Mycat后端通过jdbc接入oracle、db2、sqlserver、postgresql等通过以下2种方式支持分页语法

# 数据库原生分页直接解析

应用端可以通过直接执行原生分页sql到mycat，各数据库原生分页支持如下：

#### oracle支持三层嵌套和row\_number两种分页，以及rownum控制最大条数

select \* from ( select row\_.\*, rownum rownum\_ from ( select sid

from test where sts<>'N' order by sid desc ) row\_ where rownum

<= 15) where rownum\_ > 5;

SELECT \*

FROM (SELECT sid, ROW\_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY sid ) AS ROWNUM1

 FROM test t

 WHERE sts <> 'N'

 ) XX

WHERE ROWNUM1 > 5

 AND ROWNUM1 <= 15;

SELECT \* FROM (SELECT \* FROM test t) XX WHERE ROWNUM <= 5;

#### db2支持rownumber分页和fetch first rows only语法

SELECT \*

FROM (SELECT sid, ROW\_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY sid ) AS ROWNUM

 FROM test t

 WHERE sts <> 'N'

 ) XX

WHERE ROWNUM > 5

 AND ROWNUM <= 15;

SELECT sid

FROM test

ORDER BY sid desc

FETCH FIRST 15 ROWS ONLY;

#### Sqlserver支持row\_number和row\_number与top结合2种分页以及top限制最大条数

SELECT \*

FROM (SELECT sid, ROW\_NUMBER() OVER (ORDER BY sid DESC) AS ROWNUM

 FROM test

 WHERE sts <> 'N'

 ) XX

WHERE ROWNUM > 10

 AND ROWNUM <= 25

select \* from ( select row\_number()over(order by tempColumn)tempRowNumber,\* from ( select top 30 tempColumn=0, sid from test where sts<>'N' order by sid )t )tt where tempRowNumber>20;

#### postgresql分页

select sid from test order by sid desc limit 10 offset 5;

等价于mysql的

select sid from test order by sid desc limit 5,10;

其实mysql也兼容limit offset写法

# Limit语法自动转换原生分页

select sid from test order by sid desc limit 5,10;

通过将标准的limit语法自动翻译转换为各数据库的原生分页，具体可以通过explain命令查看。