding strategy if absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table-ShardingStrategyConfig (?)</td>
<td>Sharding Strategy-Configuration</td>
<td>Tables sharding strategy, use default databases sharding strategy if absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keyGeneratorConfig (?)</td>
<td>KeyGeneratorConfiguration</td>
<td>Key generator configuration, use default key generator if absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encryptorConfiguration (?)</td>
<td>EncryptorConfiguration</td>
<td>Encrypt generator configuration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

StandardShardingStrategyConfiguration

Subclass of ShardingStrategyConfiguration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shardingColumn</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Sharding column name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preciseShardingAlgorithm</td>
<td>PreciseShardingAlgorithm</td>
<td>Precise sharding algorithm used in = and IN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rangeShardingAlgorithm (?)</td>
<td>RangeShardingAlgorithm</td>
<td>Range sharding algorithm used in BETWEEN</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ComplexShardingStrategyConfiguration

The implementation class of ShardingStrategyConfiguration, used in complex sharding situations with multiple sharding keys.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shardingColumns</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Sharding column name, separated by commas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shardingAlgorithm</td>
<td>Complex KeysShardingAlgorithm</td>
<td>Complex sharding algorithm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

InlineShardingStrategyConfiguration

The implementation class of ShardingStrategyConfiguration, used in sharding strategy of inline expression.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shardingColumns</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Sharding column name, separated by commas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>algorithmExpression</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Inline expression of sharding strategies, should conform to groovy syntax; refer to Inline expression for more details</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HintShardingStrategyConfiguration

The implementation class of ShardingStrategyConfiguration, used to configure hint sharding strategies.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shardingAlgorithm</td>
<td>HintShardingAlgorithm</td>
<td>Hint sharding algorithm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NoneShardingStrategyConfiguration

The implementation class of ShardingStrategyConfiguration, used to configure none-sharding strategies.
KeyGeneratorConfiguration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>column</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Column name of key generator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Type of key generator, use user-defined ones or built-in ones, e.g. SNOWFLAKE, UUID</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props</td>
<td>Properties</td>
<td>The Property configuration of key generators</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Properties

Property configuration that can include these properties of these key generators.

SNOWFLAKE

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>max.tolerate.time.difference.milliseconds (?)</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>The max tolerate time for different server’s time difference in milliseconds, the default value is 10</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max.vibration.offset (?)</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>The max upper limit value of vibrate number, range [0, 4096), the default value is 1. Notice: To use the generated value of this algorithm as sharding value, it is recommended to configure this property. The algorithm generates key mod (2^n) ((2^n)) is usually the sharding amount of tables or databases) in different milliseconds and the result is always 0 or 1. To prevent the above sharding problem, it is recommended to configure this property, its value is ((2^n)-1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Readwrite-splitting

**MasterSlaveDataSourceFactory**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dataSourceMap</td>
<td>Map&lt;String, DataSource&gt;</td>
<td>Mapping of data source and its name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masterSlaveRuleConfig</td>
<td>MasterSlaveRuleConfiguration</td>
<td>Master slave rule configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props (?)</td>
<td>Properties</td>
<td>Property configurations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MasterSlaveRuleConfiguration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Readwrite-splitting data source name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masterDataSourceName</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Master database source name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slaveDataSourceNames</td>
<td>Collection</td>
<td>Slave database source name list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>loadBalanceAlgorithm</td>
<td>MasterSlaveLoadBalanceAlgorithm</td>
<td>Slave database load balance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Properties**

Property configuration items, can be of the following properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Data Type*</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sql.show (?)</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Print SQL parse and rewrite log or not, default value: false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>executor.size (?)</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Be used in work thread number implemented by SQL; no limits if it is 0, default value: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max.connections.size.per.query (?)</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>The maximum connection number allocated by each query of each physical database, default value: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check.table.metadata.enabled (?)</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Check meta-data consistency or not in initialization, default value: false</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Data Masking

EncryptDataSourceFactory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dataSource</td>
<td>DataSource</td>
<td>Data source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encryptRuleConfig</td>
<td>EncryptRuleConfiguration</td>
<td>encrypt rule configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props (?)</td>
<td>Properties</td>
<td>Property configurations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

EncryptRuleConfiguration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>encryptors</td>
<td>Map&lt;String, EncryptorRuleConfiguration&gt;</td>
<td>Encryptor names and encryptors</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tables</td>
<td>Map&lt;String, EncryptTableRuleConfiguration&gt;</td>
<td>Encrypt table names and encrypt tables</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Properties

Property configuration items, can be of the following properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sql.show (?)</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Print SQL parse and rewrite log or not, default value: false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>query.with.cipher.column (?)</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>When there is a plainColumn, use cipherColumn or not to query, default value: true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Orchestration

OrchestrationShardingDataSourceFactory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dataSourceMap</td>
<td>Map&lt;String, DataSource&gt;</td>
<td>Same as <code>ShardingDataSourceFactory</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shardingRuleConfig</td>
<td>ShardingRuleConfiguration</td>
<td>Same as <code>ShardingDataSourceFactory</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props (?)</td>
<td>Properties</td>
<td>Same as <code>ShardingDataSourceFactory</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orchestrationConfig</td>
<td>OrchestrationConfiguration</td>
<td>Orchestration rule configurations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### OrchestrationMasterSlaveDataSourceFactory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dataSourceMap</td>
<td>Map&lt;String, DataSource&gt;</td>
<td>Same as MasterSlaveDataSourceFactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master SlaveRule-Config</td>
<td>MasterSlaveRuleConfiguration</td>
<td>Same as MasterSlaveDataSourceFactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configMap (?)</td>
<td>Map&lt;String, Object&gt;</td>
<td>Same as MasterSlaveDataSourceFactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props (?)</td>
<td>Properties</td>
<td>Same as <code>ShardingDataSourceFactory</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orchestrationConfig</td>
<td>OrchestrationConfiguration</td>
<td>Orchestration rule configurations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OrchestrationEncryptDataSourceFactory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dataSource</td>
<td>DataSource</td>
<td>Same as <code>EncryptDataSourceFactory</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encryptRuleConfig</td>
<td>EncryptRuleConfiguration</td>
<td>Same as <code>EncryptDataSourceFactory</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props (?)</td>
<td>Properties</td>
<td>Same as <code>EncryptDataSourceFactory</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orchestrationConfig</td>
<td>OrchestrationConfiguration</td>
<td>Orchestration rule configurations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### OrchestrationConfiguration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>instanceConfiguration-Map</td>
<td>Map&lt;String, CenterConfiguration&gt;</td>
<td>config map of config-center&amp;registry-center, the key is center's name, the value is the config-center/registry-center</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**CenterConfiguration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The type of center instance (zookeeper/etcd/apollo/nacos)</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>properties</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Properties for center instance config, such as options of zookeeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orches-</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>The type of orchestration center: config-center or registry-center, if both, use</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>trationType</td>
<td></td>
<td>“setOrchestrationType(“registry_center,config_center”);”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>serverLists</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Connect to server lists in center, including IP address and port number; ad-</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>namespace</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>dresses are separated by commas, such as host1:2181, host2:2181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>(?)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Namespace of center instance</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Properties**

Property configuration items, can be of the following properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>-</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>overwrite</td>
<td></td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Local configurations overwrite center configurations or not; if they overwrite, each start takes reference of local configurations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If type of center is zookeeper with config-center&registry-center, properties could be set with the follow options:

9.9. API Change Histories

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### Explanation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>digest (?)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Connect to authority tokens in registry center; default indicates no need for authority</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operationTimeoutMilliseconds (?)</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>The operation timeout millisecond number, default to be 500 milliseconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxRetries (?)</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>The maximum retry count, default to be 3 times</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retryIntervalMilliseconds (?)</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>The retry interval millisecond number, default to be 500 milliseconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timeToLiveSeconds (?)</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>The living time for temporary nodes, default to be 60 seconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If type of center is etcd with config-center&registry-center, properties could be set with the follow options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>timeToLiveSeconds (?)</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>The etcd TTL in seconds, default to be 30 seconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

If type of center is apollo with config-center&registry-center, properties could be set with the follow options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>appId (?)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Apollo appId, default to be “APOLLO_SHARDINGSphere”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>env (?)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Apollo env, default to be “DEV”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>clusterName (?)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Apollo clusterName, default to be “default”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>administrator (?)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Apollo administrator, default to be ““</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>token (?)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Apollo token, default to be “”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>portalUrl (?)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Apollo portalUrl, default to be “”</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>connectTimeout (?)</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Apollo connectTimeout, default to be 1000 milliseconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>readTimeout (?)</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Apollo readTimeout, default to be 5000 milliseconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
If type of center is nacos with config-center&registry-center, properties could be set with the following options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>group (??)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Nacos group, “SHARDING_SPHERE_DEFAULT_GROUP” in default</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timeout (?)</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>Nacos timeout, default to be 3000 milliseconds</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ShardingSphere-3.x**

**Sharding**

**ShardingDataSourceFactory**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dataSourceMap</td>
<td>Map&lt;String, DataSource&gt;</td>
<td>Data sources configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shardingRuleConfig</td>
<td>ShardingRuleConfiguration</td>
<td>Data sharding configuration rule</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configMap (?)</td>
<td>Map&lt;String, Object&gt;</td>
<td>Config map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props (?)</td>
<td>Properties</td>
<td>Property configurations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**ShardingRuleConfiguration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>tableRuleConfigs</td>
<td>Collection</td>
<td>Table rule configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>bindingTableGroups (?,)</td>
<td>Collection</td>
<td>Binding table groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broadcastTables (?)</td>
<td>Collection</td>
<td>Broadcast table groups</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultDataSourceName (?)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Tables not configured with sharding rules will locate according to default data sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultDatabaseShardingStrategyConfig (?)</td>
<td>Sharding StrategyConfiguration</td>
<td>Default database sharding strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultTableShardingStrategyConfig (?)</td>
<td>Sharding StrategyConfiguration</td>
<td>Default table sharding strategy</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>defaultKeyGeneratorConfig (?)</td>
<td>KeyGenerator</td>
<td>Default key generator, default value is io.shardingsphere.core.keygen.DefaultKeyGenerator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masterSlaveRuleConfigs (?)</td>
<td>Collection</td>
<td>Read-write splitting rule configuration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
TableRuleConfiguration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>logicTable</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of logic table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actualDataNodes (?)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Describe data source names and actual tables, delimiter as point, multiple data nodes split by comma, support inline expression. Absent means sharding databases only. Example: ds: math:{0..7}.tbl{0..7}</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>databaseShardingStrategyConfig (?)</td>
<td>Sharding Strategy-Configuration</td>
<td>Databases sharding strategy, use default databases sharding strategy if absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>tableShardingStrategyConfig (?)</td>
<td>Sharding Strategy-Configuration</td>
<td>Tables sharding strategy, use default databases sharding strategy if absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>logicIndex (?)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name if logic index. If use DROP INDEX XXX SQL in Oracle/PostgreSQL, This property needs to be set for finding the actual tables</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keyGeneratorConfig (?)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Key generator column name, do not use Key generator if absent</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>keyGenerator (?)</td>
<td>KeyGenerator</td>
<td>Key generator, use default key generator if absent</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

StandardShardingStrategyConfiguration

Subclass of ShardingStrategyConfiguration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shardingColumn</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Sharding column name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>preciseShardingAlgo-</td>
<td>Pre ciseShardingAlgorithm</td>
<td>Precise sharding algorithm used in = and IN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rithm (?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rangeShardingAlgo-</td>
<td>RangeShardingAlgorithm</td>
<td>Range sharding algorithm used in BETWEEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>rithm (?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ComplexShardingStrategyConfiguration

Subclass of ShardingStrategyConfiguration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shardingColumns</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Sharding column name, separated by commas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shardingAlgorithm</td>
<td>Complex Keys</td>
<td>Complex sharding algorithm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

InlineShardingStrategyConfiguration

Subclass of ShardingStrategyConfiguration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shardingColumns</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Sharding column name, separated by commas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>algorithmExpression</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Inline expression of sharding strategies, should conform to groovy syntax; refer to Inline expression for more details</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

HintShardingStrategyConfiguration

Subclass of ShardingStrategyConfiguration.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>shardingAlgorithm</td>
<td>HintShardingAlgorithm</td>
<td>Hint sharding algorithm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

NoneShardingStrategyConfiguration

Subclass of ShardingStrategyConfiguration.

Properties

Enumeration of properties.
### Name

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sql.show (? )</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Print SQL parse and rewrite log, default value: false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>executor.size (? )</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>The number of SQL execution threads, zero means no limit, default value: 0</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max.connections.size.per.query (? )</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Max connection size for every query to every actual database, default value: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check.table.metadata.enabled (? )</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Check the metadata consistency of all the tables, default value : false</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

### configMap

User-defined arguments.

### Readwrite-splitting

**MasterSlaveDataSourceFactory**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dataSourceMap</td>
<td>Map&lt;String, DataSource&gt;</td>
<td>Map of data sources and their names</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masterSlaveRuleConfig</td>
<td>MasterSlaveRuleConfiguration</td>
<td>Master slave rule configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configMap (?)</td>
<td>Map&lt;String, Object&gt;</td>
<td>Config map</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props (?)</td>
<td>Properties</td>
<td>Properties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**MasterSlaveRuleConfiguration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of master slave data source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masterDataSourceName</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of master data source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slaveDataSourceNames</td>
<td>Collection</td>
<td>Names of Slave data sources</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>load BalanceAlgorithm (?)</td>
<td>MasterSlaveLoadBalanceAlgorithm</td>
<td>Load balance algorithm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
configMap

User-defined arguments.

PropertiesConstant

Enumeration of properties.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sql.show (?</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>To show SQLS or not, default value: false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>executor.size (?</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>The number of working threads, default value: CPU count</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max.connections.size.per.query (?)</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Max connection size for every query to every actual database. default value: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check.table.metadata.enabled (?)</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Check the metadata consistency of all the tables, default value : false</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Orchestration

OrchestrationShardingDataSourceFactory

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dataSourceMap</td>
<td>Map&lt;String, DataSource&gt;</td>
<td>Same as <code>ShardingDataSourceFactory</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shardingRuleConfig</td>
<td>ShardingRuleConfiguration</td>
<td>Same as <code>ShardingDataSourceFactory</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configMap (?)</td>
<td>Map&lt;String, Object&gt;</td>
<td>Same with <code>ShardingDataSourceFactory</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props (?)</td>
<td>Properties</td>
<td>Same as <code>ShardingDataSourceFactory</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orchestrationConfig</td>
<td>OrchestrationConfiguration</td>
<td>Orchestration rule configurations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**OrchestrationMasterSlaveDataSourceFactory**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>dataSourceMap</td>
<td>Map&lt;String, DataSource&gt;</td>
<td>Same as MasterSlaveDataSourceFactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>masterSlaveConfig</td>
<td>MasterSlaveRuleConfiguration</td>
<td>Same as MasterSlaveDataSourceFactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>configMap (?)</td>
<td>Map&lt;String, Object&gt;</td>
<td>Same as MasterSlaveDataSourceFactory</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props (?)</td>
<td>Properties</td>
<td>Same as ‘<code>ShardingDataSourceFactory</code>’</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>orchestrationConfig</td>
<td>OrchestrationConfiguration</td>
<td>Orchestration configurations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**OrchestrationConfiguration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Name of orchestration instance</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overwrite</td>
<td>boolean</td>
<td>Use local configuration to overwrite registry center or not</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>regCenterConfig</td>
<td>RegistryCenterConfiguration</td>
<td>Registry center configuration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**RegistryCenterConfiguration**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>DataType</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>serverLists</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Registry servers list, multiple split as comma. Example: host1:2181,host2:2181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>namespace (?)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Namespace of registry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>digest (?)</td>
<td>String</td>
<td>Digest for registry. Default is not need digest.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operationTime outMill-</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Operation timeout time in milliseconds. Default value is 500 milliseconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>isconds (?)</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>maxRetries (?)</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Max number of times to retry. Default value is 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retryInterval milliseconds (?)</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Time interval in milliseconds on each retry. Default value is 500 milliseconds.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timeToLiveSeconds (?)</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>Time to live in seconds of ephemeral keys. Default value is 60 seconds.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Readwrite-splitting

concept

In order to relieve the pressure on the database, the write and read operations are separated into different data sources. The write library is called the master library, and the read library is called the slave library. One master library can be configured with multiple slave libraries.

Supported

1. Provides a readwrite-splitting configuration with one master and multiple slaves, which can be used independently or with sub-databases and sub-meters.
2. Independent use of readwrite-splitting to support SQL transparent transmission.
3. In the same thread and the same database connection, if there is a write operation, subsequent read operations will be read from the main library to ensure data consistency.
4. Spring namespace.
5. Hint-based mandatory main library routing.

Unsupported

1. Data synchronization between the master library and the slave library.
2. Data inconsistency caused by the data synchronization delay of the master library and the slave library.
3. Double writing or multiple writing in the main library.

Code development example

only readwrite-splitting

```java
// Constructing a readwrite-splitting data source, the readwrite-splitting data source implements the DataSource interface, which can be directly processed as a data source. masterDataSource, slaveDataSource0, slaveDataSource1, etc. are real data sources configured using connection pools such as DBCP
Map<String, DataSource> dataSourceMap = new HashMap<>();
dataSourceMap.put("masterDataSource", masterDataSource);
dataSourceMap.put("slaveDataSource0", slaveDataSource0);
dataSourceMap.put("slaveDataSource1", slaveDataSource1);

// Constructing readwrite-splitting configuration
MasterSlaveRuleConfiguration masterSlaveRuleConfig = new MasterSlaveRuleConfiguration();
```
Apache ShardingSphere document

```java
masterSlaveRuleConfig.setName("ms_ds");
masterSlaveRuleConfig.setMasterDataSourceName("masterDataSource");
masterSlaveRuleConfig.getSlaveDataSourceNames().add("slaveDataSource0");
masterSlaveRuleConfig.getSlaveDataSourceNames().add("slaveDataSource1");

DataSource dataSource = MasterSlaveDataSourceFactory.createDataSource(dataSourceMap, masterSlaveRuleConfig);

sharding table and database + readwrite-splitting

// Constructing a readwrite-splitting data source, the readwrite-splitting data source implements the DataSource interface, which can be directly processed as a data source. masterDataSource, slaveDataSource0, slaveDataSource1, etc. are real data sources configured using connection pools such as DBCP
```
```java
Map<String, DataSource> dataSourceMap = new HashMap<>();
dataSourceMap.put("masterDataSource0", masterDataSource0);
dataSourceMap.put("slaveDataSource00", slaveDataSource00);
dataSourceMap.put("slaveDataSource01", slaveDataSource01);
```
```
dataSourceMap.put("masterDataSource1", masterDataSource1);
dataSourceMap.put("slaveDataSource10", slaveDataSource10);
dataSourceMap.put("slaveDataSource11", slaveDataSource11);
```
```
// Constructing readwrite-splitting configuration
MasterSlaveRuleConfiguration masterSlaveRuleConfig0 = new MasterSlaveRuleConfiguration();
masterSlaveRuleConfig0.setName("ds_0");
masterSlaveRuleConfig0.setMasterDataSourceName("masterDataSource0");
masterSlaveRuleConfig0.getSlaveDataSourceNames().add("slaveDataSource00");
masterSlaveRuleConfig0.getSlaveDataSourceNames().add("slaveDataSource01");
```
```
MasterSlaveRuleConfiguration masterSlaveRuleConfig1 = new MasterSlaveRuleConfiguration();
masterSlaveRuleConfig1.setName("ds_1");
masterSlaveRuleConfig1.setMasterDataSourceName("masterDataSource1");
masterSlaveRuleConfig1.getSlaveDataSourceNames().add("slaveDataSource10");
masterSlaveRuleConfig1.getSlaveDataSourceNames().add("slaveDataSource11");
```
```
// Continue to create ShardingDataSource through ShardingSlaveDataSourceFactory
ShardingRuleConfiguration shardingRuleConfig = new ShardingRuleConfiguration();
shardingRuleConfig.getMasterSlaveRuleConfigs().add(masterSlaveRuleConfig0);
shardingRuleConfig.getMasterSlaveRuleConfigs().add(masterSlaveRuleConfig1);
```
```
DataSource dataSource = ShardingDataSourceFactory.createDataSource(dataSourceMap, shardingRuleConfig);
```
Readwrite-splitting concept

In order to relieve the pressure on the database, the write and read operations are separated into different data sources. The write library is called the master library, and the read library is called the slave library. One master library can be configured with multiple slave libraries.

**Supported**

1. Provides a readwrite-splitting configuration with one master and multiple slaves, which can be used independently or with sub-databases and sub-meters.
2. In the same thread and the same database connection, if there is a write operation, subsequent read operations will be read from the main library to ensure data consistency.
3. Spring namespace.
4. Hint-based mandatory main library routing.

**Unsupported**

1. Data synchronization between the master library and the slave library.
2. Data inconsistency caused by the data synchronization delay of the master library and the slave library.
3. Double writing or multiple writing in the main library.

**Code development example**

```java
// Constructing a readwrite-splitting data source, the readwrite-splitting data source implements the DataSource interface, which can be directly processed as a data source. masterDataSource, slaveDataSource0, slaveDataSource1, etc. are real data sources configured using connection pools such as DBCP
Map<String, DataSource> slaveDataSourceMap0 = new HashMap<>();
slaveDataSourceMap0.put("slaveDataSource0", slaveDataSource0);
slaveDataSourceMap0.put("slaveDataSource1", slaveDataSource1);
// You can choose the master-slave library load balancing strategy, the default is ROUND_ROBIN, and there is RANDOM to choose from, or customize the load strategy
DataSource masterSlaveDs0 = MasterSlaveDataSourceFactory.createDataSource("ms_0", masterDataSource0, slaveDataSourceMap0, MasterSlaveLoadBalanceStrategyType.ROUND_ROBIN);

Map<String, DataSource> slaveDataSourceMap1 = new HashMap<>();
```
slaveDataSourceMap1.put("slaveDataSource10", slaveDataSource10);
slaveDataSourceMap1.put("slaveDataSource11", slaveDataSource11);

```
DataSource masterSlaveDs1 = MasterSlaveDataSourceFactory.createDataSource("ms_1",
"masterDataSource1", masterDataSource1, slaveDataSourceMap1,
MasterSlaveLoadBalanceStrategyType.ROUND_ROBIN);
```

// Constructing readwrite-splitting configuration
Map<String, DataSource> dataSourceMap = new HashMap<>();
dataSourceMap.put("ms_0", masterSlaveDs0);
dataSourceMap.put("ms_1", masterSlaveDs1);

### Spring namespace configuration change history

#### ShardingSphere-5.0.0-beta

#### Sharding

#### Configuration Item Explanation

Namespace: [http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/sharding/sharding-5.0.0.xsd](http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/sharding/sharding-5.0.0.xsd)

```
<sharding:rule />
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>A tri bute</td>
<td>Spring Bean Id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table-rules (?)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Sharding table rule configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>auto-table-rules (?)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Automatic sharding table rule config</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>binding-table-rules (?)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Binding table rule configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broadcast-table-rules (?)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Broadcast table rule configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default-database-strategy-ref (?)</td>
<td>A tri bute</td>
<td>Default database strategy name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default-table-strategy-ref (?)</td>
<td>A tri bute</td>
<td>Default table strategy name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default-key-generate-strategy-ref (?)</td>
<td>A tri bute</td>
<td>Default key generate strategy name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default-sharding-column (?)</td>
<td>A tri bute</td>
<td>Default sharding column name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
<sharding:table-rule />
```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>logic-table</td>
<td>Attrib-ute</td>
<td>Logic table name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actual-data-nodes</td>
<td>Attrib-ute</td>
<td>Describe data source names and actual tables, delimiter as point, multiple data nodes separated with comma, support inline expression. Absent means sharding databases only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actual-data-sources</td>
<td>Attrib-ute</td>
<td>Data source names for auto sharding table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>database-strategy-ref</td>
<td>Attrib-ute</td>
<td>Database strategy name for standard sharding table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table-strategy-ref</td>
<td>Attrib-ute</td>
<td>Table strategy name for standard sharding table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sharding-strategy-ref</td>
<td>Attrib-ute</td>
<td>Sharding strategy name for auto sharding table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>key-generate-strategy-ref</td>
<td>Attrib-ute</td>
<td>Key generate strategy name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
<sharding:binding-table-rules />
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>binding-table-rule (+)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Binding table rule configuration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
<sharding:binding-table-rule />
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type*</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>logi c-tables</td>
<td>Attrib-ute</td>
<td>Binding table name, multiple tables separated with comma</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
<sharding:broadcast-table-rules />
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>broadcast-table-rule (+)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Broadcast table rule configuration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
<sharding:broadcast-table-rule />
```
### Apache ShardingSphere document

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>table</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Broadcast table name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**<sharding:standard-strategy/>**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Standard sharding strategy name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sharding-column</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Sharding column name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>algorithm-ref</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**<sharding:complex-strategy/>**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Complex sharding strategy name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sharding-columns</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Sharding column names, multiple columns separated with comma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>algorithm-ref</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**<sharding:hint-strategy/>**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Hint sharding name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>algorithm-ref</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**<sharding:none-strategy/>**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Sharding strategy name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**<sharding:key-generate-strategy/>**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Key generate strategy name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>column</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Key generate column name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>algorithm-ref</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Key generate algorithm name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**<sharding:sharding-algorithm/>**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props (?)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Sharding algorithm properties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
<sharding:key-generate-algorithm />

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Key generate algorithm name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Key generate algorithm type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props (?)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Key generate algorithm properties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please refer to Built-in Sharding Algorithm List and Built-in Key Generate Algorithm List for more details about type of algorithm.

**Attention**

Inline expression identifier can use ${...}$ or $->{...}$, but ${...}$ is conflict with spring placeholder of properties, so use $->{...}$ on spring environment is better.

**Readwrite-Splitting**

**Configuration Item Explanation**

**Namespace:** http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/readwrite-splitting/readwrite-splitting-5.0.0.xsd

<readwrite-splitting:rule />

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type*</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Spring Bean Id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data-source-rule (+)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Readwrite-splitting data source rule configuration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<readwrite-splitting:data-source-rule />

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Readwrite-splitting data source rule name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>write-data-source-name</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Write data source name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>read-data-source-names</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Read data source names, multiple data source names separated with comma</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>load-balance-algorithm-ref</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Load balance algorithm name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<readwrite-splitting:load-balance-algorithm />

9.9. API Change Histories
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Load balance algorithm name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Load balance algorithm type</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props (?)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Load balance algorithm properties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Please refer to [Built-in Load Balance Algorithm List](#) for more details about type of algorithm. Please refer to [Use Norms](#) for more details about query consistent routing.

**Encryption**

### Configuration Item Explanation

**Namespace:** http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/encrypt/encrypt-5.0.0.xsd

```xml
<encrypt:rule />
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Default Value</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Spring Bean Id</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>queryWithCipherColumn (?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Whether query with cipher column for data encrypt. User you can use plaintext to query if have true</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```xml
<encrypt:table />
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>name</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Encrypt table name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>column (+)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Encrypt column configuration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```xml
<encrypt:column />
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>logic-column</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Column logic name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cipher-column</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Cipher column name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assisted-query-column (?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Assisted query column name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plain-column (?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Plain column name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encrypt-algorithm-ref</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Encrypt algorithm name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```xml
<encrypt:encrypt-algorithm />
```
Please refer to **Built-in Encrypt Algorithm List** for more details about type of algorithm.

### Shadow-DB

**Configuration Item Explanation**

Namespace: [http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/shadow/shadow-5.0.0.xsd](http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/shadow/shadow-5.0.0.xsd)

```xml
<shadow:rule />
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Spring Bean Id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>column</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Shadow column name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>mappings</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Mapping relationship between production database and shadow database</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```xml
<shadow:mapping />
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>product-data-source-name</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Production database name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>shadow-data-source-name</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Shadow database name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### 4.x

**Sharding**

**Configuration Item Explanation**


```xml
<sharding:data-source />
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Spring Bean Id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>sharding-rule</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Sharding rule configuration</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props (?)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Properties</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Sharding Rule Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>data-source-names</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Data source Bean list with comma separating multiple Beans</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table-rules</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Configuration objects of table sharding rules</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>binding-table-rules</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Binding table rule list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>broadcast-table-rules</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Broadcast table rule list</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default-data-source-name</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Tables without sharding rules will be located through default data source</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default-database-strategy-ref</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Default database sharding strategy, which corresponds to id of; default means the database is not split</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default-table-strategy-ref</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Default table sharding strategy, which corresponds to id of; default means the database is not split</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>default-key-generator</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Default key generator configuration, use user-defined ones or built-in ones, e.g. SNOWFLAKE/UUID. Default key generator is org.apache.sharding-sphere.core.keygen.generator.impl.SnowflakeKeyGenerator</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>encrypt-rule</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Encrypt rule</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Sharding Table Rule Configuration

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>table-rule</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Configuration objects of table sharding rules</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

9.9. API Change Histories
### Table: Sharding Configuration Attributes

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>logic-table</td>
<td>Attributable</td>
<td>Logic table name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>actual-data-nodes (?)</td>
<td>Attributable</td>
<td>Describe data source names and actual tables, delimiter as point, multiple</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>data nodes separated with comma, support inline expression. Absent means</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td></td>
<td>sharding databases only.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>database-strategy-ref</td>
<td>Attributable</td>
<td>Database strategy name for standard sharding table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table-strategy-ref</td>
<td>Attributable</td>
<td>Table strategy name for standard sharding table</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>key-generate-strategy-ref</td>
<td>Attributable</td>
<td>Key generate strategy name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table: Binding Table Rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>binding-table-rule (+)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Binding table rule configuration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table: Broadcast Table Rules

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>broadcast-table-rule (+)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Broadcast table rule configuration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Table: Standard Strategy

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>table</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Broadcast table name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
### Name | Type | Description
--- | --- | ---
**id** | Attribute | Standard sharding strategy name

**sharding-column** | Attribute | Sharding column name

**precise-algorithm-ref** | Attribute | Precise algorithm reference, applied in = and IN; the class needs to implement `PreciseShardingAlgorithm` interface

**range-algorithm-ref** | Attribute | Range algorithm reference, applied in BETWEEN; the class needs to implement `RangeShardingAlgorithm` interface

**<sharding:complex-strategy />**

### Name | Type | Description
--- | --- | ---
**id** | Attribute | Complex sharding strategy name

**sharding-columns** | Attribute | Sharding column names, multiple columns separated with comma

**algorithm-ref** | Attribute | Complex sharding algorithm reference; the class needs to implement `ComplexKeysShardingAlgorithm` interface

**<sharding:inline-strategy />**

### Name | Type | Description
--- | --- | ---
**id** | Attribute | Spring Bean Id

**sharding-columns** | Attribute | Sharding column names, multiple columns separated with comma

**algorithm-ref** | Attribute | Sharding algorithm inline expression, which needs to conform to groovy statements

**<sharding:hint-database-strategy />**

### Name | Type | Description
--- | --- | ---
**id** | Attribute | Hint sharding strategy name

**algorithm-ref** | Attribute | Hint sharding algorithm; the class needs to implement `HintShardingAlgorithm` interface

**<sharding:none-strategy />**

### Name | Type | Description
--- | --- | ---
**id** | Attribute | Spring Bean Id
<sharding:key-generator/>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>column</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Auto-increment column name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Auto-increment key generator Type; self-defined generator or internal Type generator (SNOWFLAKE/UUID) can both be selected</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props-ref</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>The Property configuration reference of key generators</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Properties Property configuration that can include these properties of these key generators.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
<th>SNOWFLAKE</th>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Data Type</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>max.tolerate.time.difference.milliseconds (?)</td>
<td>long</td>
<td>The max tolerate time for different server's time difference in milliseconds, the default value is 10</td>
<td></td>
<td>max.vibration.offset (?)</td>
<td>int</td>
<td>The max upper limit value of vibrate number, range [0, 4096), the default value is 1. Notice: To use the generated value of this algorithm as sharding value, it is recommended to configure this property. The algorithm generates key mod (2^n) ((2^n) is usually the sharding amount of tables or databases) in different milliseconds and the result is always 0 or 1. To prevent the above sharding problem, it is recommended to configure this property, its value is ((2^n) - 1)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sharding:encrypt-rules/>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>encryptor-rule (+)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Encryptor rule</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sharding:encrypt-rule/>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>encrypt:encrypt-rule(?)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Encrypt rule</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<sharding:props/>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sql.show (?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Show SQL or not; default value: false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>executor.size (?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Executing thread number; default value: CPU core number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max.connections.size.per.query (?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>The maximum connection number that each physical database allocates to each query; default value: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check.tabs.meta.data.enabled (?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Whether to check meta-data consistency of sharding table when it initializes; default value: false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>query.with.cipher.column (?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>When there is a plainColumn, use cipherColumn or not to query, default value: true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
ReadWrite-Splitting

Configuration Item Explanation

Namespace: http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/masterslave/master-slave.xsd

```
<master-slave:data-source/>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Spring Bean id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>master-datasource-name</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Bean id of data source in master database</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>slave-datasource-names</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Bean list of data source in slave database; multiple Beans are separated by commas</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strategy-ref(?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Slave database load balance algorithm reference; the class needs to implement MasterSlaveLoadBalanceAlgorithm interface</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>strategy-type(?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Load balance algorithm type of slave database; optional value: ROUND_ROBIN and RANDOM; if there is load-balance-algorithm-class-name, the configuration can be omitted</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>config-map(?)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Users’ self-defined configurations</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props(?)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Attribute configurations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
<master-slave:props/>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sql.show(?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Show SQL or not; default value: false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>executor.size(?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Executing thread number; default value: CPU core number</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max.connections.size.per.query(?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>The maximum connection number that each physical database allocates to each query; default value: 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>check.table.metadata.enabled(?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Whether to check meta-data consistency of sharding table when it initializes; default value: false</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

```
<master-slave:load-balance-algorithm/>
```

9.9. API Change Histories
4.0.0-RC2 version added

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Explanation</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Spring Bean Id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Type of load balance algorithm, ‘RANDOM’ or ‘ROUND_ROBIN’, support custom extension</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props-ref(?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Properties of load balance algorithm</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Data Masking

#### Configuration Item Explanation

**Namespace:** [http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/encrypt/encrypt.xsd](http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/encrypt/encrypt.xsd)

<encrypt:encryptors/>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Spring Bean Id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data-source-name</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Encrypt data source Bean Id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props(?)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Attribute configurations</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<encrypt:tables/>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>table(+)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Encrypt table configuration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<encrypt:table/>

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Type</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>column(+)</td>
<td>Tag</td>
<td>Encrypt column configuration</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
<encrypt:column />

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>logic-column</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Column logic name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>cipher-column</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Cipher column name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>assisted-query-column (?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Assisted query column name</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>plain-column (?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Plain column name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

<encrypt:props />

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>sql.show (?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Show SQL or not; default value: false</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>query.with.cipher.column (?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>When there is a plainColumn, use cipherColumn or not to query, default value: true</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Orchestration**

**Data Sharding + Orchestration**

**Namespace:** http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/orchestration/orchestration.xsd

<orchestration:master-slave-data-source />

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data-source-ref (?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Orchestrated database Id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>registry-center-ref</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Registry center Id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overwrite</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Whether to overwrite local configurations with registry center configurations; if it can, each initialization should refer to local configurations; default means not to overwrite</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
**Read-Write Split + Orchestration**

**Namespace:** http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/orchestration/orchestration.xsd

```xml
<orchestration:sharding-data-source/>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data-source-ref</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Orchestrated database Id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>registry-center-ref</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Registry center Id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overwrite</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Use local configuration to overwrite registry center or not</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Data Masking + Orchestration**

**Namespace:** http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/orchestration/orchestration.xsd

```xml
<orchestration:encrypt-data-source/>
```

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>data-source-ref</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Orchestrated database Id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>registry-center-ref</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Registry center Id</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>overwrite</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Use local configuration to overwrite registry center or not</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Orchestration registry center**

**Namespace:** http://shardingsphere.apache.org/schema/shardingsphere/orchestration/orchestration.xsd

```xml
<orchestration:registry-center/>
```
### Apache ShardingSphere document

#### Configuration Item Explanation

```xml
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
    xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
    xmlns:p="http://www.springframework.org/schema/p"
    xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
    xmlns:tx="http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx"
    xmlns:sharding="http://shardingsphere.io/schema/shardingsphere/sharding"
    xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
    http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
    http://shardingsphere.io/schema/shardingsphere/sharding
    http://shardingsphere.io/schema/shardingsphere/sharding/sharding.xsd"/>
```

3.x

Attention Inline expression identifier can use ${...} or $->{...}, but ${...} is conflict with spring placeholder of properties, so use $->{...} on spring environment is better.

### Sharding

#### Configuration Item Explanation

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Name</th>
<th>Type</th>
<th>Description</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>id</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Spring Bean Id of registry center</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>type</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Registry center type. Example: zookeeper</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>server-lists</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Registry servers list, multiple split as comma. Example: host1:2181, host2:2181</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>namespace (?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Namespace of registry</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>digest (?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Digest for registry. Default is not need digest</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>operation-timeout-milliseconds (?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Operation timeout time in milliseconds, default value is 500 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>max-retries (?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Max number of times to retry, default value is 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>retry-interval-milliseconds (?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Time interval in milliseconds on each retry, default value is 500 milliseconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time-to-live-seconds (?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Living time of temporary nodes; default value: 60 seconds</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>props-ref (?)</td>
<td>Attribute</td>
<td>Other customize properties of registry center</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Apache ShardingSphere document

http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context.xsd
http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx
http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx/spring-tx.xsd

<context:annotation-config />
<context:component-scan base-package="io.shardingsphere.example.spring.namespace.jpa"/>

<bean id="entityManagerFactory" class="org.springframework.orm.jpa.LocalContainerEntityManagerFactoryBean">
  <property name="dataSource" ref="shardingDataSource" />
  <property name="jpaVendorAdapter">
    <bean class="org.springframework.orm.jpa.vendor.HibernateJpaVendorAdapter">
      <property name="database">MYSQL</property>
    </bean>
  </property>
  <property name="packagesToScan" value="io.shardingsphere.example.spring.namespace.jpa.entity" />
  <property name="jpaProperties">
    <props>
      <prop key="hibernate.dialect">org.hibernate.dialect.MySQLDialect</prop>
      <prop key="hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto">create</prop>
      <prop key="hibernate.show_sql">true</prop>
    </props>
  </property>
</bean>

<bean id="transactionManager" class="org.springframework.orm.jpa.JpaTransactionManager">
  <property name="entityManagerFactory-ref" ref="entityManagerFactory" />  
</bean>

<bean id="ds0" class="org.apache.commons.dbcp.BasicDataSource" destroy-method="close">
  <property name="driverClassName" value="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver" />
  <property name="url" value="jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/ds0" />
  <property name="username" value="root" />
  <property name="password" value="" />
</bean>

<bean id="ds1" class="org.apache.commons.dbcp.BasicDataSource" destroy-method="close">
  <property name="driverClassName" value="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver" />
  <property name="url" value="jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/ds1" />
  <property name="username" value="root" />
  <property name="password" value="" />
</bean>

<bean id="preciseModuloDatabaseShardingAlgorithm" class="io.shardingsphere.example.spring.namespace.jpa.algorithm.PreciseModuloDatabaseShardingAlgorithm" />

9.9. API Change Histories 416
<bean id="preciseModuloTableShardingAlgorithm" class="io.shardingsphere.example.spring.namespace.jpa.algorithm.PreciseModuloTableShardingAlgorithm"/>

<sharding:standard-strategy id="databaseShardingStrategy" sharding-column="user_id" precise-algorithm-ref="preciseModuloDatabaseShardingAlgorithm"/>
<sharding:standard-strategy id="tableShardingStrategy" sharding-column="order_id" precise-algorithm-ref="preciseModuloTableShardingAlgorithm"/>

<sharding:data-source id="shardingDataSource">
  <sharding:sharding-rule data-source-names="ds0,ds1">
    <sharding:table-rules>
      <sharding:table-rule logic-table="t_order" actual-data-nodes="ds$->{0..1}.t_order$->{0..1}" database-strategy-ref="databaseShardingStrategy" table-strategy-ref="tableShardingStrategy" generate-key-column-name="order_id"/>
      <sharding:table-rule logic-table="t_order_item" actual-data-nodes="ds$->{0..1}.t_order_item$->{0..1}" database-strategy-ref="databaseShardingStrategy" table-strategy-ref="tableShardingStrategy" generate-key-column-name="order_item_id"/>
    </sharding:table-rules>
    <sharding:binding-table-rules>
      <sharding:binding-table-rule logic-tables="t_order, t_order_item"/>
    </sharding:binding-table-rules>
  </sharding:sharding-rule>
</sharding:data-source>

ReadWrite-splitting

Configuration Item Explanation

<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans">
  <beans xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
        xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
        xmlns:p="http://www.springframework.org/schema/p"
        xmlns:tx="http://www.springframework.org/schema/tx"
        xmlns:master-slave="http://shardingsphere.io/schema/shardingsphere/master-slave"
</beans>

9.9. API Change Histories
<context:annotation-config />
<context:component-scan base-package="io.shardingsphere.example.spring.namespace.jpa" />

<bean id="entityManagerFactory" class="org.springframework.orm.jpa.LocalContainerEntityManagerFactoryBean">
    <property name="dataSource" ref="masterSlaveDataSource" />
    <property name="jpaVendorAdapter">
        <bean class="org.springframework.orm.jpa.vendor.HibernateJpaVendorAdapter">
            <p:database="MYSQL" />
        </bean>
    </property>
    <property name="packagesToScan" value="io.shardingsphere.example.spring.namespace.jpa.entity" />
    <property name="jpaProperties">
        <props>
            <prop key="hibernate.dialect">org.hibernate.dialect.MySQLDialect</prop>
            <prop key="hibernate.hbm2ddl.auto">create</prop>
            <prop key="hibernate.show_sql">true</prop>
        </props>
    </property>
</bean>

<bean id="transactionManager" class="org.springframework.orm.jpa.JpaTransactionManager" p:entityManagerFactory-ref="entityManagerFactory" />
<tx:annotation-driven />

<bean id="ds_master" class="org.apache.commons.dbcp.BasicDataSource" destroy-method="close">
    <property name="driverClassName" value="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver" />
    <property name="url" value="jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/ds_master" />
    <property name="username" value="root" />
    <property name="password" value="" />
</bean>

<bean id="ds_slave0" class="org.apache.commons.dbcp.BasicDataSource" destroy-method="close">
    <property name="driverClassName" value="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver" />
    <property name="url" value="jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/ds_slave0" />
    <property name="username" value="root" />
    <property name="password" value="" />
</bean>

9.9. API Change Histories
<bean id="ds_slave1" class="org.apache.commons.dbcp.BasicDataSource" destroy-method="close">
  <property name="driverClassName" value="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver" />
  <property name="url" value="jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/ds_slave1" />
  <property name="username" value="root" />
  <property name="password" value="" />
</bean>

<bean id="randomStrategy" class="io.shardingsphere.api.algorithm.masterslave.RandomMasterSlaveLoadBalanceAlgorithm" />

<master-slave:data-source id="masterSlaveDataSource" master-data-source-name="ds_master" slave-data-source-names="ds_slave0, ds_slave1" strategy-ref="randomStrategy">
  <master-slave:props>
    <prop key="sql.show">${sql_show}</prop>
    <prop key="executor.size">10</prop>
    <prop key="foo">bar</prop>
  </master-slave:props>
</master-slave:data-source>

</beans>

Orchestration

Configuration Item Explanation
http://shardingsphere.io/schema/shardingsphere/orchestration/masterslave/master-slave.xsd

```xml
<beans xmlns="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans"
      xmlns:xsi="http://www.w3.org/2001/XMLSchema-instance"
      xmlns:context="http://www.springframework.org/schema/context"
      xmlns:sharding="http://shardingsphere.io/schema/shardingjdbc/sharding"
      xmlns:masterslave="http://shardingsphere.io/schema/shardingjdbc/masterslave"
      xsi:schemaLocation="http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans
                         http://www.springframework.org/schema/beans/spring-beans.xsd
                         http://www.springframework.org/schema/context
                         http://www.springframework.org/schema/context/spring-context.xsd
                         http://shardingsphere.io/schema/shardingjdbc/sharding
                         http://shardingsphere.io/schema/shardingjdbc/masterslave
                         http://shardingsphere.io/schema/shardingjdbc/masterslave/master-slave.xsd">
  <!-- Actual source data Configuration -->
  <bean id="dbtbl_0_master" class="org.apache.commons.dbcp.BasicDataSource"
        destroy-method="close">
    <property name="driverClassName" value="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver"/>
    <property name="url" value="jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/dbtbl_0_master"/>
    <property name="username" value="root"/>
    <property name="password" value=""/>
  </bean>

  <bean id="dbtbl_0_slave_0" class="org.apache.commons.dbcp.BasicDataSource"
        destroy-method="close">
    <!-- Additional slave configurations... -->
  </bean>
</beans>
```

2.x

**Readwrite-splitting**

**The configuration example for Spring namespace**
<?xml version="1.0" encoding="UTF-8"?>
<bean id="dbtbl_0_slave_1" class="org.apache.commons.dbcp.BasicDataSource" destroy-method="close">
  <property name="driverClassName" value="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver"/>
  <property name="url" value="jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/dbtbl_0_slave_1"/>
  <property name="username" value="root"/>
  <property name="password" value=""/>
</bean>

<bean id="dbtbl_1_master" class="org.apache.commons.dbcp.BasicDataSource" destroy-method="close">
  <property name="driverClassName" value="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver"/>
  <property name="url" value="jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/dbtbl_1_master"/>
  <property name="username" value="root"/>
  <property name="password" value=""/>
</bean>

<bean id="dbtbl_1_slave_0" class="org.apache.commons.dbcp.BasicDataSource" destroy-method="close">
  <property name="driverClassName" value="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver"/>
  <property name="url" value="jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/dbtbl_1_slave_0"/>
  <property name="username" value="root"/>
  <property name="password" value=""/>
</bean>

<bean id="dbtbl_1_slave_1" class="org.apache.commons.dbcp.BasicDataSource" destroy-method="close">
  <property name="driverClassName" value="com.mysql.jdbc.Driver"/>
  <property name="url" value="jdbc:mysql://localhost:3306/dbtbl_1_slave_1"/>
  <property name="username" value="root"/>
  <property name="password" value=""/>
</bean>

<!-- Readwrite-splitting DataSource Configuration -->
<master-slave:data-source id="dbtbl_0" master-data-source-name="dbtbl_0_master" slave-data-source-names="dbtbl_0_slave_0, dbtbl_0_slave_1" strategy-type="ROUND_ROBIN" />

<master-slave:data-source id="dbtbl_1" master-data-source-name="dbtbl_1_master" slave-data-source-names="dbtbl_1_slave_0, dbtbl_1_slave_1" strategy-type="ROUND_ROBIN" />

<sharding:inline-strategy id="databaseStrategy" sharding-column="user_id" algorithm-expression="dbtbl_${user_id % 2}" />

9.9. API Change Histories 421
<sharding:inline-strategy id="orderTableStrategy" sharding-column="order_id" algorithm-expression="t_order_${order_id % 4}" />

<sharding:data-source id="shardingDataSource">
  <sharding:sharding-rule data-source-names="dbtbl_0, dbtbl_1">
    <sharding:table-rules>
      <sharding:table-rule logic-table="t_order" actual-data-nodes="dbtbl_${0..1}.t_order_${0..3}" database-strategy-ref="databaseStrategy" table-strategy-ref="orderTableStrategy"/>
    </sharding:table-rules>
  </sharding:sharding-rule>
</sharding:data-source>
</beans>

Spring Boot Starter Configuration

5.0.0-beta

Sharding

Configuration Item Explanation

spring.shardingsphere.datasource.names= # Omit the data source configuration, please refer to the usage

# Standard sharding table configuration
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.tables.<table-name>.actual-data-nodes=#
Describe data source names and actual tables, delimiter as point, multiple data nodes separated with comma, support inline expression. Absent means sharding databases only.

# Databases sharding strategy, use default databases sharding strategy if absent. sharding strategy below can choose only one.

# For single sharding column scenario
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.tables.<table-name>.database-strategy.standard.<sharding-algorithm-name>.sharding-column=#
Sharding column name
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.tables.<table-name>.database-strategy.standard.<sharding-algorithm-name>.sharding-algorithm-name=#
Sharding algorithm name

# For multiple sharding columns scenario
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.tables.<table-name>.database-strategy.complex.<sharding-algorithm-name>.sharding-columns=#
Sharding column names, multiple columns separated with comma
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.tables.<table-name>.database-strategy.complex.<sharding-algorithm-name>.sharding-algorithm-name=#
Sharding algorithm name
# Sharding by hint
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.tables.<table-name>.database-strategy.hint.<sharding-algorithm-name>.sharding-algorithm-name= # Sharding algorithm name

# Tables sharding strategy, same as database sharding strategy
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.tables.<table-name>.table-strategy.xxx= # Omitted

# Auto sharding table configuration
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.auto-tables.<auto-table-name>.actual-data-sources= # data source names

spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.auto-tables.<auto-table-name>.sharding-strategy.standard.sharding-column= # Sharding column name
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.auto-tables.<auto-table-name>.sharding-strategy.standard.sharding-algorithm= # Auto sharding algorithm name

# Key generator strategy configuration
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.tables.<table-name>.key-generate-strategy.column= # Column name of key generator
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.tables.<table-name>.key-generate-strategy.key-generator-name= # Key generator name

spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.binding-tables[0]= # Binding table name
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.binding-tables[1]= # Binding table name
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.binding-tables[x]= # Binding table name

spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.broadcast-tables[0]= # Broadcast tables
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.broadcast-tables[1]= # Broadcast tables
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.broadcast-tables[x]= # Broadcast tables

spring.shardingsphere.sharding.default-database-strategy.xxx= # Default strategy for database sharding
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.default-table-strategy.xxx= # Default strategy for table sharding
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.default-key-generate-strategy.xxx= # Default Key generator strategy

# Sharding algorithm configuration
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.sharding-algorithms.<sharding-algorithm-name>.type= # Sharding algorithm type
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.sharding-algorithms.<sharding-algorithm-name>.props.xxx= # Sharding algorithm properties

# Key generate algorithm configuration
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.key-generators.<key-generate-algorithm-name>.type= # Key generate algorithm type

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spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.key-generators.<key-generate-algorithm-name>.props.xxx= # Key generate algorithm properties

Please refer to Built-in sharding Algorithm List and Built-in keygen Algorithm List.

ReadWrite-splitting

Configuration Item Explanation

spring.shardingsphere.datasource.names= # Omit the data source configuration, please refer to the usage

spring.shardingsphere.rules.readwrite-splitting.data-sources.<readwrite-splitting-data-source-name>.primary-data-source-name= # Write data source name
spring.shardingsphere.rules.readwrite-splitting.data-sources.<readwrite-splitting-data-source-name>.load-balancer-name= # Load balance algorithm name

# Load balance algorithm configuration
spring.shardingsphere.rules.readwrite-splitting.load-balancers.<load-balance-algorithm-name>.type= # Load balance algorithm type
spring.shardingsphere.rules.readwrite-splitting.load-balancers.<load-balance-algorithm-name>.props.xxx= # Load balance algorithm properties

Please refer to Built-in Load Balance Algorithm List for more details about type of algorithm.

Encryption

Configuration Item Explanation

spring.shardingsphere.datasource.names= # Omit the data source configuration, please refer to the usage

spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.tables.<table-name>.columns.<column-name>.cipher-column= # Cipher column name
spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.tables.<table-name>.columns.<column-name>.assisted-query-column= # Assisted query column name
spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.tables.<table-name>.columns.<column-name>.plain-column= # Plain column name
spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.tables.<table-name>.columns.<column-name>.encryptor-name= # Encrypt algorithm name

# Encrypt algorithm configuration
spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.encryptors.<encrypt-algorithm-name>.type= # Encrypt algorithm type
spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.encryptors.<encrypt-algorithm-name>.props.xxx= # Encrypt algorithm properties

**Shadow DB**

**Configuration Item Explanation**

spring.shardingsphere.datasource.names= # Omit the data source configuration, please refer to the usage

spring.shardingsphere.rules.shadow.column= # Shadow column name
spring.shardingsphere.rules.shadow.shadow-mappings.<product-data-source-name>= # Shadow data source name

**Governance**

**Configuration Item Explanation**

spring.shardingsphere.governance.name= # Governance name
spring.shardingsphere.governance.registry-center.type= # Governance instance type. Example: Zookeeper, etcd, Apollo, Nacos
spring.shardingsphere.governance.registry-center.server-lists= # The list of servers that connect to governance instance, including IP and port number; use commas to separate
spring.shardingsphere.governance.registry-center.props= # Other properties
spring.shardingsphere.governance.overwrite= # Whether to overwrite local configurations with config center configurations; if it can, each initialization should refer to local configurations

**Mixed Rules**

**Configuration Item Explanation**

# data source configuration
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.names= write-ds0,write-ds1,write-ds0-read0,write-ds1-read0

classspring.shardingsphere.datasource.write-ds0.url= # Database URL connection
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.write-ds0.type= # Database connection pool type

9.9. API Change Histories
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.write-ds0.driver-class-name= # Database driver class name
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.write-ds0.username= # Database username
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.write-ds0.password= # Database password
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.write-ds0.xxx= # Other properties of database connection pool

spring.shardingsphere.datasource.write-ds1.url= # Database URL connection
# ...Omit specific configuration.

spring.shardingsphere.datasource.write-ds0-read0.url= # Database URL connection
# ...Omit specific configuration.

spring.shardingsphere.datasource.write-ds1-read0.url= # Database URL connection
# ...Omit specific configuration.

# Sharding rules configuration
# Databases sharding strategy
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.default-database-strategy.standard.sharding-column=user_id
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.default-database-strategy.standard.sharding-algorithm-name=default-database-strategy-inline

# Binding table rules configuration, and multiple groups of binding-tables configured with arrays
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.binding-tables[0]=t_user,t_user_detail
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.binding-tables[1]= # Binding table names, multiple table name are separated by commas
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.binding-tables[x]= # Binding table names, multiple table name are separated by commas

# Broadcast table rules configuration
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.broadcast-tables= # Broadcast table names, multiple table name are separated by commas

# Table sharding strategy
# The enumeration value of `ds_$->{0..1}` is the name of the logical data source configured with readwrite-splitting
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.tables.t_user.actual-data-nodes=ds_$->{0..1}.t_user_$->{0..1}
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.tables.t_user.table-strategy.standard.sharding-column=user_id
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.tables.t_user.table-strategy.standard.sharding-algorithm-name=user-table-strategy-inline

# Data encrypt configuration
# Table `t_user` is the name of the logical table that uses for data sharding configuration.
spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.tables.t_user.columns.username.cipher-column=username

9.9. API Change Histories
spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.tables.t_user.columns.username.encryptor-name=name-encryptor
spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.tables.t_user.columns.pwd.cipher-column=pwd
spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.tables.t_user.columns.pwd.encryptor-name=pwd-encryptor

# Data encrypt algorithm configuration
spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.encryptors.name-encryptor.type=AES
spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.encryptors.name-encryptor.props.aes-key-value=123456abc
spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.encryptors.pwd-encryptor.type=AES
spring.shardingsphere.rules.encrypt.encryptors.pwd-encryptor.props.aes-key-value=123456abc

# Key generate strategy configuration
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.tables.t_user.key-generate-strategy.column=user_id
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.tables.t_user.key-generate-strategy.key-generator-name=snowflake

# Sharding algorithm configuration
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.sharding-algorithms.default-database-strategy-inline.type=INLINE
# The enumeration value of `ds$->{user_id % 2}` is the name of the logical data source configured with readwrite-splitting
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.sharding-algorithms.default-database-strategy-inline.algorithm-expression=ds$->{user_id % 2}
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.sharding-algorithms.user-table-strategy-inline.type=INLINE
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.sharding-algorithms.user-table-strategy-inline.props.algorithm-expression=t_user$->{user_id % 2}

# Key generate algorithm configuration
spring.shardingsphere.rules.sharding.key-generators.snowflake.type=SNOWFLAKE

# read query configuration
# ds_0,ds_1 is the logical data source name of the readwrite-splitting
spring.shardingsphere.rules.readwrite-splitting.data-sources.ds_0.write-data-source-name=write-ds0
spring.shardingsphere.rules.readwrite-splitting.data-sources.ds_0.read-data-source-names=write-ds0-read0
spring.shardingsphere.rules.readwrite-splitting.data-sources.ds_0.load-balancer-name=read-random
spring.shardingsphere.rules.readwrite-splitting.data-sources.ds_1.write-data-source-name=write-ds1
spring.shardingsphere.rules.readwrite-splitting.data-sources.ds_1.read-data-source-names=write-ds1-read0
spring.shardingsphere.rules.readwrite-splitting.data-sources.ds_1.load-balancer-name=read-random

9.9. API Change Histories
# Load balance algorithm configuration
spring.shardingsphere.rules.readwrite-splitting.load-balancers.read-random.type=RANDOM

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Data Sharding

Configuration Item Explanation

spring.shardingsphere.datasource.names= #Data source name; multiple data sources are separated by commas
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.<data-source-name>.type= #Database connection pool type name
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.<data-source-name>.driver-class-name= #Database driver class name
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.<data-source-name>.url= #Database url connection
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.<data-source-name>.username= #Database username
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.<data-source-name>.password= #Database password
spring.shardingsphere.datasource.<data-source-name>.xxx= #Other properties of database connection pool

spring.shardingsphere.sharding.tables.<logic-table-name>.actual-data-nodes= #It is consisted of data source name + table name, separated by decimal points; multiple tables are separated by commas and support inline expressions; default means using existing data sources and logic table names to generate data nodes; it can be applied in broadcast tables (each database needs a same table for relevance query, dictionary table mostly) or the situation with sharding database but without sharding table (table structures of all the databases are consistent)

#Database sharding strategy; default means using default database sharding strategy; it can only choose one of the following sharding strategies

#It is applied in standard sharding situation of single-sharding key
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.tables.<logic-table-name>.database-strategy.standard.sharding-column= #Sharding column name
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.tables.<logic-table-name>.database-strategy.standard.precise-algorithm-class-name= #Precise algorithm class name, applied in = and IN; the class needs to implement PreciseShardingAlgorithm interface and provide parameter-free constructor
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.tables.<logic-table-name>.database-strategy.standard.range-algorithm-class-name= #Range sharding algorithm class name, applied in BETWEEN, optional; the class should implement RangeShardingAlgorithm interface and provide parameter-free constructor
#It is applied in complex sharding situations with multiple sharding keys

spring.shardingsphere.sharding.tables.<logic-table-name>.database-strategy.complex.
sharding-columns= #Sharding column name, with multiple columns separated by commas

spring.shardingsphere.sharding.tables.<logic-table-name>.database-strategy.complex.
algorithm-class-name= #Complex sharding algorithm class name; the class needs to
implement ComplexKeysShardingAlgorithm interface and provide parameter-free
constructor

#Inline expression sharding strategy

spring.shardingsphere.sharding.tables.<logic-table-name>.database-strategy.inline.
sharding-column= #Sharding column name

spring.shardingsphere.sharding.tables.<logic-table-name>.database-strategy.inline.
algorithm-expression= #Inline expression of sharding algorithm, which needs to
conform to groovy statements

#Hint Sharding Strategy

spring.shardingsphere.sharding.tables.<logic-table-name>.database-strategy.hint.
algorithm-class-name= #Hint algorithm class name; the class needs to implement
HintShardingAlgorithm interface and provide parameter-free constructor

#Table sharding strategy, same as database sharding strategy

spring.shardingsphere.sharding.tables.<logic-table-name>.table-strategy.xxx= #Omitted

spring.shardingsphere.sharding.tables.<logic-table-name>.key-generator.column=
#Auto-increment column name; default means not using auto-increment key generator
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.tables.<logic-table-name>.key-generator.type= #Auto-
increment key generator type; default means using default auto-increment key
generator; user defined generator or internal generator (SNOWFLAKE, UUID) can both
be selected

spring.shardingsphere.sharding.tables.<logic-table-name>.key-generator.props.
<property-name>= #Properties, Notice: when use SNOWFLAKE, `max.tolerate.time.
difference.milliseconds` for `SNOWFLAKE` need to be set. To use the generated value
of this algorithm as sharding value, it is recommended to configure `max.vibration.
offset`

spring.shardingsphere.sharding.binding-tables[0]= #Binding table rule list
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.binding-tables[1]= #Binding table rule list
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.binding-tables[x]= #Binding table rule list

spring.shardingsphere.sharding.broadcast-tables[0]= #Broadcast table rule list
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.broadcast-tables[1]= #Broadcast table rule list
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.broadcast-tables[x]= #Broadcast table rule list

spring.shardingsphere.sharding.default-data-source-name= #Tables without sharding
rules will be located through default data source
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.default-database-strategy.xxx= #Default database
sharding strategy
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.default-table-strategy.xxx= #Default table sharding strategy
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.default-key-generator.type= #Default auto-increment key generator of type; it will use org.apache.shardingsphere.core.keygen.generator.impl.SnowflakeKeyGenerator in default; user defined generator or internal generator (SNOWFLAKE or UUID) can both be used
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.default-key-generator.props.<property-name>= #Auto-increment key generator property configuration, such as max.tolerate.time.difference.milliseconds of SNOWFLAKE algorithm

spring.shardingsphere.sharding.master-slave-rules.<master-slave-data-source-name>.master-data-source-name= #Refer to readwrite-splitting part for more details
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.master-slave-rules.<master-slave-data-source-name>.slave-data-source-names[0]= #Refer to readwrite-splitting part for more details
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.master-slave-rules.<master-slave-data-source-name>.slave-data-source-names[x]= #Refer to readwrite-splitting part for more details
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.master-slave-rules.<master-slave-data-source-name>.load-balance-algorithm-class-name= #Refer to readwrite-splitting part for more details
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.master-slave-rules.<master-slave-data-source-name>.load-balance-algorithm-type= #Refer to readwrite-splitting part for more details

spring.shardingsphere.props.sql.show= #Show SQL or not; default value: false
spring.shardingsphere.props.executor.size= #Executing thread number; default value: CPU core number

Readwrite Split

Configuration Item Explanation

#Omit data source configurations; keep it consistent with data sharding

spring.shardingsphere.sharding.master-slave-rules.<master-slave-data-source-name>.master-data-source-name= #Data source name of master database
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.master-slave-rules.<master-slave-data-source-name>.slave-data-source-names[0]= #Data source name list of slave database
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.master-slave-rules.<master-slave-data-source-name>.slave-data-source-names[x]= #Data source name list of slave database
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.master-slave-rules.<master-slave-data-source-name>.load-balance-algorithm-class-name= #Load balance algorithm class name; the class needs to implement MasterSlaveLoadBalanceAlgorithm interface and provide parameter-
free constructor
spring.shardingsphere.sharding.master-slave-rules.<master-slave-data-source-name>.load-balance-algorithm-type= #Load balance algorithm class of slave database; optional value: ROUND_ROBIN and RANDOM; if there is load-balance-algorithm-class-name, the configuration can be omitted

spring.shardingsphere.props.sql.show= #Show SQL or not; default value: false
spring.shardingsphere.props.executor.size= #Executing thread number; default value: CPU core number
spring.shardingsphere.props.check.table.metadata.enabled= #Whether to check metadata consistency of sharding table when it initializes; default value: false

Data Masking

Configuration Item Explanation

#Omit data source configurations; keep it consistent with data sharding

spring.shardingsphere.encrypt.encryptors.<encryptor-name>.type= #Type of encryptor, use user-defined ones or built-in ones, e.g. MD5/AES
spring.shardingsphere.encrypt.encryptors.<encryptor-name>.props.<property-name>= #Properties, Notice: when use AES encryptor, `aes.key.value` for AES encryptor need to be set
spring.shardingsphere.encrypt.tables.<table-name>.columns.<logic-column-name>.plainColumn= #Plain column name
spring.shardingsphere.encrypt.tables.<table-name>.columns.<logic-column-name>.cipherColumn= #Cipher column name
spring.shardingsphere.encrypt.tables.<table-name>.columns.<logic-column-name>.assistedQueryColumn= #AssistedColumns for query, when use ShardingQueryAssistedEncryptor, it can help query encrypted data
spring.shardingsphere.encrypt.tables.<table-name>.columns.<logic-column-name>.encryptor= #Encryptor name

Orchestration

Configuration Item Explanation

#Omit data source, data sharding, readwrite split and data masking configurations

spring.shardingsphere.orchestration.name= #Orchestration instance name
spring.shardingsphere.orchestration.overwrite= #Whether to overwrite local configurations with registry center configurations; if it can, each initialization should refer to local configurations
spring.shardingsphere.orchestration.registry.type= #Registry center type. Example:zookeeper
spring.shardingsphere.orchestration.registry.server-lists= #The list of servers that connect to registry center, including IP and port number; use commas to separate
spring.shardingsphere.orchestration.registry.namespace=  # Registry center namespace
spring.shardingsphere.orchestration.registry.digest=  # The token that connects to the registry center; default means there is no need for authentication
spring.shardingsphere.orchestration.registry.operation-timeout-milliseconds=  # The millisecond number for operation timeout; default value: 500 milliseconds
spring.shardingsphere.orchestration.registry.max-retries=  # Maximum retry time after failing; default value: 3 times
spring.shardingsphere.orchestration.registry.retry-interval-milliseconds=  # Interval time to retry; default value: 500 milliseconds
spring.shardingsphere.orchestration.registry.time-to-live-seconds=  # Living time of temporary nodes; default value: 60 seconds
spring.shardingsphere.orchestration.registry.props=  # Customize registry center props.

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Sharding

Configuration Item Explanation

shardingjdbc.datasource.names=  # Names of data sources. Multiple data sources separated with comma
shardingjdbc.datasource.<data-source-name>.type=  # Class name of data source pool
shardingjdbc.datasource.<data-source-name>.driver-class-name=  # Class name of database driver
shardingjdbc.datasource.<data-source-name>.url=  # Database URL
shardingjdbc.datasource.<data-source-name>.username=  # Database username
shardingjdbc.datasource.<data-source-name>.password=  # Database password
shardingjdbc.datasource.<data-source-name>.xxx=  # Other properties for data source pool

shardingjdbc.config.sharding.tables.<logic-table-name>.actual-data-nodes=  # Describe data source names and actual tables, delimiter as point, multiple data nodes separated with comma, support inline expression. Absent means sharding databases only. Example: ds${0..7}.tbl${0..7}

# Databases sharding strategy, use default databases sharding strategy if absent. sharding strategy below can choose only one.

# Standard sharding scenario for single sharding column
shardingjdbc.config.sharding.tables.<logic-table-name>.database-strategy.standard.sharding-column=  # Name of sharding column
shardingjdbc.config.sharding.tables.<logic-table-name>.database-strategy.standard.precise-algorithm-class-name=  # Precise algorithm class name used for ‘=’ and ‘IN’. This class need to implements PreciseShardingAlgorithm, and require a no argument constructor
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.tables.<logic-table-name>.database-strategy.standard.
range-algorithm-class-name= #Range algorithm class name used for 'BETWEEN'. This
class need to implements RangeShardingAlgorithm, and require a no argument
generator constructor

#Complex sharding scenario for multiple sharding columns
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.tables.<logic-table-name>.database-strategy.complex.
sharding-columns= #Names of sharding columns. Multiple columns separated with comma
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.tables.<logic-table-name>.database-strategy.complex.
algorithm-class-name= #Complex sharding algorithm class name. This class need to
implements ComplexKeysShardingAlgorithm, and require a no argument constructor

#Inline expression sharding scenario for single sharding column
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.tables.<logic-table-name>.database-strategy.inline.
sharding-column= #Name of sharding column
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.tables.<logic-table-name>.database-strategy.inline.
algorithm-expression= #Inline expression for sharding algorithm

#Hint sharding strategy
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.tables.<logic-table-name>.database-strategy.hint.
algorithm-class-name= #Hint sharding algorithm class name. This class need to
implements HintShardingAlgorithm, and require a no argument constructor

#Tables sharding strategy, Same as database-sharding strategy
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.tables.<logic-table-name>.table-strategy.xxx= #Ignore
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.tables.<logic-table-name>.key-generator-column-name= #Column name of key generator, do not use Key generator if absent
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.tables.<logic-table-name>.key-generator-class-name= #Key generator, use default key generator if absent. This class need to implements
KeyGenerator, and require a no argument constructor
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.tables.<logic-table-name>.logic-index= #Name if logic
index. If use `DROP INDEX XXX` SQL in Oracle/PostgreSQL, This property needs to be
set for finding the actual tables

sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.binding-tables[0]= #Binding table rule configurations
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.binding-tables[1]= #Binding table rule configurations
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.broadcast-tables[0]= #Broadcast table rule
configurations
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.broadcast-tables[1]= #Broadcast table rule
configurations
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.broadcast-tables[x]= #Broadcast table rule
configurations
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.default-data-source-name= #If table not configure at
table rule, will route to defaultDataSourceName
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.default-database-strategy.xxx= #Default strategy for sharding databases, same as databases sharding strategy
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.default-table-strategy.xxx= #Default strategy for sharding tables, same as tables sharding strategy
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.default-key-generator-class-name= #Default key generator class name, default value is `io.shardingsphere.core.keygen.DefaultKeyGenerator`. This class need to implements KeyGenerator, and require a no argument constructor

sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.master-slave-rules.<master-slave-data-source-name>.master-data-source-name= #more details can reference readwrite-splitting part
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.master-slave-rules.<master-slave-data-source-name>.slave-data-source-names[0]= #more details can reference readwrite-splitting part
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.master-slave-rules.<master-slave-data-source-name>.slave-data-source-names[x]= #more details can reference readwrite-splitting part
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.master-slave-rules.<master-slave-data-source-name>.load-balance-algorithm-class-name= #more details can reference readwrite-splitting part
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.master-slave-rules.<master-slave-data-source-name>.load-balance-algorithm-type= #more details can reference readwrite-splitting part
sharding.jdbc.config.config.map.key1= #more details can reference Readwrite-splitting part
sharding.jdbc.config.config.map.key2= #more details can reference Readwrite-splitting part
sharding.jdbc.config.config.map.keyx= #more details can reference Readwrite-splitting part

sharding.jdbc.config.props.sql.show= #To show SQLS or not, default value: false
sharding.jdbc.config.props.executor.size= #The number of working threads, default value: CPU count

sharding.jdbc.config.config.map.key1= #User-defined arguments
sharding.jdbc.config.config.map.key2= #User-defined arguments
sharding.jdbc.config.config.map.keyx= #User-defined arguments

**Readwrite-splitting**

**Configuration Item Explanation**

#Ignore data sources configuration, same as sharding

sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.master-slave-rules.<master-slave-data-source-name>.master-data-source-name= #Name of master data source
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.master-slave-rules.<master-slave-data-source-name>.slave-data-source-names[0]= #Name of master data source

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load-balance-algorithm-class-name= #Load balance algorithm class name. This class need to implements MasterSlaveLoadBalanceAlgorithm, and require a no argument constructor
load-balance-algorithm-type= #Load balance algorithm type, values should be: `ROUND_ROBIN` or `RANDOM`. Ignore if `load-balance-algorithm-class-name` is present

#User-defined arguments

sharding.jdbc.config.props.sql.show= #To show SQLs or not, default value: false
sharding.jdbc.config.props.executor.size= #The number of working threads, default value: CPU count
sharding.jdbc.config.props.check.table.metadata.enabled= #Check the metadata consistency of all the tables, default value: false

Orchestration

Configuration Item Explanation

#Ignore data sources, sharding and readwrite splitting configuration

sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.orchestration.name= #Name of orchestration instance
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.orchestration.overwrite= #Use local configuration to overwrite registry center or not
registry.server-lists= #Registry servers list, multiple split as comma. Example: host1:2181,host2:2181
registry.namespace= #Namespace of registry
digest= #Digest for registry. Default is not need digest.
operation-timeout-milliseconds= #Operation timeout time in milliseconds, default value is 500 milliseconds
max-retries= #Max number of times to retry, default value is 3
retry-interval-milliseconds= #Time interval in milliseconds on each retry, default value is 500 milliseconds
time-to-live-seconds= #Time to live in seconds of ephemeral keys, default value is 60 seconds
Apache ShardingSphere document

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Sharding

Configuration Item Explanation

```
# Ignore data sources configuration
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.default-data-source-name= #Tables without sharding
rules will be located through default data source
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.default-database-strategy.inline.sharding-column=
#Name of database sharding column
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.default-database-strategy.inline.algorithm-expression=
#Inline expression for database sharding algorithm
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.tables.t_order.actualDataNodes= #Describe data source
names and actual tables, delimiter as point, multiple data nodes separated with
comma, support inline expression. Absent means sharding databases only. Example: ds
${0..7}.tbl${0..7}
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.tables.t_order.tableStrategy.inline.shardingColumn=
#Name of table sharding column
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.tables.t_order.tableStrategy.inline.
algorithmInlineExpression= #Inline expression for table sharding algorithm
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.tables.t_order.keyGeneratorColumnName= #Column name
of key generator, do not use Key generator if absent

sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.tables.<logic-table-name>.key-generator-column-name=
#Column name of key generator, do not use Key generator if absent
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.tables.<logic-table-name>.key-generator-class-name=
#Key generator, use default key generator if absent. This class need to implements
KeyGenerator, and require a no argument constructor
```

Readwrite-splitting

Configuration Item Explanation

```
# Ignore data sources configuration
sharding.jdbc.config.masterslave.load-balance-algorithm-type= #Load balance
algorithm class of slave database; optional value: ROUND_ROBIN and RANDOM; if there
is load-balance-algorithm-class-name, the configuration can be omitted
sharding.jdbc.config.masterslave.name= # master name
sharding.jdbc.config.masterslave.master-data-source-name= #Name of master data
source
sharding.jdbc.config.masterslave.slave-data-source-names= #Name of master data
source
```
Orchestration

Configuration Item Explanation

# Ignore data sources configuration
sharding.jdbc.config.orchestration.name=  #Name of orchestration instance
sharding.jdbc.config.orchestration.overwrite=  #Use local configuration to overwrite registry center or not

sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.orchestration.name=  #Name of orchestration instance
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.orchestration.overwrite=  #Use local configuration to overwrite registry center or not
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.orchestration.registry.server-lists=  #Registry servers list, multiple split as comma. Example: host1:2181,host2:2181
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.orchestration.registry.namespace=  #Namespace of registry
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.orchestration.registry.digest=  #Digest for registry. Default is not need digest.
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.orchestration.registry.operation-timeout-milliseconds=  #Operation timeout time in milliseconds, default value is 500 milliseconds
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.orchestration.registry.max-retries=  #Max number of times to retry, default value is 3
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.orchestration.registry.retry-interval-milliseconds=  #Time interval in milliseconds on each retry, default value is 500 milliseconds
sharding.jdbc.config.sharding.orchestration.registry.time-to-live-seconds=  #Time to live in seconds of ephemeral keys, default value is 60 seconds

# The configuration in Zookeeper
sharding.jdbc.config.orchestration.zookeeper.namespace=  #Namespace of zookeeper registry
sharding.jdbc.config.orchestration.zookeeper.server-lists=  #Zookeeper Registry servers list, multiple split as comma. Example: host1:2181,host2:2181

# The configuration in Etcd
sharding.jdbc.config.orchestration.etcd.server-lists=  #Etcd Registry servers list, multiple split as comma. Example: host1:2181,host2:2181
### 9.9.2 ShardingSphere-Proxy

#### 5.0.0-beta

**Data Source Configuration Item Explanation**

- `schemaName`: # Logic schema name.
- `dataSources`: # Data sources configuration, multiple `<data-source-name>` available. `<data-source-name>`: # Different from ShardingSphere-JDBC configuration, it does not need to be configured with database connection pool.
  - `url`: # Database URL.
  - `username`: # Database username.
  - `password`: # Database password.
  - `connectionTimeoutMilliseconds`: # Connection timeout milliseconds.
  - `idleTimeoutMilliseconds`: # Idle timeout milliseconds.
  - `maxLifetimeMilliseconds`: # Maximum life milliseconds.
  - `maxPoolSize`: # Maximum connection count in the pool.
  - `minPoolSize`: # Minimum connection count in the pool.

- `rules`: # Keep consist with ShardingSphere-JDBC configuration.
  # ...

**Authentication**

It is used to verify the authentication to log in ShardingSphere-Proxy, which must use correct user name and password after the configuration of them.

- `rules`:
  - `!AUTHORITY
    users:
      - root@localhost:root # <username>@<hostname>:<password>
      - sharding@:sharding
    provider:
      type: NATIVE # Must be explicitly specified.

If the hostname is % or empty, it means no restrict to the user’s host.

The type of the provider must be explicitly specified. Refer to 5.11 Proxy for more implementations.
Proxy Properties

props:
  sql-show: # Whether show SQL or not in log. Print SQL details can help developers debug easier. The log details include: logic SQL, actual SQL and SQL parse result. Enable this property will log into log topic ShardingSphere-SQL, log level is INFO.
  sql-simple: # Whether show SQL details in simple style.
  executor-size: # The max thread size of worker group to execute SQL. One ShardingSphereDataSource will use an independent thread pool, it does not share thread pool even different data source in same JVM.
  max-connections-size-per-query: # Max opened connection size for each query.
  check-table-metadata-enabled: # Whether validate table meta data consistency when application startup or updated.
  proxy-frontend-flush-threshold: # Flush threshold for every records from databases for ShardingSphere-Proxy.
  proxy-transaction-type: # Default transaction type of ShardingSphere-Proxy. Include: LOCAL, XA and BASE.
  proxy-opentracing-enabled: # Whether enable opentracing for ShardingSphere-Proxy.
  proxy-hint-enabled: # Whether enable hint for ShardingSphere-Proxy. Using Hint will switch proxy thread mode from IO multiplexing to per connection per thread, which will reduce system throughput.
  xa-transaction-manager-type: # XA Transaction manager type. Include: Atomikos, Narayana and Bitronix.

5.0.0-alpha

Data Source Configuration Item Explanation

schemaName: # Logic schema name.

dataSourceCommon:
  username: # Database username.
  password: # Database password.
  connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: # Connection timeout milliseconds.
  idleTimeoutMilliseconds: # Idle timeout milliseconds.
  maxLifetimeMilliseconds: # Maximum life milliseconds.
  maxPoolSize: 50 # Maximum connection count in the pool.
  minPoolSize: 1 # Minimum connection count in the pool.

dataSources: # Data sources configuration, multiple <data-source-name> available.
  <data-source-name>: # Different from ShardingSphere-JDBC configuration, it does not need to be configured with database connection pool.
    url: # Database URL.
    rules: # Keep consist with ShardingSphere-JDBC configuration.
    # ...
Override dataSourceCommon Configuration

If you want to override the ‘dataSourceCommon’ property, configure it separately for each data source.

dataSources: # Data sources configuration, multiple <data-source-name> available.
  <data-source-name>: # Different from ShardingSphere-JDBC configuration, it does not need to be configured with database connection pool.
    url: # Database URL.
    username: # Database username, Override dataSourceCommon username property.
    password: # Database password, Override dataSourceCommon password property.
    connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: # Connection timeout milliseconds, Override dataSourceCommon connectionTimeoutMilliseconds property.
    idleTimeoutMilliseconds: # Idle timeout milliseconds, Override dataSourceCommon idleTimeoutMilliseconds property.
    maxLifetimeMilliseconds: # Maximum life milliseconds, Override dataSourceCommon maxLifetimeMilliseconds property.
    maxPoolSize: 50 # Maximum connection count in the pool, Override dataSourceCommon maxPoolSize property.
    minPoolSize: 1 # Minimum connection count in the pool, Override dataSourceCommon minPoolSize property.

Authentication

It is used to verify the authentication to log in ShardingSphere-Proxy, which must use correct user name and password after the configuration of them.

authentication:
  users:
    root: # Self-defined username.
    password: root # Self-defined password.
    sharding: # Self-defined username.
    password: sharding # Self-defined password.
  authorizedSchemas: sharding_db, replica_query_db # Schemas authorized to this user, please use commas to connect multiple schemas. Default authorized schemas is all of the schemas.

Proxy Properties

props:
  sql-show: # Whether show SQL or not in log. Print SQL details can help developers debug easier. The log details include: logic SQL, actual SQL and SQL parse result. Enable this property will log into log topic ShardingSphere-SQL, log level is INFO.
  sql-simple: # Whether show SQL details in simple style.
  acceptor-size: # The max thread size of accepter group to accept TCP connections.
  executor-size: # The max thread size of worker group to execute SQL. One ShardingSphereDataSource will use a independent thread pool, it does not share thread pool even different data source in same JVM.
max-connections-size-per-query: # Max opened connection size for each query.
check-table-metadata-enabled: # Whether validate table meta data consistency when application startup or updated.
query-with-cipher-column: # Whether query with cipher column for data encrypt.
User you can use plaintext to query if have.
proxy-frontend-flush-threshold: # Flush threshold for every records from databases for ShardingSphere-Proxy.
proxy-transaction-type: # Default transaction type of ShardingSphere-Proxy. Include: LOCAL, XA and BASE.
proxy-opentracing-enabled: # Whether enable opentracing for ShardingSphere-Proxy.
proxy-hint-enabled: # Whether enable hint for ShardingSphere-Proxy. Using Hint will switch proxy thread mode from IO multiplexing to per connection per thread, which will reduce system throughput.

**ShardingSphere-4.x**

**Data Source and Sharding Configuration Item Explanation**

**Data Sharding**

**schemaName**: # Logic data schema name.

dataSources: # Data source configuration, which can be multiple data_source_name.
<data_source_name>: # Different from Sharding-JDBC configuration, it does not need to be configured with database connection pool.
  url: # Database url connection.
  username: # Database username.
  password: # Database password.
  connectionTimeoutMilliseconds: 30000 # Connection timeout.
  idleTimeoutMilliseconds: 60000 # Idle timeout setting.
  maxLifetimeMilliseconds: 1800000 # Maximum lifetime.
  maxPoolSize: 65 # Maximum connection number in the pool.

shardingRule: #Omit data sharding configuration and be consistent with Sharding-JDBC configuration.

**Read-write splitting**

**schemaName**: # Logic data schema name.

dataSources: # Omit data source configurations; keep it consistent with data sharding.

masterSlaveRule: # Omit data source configurations; keep it consistent with Sharding-JDBC.
Data Masking

dataSource: # Ignore data sources configuration.

encryptRule:
  encryptors:
    <encryptor-name>:
      type: # encryptor type.
      props: # Properties, e.g. `aes.key.value` for AES encryptor.
        aes.key.value:
    tables:
      <table-name>:
        columns:
          <logic-column-name>:
            plainColumn: # plaintext column name.
            cipherColumn: # ciphertext column name.
            assistedQueryColumn: # AssistedColumns for query, when use
            ShardingQueryAssistedEncryptor, it can help query encrypted data.
            encryptor: # encrypt name.
      props:
        query.with.cipher.column: true #Whether use cipherColumn to query or not

Overall Configuration Explanation

Orchestration

It is the same with Sharding-JDBC configuration.

Proxy Properties

# Omit configurations that are the same with Sharding-JDBC.

props:
  acceptor.size: # The thread number of accept connection; default to be 2 times of
cpu core.
  proxy.transaction.type: # Support LOCAL, XA, BASE; Default is LOCAL transaction,
for BASE type you should copy ShardingTransactionManager associated jar to lib
directory.
  proxy.opentracing.enabled: # Whether to enable opentracing, default not to
enable; refer to [APM](https://shardingsphere.apache.org/document/current/en/
features/orchestration/apm/) for more details.
  check.table.metadata.enabled: # Whether to check metadata consistency of sharding
table when it initializes; default value: false.
Authentication

It is used to verify the authentication to log in Sharding-Proxy, which must use correct user name and password after the configuration of them.

```
authentication:
  users:
    root: # self-defined username.
    password: root # self-defined password.
    sharding: # self-defined username.
    password: sharding # self-defined password.
    authorizedSchemas: sharding_db, masterslave_db # schemas authorized to this user, please use commas to connect multiple schemas. Default authorizedSchemas is all of the schemas.
```

ShardingSphere-3.x

Data sources and sharding rule configuration reference

Data Sharding

```
schemaName: # Logic database schema name.

dataSources: # Data sources configuration, multiple `data_source_name` available.
<data_source_name>: # Different with Sharding-JDBC, do not need configure data source pool here.
  url: # Database URL.
  username: # Database username.
  password: # Database password.
  autoCommit: true # The default config of hikari connection pool.
  connectionTimeout: 30000 # The default config of hikari connection pool.
  idleTimeout: 60000 # The default config of hikari connection pool.
  maxLifetime: 1800000 # The default config of hikari connection pool.
  maximumPoolSize: 65 # The default config of hikari connection pool.

shardingRule: # Ignore sharding rule configuration, same as Sharding-JDBC.
```

Read-write splitting

```
schemaName: # Logic database schema name.

dataSources: # Ignore data source configuration, same as sharding.

masterSlaveRule: # Ignore read-write splitting rule configuration, same as Sharding-JDBC.
```
Global configuration reference

Orchestration

Same as configuration of Sharding-JDBC.

Proxy Properties

# Ignore configuration which same as Sharding-JDBC.

props:
  acceptor.size: # Max thread count to handle client's requests, default value is CPU*2.
  proxy.transaction.enabled: # Enable transaction, only support XA now, default value is false.
  check.table.metadata.enabled: # To check the metadata consistency of all the tables or not, default value : false.

Authorization

To perform Authorization for Sharding Proxy when login in. After configuring the username and password, you must use the correct username and password to login into the Proxy.

authentication:
  username: root
  password:
10 Downloads

10.1 Latest Releases

Apache ShardingSphere is released as source code tarballs with corresponding binary tarballs for convenience. The downloads are distributed via mirror sites and should be checked for tampering using GPG or SHA-512.

10.1.1 Apache ShardingSphere - Version: 5.1.0 (Release Date: Feb 16th, 2022)

- Source Codes: [SRC] [ASC] [SHA512]
- ShardingSphere-JDBC Binary Distribution: [TAR] [ASC] [SHA512]
- ShardingSphere-Proxy Binary Distribution: [TAR] [ASC] [SHA512]
- ShardingSphere-Agent Binary Distribution: [TAR] [ASC] [SHA512]

10.2 All Releases

Find all releases in the Archive repository. Find all incubator releases in the Archive incubator repository.

10.3 Verify the Releases

PGP signatures KEYS

It is essential that you verify the integrity of the downloaded files using the PGP or SHA signatures. The PGP signatures can be verified using GPG or PGP. Please download the KEYS as well as the asc signature files for relevant distribution. It is recommended to get these files from the main distribution directory and not from the mirrors.
gpg -i KEYS

or

pgpk -a KEYS

or

pgp -ka KEYS

To verify the binaries/sources you can download the relevant asc files for it from main distribution directory and follow the below guide.

gpg --verify apache-shardingsphere-********.asc apache-shardingsphere-********

or

pgpv apache-shardingsphere-********.asc

or

pgp apache-shardingsphere-********.asc