Alibaba Cloud Data Transmission Service

Data synchronization

Issue: 20200610

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Document conventions

Style	Description	Example
0	A danger notice indicates a situation that will cause major system changes, faults, physical injuries, and other adverse results.	Danger: Resetting will result in the loss of user configuration data.
	A warning notice indicates a situation that may cause major system changes, faults, physical injuries, and other adverse results.	Warning: Restarting will cause business interruption. About 10 minutes are required to restart an instance.
!	A caution notice indicates warning information, supplementary instructions, and other content that the user must understand.	• Notice: If the weight is set to 0, the server no longer receives new requests.
Ê	A note indicates supplemental instructions, best practices, tips, and other content.	Note: You can use Ctrl + A to select all files.
>	Closing angle brackets are used to indicate a multi-level menu cascade.	Click Settings > Network > Set network type.
Bold	Bold formatting is used for buttons , menus, page names, and other UI elements.	Click OK .
Courier font	Courier font is used for commands.	Run the cd /d C:/window command to enter the Windows system folder.
Italic	Italic formatting is used for parameters and variables.	bae log listinstanceid Instance_ID
[] or [alb]	This format is used for an optional value, where only one item can be selected.	ipconfig [-all -t]

Style	Description	Example
{} or {alb}	This format is used for a required value, where only one item can be selected.	switch {active stand}

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1 Overview of data synchronization scenarios

You can use DTS to synchronize data between homogeneous and heterogeneous data sources. DTS provides the following extract, transform, and load (ETL) capabilities: object name mapping for columns, tables, and databases, and data filtering. The data synchronization feature is applicable to scenarios such as active geo-redundancy, geodisaster recovery, zone-disaster recovery, cross-border data synchronization, query load balancing, cloud BI systems, and real-time data warehousing. The following table lists the topics for configuring data synchronization in various scenarios.

Scenario	Торіс
Synchronize data between MySQL databases	Configure two-way data synchronization between ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instances
	Configure one-way data synchronization between ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instances
	Synchronize data from a user-created MySQL database hosted on ECS to an ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance
	Synchronize data from a user-created MySQL database connected over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway to an ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance
	Synchronize data from an ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance to a user-created MySQL database connected over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway
	Synchronize data between ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instances that belong to different Alibaba Cloud accounts
Synchronize data from a MySQL database to a	Synchronize data from an ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance to an Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster
different type of database	Synchronize data from an ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance to an AnalyticDB for MySQL cluster
	Synchronize data from an ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance to an AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance
	Synchronize data from a user-created MySQL database hosted on ECS to an AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance
	Synchronize data from a user-created MySQL database connected over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway to an AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance

Scenario	Торіс	
	Synchronize data from a user-created MySQL database hosted on ECS to Elasticsearch	
	Synchronize data from an ApsaraDB RDS MySQL instance to a MaxCompute project	
Synchronize data to or from a PolarDB cluster	Configure one-way data synchronization between Apsara PolarDB for MySQL clusters	
	Synchronize data between PolarDB clusters compatible with Oracle	
	Synchronize data from an Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster to an ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance	
	Synchronize data from an Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster to an AnalyticDB for MySQL cluster	
	Synchronize data from an Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster to an AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance	
	Synchronize data from a user-created MySQL database hosted on ECS to an Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster	
	Synchronize data from a user-created MySQL database connected over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway to an Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster	
Synchronize data between Redis databases	Configure one-way data synchronization between ApsaraDB for Redis instances	
	Synchronize data from a user-created Redis database hosted on ECS to an ApsaraDB for Redis instance	
	Synchronize data from a user-created Redis database connected over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway to a user-created Redis database hosted on ECS	
	Synchronize data from a user-created Redis cluster to an ApsaraDB for Redis cluster instance	
	Synchronize data from a Codis cluster hosted on ECS to an ApsaraDB for Redis instance	
	Synchronize data from a Twemproxy Redis cluster hosted on ECS to an ApsaraDB for Redis instance	

2 Database types, initial synchronization types, and synchronization topologies

You can use DTS to synchronize data between two data sources in real time. This feature applies to multiple scenarios, such as active geo-redundancy, geo-disaster recovery, zone-disaster recovery, cross-border data synchronization, query load balancing, cloud BI systems, and real-time data warehousing. This topic describes the database types, initial synchronization types, and synchronization topologies that are supported by DTS.

For more information about data synchronization in various scenarios, see Overview of data synchronization scenarios.

Initial synchronization types

Initial synchroniz ation type	Description
Initial schema synchroniz ation	DTS synchronizes the schemas of the required objects from the source database to the destination database. Tables, views, triggers, and stored procedures can be synchronized.
	Note: Before you configure a data synchronization task, check whether initial schema synchronization is supported. If initial schema synchronization is not supported, you must create the destination database and tables based on the schemas of the required objects in the source database.
Initial full data synchroniz ation	DTS synchronizes the historical data of the required objects from the source database to the destination database. The data is the basis for subsequent incremental synchronization.
	To simplify data synchronization, we recommend that you select both initial schema synchronization and initial full data synchronization when configuring a data synchronization task.

Synchronization topologies

For more information, see Synchronization topologies.

Database types, initial synchronization types, and synchronization topologies

A user-created source or destination database, such as a MySQL or Redis database, can be one of the following types:

- User-Created Database in ECS Instance
- User-Created Database Connected Over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway
- Database without public IP:Port (Accessed through database gateway)
- Self built database accessed through Cloud Enterprise Network(CEN)

Source database	Destination database	Initial synchroniz ation type	Synchronia ation topology
 User-created MySQL database 5.1, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, and 8.0 ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL All versions 	User-created MySQL database 5.1, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, and 8.0	Initial schema synchroniz ation Initial full data synchroniz ation	One- way synchroniz ation Two- way synchroniz ation
	ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL All versions	Initial schema synchroniz ation Initial full data synchroniz ation	One- way synchroniz ation Two- way synchroniz ation

Source database	Destination database	Initial synchroniz ation type	Synchroniz ation topology
	Apsara PolarDB for MySQL All versions	Initial schema synchroniz ation Initial full data synchroniz ation	One- way synchroniz ation
	Elasticsearch 5.5, 6.3, and 6.7	Initial schema synchroniz ation Initial full data synchroniz ation	One- way synchroniz ation
	MaxCompute All versions	Initial schema synchroniz ation Initial full data synchroniz ation	One- way synchroniz ation
	AnalyticDB for MySQL 2.0 and 3.0	Initial schema synchroniz ation Initial full data synchroniz ation	One- way synchroniz ation

Source database	Destination database	Initial synchroniz ation type	Synchroni ation topology
	AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL (Previous name: HybridDB for PostgreSQL) 4.3 and 6.0	Initial schema synchroniz ation Initial full data synchroniz ation	One- way synchroniz ation
Apsara PolarDB for MySQL All versions	Apsara PolarDB for MySQL All versions	Initial schema synchroniz ation Initial full data synchroniz ation	One- way synchroniz ation
	ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL All versions	Initial schema synchroniz ation Initial full data synchroniz ation	One- way synchroniz ation
	User-created MySQL database 5.1, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, and 8.0	Initial schema synchroniz ation Initial full data synchroniz ation	One- way synchroniz ation

Source database	Destination database	Initial synchroniz ation type	Synchronia ation topology
	AnalyticDB for MySQL 2.0 and 3.0	Initial schema synchroniz ation Initial full data synchroniz ation	One- way synchroniz ation
 User-created Redis database (single-host and cluster architecture) 2.8, 3.0, 3.2, 4.0, and 5.0 ApsaraDB for Redis instance (single-host and cluster architecture) Community versions 4.0 and 5.0 	 User-created Redis database (single-host and cluster architecture) 2.8, 3.0, 3.2, 4.0, and 5.0 ApsaraDB for Redis instance (single-host and cluster architecture) Community versions 4.0 and 5.0 	Initial full data synchroniz ation Note: Redis is a NoSQL database that does not require initial schema synchronizatior	One- way synchroniz ation

3 Synchronization topologies

The data synchronization feature supports multiple types of synchronization topologies. You can plan your synchronization instances based on your business requirements.

One-way synchronization

To ensure data consistency for one-way synchronization, we recommend that you perform only read operations on the objects in the destination instance. Do not modify the objects.

Topology type	Тороlоду	Description
One-way one-to-one synchroniz ation	Instance A Instance B	None
One-way one -to-many synchroniz ation	Instance B Instance C Instance D	You must purchase multiple synchronization instances to implement one-way one- to-many synchronization. For example, if you want to synchronize data from Instance A to Instance B, C , and D, you must purchase three synchronization instances.

Topology type	Тороlоду	Description
One-way cascade synchroniz ation	synchronization instance 1 Instance A Instance B Instance C	You must purchase multiple synchronization instances to implement one-way cascade synchronization. For example, if you want to synchronize data from Instance A to Instance B and then from Instance B to Instance C, you must purchase two synchroniz ation instances.
One-way many-to-one synchroniz ation	Instance B Note: The second s	You must purchase multiple synchronization instances to implement one-way many-to-one synchroniz ation. For example, if you want to synchronize data from Instance B, C, and D to Instance A, you must purchase three synchroniz ation instances. Note: To ensure data consistency, you must select different objects for these synchronization instances.

Two-way synchronization

DTS only supports two-way synchronization between two MySQL databases. DTS does not support two-way synchronization between multiple MySQL databases.



- For more information about how to configure two-way synchronization, see Configure two-way data synchronization between ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instances.
- You can upgrade the synchronization topology of a data synchronization task from oneway to two-way. For more information, see #unique_32.

Topology type	Тороlоду	Description
Two-way one-to-one synchroniz ation	two-way data synchronization MySQL MySQL	To ensure data consistenc y, make sure that records with the same primary key , business primary key, or unique key are updated only on one of the instances.

References

- Overview of data synchronization scenarios
- Database types, initial synchronization types, and synchronization topologies

4 Data type mappings for initial schema synchronization

The data types of different databases do not have one-to-one correspondence. During initial schema synchronization, DTS maps the data types of the source database to those of the destination database. The following tables list the data type mappings for you to view and evaluate the impact of data synchronization on your business.

Synchronize data from MySQL/ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL/PolarDB for MySQL to AnalyticDB for MySQL

MySQL data type	AnalyticDB for MySQL data
	type
bigint unsigned	decimal(20,0)
binary	VARBINARY
bit	VARCHAR
blob	VARBINARY
char	varchar
date	DATE
datetime	DATETIME
decimal	decimal
double	double
enum	VARCHAR
FLOAT	FLOAT
geometry	VARBINARY
geometrycollection	VARBINARY
int unsigned	BIGINT
integer	int
json	JSON
linestring	VARBINARY
LONGBLOB	VARBINARY
LONGTEXT	varchar

MySQL data type	AnalyticDB for MySQL data
	type
MEDIUMBLOB	VARBINARY
mediumint	int
mediumint unsigned	INT
MEDIUMTEXT	varchar
multilinestring	VARBINARY
multipoint	VARBINARY
multipolygon	VARBINARY
numberic	DECIMAL
point	VARBINARY
polygon	VARBINARY
set	VARCHAR
smallint unsigned	INT
text	VARCHAR
time	TIME
timestamp	TIMESTAMP
TINYBLOB	VARBINARY
tinyint unsigned	SMALLINT
TINYTEXT	varchar
VARBINARY	VARBINARY
varchar	varchar
year	INT

Synchronize data from MySQL/ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL to Elasticsearch

MySQL data type	Elasticsearch data type	Description
BIGINT	LONG	None
BINARY	BINARY	None
BIT	LONG	If the data is only one byte long, we recommend that you use the BOOLEAN type in Elasticsearch.

MySQL data type	Elasticsearch data type	Description
BLOB	BINARY	None
BOOL or BOOLEAN	BOOLEAN	None
CHAR	TEXT	None
DATE	DATE	The DATE format is yyyy-MM-dd, in UTC. For more information, see Date format mappings.
DATETIME	DATE	The DATE format is yyyy-MM- dd'T'HH:mm:ss, in UTC. If DATE is accurate to microseconds, its format is yyyy-MM- dd'T'HH:mm:ss.S. For more information, see Date format mappings.
DECIMAL or DEC	DOUBLE	If the DECIMAL value contains a decimal point, we recommend that you use the TEXT type in Elasticsearch to ensure data consistency.
DOUBLE	DOUBLE	None
FLOAT	FLOAT	None
GEOMETRY	GEO_SHAPE	None
GEOMETRYCOLLECTION	GEO_SHAPE	None
INT	INTEGER	If the data type of the source database is UNSIGNED INT, we recommend that you use the LONG type in Elasticsearch.
JSON	OBJECT	If the data is only one byte long, we recommend that you use the BOOLEAN type in Elasticsearch.
LINESTRING	GEO_SHAPE	None
LONGTEXT	TEXT	None
MEDIUMINT	INTEGER	None
MEDIUMTEXT	TEXT	None
MULTILINESTRING	GEO_SHAPE	None
MULTIPOINT	GEO_SHAPE	If the data is only one byte long, we recommend that you use the BOOLEAN type in Elasticsearch.
MULTIPOLYGON	GEO_SHAPE	None

MySQL data type	Elasticsearch data type	Description
POINT	GEO_POINT	None
POLYGON	GEO_SHAPE	None
REAL	DOUBLE	None
SMALLINT	SHORT	If the data type of the source database is UNSIGNED SMALLINT, we recommend that you use the INTEGER type in Elasticsearch.
TIME	DATE	The DATE format is HH:mm:ss, in UTC. If DATE is accurate to microseconds, its format is HH:mm:ss.S. For more information, see Date format mappings.
TIMESTAMP	DATE	The DATE format is yyyy-MM- dd'T'HH:mm:ss, in UTC. If DATE is accurate to microseconds, its format is yyyy-MM- dd'T'HH:mm:ss.S. For more information, see Date format mappings.
TINYINT	SHORT	If the data type of the source database is UNSIGNED TINYINT, we recommend that you use the INTEGER type in Elasticsearch.
TINYTEXT	TEXT	None
VARCHAR	TEXT	None
YEAR	DATE	The DATE format is yyyy, in UTC. For more information, see Date format mappings.

5 Synchronization task management

5.1 Check the synchronization performance

DTS provides three performance metrics: bandwidth, synchronization speed (TPS), and synchronization delay. You can monitor the progress of data synchronization tasks in the console by using the performance metrics.

Procedure

- **1.** Log on to the DTS console.
- 2. In the left-side navigation pane, click Data Synchronization.
- **3.** At the top of the **Synchronization Tasks** page, select the region where the destination instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks	Singapore Aust	ralia (Sydney)	India (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jakar	ta) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing)	China (Qingdao)
Overview	the region of the destination	China (Shanghai) instance in the syncl	Hong Kong hronization task	US (Virginia)	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt) China (Hohhot) UK (London)
Data Migration										\mathfrak{C} Refresh
Change Tracking										
Data Synchronization	Task Name	r			Search	Sort: Default	Sorting •	All	Ŧ	
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Na	ne		Status	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Metho	d	Synchron Mode(All)	ization

- 4. On the Synchronization Tasks page, click the ID of the destination instance.
- 5. In the left-side navigation pane, click Synchronization Performance.
- 6. Select a time range to view the trend charts of synchronization performance.



You can view the statistics during the last 15 days.



Table 5-1: Performance metrics

Performanc e metric	Description
Bandwidth	The bandwidth between the data writing module and the data pulling module. Unit: MB/s.
Synchroniz ation speed (TPS)	The number of transactions that DTS synchronizes to the destination database per second.
Synchroniz ation delay	The difference between the timestamp of the latest synchronized data in the destination database and the current timestamp in the source database. The unit is millisecond.

5.2 Add an object to a data synchronization task

This topic describes how to add an object to a data synchronization task in the DTS console.

Prerequisites

- The data synchronization task is in the Synchronizing, Paused, or Synchronization
 Failed state.
- When you modify a data synchronization task, the source and destination databases must be running. The source and destination databases cannot be in the process of upgrade, configuration change, network switchover, or cross-zone migration. This

ensures that DTS can read database and table information from the source database and connect to the source and destination databases.

Notes

The time when data of a new object is synchronized depends on whether **initial synchronization** is configured for the data synchronization task.

- If initial synchronization is not configured for the data synchronization task, DTS performs data synchronization for the new object after incremental data is generated on the source instance.
- If initial synchronization is configured for the data synchronization task, DTS performs initial schema synchronization and initial full data synchronization before synchronizing incremental data.

Procedure

- **1.** Log on to the DTS console.
- 2. In the left-side navigation pane, click Data Synchronization.
- **3.** At the top of the **Synchronization Tasks** page, select the region where the destination instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks	Singapore Austr	alia (Sydney)	India (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jaka	rta) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing)	China (Qingdao)
Overview	the region of the destination in	China (Shanghai) Istance in the synch	Hong Kong ronization task	US (Virginia))	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt) China (Hohhot)	UK (London)
Data Migration										C Refresh
Change Tracking	Tack Namo				Search	Sort: Defaul	t Corting	Status: All	*	
Data Synchronization					Jearch	Delau	coording .	All		
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Nam	le		Status	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Metho	d	Synchroniz Mode(All)	zation

4. Find the data synchronization task and choose More > Modify Objects to Synchronize in the Actions column.

Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) 👻	Actions
	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task Switch to Subscriptic Upgrade <u>More</u>
Pause Task Delete Task			Total: 1 item(s), Pe	Page: 20 Configur	bjects to Synchronize
				Reset Ta Stop Tas	sk
				Delete T	ask

5. In the Available section, click the object that you want to add and click the section to

move the object to the **Selected** section.

Existed Tar	earch globally, please expans s stestdata Tables order	ck and Intercept Ignore Id the I Q	>	Selected (To edit an object name o Edit.) Learn more. dtstestdatanew (10bjects) customer 2	r its filter, hover over th	e object and click	
Select All				Select All			

6. Click Precheck and Start.

Note:

- After you modify the objects to be synchronized, DTS performs a precheck on the data synchronization task. The data synchronization task can be started only after it passes the precheck.
- If the task fails the precheck, click the icon next to each failed item to view

details. Fix the issues as instructed and run the precheck again.

7. Start the data synchronization task.

5.3 Remove an object from a data synchronization task

This topic describes how to remove an object from a data synchronization task in the DTS console.

Prerequisites

- The data synchronization task is in the Synchronizing, Paused, or Synchronization
 Failed state.
- When you modify a data synchronization task, the source and destination databases must be running. The source and destination databases cannot be in the process of upgrade, configuration change, network switchover, or cross-zone migration. This ensures that DTS can read database and table information from the source database and connect to the source and destination databases.

Notes

After an object is removed from the data synchronization task, the incremental data of the object is no longer synchronized to the destination database.

Procedure

- **1.** Log on to the DTS console.
- 2. In the left-side navigation pane, click **Data Synchronization**.
- **3.** At the top of the **Synchronization Tasks** page, select the region where the destination instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks	Singapore Austra	alia (Sydney)	India (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jakar	ta) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing)	China (Qingdao)
Overview	(the region of the destination ins	China (Shanghai) stance in the synch	Hong Kong ronization task	US (Virginia) .)	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt) China (Hohhot)	UK (London)
Data Migration										C Refresh
Change Tracking	Task Name				Search	Sort: Default	Sorting V S	itatus:	T	
Data Synchronization	Tusk Hume				oducii	Derudie	Sorting	0		
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Name	9		Status	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Metho	d	Synchronia Mode(All)	ation

4. Find the data synchronization task and choose More > Modify Objects to Synchronize in the Actions column.

Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) 👻		Actions
	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task Subscriptic	Switch to Upgrade <u>More</u>
Pause Task Delete Task			Total: 1 item(s), Pe	Page: 20 Configure	jects to Synchro Monitoring and	Alerting
				Reset Task Stop Task	c	
				Delete Tas	k	

5. In the Selected section, click the object that you want to remove and click the 👔 icon

to move the object to the **Available** section.

	2		
Select All		Colort All	
*Name batch change:			

6. Click Precheck and Start.



 After you modify the objects to be synchronized, DTS performs a precheck on the data synchronization task. The data synchronization task can be started only after it passes the precheck. If the task fails the precheck, click the icon next to each failed item to view

details. Fix the issues as instructed and run the precheck again.

7. Start the data synchronization task.

5.4 Specify the name of an object in the destination instance

After an object, such as a database or table, is synchronized from the source instance to the destination instance, the name of the object remains unchanged. You can use the object name mapping feature provided by DTS to specify a different name for the object in the destination instance.

Notes

You can perform this operation only when a data synchronization task is configured and the current process is **Select Objects to Synchronize**.



Do not perform this operation after the data synchronization task is started. Otherwise, the synchronization may fail.

Procedure

1. On the **Select Objects to Synchronize** page, move the required objects to the **Selected** section, move the pointer over a database or table, and then click **Edit**.



Different database types support different objects. If **Edit** appears when you move the pointer over the target object, the operation is supported.

1.Configure Source and Destination 2.Select Objects to Synchronize		3.Advanced Settings A.Precheck	
Synchronization Mode: One-Way Synchronization (DML+DDL)			
Proccessing Mode In Existed Target Table: Pre-check and Intercept Ignore			
Available		Selected (To edit an object name or its filter, hover over the object and click Edit.) Learn more.	
If you search globally, please expand the $ \hfill \hfill$			
🖃 📴 sys 📧 🐨 dtstestdata		dtstestdatanew (10bjects) Edit	
e 🚽 🚽 dtstestdatanew		customer <u>Edit</u>	
	>		
	<		
	,		
Select All			
*Name batch change: No Yes		Select All	
		Cancel	Precheck

2. In the dialog box that appears, specify a name for the object in the destination instance.

• Database name mapping

In the **Edit Database Name** dialog box that appears, enter the database name that you want to use in the destination instance.

Edit Database Name		×
Information: After y also updated.	ou edit the source database name, the	e name of the destination database is Source Database Name:dtstestdata
* DatabaseName:	dtstestdatanew	
		ОК

• Table name mapping

In the **Edit Table** dialog box that appears, enter the table name that you want to use in the destination instance.

After you edit the table or column name in the sou table or column nam Source Table Name:customer	rce database, the also updated.
: customernew (1)	
DTS supports the WHERE clause in SQL statements. Only data that meets the WHERE clause can be migrated to the destination	▲ ▼ Verify
Column Name	Туре
address	varchar(32)
id	int(11)
name	varchar(32)
	DTS supports the WHERE clause in SQL statements. Only data that meets the WHERE clause can be migrated to the destination

• Column name mapping

In the **Edit Table** dialog box that appears, enter a new name for each column.

orrespo	onding tab	le or column name in the destinat	ion database is al	so updated.
* Tabl	e Name:	customer		
	Filter:	DTS supports the WHERE clause statements. Only data that meet clause can be migrated to the de	in SQL s the WHERE estination	✓ Verify
✔ Sele	ct Colu	umn Name	Source Column I	Name:address
~	ad	dressnew	ĺ	varchar(32)
~	id			int(11)
~	na	me		varchar(32)

Note:

In this step, you can deselect columns that do not need to be synchronized.

- **3.** Click **OK**.
- **4.** Configure other parameters that are required for the data synchronization task.

5.5 Use SQL conditions to filter data

When configuring the objects to be synchronized in a data synchronization task, you can specify SQL conditions to filter data. Only data that meets the specified conditions is

synchronized to the destination database. This feature is applicable to scenarios such as regular data synchronization and table partitioning.

Prerequisites

A data synchronization task is configured. The current step is **Select Objects to Synchronize**. For more information about how to create and configure a data synchronization task, see **#unique_40**.

Limits

You can only filter the fields in the current table. Cross-table filtering is not supported.

Procedure

1. In the **Select Objects to Synchronize** step, move the required objects to the **Selected** section, move the pointer over a table, and then click **Edit**.

1.Configure Source and Destination 2.Select Objects to Synchronize					
Synchronization Mode:One-Way Synchronization (DML+DDL) Proccessing Mode In Existed Target Table:					
Available If you search globally, please expand the Q • • • ys • • • dtstestdata • • • dtstestdatanew	> <	Selected (To edit an object name or Edit.) Learn more.	r its filter, hover over th	e object and click	
Select All		Select All			
*Name batch change: No Ves					
ote				Cancel	Precheck
2. In the Edit Table dialog box that appears, enter an SQL condition in the Filter field.

Edit Table		×
Information corresponding	a: After you edit the table or column name in the so g table or column name in the destination database	ource database, the e is also updated.
* Table Nan	ne: customer	
Filt	orderid>100 ter:	Verify
Select All	Column Name	Туре
>	address	varchar(32)
>	orderid	int(11)
>	name	varchar(32)
		ОК



Note:

- An SQL condition is a standard SQL WHERE statement. The following operators are supported: =, ! =, <, and >. Only data that meets the WHERE condition is migrated to the destination database. In this example, enter orderid>100.
- You can use apostrophes (') in an SQL condition if necessary. For example, you can enter address in('hangzhou','shanghai').
- 3. Click Verify to check whether the syntax is valid.

Note:

• If the syntax is valid, the Information message prompts that the validation is passed.

- If the syntax is invalid, the **Error** message appears and you must modify the SQL WHERE statement based on the instructions.
- 4. Click **OK**.
- **5.** Configure other parameters that are required for the data synchronization task.

5.6 Stop a data synchronization task

This topic describes how to stop a data synchronization task that you no longer need. After the data synchronization task is stopped, incremental data will not be synchronized to the destination database.

Prerequisites

The data synchronization task is in the Synchronizing, Paused, Synchronization Failed, Performing Initial Synchronization, or Initial Synchronization Failed state.

Precautions

If a data synchronization task is stopped, the task enters the **Completed** state and no longer synchronizes incremental data from the source database to the destination database.

Procedure

- **1.** Log on to the DTS console.
- 2. In the left-side navigation pane, click Data Synchronization.
- **3.** At the top of the **Synchronization Tasks** page, select the region where the destination instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks	Singapore Aust	ralia (Sydney)	India (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jaka	arta) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing) C	hina (Qingdao)
Overview	the region of the destination	China (Shanghai) instance in the sync	Hong Kong hronization tasl	US (Virginia) k.)	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt)) China (Hohhot)	UK (London)
Data Migration										C Refresh
Change Tracking										
Data Synchronization	Task Name	•			Search	Sort: Defau	It Sorting 🔻 S	Status: All	Ŧ	
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Na	me		Status	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Metho	d	Synchroniz Mode(All)	ation

4. Find the target data synchronization task, and choose **More** > **Stop Task** in the **Actions** column.

Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) 👻	Actions
0	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task Switch to Subscription Upgrade
Pause Task Delete Task				Total: 1 item(s), Per Page: 2	Switch to Two-Way Synchronization Modify Objects to Synchronize
				2	Configure Monitoring and Alerting Reset Task Stop Task Delete Task Modify password

References

#unique_42

5.7 Reset a data synchronization task

This topic describes how to reset data synchronization task. You can reset a data synchronization task to stop data synchronization or reconfigure data synchronization.

Prerequisites

The data synchronization task is not in the **Not Configured** status.

Impacts on billing

- Subscription: no impact.
- Pay-as-you-go: The data synchronization task will enter the Not Configured state.
 You are not billed for the task when it is in this state. The billing restarts only after you configure and start the data synchronization task.

Procedure

- **1.** Log on to the DTS console.
- 2. In the left-side navigation pane, click Data Synchronization.

3. At the top of the **Synchronization Tasks** page, select the region where the destination instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks	Singapore Austr	alia (Sydney)	India (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jaka	arta) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing)	China (Qingdao)
Overview	the region of the destination	China (Shanghai) instance in the synch	Hong Kong Ironization task	US (Virginia))	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt)) China (Hohhot)	UK (London)
Data Migration										C Refresh
Change Tracking	Tack Namo	,			Search	Sort: Dofau	It Sorting	Status: All	×	
Data Synchronization	Task Wallie				Jearch	Delau	it sorting	All		
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Na	me		Status	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Metho	d	Synchronia Mode(All)	zation •

Find the target synchronization task, and choose More > Reset Task in the Actions column.



Resetting a data synchronization task has the following impacts. Proceed with caution.

- The data synchronization task stops Data Synchronization. Incremental data changes and schema changes in the source databases will not be synchronized to the destination databases.
- The configuration of data synchronization task will be cleared and changed to Not Configured status.
- 5. In the dialog box that appears, click **OK**.

References

For information about how to configure a data synchronization task, see Overview of data synchronization scenarios.

5.8 Solutions for the synchronization task pre-check failure

Before performing data synchronization task, DTS performs a precheck on the source and destination databases. This topic describes the possible causes for the failed precheck of various items and solutions to them.

Precheck items	Possible causes of failure	Solution
Source Database Connectivity Destination Database Connectivity	The database account or password is incorrect.	Obtain the correct password and modify the database password of the source or destination database configured in the synchronization task. For more information, see #unique_45.

Precheck items	Possible causes of failure	Solution
	Source or destination database has access restrictions on source IP addresses.	 If the source or destination database is MySQL, re- authorize the database account. The authorized IP address list must include the IP addresses of DTS servers. For more information about how to select the IP address of the DTS server, see #unique_46. If the source or destinatio n database is SQL Server database, disable the firewall or disable triggers. If the source or destination database is Oracle, Modify TCP.VALIDNODE_CHECKING the value to no and restart the process.
	A firewall is configured for the server to which the source or destination database belongs.	Turn off firewall.
	Network interworking problem between DTS server and source or target database.	You can submit a ticket to contact Alibaba Cloud engineers for assistance.
Source Database Version	DTS does not support databases of the specified version. For more information about the database versions supported by DTS, see Database types, initial synchronization types, and synchronization topologies.	Upgrades or downgrades the database version.

Precheck items	Possible causes of failure	Solution		
Destination Database Availability	When the destination databases does not exist in the destination instance, DTS would automatically creates the databases, the creation may fail due to the following reasons:	Manually create a database that meets the requirements in the target instance or adjust the permissions of the database account.		
	 The database name contains special characters other than lowercase letters, digits , underscores (_), or hyphens (-). The character set of the database is other than utf8, GBK, latin1, or utf8mb4. The destination database account configured in the data synchronization task does not have correspond ing permissions. 			
Source Database Permissions	The database account configured in data	Adjust the permissions of a database account.		
Destination Database Permissions	have sufficient permissions.			
	Note: The permissions required by each type of database are different. For more information, see the following cases: Overview of data synchronization scenarios.			

Precheck items	Possible causes of failure	Solution
Schema Name Conflict	The object, such as database and table, has the same name as that in the target database.	 Log on to the target database and modify the database or table names. Map the objects to be synchronized to objects with different names in the destination database by using the object name mapping feature provided by DTS. For more information, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance. Remove the object that has the same name as the object to be synchronized. For more information, see Remove an object from a data synchronization task.
Value of server_id in Source Database	The value of server-id is not a integer greater than or equal to 2.	Log on to the source database and modify the value of server -id . For more information, see #unique_47.
Source Database Binary Logging	The binlogging feature is not enabled for the source database.	Log on to the source database and enable binlogging. For more information, see #unique_48/ unique_48_Connect_42_section_bl
Binlog Format of Source Database	The Binlog format is not set to ROW for the source database.	Log on to the source database and run set global binlog_format ='ROW ';, and then restart the MySQL process.

Precheck items	Possible causes of failure	Solution
Integrity constraint	The Parent Tables of the Child Tables are not selected as the objects to be synchronized. This impairs the integrity of foreign key constraints.	 Delete foreign key dependenci es from the tables that fail the PreCheck. Add the Parent Table to the object to be synchronized. For more information, see Add an object to a data synchronization task. Removes the corresponding Child Tables from the objects to be synchronized. For more information, see Remove an object from a data synchronization task.
Storage Engine	The storage engine of the table to be synchronized is FEDERATED, MRG_MyISAM, or TokuDB.	Log on to the source database, and set the storage engine of the table to InnoDB.
Character Set	DTS does not support the character set of the objects to be synchronized (such as UCS2).	Log on to the source database , and set the character set of tables to utf8, GBK, latin1, or utf8mb4.
Complex topologies	DTS does not support the topology consisting of source and destination instances. For more information about the topologies supported by DTS and relevant precautions, see Synchronization topologies.	Stop the task or wait for the conflict to complete before performing the data synchroniz ation.
Password Format of MySQL Database	Specify whether you set up the password with an old format for the source database.	Change the format of the database password. For more information, see old_passwords.

6 Synchronize data between MySQL databases

6.1 Configure two-way data synchronization between ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instances

Data Transmission Service (DTS) supports real-time two-way data synchronization between two MySQL databases. This feature is applicable to scenarios such as active georedundancy (unit-based) and geo-disaster recovery. This topic describes how to configure two-way data synchronization between ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instances.

Prerequisites

The source and destination ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instances are created. For more information, see Create an RDS for MySQL instance.

Precautions

DTS uses read and write resources of the source and destination databases during initial full data synchronization. This may increase the database load. If the database performanc e is unfavorable, the specification is low, or the data volume is large, database services may become unavailable. For example, DTS occupies a large amount of read and write resources in the following cases: a large number of slow SQL queries are performed on the source database, the tables have no primary keys, or a deadlock occurs in the destinatio n database. Before you synchronize data, evaluate the performance of the source and destination databases. We recommend that you synchronize data during off-peak hours. For example, you can synchronize data when the CPU usage of the source and destination databases is less than 30%.

Supported synchronization topology

DTS supports two-way data synchronization only between two MySQL databases. DTS does not support two-way data synchronization between multiple MySQL databases.



Supported data sources

The following table describes the MySQL databases that are supported by two-way data synchronization. This topic uses ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instances as the data sources . You can also follow the procedure to configure two-way data synchronization for other types of databases.

Source database	Destination database			
 ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance User-created database hosted on ECS User-created database connected over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway 	 ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance User-created database hosted on ECS User-created database connected over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway 			
 User-created database connected over a database gateway Self built database accessed through Cloud Enterprise Network(CEN) 	 User-created database connected over a database gateway Self built database accessed through Cloud Enterprise Network(CEN) 			

Operations that can be synchronized

Operation	SQL statements
type	
DML	INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, and REPLACE
DDL	 ALTER TABLE and ALTER VIEW CREATE FUNCTION, CREATE INDEX, CREATE PROCEDURE, CREATE TABLE, and CREATE VIEW DROP INDEX and DROP TABLE RENAME TABLE TRUNCATE TABLE

Conflict detection

To ensure data consistency, make sure that data records with the same primary key, business primary key, or unique key are updated only on one of the synchronization nodes . If data records are updated on both nodes, DTS responds to conflicts based on the conflict resolution policy that you have specified for the data synchronization task.

DTS checks and fixes conflicts to maximize the stability of two-way synchronization instances. DTS can detect the following types of conflicts:

• Uniqueness conflicts caused by INSERT operations

INSERT operations that do not comply with the uniqueness constraint cannot be synchronized. For example, if a record with the same primary key value is inserted into the two synchronization nodes at almost the same time, one of the inserted records fails to be synchronized. The synchronization fails because a record with the same primary key value already exists in the other node.

- Inconsistent records caused by UPDATE operations
 - If the records to be updated do not exist in the destination instance, DTS converts the UPDATE operation into an INSERT operation. However, uniqueness conflicts may occur
 - The primary keys or unique keys of the records to be inserted may conflict with those of existing records in the destination instance.
- Non-existent records to be deleted

The records to be deleted do not exist in the destination instance. In this case, DTS ignores the DELETE operation regardless of the conflict resolution policy that you have specified.

Dotice:

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 During two-way synchronization, the system time of the source and destination instances may be different. Synchronization latency may occur. For these reasons, DTS does not guarantee that the conflict detection mechanism can prevent all data conflicts. To perform two-way synchronization, make sure that data records with the same primary key, business primary key, or unique key are updated only on one of the synchronization nodes. • DTS provides conflict resolution policies to prevent conflicts that may occur during data synchronization. You can select a conflict resolution policy when you configure a two-way data synchronization task.

Limits

 If you have selected one or more tables (not a database) for synchronization, do not use gh-ost or pt-online-schema-change to modify the tables during data synchronization.
 Otherwise, data synchronization may fail.

I) Notice:

To avoid synchronization failure, you can use Data Management (DMS) to perform online DDL schema changes during data synchronization. For more information, see Change the table schema without locking.

• Incompatibility with triggers

If the object to be synchronized is a database and the database contains a trigger that updates the synchronized table, the synchronized data may be inconsistent. For example, the source database contains Table A and Table B. If a data record is inserted into Table A, a trigger inserts a data record into Table B. In this case, after an INSERT operation is performed on Table A in the source instance, the data in Table B becomes inconsistent between the source and destination instances.

To avoid this situation, before you synchronize data in Table B from the source instance, delete the trigger that is synchronized to the destination instance. For more information, see Configure synchronization when triggers exist.

• Limits on RENAME TABLE operations

RENAME TABLE operations may cause data inconsistency between the source and destination databases. For example, if a table to be synchronized is renamed during data synchronization, the data of this table is not synchronized to the destination database. To avoid this situation, you can select the database to which this table belongs as the object when you configure the data synchronization task.

• Limits on DDL synchronization direction

To ensure the stability of a two-way synchronization channel, you can synchronize DDL updates of a single table only in one direction. If DDL synchronization in a direction is configured, DDL synchronization in the opposite direction is not supported. Only DML operations can be synchronized in the opposite direction.

Procedure

 Purchase an instance for two-way data synchronization. For more information, see #unique_51/unique_51_Connect_42_section_39h_fto_gdl.

I) Notice:

On the buy page, set both Source Instance and Target Instance to **MySQL** and set Synchronization Topology to **Two-Way Synchronization**.

- 2. Log on to the DTS console.
- 3. In the left-side navigation pane, click Data Synchronization.
- **4.** At the top of the **Synchronization Tasks** page, select the region where the destination instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks	Singapore Au	stralia (Sydney)	India (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jakar	ta) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing) C	hina (Qingdao)
Overview	the region of the destination	China (Shangha instance in the syr) Hong Kong chronization task	US (Virginia) c.)	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt)	China (Hohhot)	UK (London)
Data Migration										\mathcal{Z} Refresh
Change Tracking						Carta D. C. H		testana a ti	_	
Data Synchronization	Task Name				Search	Sort: Default	Sorting •	All	¥	
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Na	me		Status	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Metho	d	Synchroniz Mode(All)	ation

5. Find the data synchronization instance and click **Configure Synchronization Channel** in the Actions column of the first data synchronization task.

Notice:

A two-way data synchronization instance contains two data synchronization tasks. You must configure a channel for each task.

Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) 👻	Actions
			Pay-As-You-Go	Two-Way Synchronization	Switch to Subscription Upgrade View Synchronization Task ~ More
Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Source/Destination Instance		Actions
	Not Configured		Not Configured Not Configured	Co	nfigure Synchronization Channel
	Not Configured		Not Configured Not Configured	Co	nfigure Synchronization Channel

6. Configure the source and destination instances.

1.Configure Source and Destination	2.Select Objects to Synchronize	\geq :	3.Advanced Settings	\rangle	4.Precheck
Synchronization Task Name:	RDS]		
]		
Source Instance Details					
	[
Instance Type:	RDS Instance	•			
Instance Region:	Singapore				
* Instance ID:	rm-	•	RDS Instances of Other Apsara	Stack Accounts	
* Database Account:	dtstest				
* Database Password:		ھ)			
		•			
Destination Instance Details					
Instance Type:	RDS Instance	٣			
Instance Region:	Singapore				
* Instance ID:	rm-	•			
* Database Account:	dtstest				
* Database Password:	•••••	♦			
			1		
				Cancel	Set Whitelist and Next

Section	Parameter	Description
N/A	Synchronization Task Name	DTS automatically generates a task name. We recommend that you specify an informative name for easy identification. You do not need to use a unique task name.
Source Instance	Instance Type	Select RDS Instance .
Details	Instance Region	The region of the source instance. The region is the same as the source region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	Instance ID	Select the ID of the source RDS instance.
	Database Account	Enter the database account of the source RDS instance.
		• Notice: If the database engine of the source RDS instance is MySQL 5.5 or MySQL 5.6 , you do not need to configure the database account or database password .

Section Parameter		Description		
	Database Password	Enter the password for the source database account.		
	Encryption	Select Non-encrypted or SSL-encrypted . If you want to select SSL-encrypted , you must enable SSL encryption for the RDS instance before you configure the data synchronization task. For more information, see Configure SSL encryption for an RDS for MySQL instance.		
		• Notice: The Encryption parameter is available only for regions in mainland China and the Hong Kong (China) region.		
Destination	Instance Type	Select RDS Instance .		
Instance Details	Instance Region	The region of the destination instance. The region is the same as the destination region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.		
	Instance ID	Select the ID of the destination RDS instance.		
	Database Account	Enter the database account of the destination RDS instance.		
		• Notice: If the database engine of the destination RDS instance is MySQL 5.5 or MySQL 5.6 , you do not need to configure the database account or database password .		
	Database Password	Enter the password for the destination database account.		

Section	Parameter	Description
	Encryption	Select Non-encrypted or SSL-encrypted . If you want to select SSL-encrypted , you must enable SSL encryption for the RDS instance before you configure the data synchronization task. For more information, see Configure SSL encryption for an RDS for MySQL instance.
		Notice: The Encryption parameter is available only for regions in mainland China and the Hong Kong (China) region.

7. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Set Whitelist and Next**.

8. Configure synchronization policy and objects.

1.Configure Source and Destination Instances in	2.Select Objects to Synchronize		3.Advanced Settings	>	4.Precheck
Synchronization Mode:Two-V Exclude DDL Statements: DML Statements for Synchro Conflict Resolution Policy: Processing Mode In Existed Target Table: If you search globally, ple If you search globally,	Vay Synchronization (DML+DDL) Yes ● No nization: ☑ Insert ☑ Delete Overwrite (When a conflict occurs, the co Pre-check and Intercept ● Ignore ease expand □ Q	Update Inflicting record	n the V Selected (To edit an object name or its and click Edit.) Learn more. Get distestdata (20bjects) Customer Customer Customer Customer	filter, hover over the	object
*Name batch ® change:	No 🔍 Yes		Select All		
					Cancel Previous Next

Section	Parameter	Description
Synchroniz ation policy	Exclude DDL Statements	 To exclude DDL operations, select Yes. To include DDL operations, select No.
		• Notice: After you select No, the table does not support synchronizing DDL operations in the opposite direction.
	DML Statements for Synchroniz ation	Select the type of DML operations to be synchronized. By default, the INSERT , UPDATE , and DELETE operations are selected. You can select the DML operation types based on your business requirements.

Section	Parameter	Description
	Conflict Resolution Policy	Select the resolution policy in case of a synchronization conflict. By default, TaskFailed is selected. You can select a conflict resolution policy based on your business requirements.
		• TaskFailed
		 The default conflict resolution policy. If a conflict occurs during data synchronization, the synchroniz ation task reports an error and exits the process. The task enters a failed state and you must manually resolve the conflict. Ignore
		 If a conflict occurs during data synchronization, the synchronization task ignores the current statement and continues the process. The conflicting records in the destination database are used. Overwrite If a conflict occurs during data synchronization, the
		conflicting records in the destination database are overwritten.

_

Section	Parameter	Description					
Pro Mo Exi Ta	Processing Mode In Existed Target Table	 Pre-check and Intercept: checks whether the destination database contains tables that have the same names as tables in the source database. If the source and destination databases do not contain identical table names, the precheck is passed. Otherwise, an error is returned during precheck and the data synchronization task cannot be started. 					
		Notice: You can change the names of the tables to be synchronized by using the object name mapping feature. You can use this feature if the source and destination databases contain identical table names and tables in the destination database cannot be deleted or renamed. For more information, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.					
		• Ignore : skips the precheck for identical table names in the source and destination databases.					
		 Warning: If you select Ignore, data consistency is not guaranteed and your business may be exposed to potential risks. DTS does not synchronize data records that have the same primary keys as data records in the destination database during initial data 					
		 synchronization. This occurs if the source and destination databases have the same schema. However, DTS synchronizes these data records during incremental data synchronization. If the source and destination databases have different schemas, initial data synchronization may fail. In this case, only some columns are synchronized or the data synchronization task fails. 					

Section	Parameter	Description
Objects to be synchronized	N/A	Select objects (tables or a database) from the Available section and click the icon to move the objects to the Selected section.
		(!) Notice:
		 If you select a database as the object to be synchronized, all schema changes in the database are synchronized to the destination database. If you select a table as the object to be synchronized, only schema changes in this table are synchronized to the destination database. After an object is synchronized to the destination database, the name of the object remains unchanged. You can change the names of the objects that are synchronized to the destination database by using the object name mapping feature. For more information about how to use this feature, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.

9. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Next**.

10.Configure initial synchronization.

1.Configure Source and Destination	>	2.Select Objects to	Synchronize		3.Advanced Settings		4.Prech	eck
Initial Synchronization: 🔽	Initial Sche	ema Synchronization	Initial Full Data	a Synchronization				
						Cancel	Previous Save	Precheck
						concer	1101003 5010	rreeneek

During initial synchronization, DTS synchronizes the schemas and data of the required objects from the source instance to the destination instance. The schemas and data are the basis for subsequent incremental synchronization. Initial synchronization includes **initial schema synchronization** and **initial full data synchronization**. You must select both **Initial Schema Synchronization** and **Initial Full Data Synchronization** in most cases.

U Notice:

If tables to be synchronized in one direction are also included in the objects to be synchronized in the opposite direction, DTS does not synchronize these tables during initial synchronization.

11.In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Precheck**.

Notice:

- Before you can start the data synchronization task, a precheck is performed. You can start the data synchronization task only after the task passes the precheck.
- If the task fails to pass the precheck, click the icon next to each failed item to

view details. Troubleshoot the issues based on the causes and run the precheck again.

- **12.**Close the **Precheck** dialog box after the following message is displayed: **The precheck is passed.** Then, the data synchronization task starts.
- **13.**Wait until the initial synchronization is complete and the data synchronization task is in the **Synchronizing** state.

You can view the status of the data synchronization task on the **Synchronization Tasks** page.

14.Find the second data synchronization task and click **Configure Synchronization Channel** in the Actions column. Configure data synchronization by following step 5 to step 12.

			Pay-As-You-Go	Two-Way Synchronization	Switch to Subscription Upgrade View Synchronization Task~ More
Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Source/Destination Instance		Actions
singapore-singapore-medium	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	rm: rm:		Pause Task More
singapore-singapore-medium	Not Configured		rm- rm-	Configure	Synchronization Channel

15 After the second data synchronization task is configured, wait until both tasks are in the **Synchronizing** state. The two-way data synchronization task is configured.

			Pay-As-You-Go	Two-Way Synchronization	Switch to Subscription Upgrade View Synchronization Task ~ More
Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Source/Destination Instance		Actions
singapore-singapore-medium	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	rm: rm:		Pause Task More
singapore-singapore-medium	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	rm rm		Pause Task More

6.2 Configure one-way data synchronization between ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instances

Data Transmission Service (DTS) supports data synchronization between two MySQL databases. This topic describes how to configure one-way data synchronization between two ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instances.

Prerequisites

- The source and destination ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instances for data synchronization are created. For more information, see Create an RDS instance.
- The databases in the source and destination RDS instances are MySQL databases.

Notes

 DTS uses read and write resources of the source and destination databases during initial full data synchronization. This may increase the database load. If the database performance is unfavorable, the specification is low, or the data volume is large, database services may become unavailable. For example, DTS occupies a large amount of read and write resources in the following cases: a large number of slow SQL queries are performed on the source database, the tables have no primary keys, or a deadlock occurs in the destination database. Before synchronizing data, you must evaluate the performance of the source and destination databases. We recommend that you synchronize data during off-peak hours. For example, you can synchronize data when the CPU usage of the source and destination databases is less than 30%. If you have selected one or more tables (not a database) for synchronization, do not use gh-ost or pt-online-schema-change to modify the tables during data synchronization.
 Otherwise, data synchronization may fail.

I) Notice:

To avoid synchronization failure, you can use Data Management (DMS) to perform online DDL schema changes during data synchronization. For more information, see Change the table schema without locking.

- You cannot synchronize data between ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instances that reside in Zone A of the China (Hong Kong) region.
- The source and destination ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instances must have internal endpoints.
- If the source database does not have primary keys or UNIQUE constraints, and fields are not required to be unique, duplicate data may exist in the destination database.
- During initial full data synchronization, concurrent INSERT operations cause fragmentat ion in the tables of the destination instance. After initial full data synchronization, the tablespace of the destination instance is larger than that of the source instance.

Supported synchronization topologies

- One-way one-to-one synchronization
- One-way one-to-many synchronization
- One-way cascade synchronization
- One-way many-to-one synchronization
- Two-way one-to-one synchronization

For more information about synchronization topologies, see Synchronization topologies.

SQL operations that can be synchronized

Operatior	SQL statements
type	
DML	INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, and REPLACE

Operation	SQL statements
type	
DDL	 ALTER TABLE and ALTER VIEW CREATE FUNCTION, CREATE INDEX, CREATE PROCEDURE, CREATE TABLE, and CREATE VIEW DROP INDEX and DROP TABLE RENAME TABLE TRUNCATE TABLE

Limits

• Incompatibility of triggers

If the object you want to synchronize is a database and the database contains a trigger that updates the synchronized table, the synchronized data may be inconsistent. For example, the source database contains Table A and Table B. If a data record is inserted into Table A, a trigger inserts a data record into Table B. In this case, after an INSERT operation is performed on Table A in the source instance, the data in Table B becomes inconsistent between the source and destination instances.

To avoid this situation, you must delete the trigger that is synchronized to the destination instance and select Table B as the object to be synchronized. For more information, see Configure synchronization when triggers exist.

• Limits on RENAME TABLE operations

RENAME TABLE operations may cause data inconsistency between the source and destination databases. For example, if only Table A needs to be synchronized and it is renamed Table B, Table B cannot be synchronized to the destination database. To avoid this situation, you can select the database to which Table A and Table B belong as the object when configuring the data synchronization task.

Procedure

 Purchase an instance for one-way data synchronization. For more information, see #unique_51/unique_51_Connect_42_section_39h_fto_gdl.



Select **MySQL** for both the source instance and the destination instance and select **One-Way Synchronization** as the synchronization topology.

2. Log on to the DTS console.

- **3.** In the left-side navigation pane, click **Data Synchronization**.
- **4.** At the top of the **Synchronization Tasks** page, select the region where the destination instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks	Singapore Austra	alia (Sydney)	India (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jaka	arta) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing) China	a (Qingdao)
Overview	the region of the destination ins	China (Shanghai) stance in the synch	Hong Kong ronization task	US (Virginia)	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt)	China (Hohhot) U	JK (London)
Data Migration	C Refresh									
Change Tracking	Tack Name				Soarch	Sort: Dofau	It Sorting	Status: All		
Data Synchronization					Search	Derau	it sorting	All		
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Name	e		Status	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Metho	d	Synchronizatio Mode(All) 👻	n

- **5.** Find the data synchronization instance and click **Configure Synchronization Channel** in the Actions column.
- **6.** Configure the source and destination instances.

1.Configure Source and Destination	n 2.Select Objects to Synchronize	>	3.Advanced Settings	4.Precheck
Synchronization Task Name:	RDS MySQL			
Source Instance Details				
Instance Type:	RDS Instance	•		
Instance Region:	China (Hangzhou)			
* Instance ID:	rm-bp	-	RDS Instances of Other Apsara Stack Accour	Its
* Database Account:	dtstest			
* Database Password:	•••••	4>		
* Encryption:	Non-encrypted SSL-encrypted			
Destination Instance Details				
Instance Type:	RDS Instance	*		
Instance Region:	China (Hangzhou)			
* Instance ID:	rm-bp	-		
* Database Account:	dtstest			
* Database Password:	••••••	4 >		
* Encryption:	Non-encrypted SSL-encrypted			
				Cancel Set Whitelist and Next

Section	Parameter	Description
N/A	Synchroniz ation Task Name	DTS automatically generates a task name. We recommend that you use an informative name for easy identification. You do not need to use a unique task name.

Section	Parameter	Description
Source	Instance Type	Select RDS Instance .
Instance Details	Instance Region	The region of the source instance. The region is the same as the region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	Instance ID	Select the ID of the source RDS instance.
	Database Account	Enter the database account for the source RDS instance. Note: If the database engine of the source RDS instance is MySQL 5.5 or MySQL 5.6, you do not need to configure the database account or database password.
	Database Password	Enter the password for the database account.
	Encryption	Select Non-encrypted or SSL-encrypted . If you want to select SSL-encrypted , you must enable SSL encryption for the RDS instance before configuring the data synchronization task. For more information, see Configure SSL encryption for an RDS for MySQL instance.
Destinatio	Instance Type	Select RDS Instance .
n Instance Details	Instance Region	The region of the destination instance. The region is the same as the region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	Instance ID	Select the ID of the destination RDS instance.
	Database Account	Enter the database account for the destination RDS instance.
		Note: If the database engine of the destination RDS instance is MySQL 5.5 or MySQL 5.6 , you do not need to configure the database account or database password .

Section	Parameter	Description
	Database Password	Enter the password for the database account.
Encryption		Select Non-encrypted or SSL-encrypted . If you want to select SSL-encrypted , you must enable SSL encryption for the RDS instance before configuring the data synchronization task. For more information, see Configure SSL encryption for an RDS for MySQL instance.
		Note: The Encryption parameter is available only in mainland China and Hong Kong(China).

7. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Set Whitelist and Next**.

8. Configure the synchronization policy and objects.

Configure Source and Destination 2.Select Objects to Synchronize		3.Advanced Settings	\geq	4.Precheck
Synchronization Mode: One-Way Synchronization (DML+DDL) Proccessing Mode In Existed Target Table: ● Carlon Content of	> <	Selected (To edit an object name of Edit.) Learn more.	r its filter, hover over	r the object and click
Select All		Select All		
*Name batch change:				
				Cancel Previous Ne

Parameter	Description
Processing Mode In Existed Target Table	 Pre-check and Intercept: checks whether the destination database contains tables that have the same names as tables in the source database. If the destination database does not contain tables that have the same names as tables in the source database, the precheck is passed. Otherwise, an error is returned during precheck and the data synchronization task cannot be started. Note: If tables in the destination database have the same names as tables in the source database, and cannot be deleted or renamed, you can use the object name mapping feature. For more information, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.
	 Ignore: skips the precheck for identical table names in the source and destination databases.
	 Warning: If you select Ignore, data consistency is not guaranteed and your business may be exposed to potential risks. If the source and destination databases have the same schema, and the primary key of a record in the destinatio n database is the same as that in the source database, the record remains unchanged during initial data synchroniz
	 ation. However, the record is overwritten during incremental data synchronization. If the source and destination databases have different schemas, initial data synchronization may fail. In this case, only some columns are synchronized or the data synchroniz ation task fails.

Parameter	Description
Objects to be synchronized	Select objects from the Available section and click the provide the section icon to
	move the objects to the Selected section.
	You can select tables and databases as the objects to be synchroniz ed.
	Note:
	 If you select a database as the object to be synchronized, all schema changes in the database are synchronized to the destination database.
	 After an object is synchronized to the destination database, the name of the object remains unchanged. You can change the name of an object in the destination instance by using the object name mapping feature provided by DTS. For more information about how to use this feature, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.

9. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Next**.

10.Configure initial synchronization.

1.Configure Source and Destination	2.Select Objects to	o Synchronize	3.Advanced Settings	4.Precheck
Initial Synchronization: 🗹	Initial Schema Synchronization	Initial Full Data Synchronization	1	
			Cance	Previous Save Precheck



- During initial synchronization, DTS synchronizes the schemas and data of the required objects from the source instance to the destination instance. The schemas and data are the basis for subsequent incremental synchronization.
- Initial synchronization includes initial schema synchronization and initial full data synchronization. You must select both Initial Schema Synchronization and Initial Full Data Synchronization in most cases.

11.In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Precheck**.



- Before you can start the data synchronization task, a precheck is performed. You can start the data synchronization task only after the task passes the precheck.
- If the task fails to pass the precheck, click the onext to each failed item to

view details. Troubleshoot the issues based on the causes and run the precheck again.

- 12.Close the **Precheck** dialog box after the following message is displayed: **The precheck is** passed.
- **13.**Wait until the initial synchronization is complete and the data synchronization task is in the **Synchronizing** state.

You can view the status of the data synchronization task on the **Data Synchronization** page.

Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) 👻	Actions
0	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task Switch to Subscription Upgrade More
Pause Task Delete Task			Total: 1 item(s),	Per Page: 20 item(s)	« < 1 > »

6.3 Synchronize data from a user-created MySQL database hosted on ECS to an ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance

This topic describes how to synchronize data from a user-created MySQL database to an ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance by using Data Transmission Service (DTS).

Prerequisites

- The version of the user-created MySQL database is 5.1, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, or 8.0.
- The destination RDS instance is created. For more information, see Create an RDS instance.

Limits

 DTS uses read and write resources of the source and destination databases during initial full data synchronization. This may increase the database load. If the database performance is unfavorable, the specification is low, or the data volume is large, database services may become unavailable. For example, DTS occupies a large amount of read and write resources in the following cases: a large number of slow SQL queries are performed on the source database, the tables have no primary keys, or a deadlock occurs in the destination database. Before synchronizing data, you must evaluate the performance of the source and destination databases. We recommend that you synchronize data during off-peak hours. For example, you can synchronize data when the CPU usage of the source and destination databases is less than 30%.

 If you have selected one or more tables (not a database) for synchronization, do not use gh-ost or pt-online-schema-change to modify the tables during data synchronization.
 Otherwise, data synchronization may fail.

U Notice:

To avoid synchronization failure, you can use Data Management (DMS) to perform online DDL schema changes during data synchronization. For more information, see Change the table schema without locking.

- You cannot synchronize data to an ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance that resides in Zone A of the China (Hong Kong) region.
- The destination ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance must have an internal endpoint.
- If the source database does not have primary keys or UNIQUE constraints, and fields are not required to be unique, duplicate data may exist in the destination database.
- During initial full data synchronization, concurrent INSERT operations cause fragmentat ion in the tables of the destination instance. After initial full data synchronization, the tablespace of the destination instance is larger than that of the source instance.

Supported synchronization topologies

- One-way one-to-one synchronization
- One-way one-to-many synchronization
- One-way many-to-one synchronization
- One-way cascade synchronization
- Two-way one-to-one synchronization

Note:

For more information about two-way synchronization, see Configure two-way data synchronization between ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instances.

SQL operations that can be synchronized

Operation	SQL statements
type	
DML	INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, and REPLACE
DDL	 ALTER TABLE and ALTER VIEW CREATE FUNCTION, CREATE INDEX, CREATE PROCEDURE, CREATE TABLE, and CREATE VIEW DROP INDEX and DROP TABLE RENAME TABLE TRUNCATE TABLE

Limits

• Incompatibility of triggers

If the object you want to synchronize is a database and the database contains a trigger that updates the synchronized table, the synchronized data may be inconsistent. For example, the source database contains Table A and Table B. If a data record is inserted into Table A, a trigger inserts a data record into Table B. In this case, after an INSERT operation is performed on Table A in the source instance, the data in Table B becomes inconsistent between the source and destination instances.

To avoid this situation, you must delete the trigger that is synchronized to the destination instance and select Table B as the object to be synchronized. For more information, see Configure synchronization when triggers exist.

• Limits on RENAME TABLE operations

RENAME TABLE operations may cause data inconsistency between the source and destination databases. For example, if only Table A needs to be synchronized and it is renamed Table B, Table B cannot be synchronized to the destination database. To avoid this situation, you can select the database to which Table A and Table B belong as the object when configuring the data synchronization task.

Preparations

Before configuring the data synchronization task, you must create a database account and configure binary logging. For more information, see #unique_52.

Procedure

1. Purchase a data synchronization instance. For more information, see **#unique_51**.



Select MySQL for both the source instance and the destination instance. Select One-

Way Synchronization as the synchronization topology.

- **2.** Log on to the DTS console.
- **3.** In the left-side navigation pane, click **Data Synchronization**.
- **4.** At the top of the **Synchronization Tasks** page, select the region where the destination instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks	Singapore Aust	alia (Sydney)	India (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jakart	a) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing)	China (Qingdao)
Overview	the region of the destination in	China (Shanghai) nstance in the syncl	Hong Kong Tronization task	US (Virginia))	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Aalaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt)) China (Hohhot) UK (London)
Data Migration	C Refresh									
Change Tracking	Task Name				Search	Sort: Default	Sorting v S	itatus:	T	
Data Synchronization							Johning			
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Nan	ne		Status	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Metho	d	Synchroni Mode(All)	zation

5. Find the data synchronization instance and click **Configure Synchronization Channel** in the Actions column.

6. Configure the source and destination instances.

1.Configure Source and Destination	2.Select Objects to Synchronize	>	3.Advanced Settings	\rangle	4.Precheck
Synchronization Task Name:	singapore-singapore-medium				
Source Instance Details					
Instance Type:	User-Created Database in ECS Instance	T			
Instance Region:	Singapore				
* COC Testeres TD					
* ECS Instance ID:		Ŧ			
Database Type:	MySQL				
* Port Number:	3306				
* Database Account:	dtstest				
* Database Password:	*****	()			
Destination Instance Details					
Instance Type:	RDS Instance	*			
Instance Region:	Singapore				
* Instance ID:	m-main market	•			
* Database Account:	dtstest				
* Database Password:	•••••	¢>			
				Cancel	Set Whitelist and Next

Section	Parameter	Description	
N/A	Synchroniz ation Task Name	DTS automatically generates a task name. We recommend that you use an informative name for easy identification. You do not need to use a unique task name.	
Source Instance	Instance Type	Select User-Created Database in ECS Instance .	
Details	Instance Region	The region of the source instance. The region is the same as the region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.	
	ECS Instance ID	Select the ID of the ECS instance that is connected to the user-created MySQL database.	
	Database Type	The value of this parameter is set to MySQL and cannot be changed.	
	Port Number	Enter the service port number of the user-created MySQL database. The default port number is 3306 .	

-

Section	Parameter	Description				
	Database Account	Enter the account for the user-created MySQL database. The account must have the REPLICATION SLAVE permission, the REPLICATION CLIENT permission, the SHOW VIEW permission , and the permission to perform SELECT operations on the required objects.				
	Database Password	Enter the password for the account of the user-created MySQL database.				
Destinatio n Instance	Instance Type	Select RDS Instance .				
Details	Instance Region	The region of the destination instance. The region is the same as the region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.				
	Instance ID	Select the ID of the destination RDS instance.				
	Database Account	Enter the database account for the destination RDS instance.				
		Note: If the database engine of the destination RDS instance is MySQL 5.5 or MySQL 5.6, you do not need to configure the database account or database password.				
	Database Password	Enter the password for the database account.				
	Encryption	Select Non-encrypted or SSL-encrypted . If you want to select SSL-encrypted , you must enable SSL encryption for the RDS instance before configuring the data synchronization task. For more information, see Configure SSL encryption for an RDS for MySQL instance.				
		Note: The Encryption parameter is available only in mainland China and Hong Kong(China).				

7. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Set Whitelist and Next**.
8. Configure the synchronization policy and objects.

L.Configure Source and Destination 2.Select Objects to Synchronize	e 3.Advanced Settings > 4.Precheck
Synchronization Mode:One-Way Synchronization (DML+DDL) Proccessing Mode In Existed Target Table:	
Available If you search globally, please expand the Q dstestdata f bles f dstestdatanew f sys	Selected (To edit an object name or its filter, hover over the object and click Edit.) Learn more.
Select All	Select All
*Name batch change:	

Parameter	Description
Processing Mode In Existed Target Table	 Pre-check and Intercept: checks whether the destination database contains tables that have the same names as tables in the source database. If the destination database does not contain tables that have the same names as tables in the source database, the precheck is passed. Otherwise, an error is returned during precheck and the data synchronization task cannot be started. Note: If tables in the destination database have the same names as tables in the source database, and cannot be deleted or renamed, you can use the object name mapping feature. For more information, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.
	 Ignore: skips the precheck for identical table names in the source and destination databases.
	 Warning: If you select Ignore, data consistency is not guaranteed and your business may be exposed to potential risks. If the source and destination databases have the same schema, and the primary key of a record in the destinatio n database is the same as that in the source database, the record remains unchanged during initial data synchroniz
	 ation. However, the record is overwritten during incremental data synchronization. If the source and destination databases have different schemas, initial data synchronization may fail. In this case, only some columns are synchronized or the data synchroniz ation task fails.

Parameter	Description
Objects to be synchronized	Select objects from the Available section and click the provide icon to
	move the objects to the Selected section.
	You can select tables and databases as the objects to be synchroniz ed.
	Note:
	 If you select a database as the object to be synchronized, all schema changes in the database are synchronized to the destination database.
	 After an object is synchronized to the destination database, the name of the object remains unchanged. You can change the name of an object in the destination instance by using the object name mapping feature provided by DTS. For more information about how to use this feature, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.

9. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Next**.

10.Configure initial synchronization.

1.Configure Source and Destination	2.Sel	ect Objects to Synchro	nize	3.Advanced Settings		4.Precheck	
Initial Synchronization: 모	Initial Schema Sy	nchronization 🗹 Init	al Full Data Synchronizati	on			
					Cancel Previous	Save	Precheck

- During initial synchronization, DTS synchronizes the schemas and data of the required objects from the source instance to the destination instance. The schemas and data are the basis for subsequent incremental synchronization.
- Initial synchronization includes initial schema synchronization and initial full data synchronization. You must select both Initial Schema Synchronization and Initial Full Data Synchronization in most cases.

11. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Precheck**.



• Before you can start the data synchronization task, a precheck is performed. You can start the data synchronization task only after the task passes the precheck.

• If the task fails to pass the precheck, click the onext to each failed item to

view details. Troubleshoot the issues based on the causes and run the precheck again.

12.Close the **Precheck** dialog box after the following message is displayed: **The precheck is** passed.

13.Wait until the initial synchronization is complete and the synchronization task is in the

Synchronizing state.

You can view the status of the data synchronization task on the **Data Synchronization** page.

Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) -	Actions
0	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task Switch to Subscription Upgrade More
Pause Task Delete Task			Total: 1 item(s),	Per Page: 20 item(s)	« < 1 > »

6.4 Synchronize data from a user-created MySQL database connected over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway to an ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance

This topic describes how to synchronize data from a user-created MySQL database connected over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway to an ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance by using Data Transmission Service (DTS).

Prerequisites

- The destination RDS instance is created. For more information, see Create an RDS instance.
- The version of the user-created MySQL database is 5.1, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, or 8.0.
- The user-created MySQL database is connected to Alibaba Cloud VPC over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway. For more information, see #unique_53.

Note:

DTS is allowed to access the VPC to which the user-created MySQL database belongs. For more information, see #unique_54.

Notes

- DTS uses read and write resources of the source and destination databases during initial full data synchronization. This may increase the database load. If the database performance is unfavorable, the specification is low, or the data volume is large, database services may become unavailable. For example, DTS occupies a large amount of read and write resources in the following cases: a large number of slow SQL queries are performed on the source database, the tables have no primary keys, or a deadlock occurs in the destination database. Before synchronizing data, you must evaluate the performance of the source and destination databases. We recommend that you synchronize data during off-peak hours. For example, you can synchronize data when the CPU usage of the source and destination databases is less than 30%.
- If you have selected one or more tables (not a database) for synchronization, do not use gh-ost or pt-online-schema-change to modify the tables during data synchronization.
 Otherwise, data synchronization may fail.

UNotice:

To avoid synchronization failure, you can use Data Management (DMS) to perform online DDL schema changes during data synchronization. For more information, see Change the table schema without locking.

- You cannot synchronize data to an ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance that resides in Zone A of the China (Hong Kong) region.
- The destination ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance must have an internal endpoint.
- If the source database does not have primary keys or UNIQUE constraints, and fields are not required to be unique, duplicate data may exist in the destination database.
- During initial full data synchronization, concurrent INSERT operations cause fragmentat ion in the tables of the destination instance. After initial full data synchronization, the tablespace of the destination instance is larger than that of the source instance.

Supported synchronization topologies

- One-way one-to-one synchronization
- One-way one-to-many synchronization
- One-way cascade synchronization
- One-way many-to-one synchronization
- Two-way one-to-one synchronization

For more information about synchronization topologies, see Synchronization topologies.

SQL operations that can be synchronized

Operation	SQL statements
type	
DML	INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, and REPLACE
DDL	 ALTER TABLE and ALTER VIEW CREATE FUNCTION, CREATE INDEX, CREATE PROCEDURE, CREATE TABLE, and CREATE VIEW DROP INDEX and DROP TABLE RENAME TABLE TRUNCATE TABLE

Limits

• Incompatibility of triggers

If the object you want to synchronize is a database and the database contains a trigger that updates the synchronized table, the synchronized data may be inconsistent. For example, the source database contains Table A and Table B. If a data record is inserted into Table A, a trigger inserts a data record into Table B. In this case, after an INSERT operation is performed on Table A in the source instance, the data in Table B becomes inconsistent between the source and destination instances.

To avoid this situation, you must delete the trigger that is synchronized to the destination instance and select Table B as the object to be synchronized. For more information, see Configure synchronization when triggers exist.

• Limits on RENAME TABLE operations

RENAME TABLE operations may cause data inconsistency between the source and destination databases. For example, if only Table A needs to be synchronized and it is renamed Table B, Table B cannot be synchronized to the destination database. To avoid this situation, you can select the database to which Table A and Table B belong as the object when configuring the data synchronization task.

Preparations

Before configuring the data synchronization task, you must create a database account and configure binary logging. For more information, see **#unique_52**.

Procedure

1. Purchase a data synchronization instance. For more information, see **#unique_51**.



Select MySQL for both the source instance and the destination instance. Select One-

Way Synchronization as the synchronization topology.

- **2.** Log on to the DTS console.
- **3.** In the left-side navigation pane, click **Data Synchronization**.
- **4.** At the top of the **Synchronization Tasks** page, select the region where the destination instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks	Singapore Austr	ralia (Sydney) Ind	dia (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jakarta	a) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing)	China (Qingdao)
Overview	the region of the destination	China (Shanghai) instance in the synch	Hong Kong US nronization task.)	S (Virginia)	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai) M	talaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt)) China (Hohhot)	UK (London)
Data Migration										C Refresh
Change Tracking	Tack Name				Search	Sort: Default S	Sorting V S	tatus:		
Data Synchronization	Tusk Hume				ocurch	Derudice	Jording -			
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Na	me	Stat	tus	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Method	ł	Synchronia Mode(All)	ation

5. Find the data synchronization instance and click **Configure Synchronization Channel** in the Actions column.

6. Configure the source and destination instances.

1.Configure Source and Destination	2.Select Objects to Synchronize	>	3.Advanced Settings	\rangle	4.Precheck
Synchronization Task Name:	RDS				
Source Instance Details					
Instance Type:	User-Created Database Connected Over Express Connec	t, VPN Gatev 🔻			
Instance Region:	Singapore				
* Peer VPC:	vpc	-			
Database Type:	MySQL				
* IP Address:	172.16.				
* Port Number:	3306				
* Database Account:	dtstest				
* Database Password:	*****	\$ >			
Destination Instance Details					
Instance Type:	RDS Instance	v			
Instance Region:	Singapore				
* Instance ID:	rm-	•			
* Database Account:	dtstest				
* Database Password:	•••••	₫>			
				Cancel	Set Whitelist and Next

Section	Parameter	Description
N/A	Synchroniz ation Task Name	DTS automatically generates a task name. We recommend that you use an informative name for easy identification. You do not need to use a unique task name.
Source Instance Instance Type		Select User-Created Database Connected over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway.
Details	Instance Region	The region of the source instance. The region is the same as the region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	Peer VPC	Select the ID of the VPC that is connected to the user- created MySQL database.
	Database Type	The value of this parameter is set to MySQL and cannot be changed.
	IP Address	Enter the server IP address of the user-created MySQL database.
	Port Number	Enter the service port number of the user-created MySQL database. The default port number is 3306 .

-

Section	Parameter	Description
	Database Account	Enter the account for the user-created MySQL database. The account must have the REPLICATION SLAVE permission, the REPLICATION CLIENT permission, the SHOW VIEW permission , and the permission to perform SELECT operations on the required objects.
	Database Password	Enter the password for the database account.
Destinatio n Instance	Instance Type	Select RDS Instance .
Details	Instance Region	The region of the destination instance. The region is the same as the region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	Instance ID	Select the ID of the destination RDS instance.
	Database Account	Enter the database account for the destination RDS instance.
		Note: If the database engine of the destination RDS instance is MySQL 5.5 or MySQL 5.6, you do not need to configure the database account or database password.
	Database Password	Enter the password for the database account.
	Encryption	Select Non-encrypted or SSL-encrypted . If you want to select SSL-encrypted , you must enable SSL encryption for the RDS instance before configuring the data synchronization task. For more information, see Configure SSL encryption for an RDS for MySQL instance.
		Note: The Encryption parameter is available only in mainland China and Hong Kong(China).

7. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Set Whitelist and Next**.

8. Configure the synchronization policy and objects.

1.Configure Source and Destination 2.Select Objects to Synchronize		3.Advanced Settings	> 4.Pro	echeck
Synchronization Mode: One-Way Synchronization (DML+DDL) Proccessing Mode In Existed Target Table:	> <	Selected (To edit an object name or its Edit.) Learn more.	: filter, hover over the object and	l dick
Select All *Name batch change:		Select All	Cancel	Previous Next

Parameter	Description
Processing Mode In Existed Target Table	 Pre-check and Intercept: checks whether the destination database contains tables that have the same names as tables in the source database. If the destination database does not contain tables that have the same names as tables in the source database, the precheck is passed. Otherwise, an error is returned during precheck and the data synchronization task cannot be started. Note: If tables in the destination database have the same names as tables in the source database, and cannot be deleted or renamed, you can use the object name mapping feature. For more information, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.
	 Ignore: skips the precheck for identical table names in the source and destination databases.
	 Warning: If you select Ignore, data consistency is not guaranteed and your business may be exposed to potential risks. If the source and destination databases have the same schema, and the primary key of a record in the destinatio n database is the same as that in the source database, the record remains unchanged during initial data synchroniz
	 ation. However, the record is overwritten during incremental data synchronization. If the source and destination databases have different schemas, initial data synchronization may fail. In this case, only some columns are synchronized or the data synchroniz ation task fails.

Parameter	Description
Objects to be synchronized	Select objects from the Available section and click the picon to
	move the objects to the Selected section.
	You can select tables and databases as the objects to be synchroniz ed.
	Note:
	 If you select a database as the object to be synchronized, all schema changes in the database are synchronized to the destination database.
	 After an object is synchronized to the destination database, the name of the object remains unchanged. You can change the name of an object in the destination instance by using the object name mapping feature provided by DTS. For more information about how to use this feature, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.

9. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Next**.

10.Configure initial synchronization.

1.Configure Source and Destination	>	2.Select Objects to	Synchronize		3.Advanced Settings		4.Preche	ck
Initial Synchronization: 💽	Initial Sc	hema Synchronization	☑ Initial Full Dat	a Synchronization				
						Cancel	Previous Save	Precheck

- During initial synchronization, DTS synchronizes the schemas and data of the required objects from the source instance to the destination instance. The schemas and data are the basis for subsequent incremental synchronization.
- Initial synchronization includes initial schema synchronization and initial full data synchronization. You must select both Initial Schema Synchronization and Initial Full Data Synchronization in most cases.

11. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Precheck**.



• Before you can start the data synchronization task, a precheck is performed. You can start the data synchronization task only after the task passes the precheck.

• If the task fails to pass the precheck, click the original icon next to each failed item to

view details. Troubleshoot the issues based on the causes and run the precheck again.

- 12.Close the **Precheck** dialog box after the following message is displayed: **The precheck is** passed.
- **13.**Wait until the initial synchronization is complete and the data synchronization task is in the **Synchronizing** state.

You can view the status of the data synchronization task on the **Data Synchronization** page.

Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) 👻	Actions
0	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task Switch to Subscription Upgrade More
Pause Task Delete Task			Total: 1 item(s),	Per Page: 20 item(s)	« < 1 > »

6.5 Synchronize data from an ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance to a user-created MySQL database connected over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway

This topic describes how to synchronize data from an ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance to a user-created MySQL database connected over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway by using Data Transmission Service (DTS).

Prerequisites

• The version of the user-created MySQL database is 5.1, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, or 8.0.

We recommend that you make sure the version of the source and destination MySQL databases is the same.

• The user-created MySQL database is connected to Alibaba Cloud VPC over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway. For more information, see #unique_53.

Note:

DTS is allowed to access the VPC to which the user-created MySQL database belongs. For more information, see #unique_54.

Notes

- DTS uses read and write resources of the source and destination databases during initial full data synchronization. This may increase the database load. If the database performance is unfavorable, the specification is low, or the data volume is large, database services may become unavailable. For example, DTS occupies a large amount of read and write resources in the following cases: a large number of slow SQL queries are performed on the source database, the tables have no primary keys, or a deadlock occurs in the destination database. Before synchronizing data, you must evaluate the performance of the source and destination databases. We recommend that you synchronize data during off-peak hours. For example, you can synchronize data when the CPU usage of the source and destination databases is less than 30%.
- You cannot synchronize data from an ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance that resides in Zone A of the China (Hong Kong) region.
- The source ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance must have an internal endpoint.
- During initial full data synchronization, concurrent INSERT operations cause segments in the tables of the destination instance. After initial full data synchronization, the tablespace of the destination instance is larger than that of the source instance.

Limits

 If you have selected one or more tables (not a database) for synchronization, do not use gh-ost or pt-online-schema-change to modify the tables during data synchronization.
 Otherwise, data synchronization may fail.

Notice:

To avoid synchronization failure, you can use Data Management (DMS) to perform online DDL schema changes during data synchronization. For more information, see Change the table schema without locking.

• If the source database does not have primary keys or UNIQUE constraints, and fields are not required to be unique, duplicate data may exist in the destination database.

Supported synchronization topologies

- One-way one-to-one synchronization
- One-way one-to-many synchronization
- One-way cascade synchronization
- One-way many-to-one synchronization

• Two-way one-to-one synchronization

For more information about synchronization topologies, see Synchronization topologies.

SQL operations that can be synchronized

Operation	SQL statements
type	
DML	INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, and REPLACE
DDL	 ALTER TABLE and ALTER VIEW CREATE FUNCTION, CREATE INDEX, CREATE PROCEDURE, CREATE TABLE, and CREATE VIEW DROP INDEX and DROP TABLE RENAME TABLE TRUNCATE TABLE

Limits

• Incompatibility of triggers

If the object you want to synchronize is a database and the database contains a trigger that updates the synchronized table, the synchronized data may be inconsistent. For example, the source database contains Table A and Table B. If a data record is inserted into Table A, a trigger inserts a data record into Table B. In this case, after an INSERT operation is performed on Table A in the source instance, the data in Table B becomes inconsistent between the source and destination instances.

To avoid this situation, you must delete the trigger that is synchronized to the destination instance and select Table B as the object to be synchronized. For more information, see Configure synchronization when triggers exist.

• Limits on RENAME TABLE operations

RENAME TABLE operations may cause data inconsistency between the source and destination databases. For example, if only Table A needs to be synchronized and it is renamed Table B, Table B cannot be synchronized to the destination database. To avoid this situation, you can select the database to which Table A and Table B belong as the object when configuring the data synchronization task.

Procedure

1. Create a data synchronization task. For more information, see#unique_51.



Select MySQL for both the source instance and the destination instance. Select One-

Way Synchronization as the synchronization topology.

- **2.** Log on to the DTS console.
- **3.** In the left-side navigation pane, click **Data Synchronization**.
- **4.** At the top of the **Synchronization Tasks** page, select the region where the destination instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks	Singapore Au	stralia (Sydney)	India (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jakar	ta) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing)	China (Qingdao)
Overview	the region of the destination	China (Shangha instance in the syr) Hong Kong Ichronization task	US (Virginia) c.)	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt) China (Hohhot) UK (London)
Data Migration										C Refresh
Change Tracking	Tack Name				Coards	Sort: Default	Corting V S	liature:		
Data Synchronization	Task Name				Search	Default	Sorung * 3	All	•	
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Na	me		Status	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Metho	d	Synchron Mode(All)	ization •

5. Find the data synchronization instance and click **Configure Synchronization Channel** in the Actions column.

6. Configure the source and destination instances.

Synchronization Task Name:	MySQL.			
Source Instance Details				
Instance Type:				
Instance Type.	KDS Instance			
instance Region:	China (Hangzhou)			
* Instance ID:	rm-bp	RDS Instances of Other Apsara Stack Accounts		
* Database Account:	dtstest			
* Database Password:	••••••			
* Encryption:	Non-encrypted SSL-encrypted			
Destination Instance Details				
Instance Types				
Instance Type.	olia (in a la)			
Instance Region:	China (Hangzhou)			
* Peer VPC:	vpc-bp			
Database Type:	MySQL v			
* IP Address:	172.16.			
* Port Number:	3306			
* Database Account:	dtstest			
* Database Password:	••••••			
			Cancel	Set Whitelist and Next

Section	Parameter	Description
N/A	Synchroniz ation Task Name	DTS automatically generates a task name. We recommend that you use an informative name for easy identification. You do not need to use a unique task name.
Source Instance	Instance Type	Select RDS Instance .
Details	Instance Region	The region of the source instance that you select when purchasing the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	Instance ID	Select the ID of the source RDS instance.
	Database Account	Enter the database account of the source RDS instance. Note: If the database type of the source RDS instance is MySQL 5.5 or MySQL 5.6, you do not need to configure the database account or database password.
	Database Password	Enter the password for the database account.

Section	Parameter	Description
	Encryption	Select Non-encrypted or SSL-encrypted . If you want to select SSL-encrypted , you must enable SSL encryption for the RDS instance before configuring the data synchronization task. For more information, see Configure SSL encryption for an RDS for MySQL instance.
		Note: The Encryption parameter is available only in mainland China and Hong Kong(China).
Destinatio n Instance	Instance Type	Select User-Created Database Connected over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway.
Details	Instance Region	The region of the destination instance that you select when purchasing the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	Peer VPC	Select the ID of the VPC that is connected to the user- created MySQL database.
	Database Type	This parameter is set to MySQL and cannot be modified.
	IP Address	Enter the IP address of the user-created MySQL database.
	Port Number	Enter the service port number of the user-created MySQL database. The default port number is 3306 .
	Database	Enter the account for the user-created MySQL database.
	Account	Note: The account must have the REPLICATION SLAVE permission, the REPLICATION CLIENT permission, the SHOW VIEW permission, and the permission to perform SELECT operations on the required objects.
	Database Password	Enter the password for the database account.

7. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Set Whitelist and Next**.

8. Configure the synchronization policy and objects.

Configure Source and Destination 2.Select Objects to Synchronize	3.Advano	ced Settings	\rangle	4.Precheck
Synchronization Mode:One-Way Synchronization (DML+DDL) Proccessing Mode In Existed Target Table: Pre-check and Intercept If you search globally, please expand the If you search globally, please	Selected (To e Edit.) Learn me I dtstestda I customer I order	dit an object name or its frore.	ilter, hover over the obje	et and click
Select All	Select All			
rvenne DalUti Change: 🖤 No 🤍 Tes			Cancel	Previous Next

Parameter	Description
Processing Mode In Existed Target Table	 Pre-check and Intercept: checks whether the destination database contains tables that have the same names as tables in the source database. If the destination database does not contain tables that have the same names as tables in the source database, the precheck is passed. Otherwise, an error is returned during precheck and the data synchronization task cannot be started. Note: If tables in the destination database have the same names as tables in the source database, and cannot be deleted or renamed, you can use the object name mapping feature. For more information, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.
	 Ignore: skips the precheck for identical table names in the source and destination databases.
	 Warning: If you select Ignore, data consistency is not guaranteed and your business may be exposed to potential risks. If the source and destination databases have the same schema, and the primary key of a record in the destinatio n database is the same as that in the source database, the record remains unchanged during initial data synchroniz
	 ation. However, the record is overwritten during incremental data synchronization. If the source and destination databases have different schemas, initial data synchronization may fail. In this case, only some columns are synchronized or the data synchroniz ation task fails.

Parameter	Description
Objects to be synchronized	Select objects from the Available section and click the provide icon to
	move the objects to the Selected section.
	You can select tables and databases as the objects to be synchroniz ed.
	Note:
	 If you select a database as the object to be synchronized, all schema changes in the database are synchronized to the destination database.
	 After an object is synchronized to the destination database, the name of the object remains unchanged. You can change the name of an object in the destination instance by using the object name mapping feature provided by DTS. For more information about how to use this feature, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.

9. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Next**.

10.Configure initial synchronization.

1.Configure Source and Destination	2.Select Objects to	Synchronize	3.Advanced Settings	4.Precheck
Initial Synchronization: 🗹 Initia	al Schema Synchronization	☑ Initial Full Data Synchronization	1	
			Cancel	Previous Save Precheck



- During initial synchronization, DTS synchronizes the schemas and data of the required objects from the source instance to the destination instance. The schemas and data are the basis for subsequent incremental synchronization.
- Initial synchronization includes initial schema synchronization and initial full data synchronization. You must select both Initial Schema Synchronization and Initial Full Data Synchronization in most cases.

11.In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Precheck**.



- Before you can start the data synchronization task, a precheck is performed. You can start the data synchronization task only after the task passes the precheck.
- If the task fails to pass the precheck, click the onext to each failed item to

view details. Troubleshoot the issues based on the causes and run the precheck again.

- 12.Close the **Precheck** dialog box after the following message is displayed: **The precheck is** passed.
- **13.**Wait until the initial synchronization is complete and the data synchronization task is in the **Synchronizing** state.

You can view the status of the data synchronization task on the **Data Synchronization** page.

Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) 👻		Actions
0	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task Subscription	Switch to Upgrade More
Pause Task Delete Task			Total: 1 item(s),	Per Page: 20 item(s)	« < 1	> >>

6.6 Synchronize data between ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instances that belong to different Alibaba Cloud accounts

This topic describes how to synchronize data between ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instances that belong to different Alibaba Cloud accounts by using Data Transmission Service (DTS).

Prerequisites

- The source and destination ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instances for data synchronization are created. For more information, see Create an RDS instance.
- The databases in the source and destination RDS instances are MySQL databases.
- The source and destination ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instances must have internal endpoints.

Limits

 DTS uses read and write resources of the source and destination databases during initial full data synchronization. This may increase the database load. If the database performance is unfavorable, the specification is low, or the data volume is large, database services may become unavailable. For example, DTS occupies a large amount of read and write resources in the following cases: a large number of slow SQL queries are performed on the source database, the tables have no primary keys, or a deadlock occurs in the destination database. Before synchronizing data, you must evaluate the performance of the source and destination databases. We recommend that you synchronize data during off-peak hours. For example, you can synchronize data when the CPU usage of the source and destination databases is less than 30%.

 If you have selected one or more tables (not a database) for synchronization, do not use gh-ost or pt-online-schema-change to modify the tables during data synchronization.
 Otherwise, data synchronization may fail.

!) Notice:

To avoid synchronization failure, you can use Data Management (DMS) to perform online DDL schema changes during data synchronization. For more information, see Change the table schema without locking.

- You cannot synchronize data between ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instances that reside in Zone A of the China (Hong Kong) region.
- If the source database does not have primary keys or UNIQUE constraints, and fields are not required to be unique, duplicate data may exist in the destination database.
- During initial full data synchronization, concurrent INSERT operations cause fragmentat ion in the tables of the destination instance. After initial full data synchronization, the tablespace of the destination instance is larger than that of the source instance.

Supported synchronization topologies

- One-way one-to-one synchronization
- One-way one-to-many synchronization
- One-way cascade synchronization
- One-way many-to-one synchronization

For more information about synchronization topologies, see Synchronization topologies.

SQL operations that can be synchronized

Operatior type	SQL statements
DML	INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, and REPLACE

Operation type	SQL statements
וחח	
	• ALIER TABLE and ALIER VIEW
	CREATE FUNCTION, CREATE INDEX, CREATE PROCEDURE, CREATE TABLE, and
	CREATE VIEW
	DROP INDEX and DROP TABLE
	RENAME TABLE
	TRUNCATE TABLE

Limits

• Incompatibility of triggers

If the object you want to synchronize is a database and the database contains a trigger that updates the synchronized table, the synchronized data may be inconsistent. For example, the source database contains Table A and Table B. If a data record is inserted into Table A, a trigger inserts a data record into Table B. In this case, after an INSERT operation is performed on Table A in the source instance, the data in Table B becomes inconsistent between the source and destination instances.

To avoid this situation, you must delete the trigger that is synchronized to the destination instance and select Table B as the object to be synchronized. For more information, see Configure synchronization when triggers exist.

• Limits on RENAME TABLE operations

RENAME TABLE operations may cause data inconsistency between the source and destination databases. For example, if only Table A needs to be synchronized and it is renamed Table B, Table B cannot be synchronized to the destination database. To avoid this situation, you can select the database to which Table A and Table B belong as the object when configuring the data synchronization task.

Preparations

Set the Alibaba Cloud account that owns the destination RDS instance as a trusted account. This allows DTS to access the cloud resources of the Alibaba Cloud account that owns the source RDS instance. For more information, see **#unique_55**.

Note:

To authorize the Alibaba Cloud account that owns the destination instance, you must log on to the RAM console with the Alibaba Cloud account that owns the source instance. Then, you can create a data migration task or data synchronization task by using the Alibaba Cloud account that owns the destination instance.

Procedure

 Purchase a data synchronization instance by using the Alibaba Cloud account that owns the destination RDS instance. For more information, see #unique_51/ unique_51_Connect_42_section_39h_fto_gdl.



Select **MySQL** for both the source instance and the destination instance. Select **One-Way Synchronization** as the synchronization topology.

- **2.** Log on to the DTS console with the Alibaba Cloud account that owns the destination RDS instance.
- 3. In the left-side navigation pane, click **Data Synchronization**.
- **4.** At the top of the **Synchronization Tasks** page, select the region where the destination instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks	Singapore Aust	alia (Sydney)	India (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jakar	ta) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing)	China (Qingdao)
Overview	the region of the destination i	China (Shanghai) nstance in the syncl	Hong Kong Tronization task	US (Virginia))	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt) China (Hohhot)	UK (London)
Data Migration										C Refresh
Change Tracking						Costs D. C. H		Stature 1	_	
Data Synchronization	Task Name				Search	Sort: Default	Sorting •	All	•	
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Nan	ne		Status	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Metho	d	Synchroni Mode(All)	zation

5. Find the data synchronization instance and click **Configure Synchronization Channel** in the Actions column.

6. Configure the source and destination instances.

1.Configure Source and Destination	n 2.Select Objects to Synchronize	\geq	3.Advanced Settings	\rangle	4.Precheck
Synchronization Task Name:	RDS				
Source Instance Details					
Instance Tunos	DDC Techner	_			
instance type.	RDS Instance	•			
Instance Region:	Singapore				
*Apsara Stack Tenant Account ID of RDS Instance			Guide		
*Role Name:	rom for die		Authorize Role Across Accounts		
* RDS Instance ID:	- a particular and a second se	•	RDS Instances of Current Account		
Destination Instance Details					
Instance Type:	RDS Instance	*			
Instance Region:	Singapore				
* Instance ID:	rm-ç	•			
* Database Account:	dtstest				
* Database Password:	•••••	₫ >			
				Cancel	Set Whitelist and Next

Section	Parameter	Description					
N/A	Synchroniz ation Task Name	DTS automatically generates a task name. We recommend that you use an informative name for easy identification. You do not need to use a unique task name.					
Source	Instance Type	Select RDS Instance .					
Instance Details	Instance Region	The region of the source instance. The region is the same as the region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.					
	Apsara Stack Tenant	Enter the ID of the Alibaba Cloud account that owns the source RDS instance.					
	Account ID of RDS Instance	Note: Before you configure this parameter, click RDS Instances of Other Apsara Stack Accounts in the Source Instance Details section. Instance Type: RDS Instance retance Region: Singapore • Instance ID: • RDS Instances of Other Apsara Stack Accounts					

Section	Parameter	Description
	Role Name	Enter the name of the RAM role that you configured earlier in Preparations.
	RDS Instance ID	Select the ID of the source RDS instance.
Destinatio	Instance Type	Select RDS Instance .
n Instance Details	Instance Region	The region of the destination instance. The region is the same as the region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	Instance ID	Select the ID of the destination RDS instance.
	Database Account	Enter the database account for the destination RDS instance.
		Note: If the database engine of the destination RDS instance is MySQL 5.5 or MySQL 5.6 , you do not need to configure the database account or database password .
	Database Password	Enter the password for the database account.
	Encryption	Select Non-encrypted or SSL-encrypted . If you want to select SSL-encrypted , you must enable SSL encryption for the RDS instance before configuring the data synchronization task. For more information, see Configure SSL encryption for an RDS for MySQL instance.
		Note: The Encryption parameter is available only in mainland China and Hong Kong(China).

7. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Set Whitelist and Next**.

8. Configure the synchronization policy and objects.

LConfigure Source and Destination 2.Select Objects to Synchronize	e S.Advanced Settings S 4.Precheck	
LConfigure Source and Destination 2.Select Objects to Synchronize Synchronization Mode:One-Way Synchronization (DML+DDL) Proccessing Mode In Existed Target Table: Pre-check and Intercept I gnore Available If you search globally, please expand the I Q If dstestdata If statest data If statest data If statest stata If statest statest stata If statest stata If statest stata If statest stata If statest stata If statest stata If statast statest stata If statest statest statest stat	Selected (To edit an object name or its filter, hover over the object and click Edit.) Learn more. Image: Comparison of the edit	
Select All *Name batch change: No Yes	Select All Cancel Previous	Next

Parameter	Description
Processing Mode In Existed Target Table	 Pre-check and Intercept: checks whether the destination database contains tables that have the same names as tables in the source database. If the destination database does not contain tables that have the same names as tables in the source database, the precheck is passed. Otherwise, an error is returned during precheck and the data synchronization task cannot be started. Note: If tables in the destination database have the same names as tables in the source database, and cannot be deleted or renamed, you can use the object name mapping feature. For more information, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.
	 Ignore: skips the precheck for identical table names in the source and destination databases.
	 Warning: If you select Ignore, data consistency is not guaranteed and your business may be exposed to potential risks. If the source and destination databases have the same schema, and the primary key of a record in the destinatio n database is the same as that in the source database, the record remains unchanged during initial data synchroniz
	 ation. However, the record is overwritten during incremental data synchronization. If the source and destination databases have different schemas, initial data synchronization may fail. In this case, only some columns are synchronized or the data synchroniz ation task fails.

Parameter	Description
Objects to be synchronized	Select objects from the Available section and click the picon to
	move the objects to the Selected section.
	You can select tables and databases as the objects to be synchroniz ed.
	Note:
	 If you select a database as the object to be synchronized, all schema changes in the database are synchronized to the destination database.
	 After an object is synchronized to the destination database, the name of the object remains unchanged. You can change the name of an object in the destination instance by using the object name mapping feature provided by DTS. For more information about how to use this feature, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.

9. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Next**.

10.Configure initial synchronization.

1.Configure Source and Destination	>	2.Select Objects to	Synchronize		3.Advanced Settings		4.Precheck	(
Initial Synchronization: 💽	Initial Sch	ema Synchronization	✓ Initial Full Data	Synchronization				
						Cancel	Previous Save	Precheck

- During initial synchronization, DTS synchronizes the schemas and data of the required objects from the source instance to the destination instance. The schemas and data are the basis for subsequent incremental synchronization.
- Initial synchronization includes initial schema synchronization and initial full data synchronization. You must select both Initial Schema Synchronization and Initial Full Data Synchronization in most cases.

11. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Precheck**.



• Before you can start the data synchronization task, a precheck is performed. You can start the data synchronization task only after the task passes the precheck.

• If the task fails to pass the precheck, click the icon next to each failed item to

view details. Troubleshoot the issues based on the causes and run the precheck again.

- 12.Close the **Precheck** dialog box after the following message is displayed: **The precheck is passed.**
- **13.**Wait until the initial synchronization is complete and the data synchronization task is in the **Synchronizing** state.

You can view the status of the data synchronization task on the **Data Synchronization** page.

Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) -	Actions
0	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task Switch to Subscription Upgrade More
Pause Task Delete Task			Total: 1 item(s),	Per Page: 20 item(s)	« < 1 > »

7 Synchronize data from MySQL databases to other databases

7.1 Synchronize data from an ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance to an Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster

Apsara PolarDB is a next-generation relational database service developed by Alibaba Cloud. It is a high-performance, high-availability, easy-to-use, and reliable service that is compatible with the MySQL database engine. This topic describes how to synchronize data from an ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance to an Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster by using Data Transmission Service (DTS).

Prerequisites

An Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster is created. For more information, see Create an Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster.

Precautions

- DTS uses read and write resources of the source and destination databases during initial full data synchronization. This may increase the database load. If the database performance is unfavorable, the specification is low, or the data volume is large, database services may become unavailable. For example, DTS occupies a large amount of read and write resources in the following cases: a large number of slow SQL queries are performed on the source database, the tables have no primary keys, or a deadlock occurs in the destination database. Before synchronizing data, you must evaluate the performance of the source and destination databases. We recommend that you synchronize data during off-peak hours. For example, you can synchronize data when the CPU usage of the source and destination databases is less than 30%.
- If you have selected one or more tables (not a database) for synchronization, do not use gh-ost or pt-online-schema-change to modify the tables during data synchronization. Otherwise, data synchronization may fail.



Notice:

To avoid synchronization failure, you can use Data Management (DMS) to perform online DDL schema changes during data synchronization. For more information, see Change the table schema without locking.

- During initial full data synchronization, concurrent INSERT operations cause fragmentat ion in the tables of the destination cluster. After initial full data synchronization, the tablespace of the destination cluster is larger than that of the source instance.
- The source database must have PRIMARY KEY or UNIQUE constraints and all fields must be unique. Otherwise, duplicate data may exist in the destination database.

SQL operations that can be synchronized

Operation	SQL statements
type	
DML	INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, and REPLACE
DDL	 ALTER TABLE and ALTER VIEW CREATE FUNCTION, CREATE INDEX, CREATE PROCEDURE, CREATE TABLE, and CREATE VIEW DROP INDEX and DROP TABLE RENAME TABLE TRUNCATE TABLE

Supported synchronization topologies

- One-way one-to-one synchronization
- One-way one-to-many synchronization
- One-way cascade synchronization
- One-way many-to-one synchronization

For more information about synchronization topologies, see Synchronization topologies.

Limits

• Incompatibility with triggers

If the object you want to synchronize is a database and the database contains a trigger that updates the synchronized table, the synchronized data may be inconsistent. For example, the source database contains Table A and Table B. If a data record is inserted into Table A, a trigger inserts a data record into Table B. In this case, after an INSERT operation is performed on Table A in the source database, the data in Table B becomes inconsistent between the source and destination databases.

To avoid this situation, you must delete the trigger that is synchronized to the destination database and select Table B as the object to be synchronized. For more information, see Configure synchronization when triggers exist.

• Limits on RENAME TABLE operations

RENAME TABLE operations may cause data inconsistency between the source and destination databases. For example, if only Table A needs to be synchronized and it is renamed Table B, Table B cannot be synchronized to the destination database. To avoid this situation, you can select the database to which Table A and Table B belong as the object when configuring the data synchronization task.

Procedure

1. Purchase a data synchronization instance. For more information, see **#unique_51**.

P	Notor
	Note:

On the buy page, set Source Instance to **MySQL**, Target Instance to **PolarDB**, and Synchronization Topology to **One-Way Synchronization**.

- **2.** Log on to the DTS console.
- **3.** In the left-side navigation pane, click **Data Synchronization**.
- **4.** At the top of the **Synchronization Tasks** page, select the region where the destination instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks Sing	apore Australia (Sydney)	India (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jaka	rta) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing)	China (Qingdao)
Overview	Chir the region of the destination instan	a (Shanghai) Hong Kong ce in the synchronization tas	US (Virginia) k.)	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt) China (Hohhot)	UK (London)
Data Migration	© R						C Refres		
Change Tracking	Task Name			Search	Sort: Defaul	It Sorting	Status: All	T	
Data Synchronization	Took nome			Search	Delau	ic outing .	AII		
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Name		Status	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Metho	d	Synchroni: Mode(All)	zation

5. Find the data synchronization instance and click **Configure Synchronization Channel** in the Actions column.

6. Configure the source and destination instances.

1.Configure Source and Destination In	stances 2.Select Objects to Synchronize	\geq	3.Advanced Settings	\rangle	4.Precheck
Synchronization Task Name:	RDS TO PolarDB				
Source Instance Details					
Instance Type:	RDS Instance	v			
Instance Region:	Singapore				
* Instance ID:	rm-gs!	-	RDS Instances of Other Apsara Stack Account	S	
* Database Account:	dtstest				
* Database Password:	•••••	4>			
Destination Instance Details					
Instance Type:	PolarDB				
Instance Region:	Singapore				
* PolarDB Instance ID:	pc-gs	•			
* Database Account:	dtstest				
* Database Password:	*******	()			
				Canc	el Set Whitelist and Next

Section	Parameter	Description			
N/A	Synchroniz ation Task Name	DTS automatically generates a task name. We recommend that you use an informative name for easy identification. You do not need to use a unique task name.			
Source Instance	Instance Type	Select RDS Instance .			
Details	Instance Region	The region of the source instance. The region is the same a the source region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.			
	Database Account Database Password	Enter the database account of the source RDS instance.			
		 Note: The account must have the REPLICATION SLAVE permission, the REPLICATION CLIENT permission, the SHOW VIEW permission, and the permission to perform SELECT operations on the required objects. If the database engine of the source RDS instance is MySQL 5.5 or MySQL 5.6, you do not need to configure the database account or database password. 			
		Enter the password for the source database account.			

Section	Parameter	Description			
	Encryption	Select Non-encrypted or SSL-encrypted . If you want to select SSL-encrypted , you must enable SSL encryption for the RDS instance before configuring the data synchronization task. For more information, see Configure SSL encryption for an RDS for MySQL instance.			
		Note: The Encryption parameter is available only in mainland China and Hong Kong(China).			
Destinatio n Instance	Instance Type	The value of this parameter is set to PolarDB and cannot be changed.			
Details	Instance Region	The region of the destination instance. The region is the same as the destination region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.			
	PolarDB Instance ID	Select the ID of the destination PolarDB cluster.			
	Database Account	Enter the database account of the destination PolarDB cluster.			
		Note: The database account must have the ALL permission for the objects to be synchronized.			
	Database Password	Enter the password for the destination database account.			

7. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Set Whitelist and Next**.



The CIDR blocks of DTS servers are automatically added to the whitelist of the source RDS instance and the destination PolarDB cluster. This ensures that DTS servers can connect to the source RDS instance and the destination PolarDB cluster.
8. Configure the processing mode in existing destination tables and the objects to be synchronized.

1.Configure Source and Destination 2.Select Objects to Synchronize		3.Advanced Settings	>	4.Prech	eck
Processing Mode In Existed Target Table: Pre-check and Intercept Ignore Available If you search globally, please expand the Q for pre-cycle_bin_ for pre-cycle_b	> <	Selected (To edit an object name or Edit.) Learn more.	its filter, hover over	the object and click	
Select All		Select All			
*Name batch change: No Yes					
				Cancel Pr	evious Next

e.

Parameter	Description
Processing Mode In Existed Target Table	• Pre-check and Intercept : checks whether the destination database contains tables that have the same names as tables in the source database. If the destination database does not contain tables that have the same names as tables in the source database, the precheck is passed. Otherwise, an error is returned during precheck and the data synchronization task cannot be started.
	Note: If tables in the destination database have the same names as tables in the source database, and cannot be deleted or renamed, you can use the object name mapping feature. For more information, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.
	 Ignore: skips the precheck for identical table names in the source and destination databases.
	Warning: If you select Ignore , data consistency is not guaranteed and your business may be exposed to potential risks.
	 DTS does not synchronize data records that have the same primary keys as data records in the destination database during initial data synchronization. This occurs if the source and destination databases have the same schema. However, DTS synchronizes these data records during incremental data synchronization. If the source and destination databases have different schemas, initial data synchronization may fail. In this case, only some columns are synchronized or the data synchronization task fails.

Parameter	Description
Objects	Select objects from the Available section and click the picon
	to move the objects to the Selected section.
	You can select tables and databases as the objects to be
	synchronized.
	Note:
	 If you select a database as the object to be synchronized, all schema changes in the database are synchronized to the destination database.
	 After an object is synchronized to the destination database, the name of the object remains unchanged. You can change the name of an object in the destination PolarDB cluster by using the object name mapping feature. For more information about how to use this feature, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.

9. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Next**.

10.Configure initial synchronization.

1.Configure Source and Destination	2.Select Objects to S	Synchronize	3.Advanced Settings	4.Precheck
Initial Synchronization: 🗹 Ir	nitial Schema Synchronization	☑ Initial Full Data Synchronization		
			Cancel	Previous Save Precheck



Note:

Initial synchronization includes initial schema synchronization and initial full data synchronization. Select both **Initial Schema Synchronization** and **Initial Full Data Synchronization**. Before synchronizing incremental data, DTS synchronizes the schemas and historical data of the required objects from the source database to the destination database.

11.In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Precheck**.



• Before you can start the data synchronization task, a precheck is performed. You can start the data synchronization task only after the task passes the precheck.

• If the task fails to pass the precheck, click the onext to each failed item to

view details. Troubleshoot the issues based on the causes and run the precheck again.

- 12.Close the **Precheck** dialog box after the following message is displayed: **The precheck is** passed.
- **13.**Wait until the initial synchronization is complete and the data synchronization task is in the **Synchronizing** state.

On the **Synchronization Tasks** page, view the status of the data synchronization task.

Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) 👻		Actions
0	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task Subscription	Switch to Upgrade More
Pause Task Delete Task			Total: 1 item(s),	Per Page: 20 item(s)	« < 1	> >>

7.2 Synchronize data from an ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance to an AnalyticDB for MySQL cluster

AnalyticDB for MySQL is a real-time online analytical processing (RT-OLAP) service developed by Alibaba Cloud for online data analysis with high concurrency. AnalyticDB for MySQL can analyze petabytes of data from multiple dimensions at millisecond-level timing to provide you with data-driven insights into your business. This topic describes how to synchronize data from an ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance to an AnalyticDB for MySQL cluster by using Data Transmission Service (DTS). AnalyticDB for MySQL allows you to build internal business intelligence (BI) systems, interactive query systems, and real-time report systems.

Prerequisites

- The tables to be synchronized from the ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance contain primary keys.
- An AnalyticDB for MySQL cluster is created. For more information, see Create an AnalyticDB for MySQL cluster.
- The destination AnalyticDB for MySQL cluster has sufficient storage space.

Precautions

- DTS uses read and write resources of the source and destination databases during initial full data synchronization. This may increase the database load. If the database performance is unfavorable, the specification is low, or the data volume is large, database services may become unavailable. For example, DTS occupies a large amount of read and write resources in the following cases: a large number of slow SQL queries are performed on the source database, the tables have no primary keys, or a deadlock occurs in the destination database. Before synchronizing data, you must evaluate the performance of the source and destination databases. We recommend that you synchronize data during off-peak hours. For example, you can synchronize data when the CPU usage of the source and destination databases is less than 30%.
- We recommend that you do not use gh-ost or pt-online-schema-change to perform DDL operations on objects during data synchronization. Otherwise, data synchronization may fail.
- If the disk space usage of nodes in an AnalyticDB for MySQL cluster reaches 80%, the cluster is locked. We recommend that you estimate the required disk space based on the objects to be synchronized. You must ensure that the destination cluster has sufficient storage space.

Supported source database types

You can use DTS to synchronize data from the following types of MySQL databases:

- ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL
- User-created database hosted on ECS
- User-created database connected over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway

This topic uses **ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL** as an example to describe how to configure a data synchronization task. You can also follow the procedure to configure data synchronization tasks for user-created MySQL databases.

Note:

If your source database is a user-created MySQL database, you must prepare the environments that are required for the source database. For more information, see #unique_57.

SQL operations that can be synchronized

- DDL operations: CREATE TABLE, DROP TABLE, RENAME TABLE, TRUNCATE TABLE, ADD COLUMN, and DROP COLUMN
- DML operations: INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE

Note:

If the data type of a field in the source table is changed during data synchronization, an error message is generated and the data synchronization task stops. You can submit a ticket or manually troubleshoot the issue. For more information, see Troubleshoot the synchronization failure that occurs due to field type changes.

Permissions required for database accounts

Database	Required permission
ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL	The REPLICATION SLAVE permission, the REPLICATION CLIENT permission, the SHOW VIEW permission, and the permission to perform SELECT operations on the required objects
AnalyticDB for MySQL	The read/write permissions on the objects to be synchronized

Data type mappings

The data types of ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL and AnalyticDB for MySQL do not have one-toone correspondence. During initial schema synchronization, DTS converts the data types of the source database into those of the destination database. For more information, see Data type mappings for initial schema synchronization.

Procedure

1. #unique_51/unique_51_Connect_42_section_39h_fto_gdl.

Note:

On the buy page, set Source Instance to **MySQL**, set Target Instance to **AnalyticDB for MySQL**, and set Synchronization Topology to **One-Way Synchronization**.

- **2.** Log on to the DTS console.
- 3. In the left-side navigation pane, click **Data Synchronization**.

4. At the top of the **Synchronization Tasks** page, select the region where the destination instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks	Singapore Austr	alia (Sydney)	India (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jaka	arta) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing)	China (Qingdao)
Overview	the region of the destination	China (Shanghai) instance in the synch	Hong Kong Ironization task	US (Virginia))	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt)	China (Hohhot)	UK (London)
Data Migration										C Refresh
Change Tracking	Tack Name				Coarch	Sort: Defaul	It Corting	Status: All	-	
Data Synchronization	Task Natile				Search	Delau	it soluting •	All	•	
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Na	me		Status	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Metho	d	Synchroni: Mode(All)	zation

- **5.** Find the data synchronization instance and click **Configure Synchronization Channel** in the Actions column.
- **6.** Configure the source and destination instances.

1.Configure Source and Destination Ir	2.Authorize AnalyticDB A	Account	3.Select Objects to Synchronize	A.Precheck
Synchronization Task Name:	RDS MySQL_TO_ADB MySQL			
Source Instance Details				
Instance Type:	RDS Instance	v		
Instance Region:	Singapore			
* Instance ID:	rm-gs	•	RDS Instances of Other Apsara Stack Accounts	
Database Account:	dtstest			
* Database Password:	•••••	4 >		
Destination Instance Details				
Instance Type:	AnalyticDB			
Instance Region:	Singapore			
*Version:	● 2.0 ● 3.0			
* Database:	am-gs	•		
* Database Account:	dtstest			
* Database Password:	•••••	4 >		
				Cancel Set Whitelist and Next

Section	Parameter	Description
N/A	Synchroniz ation Task Name	DTS automatically generates a task name. We recommend that you specify an informative name for easy identification. You do not need to use a unique task name.
Source Instan	Instance Type	Select RDS Instance .
Instance Details	Instance Region	The region of the source instance. The region is the same as the source region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	Instance ID	Select the ID of the source RDS instance.

Section	Parameter	Description
	Database Account	Enter the database account of the source RDS instance. For more information about the permissions that are required for the account, see Permissions required for database accounts.
		Note: If the database engine of the source RDS instance is MySQL 5.5 or MySQL 5.6, you do not need to configure the database account or database password.
	Database Password	Enter the password for the source database account.
Encr	Encryption	Select Non-encrypted or SSL-encrypted . If you want to select SSL-encrypted , you must enable SSL encryption for the RDS instance before you configure the data synchronization task. For more information, see Configure SSL encryption for an RDS for MySQL instance .
		Notice: The Encryption parameter is available only for regions in mainland China and the Hong Kong (China) region.
Destinatio n Instance	Instance Type	The value of this parameter is set to AnalyticDB and cannot be changed.
Details	Instance Region	The region of the destination instance. The region is the same as the destination region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	Version	Select 3.0 .
	Database	Select the ID of the destination AnalyticDB for MySQL cluster.
	Database Account	Enter the database account of the AnalyticDB for MySQL cluster. For more information about the permissions that are required for the account, see Permissions required for database accounts.
	Database Password	Enter the password for the destination database account .

7. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Set Whitelist and Next**.

8. Configure the synchronization policy and objects.

1.Configure Source and Destination Instances	2.Authorize AnalyticDB Account		3.Select Objects to Synchronize 4.Pr	echeck
Initial Synchronization: Proccessing Mode In Existed Target Table: Merge Multi Tables: Synchronization Type:	Initial Schema Synchronization ✓ Init Pre-check and Intercept ○ Ignore Yes ● No Insert ✓ Update ✓ Delete Create Table ✓ Drop Table ✓ Cre	al Full Data Synch ✓ Alter Table aate Database	✓ Truncate Table ✓ Drop Database	
Available If you search globally, please Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle_bin_ Precycle	e expand the I C	> <	Selected (To edit an object name or its filter, hover over the object and click Edit.) Learn more. d dtstestdata (20bjects) customer order	
Select All			Select All	
*Name batch change:	🖲 No 💿 Yes			
			Cancel	Previous Next

Parameter	Description
Initial Synchroniz ation	You must select both Initial Schema Synchronization and Initial Full Data Synchronization in most cases. After the precheck, DTS synchronizes the schemas and data of the required objects from the source instance to the destination cluster. The schemas and data
	are the basis for subsequent incremental synchronization.

-

Parameter	Description					
Processing Mode In Existed Target Table	 Pre-check and Intercept: checks whether the destination database contains tables that have the same names as tables in the source database. If the source and destination databases do not contain identical table names, the precheck is passed. Otherwise, an error is returned during precheck and the data synchronization task cannot be started. 					
	 Note: You can change the names of the tables to be synchronized by using the object name mapping feature. You can use this feature if the source and destination databases contain identical table names and tables in the destination database cannot be deleted or renamed. For more information, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance. Ignore: skips the precheck for identical table names in the source and destination databases. 					
	Warning: If you select Ignore , data consistency is not guaranteed and your business may be exposed to potential risks.					
	- If the source and destination databases have the same schema, DTS does not synchronize data records that have the same primary keys as data records in the destination database.					
	 If the source and destination databases have different schemas, initial data synchronization may fail. In this case, only some columns are synchronized or the data synchroniz ation task fails. 					
Merge Multi Tables	 If you select Yes, DTS adds thedts_data_source column to each table to record data sources. In this case, DDL operations cannot be synchronized. No is selected by default. In this case, DDL operations can be synchronized. 					
	Note: You can merge the data source columns based on tasks rather than tables. To merge only the data source columns of some tables, you can create two data synchronization tasks.					

Parameter	Description				
Synchronization Type	Select the types of operations that you want to synchronize based on your business requirements. All operation types are selected by default.				
	Note: Only INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, and ADD COLUMN operations can be synchronized.				
Objects to be synchronized	Select objects from the Available section and click the S icon to				
	move the objects to the Selected section.				
	You can select tables and databases as the objects to be synchroniz				
	ed.				
	Note:				
	 If you select a database as the object to be synchronized, all schema changes in the database are synchronized to the destination database. 				
	 If you select a table as the object to be synchronized, only ADD COLUMN operations on the table are synchronized to the destination database. 				
	 After an object is synchronized to the destination database, the name of the object remains unchanged. You can change the names of the objects that are synchronized to the destination cluster by using the object name mapping feature. For more information about how to use this feature, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance. 				

9. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Next**.

10Specify a type for the tables to be synchronized to the destination database.

1.Configure Source and E	Destination Instances 2.A	uthorize AnalyticDB Account	3.Select Objects to	o Synchronize	4.Precheck
AnalyticDB Table Group	AnalyticDB Table Name	Type(All) 👻	Primary Key Column	Distribution Column	Definition Status(All) 👻
dtstestdata	customer	Partitioned 1 🔻	id	id 🔻	Defined
dtstestdata	order	Partitioned 1 🔻	orderid	orderid 🔻	Defined
Set All to Partitioned Table	Set All to Dimension Table Enter a table	name. Search		Total: 2 item(s), Per Page: [20 \bullet item(s) « < 1 > »
				Cancel	Previous Save Precheck
Note	e:				

After you select **Initial Schema Synchronization**, you must specify the **type**, **primary key column**, and **partition key column** for the tables to be synchronized to AnalyticDB for MySQL. For more information, see CREATE TABLE.

11 In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Precheck**.



- Before you can start the data synchronization task, a precheck is performed. You can start the data synchronization task only after the task passes the precheck.
- If the task fails to pass the precheck, click the icon next to each failed item to

view details. Troubleshoot the issues based on the causes and run the precheck again.

- 12.Close the **Precheck** dialog box after the following message is displayed: **The precheck is** passed.
- **13.**Wait until the initial synchronization is complete and the data synchronization task is in the **Synchronizing** state.

You can view the status of the data synchronization task on the **Data Synchronization** page.

	Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) 👻	Actions
	0	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task Switch to Subscription Upgrade More
	Pause Task Delete Task			Total: 1 item(s),	Per Page: 20 item(s)	« < 1 > »

Troubleshoot the synchronization failure that occurs due to field type changes

In this example, the data of a table named customer fails to be synchronized to the destination AnalyticDB for MySQL cluster.

- 1. In the destination AnalyticDB for MySQL cluster, create a table named customer_new with the same schema as the customer table.
- **2.** Run the INSERT INTO SELECT command to copy the data of the customer table and insert the data into the customer_new table. This ensures that the data of the two tables is consistent.
- **3.** Rename or delete the customer table. Then, change the name of the customer_new table to customer.

4. Restart the data synchronization task in the DTS console.

7.3 Synchronize data from an ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance to an AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance

This topic describes how to synchronize data from an ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance to an AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance by using Data Transmission Service (DTS). The data synchronization feature provided by DTS allows you to transfer and analyze data with ease.

Prerequisites

- The tables to be synchronized from the ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance contain primary keys.
- An AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance is created. For more information, see Create an instance.

Notes

DTS uses read and write resources of the source and destination databases during initial full data synchronization. This may increase the database load. If the database performanc e is unfavorable, the specification is low, or the data volume is large, database services may become unavailable. For example, DTS occupies a large amount of read and write resources in the following cases: a large number of slow SQL queries are performed on the source database, the tables have no primary keys, or a deadlock occurs in the destination database. Before synchronizing data, you must evaluate the performance of the source and destination databases. We recommend that you synchronize data during off-peak hours. For example, you can synchronize data when the CPU loads of the source and destination databases are less than 30%.

Limits

- You can select only tables as the objects to be synchronized.
- You cannot synchronize the following types of data: BIT, VARBIT, GEOMETRY, ARRAY, UUID, TSQUERY, TSVECTOR, and TXID_SNAPSHOT.
- We recommend that you do not use gh-ost or pt-online-schema-change to perform DDL operations on objects during data synchronization. Otherwise, data synchronization may fail.

Supported SQL operations

• DML operations: INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE

• DDL operations: ADD COLUMN, and RENAME COLUMN

Note:

The CREATE TABLE operation is not supported. To synchronize data from a new table, you must add the table to the selected objects. For more information, see Add an object to a data synchronization task.

Supported synchronization topologies

- One-way one-to-one synchronization
- One-way one-to-many synchronization
- One-way many-to-one synchronization

Term mappings

Term in MySQL	Term in AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL		
Database	Schema		
Table	Table		

Procedure

1. Purchase a data synchronization instance. For more information, see **#unique_51**.

Note:

On the purchase page, select **MySQL** for the source instance and **AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL** for the destination instance. Select **One-Way Synchronization** as the synchronization topology.

- **2.** Log on to the DTS console.
- 3. In the left-side navigation pane, click **Data Synchronization**.
- **4.** At the top of the **Synchronization Tasks** page, select the region where the destination instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks	Singapore Austr	alia (Sydney)	India (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jaka	rta) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing)	China (Qingdao)
Overview	the region of the destination	China (Shanghai) instance in the synch	Hong Kong pronization task	US (Virginia) c.)	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt)	China (Hohhot)	UK (London)
Data Migration										C Refresh
Change Tracking								hadaaa ah		
Data Synchronization	Task Name				Search	Sort: Defaul	t Sorting 🔻 S	All	T	
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Na	me		Status	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Metho	d	Synchroni: Mode(All)	zation

5. Find the data synchronization instance and click **Configure Synchronization Channel** in the Actions column.

6. Configure the source and destination instances.

1.Configure Source and Destinat	ion Instances in	2.Select Objects to Syncl	nronize	\rangle	3.Precheo	ck
Synchronization Task Name:	MySQL_TO_ADB for PostgreSQL					
Source Instance Details						
Instance Type:	RDS Instance	•				
Instance Region:	China (Hangzhou)					
* Instance ID:	rm-bj	•	RDS Instances of Oth	er Apsara Stack Accounts		
* Database Account:	dtstest					
* Database Password:	•••••	4				
* Encryption:						
Line ypton:						
Destination Instance Details						
Instance Type:	AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL					
Instance Region:	China (Hangzhou)					
* Instance ID:	an-hni	-				
	gp-op.	-				
* Database Name:	dtstestdata					
* Database Account:	dtstest					
* Database Password:	••••••	Ф				
	L					
					Cancel	Set Whitelist and Next

Section	Parameter	Description
N/A	Synchroniz ation Task Name	DTS automatically generates a task name. We recommend that you use an informative name for easy identification. You do not need to use a unique task name.
Source Instance Details	Instance Type	Select RDS Instance .
	Instance Region	The region of the source instance. The value is the same as that you selected when purchasing the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	Instance ID	Select the ID of the source RDS instance.
	Database Account	Enter the database account for the source ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance.
		Note: If the database type of the source RDS instance is MySQL 5.5 or MySQL 5.6 , you do not need to configure the database account and database password .

Section	Parameter	Description	
	Database Password	Enter the password for the database account.	
	Encryption	Select Non-encrypted or SSL-encrypted . If you want to select SSL-encrypted , you must enable SSL encryption for the RDS instance before configuring the data synchronization task. For more information, see Configure SSL encryption for an RDS for MySQL instance .	
		Note: The Encryption parameter is available only in mainland China and Hong Kong(China).	
Destinatio n Instance Details	Instance Type	The value of this parameter is set to AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL and cannot be changed.	
	Instance Region	The region of the destination instance. The value is the same as that you selected when purchasing the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.	
	Instance ID	Select the ID of the destination AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance.	
	Database Name	The name of the destination database.	
	Database Account	Enter the database account for the destination AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance.	
		Note: The database account must have the SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, COPY, TRUNCATE, and ALTER TABLE permissions.	
	Database Password	Enter the password for the database account.	

7. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Set Whitelist and Next**.

Note:

The CIDR blocks of DTS servers are automatically added to the whitelists of the source and destination instances. This ensures that DTS servers can connect to the source and destination instances. **8.** Configure the synchronization policy and objects.

1.Configure Source and Destination Instances in 2.Select	t Objects to Synchronize 3.Precheck
Initial Synchronization: Initial Schema Synchronization Initial Proccessing Mode In Existed Target Table: Clear Target Table Ignore Synchronization Type: Insert Update Delete Available If you search globally, please expand the Q Ignore Tables Ignore Systematic Synchronization Initial Schema Synchronization Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore	Ial Full Data Synchronization
Select All	Select All
*Name batch change:	
	Cancel Previous Next

Section	Parameter	Description
Synchroniz ation policy	Initial Synchroniz ation	You must select both Initial Schema Synchronization and Initial Full Data Synchronization in most cases. After the precheck, DTS synchronizes the schemas and data of the required objects from the source instance to the destination instance. The schemas and data are the basis for subsequent incremental synchronization.

Section	Parameter	Description		
	Processing Mode In	• Clear Target Table		
	Existed larget lable	Skips the Schema Name Conflict item		
		during the precheck. Clears the data in the		
		destination table before initial full data		
		synchronization. If you want to synchronize		
		your business data after testing the data		
		synchronization task, you can select this		
		mode.		
		• Ignore		
		Skips the Schema Name Conflict item during		
		the precheck. Adds new data to the existing		
		data during initial full data synchronization.		
		You can select this mode if you want to		
		synchronize data from multiple tables to one		
		table.		
	Synchronization Type	Select the types of operations that you want to		
		synchronize based on your business requiremen		
		ts.		
		• Insert		
		• Update		
		• Delete		
		• Alter Table		

Section	Parameter	Description
Objects to be synchronized	N/A	Select tables from the Available section and click the right arrow () icon to add the tables to the Selected section.
		 Note: You can select only tables as the objects to be synchronized. You can change the names of columns in the destination database by using the object name mapping feature provided by DTS. For more information about how to use this feature, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.

9. Specify the primary key column and distribution column of the table that you want to synchronize to the AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance.

1.Configure	Source and Destination In	stances in 🔰	2.Select Objects to Synchronize	3.Precheck
Schema	Table	Primary Key Column	Distribution Column	Definition Status(All) 👻
dtstestdata	customer	id	id 🔻	Defined
dtstestdata	order	orderid	orderid v	Defined
dts.migration.mes	sage.greenplu Search		1	Total: 2 item(s), Per Page: $20 extsf{v}$ item(s) \ll \langle 1 \rangle »
				Cancel Previous Save Precheck



Note:

The page in this step appears only if you select **Initial Schema Synchronization**.

10.In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Precheck**.



Note:

- Before you can start the data synchronization task, a precheck is performed. You can start the data synchronization task only after the task passes the precheck.
- If the task fails to pass the precheck, click the icon next to each failed item to

view details. Troubleshoot the issues based on the causes and run the precheck again.

- **11.**Close the **Precheck** dialog box after the following message is displayed: **The precheck is passed.**
- **12.**Wait until the initial synchronization is complete and the data synchronization task is in the **Synchronizing** state.

On the **Synchronization Tasks** page, view the status of the data synchronization task.

Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) 👻	Actions
0	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task Switch to Subscription Upgrade More
Pause Task Delete Task			Total: 1 item(s),	Per Page: 20 item(s)	« < 1 > »

7.4 Synchronize data from a user-created MySQL database hosted on ECS to an AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance

This topic describes how to synchronize data from a user-created MySQL database hosted on ECS to an AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance by using Data Transmission Service (DTS).

Prerequisites

- The version of the user-created MySQL database is 5.1, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, or 8.0.
- The binary logging feature is enabled for the source database. A database account is created for the data synchronization task. For more information, see #unique_52.

Note:

The account must have the REPLICATION SLAVE permission, the REPLICATION CLIENT permission, the SHOW VIEW permission, and the permission to perform SELECT operations on the required objects.

- The tables to be synchronized from the source database contain primary keys.
- An AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance is created. For more information, see Create an instance.

Notes

DTS uses read and write resources of the source and destination databases during initial full data synchronization. This may increase the database load. If the database performanc e is unfavorable, the specification is low, or the data volume is large, database services may become unavailable. For example, DTS occupies a large amount of read and write resources in the following cases: a large number of slow SQL queries are performed on the source database, the tables have no primary keys, or a deadlock occurs in the destination database. Before synchronizing data, you must evaluate the performance of the source and destination databases. We recommend that you synchronize data during off-peak hours. For example, you can synchronize data when the CPU loads of the source and destination databases are less than 30%.

Limits

- You can select only tables as the objects to be synchronized.
- You cannot synchronize the following types of data: BIT, VARBIT, GEOMETRY, ARRAY, UUID, TSQUERY, TSVECTOR, and TXID_SNAPSHOT.
- We recommend that you do not use gh-ost or pt-online-schema-change to perform DDL operations on objects during data synchronization. Otherwise, data synchronization may fail.

Supported SQL operations

- DML operations: INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE
- DDL operations: ADD COLUMN, and RENAME COLUMN



The CREATE TABLE operation is not supported. To synchronize data from a new table, you must add the table to the selected objects. For more information, see Add an object to a data synchronization task.

Supported synchronization topologies

- One-way one-to-one synchronization
- One-way one-to-many synchronization
- One-way many-to-one synchronization

Term mappings

Term in MySQL	Term in AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL		
Database	Schema		
Table	Table		

Procedure

1. Purchase a data synchronization instance. For more information, see **#unique_51**.

Note:

On the purchase page, select **MySQL** for the source instance and **AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL** for the destination instance. Select **One-Way Synchronization** as the synchronization topology.

- **2.** Log on to the DTS console.
- 3. In the left-side navigation pane, click Data Synchronization.
- **4.** At the top of the **Synchronization Tasks** page, select the region where the destination instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks	Singapore Austr	alia (Sydney)	India (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jaka	rta) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing)	hina (Qingdao)
Overview	the region of the destination	China (Shanghai) instance in the synch	Hong Kong pronization task	US (Virginia) .)	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt) China (Hohhot)	UK (London)
Data Migration										C Refresh
Change Tracking	Task Name				Carrob	Sort: Default	t Carting	Statue: All	-	
Data Synchronization	Task Name				Search	Deraul	L Sorung	All	•	
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Nat	me		Status	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Metho	d	Synchroniz Mode(All)	ation

5. Find the data synchronization instance and click **Configure Synchronization Channel** in the Actions column.

6. Configure the source and destination instances.

1.Configure Source and Destina	ation Instances in	2.Select Objects to Sy	nchronize	>	3.Precheck
Synchronization Task Name:	MySQL_TO_ADB for PostgreSQL				
Source Instance Details					
Instance Type:	User-Created Database in ECS Instance	Ŧ			
Instance Region:	China (Hangzhou)				
* ECS Instance ID:	i-bp	•			
Database Type:	MySQL				
* Port Number:	3306				
* Database Account:	dtstest				
* Database Password:	•••••	4 >			
Destination Instance Details					
Instance Type:	AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL				
Instance Region:	China (Hangzhou)				
* Instance ID:	gp-bp)	•			
* Database Name:	dtstestdata				
* Database Account:	dtstest				
* Database Password:		4 >			
					Cancel Set Whitelist and Next

Section	Parameter	Description
N/A	Synchroniz ation Task Name	DTS automatically generates a task name. We recommend that you use an informative name for easy identification. You do not need to use a unique task name.
Source Instance	Instance Type	Select User-Created Database in ECS Instance.
Details	Instance Region	The region of the source instance. The value is the same as that you selected when purchasing the data synchroniz ation instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	Instance ID	Select the ID of the ECS instance that is connected to the user-created MySQL database.
	Database Type	The value of this parameter is set to MySQL and cannot be changed.
	Port Number	Enter the service port number of the user-created MySQL database. The default port number is 3306 .

Section	Parameter	Description		
	Database	Enter the account for the user-created MySQL database.		
	Account	Note: The account must have the REPLICATION SLAVE permission, the REPLICATION CLIENT permission, the SHOW VIEW permission, and the permission to perform SELECT operations on the required objects.		
	Database Password	Enter the password for the database account.		
Destinatio n Instance	Instance Type	The value of this parameter is set to AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL and cannot be changed.		
Details	Instance Region	The region of the destination instance. The value is the same as that you selected when purchasing the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.		
	Instance ID	Select the ID of the destination AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance.		
	Database Name	Enter the name of the destination database.		
	Database Account	Enter the database account for the destination AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance.		
		Note: The database account must have the SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, COPY, TRUNCATE, and ALTER TABLE permissions.		
	Database Password	Enter the password for the database account.		

7. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Set Whitelist and Next**.

Note:

The CIDR blocks of DTS servers are automatically added to the inbound rule of the source ECS instance and the whitelist of the destination AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance. This ensures that DTS servers can connect to the source and destination instances.

8. Configure the synchronization policy and objects.

1.Configure Source and Destination Instances in 2.Select	t Objects to Synchronize 3.Precheck
Initial Synchronization: Initial Schema Synchronization Initial Proccessing Mode In Existed Target Table: Clear Target Table Ignore Synchronization Type: Insert Update Delete Available If you search globally, please expand the Q Ignore Tables Ignore Systematic Synchronization Initial Schema Synchronization Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore Ignore	Ial Full Data Synchronization
Select All	Select All
*Name batch change:	
	Cancel Previous Next

Section	Parameter	Description
Synchroniz ation policy	Initial Synchroniz ation	You must select both Initial Schema Synchronization and Initial Full Data Synchronization in most cases. After the precheck, DTS synchronizes the schemas and data of the required objects from the source instance to the destination instance. The schemas and data are the basis for subsequent incremental synchronization.

Section	Parameter	Description
	Processing Mode In Existed Target Table	• Clear Target Table
		Skips the Schema Name Conflict item
		during the precheck. Clears the data in the
		destination table before initial full data
		synchronization. If you want to synchronize
		your business data after testing the data
		synchronization task, you can select this
		mode.
		• Ignore
		Skips the Schema Name Conflict item during
		the precheck. Adds new data to the existing
		data during initial full data synchronization.
		You can select this mode if you want to
		synchronize data from multiple tables to one
		table.
	Synchronization Type	Select the types of operations that you want to
		synchronize based on your business requiremen
		ts.
		• Insert
		• Update
		• Delete
		• Alter Table

Section	Parameter	Description
Objects to be synchronized	N/A	Select tables from the Available section and click the right arrow () icon to add the tables to the Selected section.
		 Note: You can select only tables as the objects to be synchronized. You can change the names of columns in the destination database by using the object name mapping feature provided by DTS. For more information about how to use this feature, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.

9. Specify the primary key column and distribution column of the table that you want to synchronize to the AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance.

1.Configure	Source and Destination In	stances in 🔰	2.Select Objects to Synchronize	3.Precheck
Schema	Table	Primary Key Column	Distribution Column	Definition Status(All) 👻
dtstestdata	customer	id	id 🔻	Defined
dtstestdata	order	orderid	orderid v	Defined
dts.migration.mes	sage.greenplu Search		1	Total: 2 item(s), Per Page: $20 extsf{v}$ item(s) \ll \langle 1 \rangle »
				Cancel Previous Save Precheck



Note:

The page in this step appears only if you select **Initial Schema Synchronization**.

10.In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Precheck**.



Note:

- Before you can start the data synchronization task, a precheck is performed. You can start the data synchronization task only after the task passes the precheck.
- If the task fails to pass the precheck, click the icon next to each failed item to

view details. Troubleshoot the issues based on the causes and run the precheck again.

- **11.**Close the **Precheck** dialog box after the following message is displayed: **The precheck is passed.**
- **12.**Wait until the initial synchronization is complete and the data synchronization task is in the **Synchronizing** state.

On the **Synchronization Tasks** page, view the status of the data synchronization task.

Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) 👻	Actions
0	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task Switch to Subscription Upgrade More
Pause Task Delete Task			Total: 1 item(s),	Per Page: 20 item(s)	« < 1 > »

7.5 Synchronize data from a user-created MySQL database connected over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway to an AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance

This topic describes how to synchronize data from a user-created MySQL database connected over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway to an AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance by using Data Transmission Service (DTS). The data synchronization feature allows you to transfer and analyze data with ease.

Prerequisites

- The version of the user-created MySQL database is 5.1, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, or 8.0.
- The tables to be synchronized from the source database contain primary keys.
- The binary logging feature is enabled for the source database. A database account is created for the data synchronization task. For more information, see #unique_52.

Note:

The account must have the REPLICATION SLAVE permission, the REPLICATION CLIENT permission, the SHOW VIEW permission, and the permission to perform SELECT operations on the required objects.

 The on-premises network to which the user-created MySQL database belongs is connected to Alibaba Cloud VPC over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway. DTS is allowed to access the network to which Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway belongs. For more information, see #unique_54.



For more information about how to connect a VPC to an on-premises data center, see #unique_53.

• An AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance is created. For more information, see Create an instance.

Precautions

DTS uses read and write resources of the source and destination databases during initial full data synchronization. This may increase the database load. If the database performanc e is unfavorable, the specification is low, or the data volume is large, database services may become unavailable. For example, DTS occupies a large amount of read and write resources in the following cases: a large number of slow SQL queries are performed on the source database, the tables have no primary keys, or a deadlock occurs in the destinatio n database. Before you synchronize data, evaluate the performance of the source and destination databases. We recommend that you synchronize data during off-peak hours. For example, you can synchronize data when the CPU usage of the source and destination databases is less than 30%.

Limits

- You can select only tables as the objects to be synchronized.
- You cannot synchronize the following types of data: BIT, VARBIT, GEOMETRY, ARRAY, UUID, TSQUERY, TSVECTOR, and TXID_SNAPSHOT.
- We recommend that you do not use gh-ost or pt-online-schema-change to perform DDL operations on objects during data synchronization. Otherwise, data synchronization may fail.

SQL operations that can be synchronized

- DML operations: INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE
- DDL operations: ADD COLUMN and RENAME COLUMN

Note:

The CREATE TABLE operation is not supported. To synchronize data from a new table, you must add the table to the selected objects. For more information, see Add an object to a data synchronization task.

Supported synchronization topologies

• One-way one-to-one synchronization

- One-way one-to-many synchronization
- One-way many-to-one synchronization

Term mappings

Term in MySQL	Term in AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL		
Database	Schema		
Table	Table		

Procedure

1. Purchase a data synchronization instance. For more information, see **#unique_51**.



On the buy page, set Source Instance to **MySQL**, set Target Instance to **AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL**, and set Synchronization Topology to **One-Way Synchronization**.

- **2.** Log on to the DTS console.
- **3.** In the left-side navigation pane, click **Data Synchronization**.
- **4.** At the top of the **Synchronization Tasks** page, select the region where the destination instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks	Singapore Austr	alia (Sydney)	India (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jakar	ta) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing)	China (Qingdao)
Overview	the region of the destination in	China (Shanghai) Istance in the synch	Hong Kong pronization task	US (Virginia))	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfur	t) China (Hohhot	UK (London)
Data Migration	ℑ Ref								C Refresh	
Change Tracking	Tack Namo				Sourch	Sort: Default	Sorting v	tatus: All		
Data Synchronization	Task Name				Search	Deradic	sorting ,	All		
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Nam	le		Status	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Metho	d	Synchroni Mode(All)	zation

5. Find the data synchronization instance and click **Configure Synchronization Channel** in the Actions column.

6. Configure the source and destination instances.

1.Configure Source and Destination 1	Instances in Synchronization 2.Select Obje	ects to Synchronize	>	3.Precheck
Synchronization Task Name:	MySQL_TO_AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL			
Source Instance Details				
Instance Type:	User-Created Database Connected Over Express Connect, VPt 🔻			
Instance Region:	China (Hangzhou)			
* Peer VPC:	vpc-bp	Proprietary network of Other Apsa	ra Stack Accounts	
Database Type:	MySQL			
* IP Address:	1.0.000			
* Port Number:	3306			
* Database Account:	dtstest			
* Database Password:	······ • •			
Destination Instance Details				
Instance Type:	AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL			
Instance Region:	China (Hangzhou)			
* Instance ID:	gp-1u -			
* Database Name:	dtstestdata			
* Database Account:	dtstest			
* Database Password:	•••••			

Section Parameter Description N/A Synchroniz DTS automatically generates a task name. We recommend that you specify an informative name for easy identification ation Task Name . You do not need to use a unique task name. Source Select User-Created Database Connected over Express Instance Instance Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway. Type Details Instance The region of the source instance. The region is the same as Region the source region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter. Peer VPC Select the ID of the VPC that is connected to the usercreated MySQL database. Database The value of this parameter is set to **MySQL** and cannot be Туре changed. **IP Address** Enter the server IP address of the user-created MySQL database. Port Enter the service port number of the user-created MySQL Number database. The default port number is **3306**.

Section	Parameter	Description		
	Database	Enter the account of the user-created MySQL database.		
	Account	Note: The account must have the REPLICATION SLAVE permission, the REPLICATION CLIENT permission, the SHOW VIEW permission, and the permission to perform SELECT operations on the required objects.		
	Database Password	Enter the password for the source database account.		
Destinatio n Instance	Instance Type	The value of this parameter is set to AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL and cannot be changed.		
Details	Instance Region	The region of the destination instance. The region is the same as the destination region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.		
	Instance ID	Select the ID of the destination AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance.		
	Database Name	Enter the name of the destination database.		
	Database Account	Enter the database account of the destination AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance.		
		Note: The account must have the SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, COPY, TRUNCATE, and ALTER TABLE permissions.		
	Database Password	Enter the password for the destination database account.		

7. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Set Whitelist and Next**.

Note:

The CIDR blocks of DTS servers are automatically added to the whitelist of the destination AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance. This ensures that DTS servers can connect to the destination AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance.

8. Configure the synchronization policy and objects.

1.Configure Source and Destination Instances in 2.Select	t Objects to Synchronize 3.Precheck
Initial Synchronization: Initial Schema Synchronization Initial Proccessing Mode In Existed Target Table: Clear Target Table Ignore Synchronization Type: Insert Update Delete Available If you search globally, please expand the Image Image Tables Image Tables I	al Full Data Synchronization
Select All	Select All
*Name batch change:	
	Cancel Previous Next

Section	Parameter	Description
Synchroniz ation policy	Initial Synchroniz ation	You must select both Initial Schema Synchronization and Initial Full Data Synchronization in most cases. After the precheck, DTS synchronizes the schemas and data of the required objects from the source instance to the destination instance. The schemas and data are the basis for subsequent incremental synchronization.

Section	Parameter	Description
	Processing Mode In	Clear Target Table
	Existed larger lable	Skips the Schema Name Conflict item
		during the precheck. Clears the data in the
		destination table before initial full data
		synchronization. If you want to synchronize
		your business data after testing the data
		synchronization task, you can select this
		mode.
		• Ignore
		Skips the Schema Name Conflict item during
		the precheck. Adds data to the existing data
		during initial full data synchronization. If you
		want to synchronize data from multiple tables
		to one table, you can select this mode.
	Synchronization Type	Select the types of operations that you want to
		synchronize based on your business requiremen
		ts.
		• Insert
		• Update
		• Delete
		• Alter Table

Section	Parameter	Description
Objects to be synchronized	N/A	Select tables from the Available section and click the sicon to move the tables to the Selected section.
		 Note: You can select only tables as the objects to be synchronized. You can change the names of the columns that are synchronized to the destination database by using the object name mapping feature. For more information about how to use this feature, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.

9. Specify the primary key column and distribution column of the table that you want to synchronize to the AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance.

1.Configure	Source and Destination In	istances in	2.Select Objects to Synchronize	3.Precheck
Schema	Table	Primary Key Column	Distribution Column	Definition Status(All) 👻
dtstestdata	customer	id	id 🔻	Defined
dtstestdata	order	orderid	orderid v	Defined
dts.migration.mes	sage.greenplu Search		1	Total: 2 item(s), Per Page: 20 \bullet item(s) \ll \langle 1 \rangle »
				Cancel Previous Save Precheck



Note:

The page in this step appears only if you select **Initial Schema Synchronization**. For more information about primary key columns and distribution columns, see Table constraints and Partition keys.

10.In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Precheck**.

Note:

• Before you can start the data synchronization task, a precheck is performed. You can start the data synchronization task only after the task passes the precheck.

If the task fails to pass the precheck, click the icon next to each failed item to

view details. Troubleshoot the issues based on the causes and run the precheck again.

- **11.**Close the **Precheck** dialog box after the following message is displayed: **The precheck is passed.** Then, the data synchronization task starts.
- **12.**Wait until the initial synchronization is complete and the data synchronization task is in the **Synchronizing** state.

You can view the status of the data synchronization task on the **Synchronization Tasks** page.

Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) 👻	Actions
0	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task Switch to Subscription Upgrade More
Pause Task Delete Task			Total: 1 item(s),	Per Page: 20 item(s)	« < 1 > »

7.6 Synchronize data from a user-created MySQL database hosted on ECS to Elasticsearch

Alibaba Cloud Elasticsearch is compatible with open-source Elasticsearch features such as Security, Machine Learning, Graph, and Application Performance Management (APM). Alibaba Cloud Elasticsearch provides capabilities such as enterprise-level access control, security monitoring and alerts, and automatic report generation. You can use Alibaba Cloud Elasticsearch to search and analyze data. You can use Data Transmission Service (DTS) to synchronize data from a user-created MySQL database that is hosted on ECS to an Elasticsearch instance.

Prerequisites

- An Elasticsearch instance is created. For more information, see Create an Alibaba Cloud Elasticsearch instance.
- The version of the user-created MySQL database is 5.1, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, or 8.0.

Limits

• DTS uses read and write resources of the source and destination databases during initial full data synchronization. This may increase the database load. If the database performance is unfavorable, the specification is low, or the data volume is large,
database services may become unavailable. For example, DTS occupies a large amount of read and write resources in the following cases: a large number of slow SQL queries are performed on the source database, the tables have no primary keys, or a deadlock occurs in the destination database. Before synchronizing data, you must evaluate the performance of the source and destination databases. We recommend that you synchronize data during off-peak hours. For example, you can synchronize data when the CPU usage of the source and destination databases is less than 30%.

- DDL operations cannot be synchronized. If a DDL operation is performed on the table in the source database during data synchronization, you must perform the following steps: Remove the table from the required objects, remove the index for the table from the Elasticsearch instance, and then add the table to the required objects. For more information, see Remove an object from a data synchronization task and Add an object to a data synchronization task.
- To add columns to the table that you want to synchronize, perform the following steps: Modify the mappings of the table in the Elasticsearch instance, perform DDL operations in the source MySQL database, and then pause and start the data synchronization task.

SQL operations supported by data synchronization

INSERT, DELETE, and UPDATE operations

Data type mappings

The data types of MySQL and Elasticsearch instances do not have one-to-one correspondence. During initial schema synchronization, DTS maps the data types of the source database to the destination database. For more information, see Data type mappings for initial schema synchronization.

Preparations

#unique_52

Procedure

1. Purchase a data synchronization instance. For more information, see **#unique_51**.



Select **MySQL** for the source instance and **Elasticsearch** for the destination instance. Select **One-Way Synchronization** as the synchronization topology.

- **2.** Log on to the DTS console.
- 3. In the left-side navigation pane, click **Data Synchronization**.

4. At the top of the **Synchronization Tasks** page, select the region where the destination instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks	Singapore Austr	alia (Sydney)	India (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jaka	arta) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing)	China (Qingdao)
0		China (Shanghai)	Hong Kong	US (Virginia)	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur	Germany (Frankfurt)	China (Hohhot)	UK (London)
Overview	the region of the destination	instance in the synch	ronization task	c.)						
Data Migration										C Refresh
-										
Change Tracking	Task Namo	,			Search	Sort: Dofau	It Sorting	Status: All		
Data Synchronization	Task Name				Jearch	Delau	in sorting .	All		
									Synchroni	zation
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Na	me		Status	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Meth	od	Mode(All)	v

- **5.** Find the data synchronization instance and click **Configure Synchronization Channel** in the Actions column.
- **6.** Configure the source and destination instances.

1.Configure Source and Destination	n 2.Select Objects to Synchronize	>	3.Advanced Settings	\rangle	4.Precheck
Synchronization Task Name:	RDS_TO_Elasticsearch				
Source Instance Details					
Instance Type:	User-Created Database in ECS Instance	•			
Instance Region:	Singapore				
* ECS Instance ID:	United and Chineses	Ŧ			
Database Type:	MySQL				
* Port Number:	3306				
* Database Account:	distant				
Database Account.	utstest				
* Database Password:	•••••	4>			
Destination Instance Details					
Instance Type:	Elasticsearch				
Instance Region:	Singapore				
* Elasticsearch	farmen all the	Ŧ			
* Database Account:	elastic				
* Database Password:	•••••	4 >			
				Cancel	Set Whitelist and Next

Section	Parameter	Description
N/A	Synchroniz ation Task Name	DTS automatically generates a task name. We recommend that you use an informative name for easy identification. You do not need to use a unique task name.

Section	Parameter	Description
Source Instance	Instance Type	Select User-Created Database in ECS Instance .
Details	Instance Region	The region of the source instance. The region is the same as the region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	ECS Instance ID	Select the ID of the ECS instance that is connected to the user-created MySQL database.
	Database Type	The value of this parameter is set to MySQL and cannot be changed.
	Port Number	Enter the service port number of the user-created MySQL database.
	Database Account	Enter the account for the user-created MySQL database. Note: The account must have the REPLICATION SLAVE permission, the REPLICATION CLIENT permission, the SHOW VIEW permission, and the permission to perform SELECT operations on the required objects.
	Database Password	Enter the password for the database account.
Destinatio n Instance	Instance Type	The value of this parameter is set to Elasticsearch and cannot be changed.
Details	Instance Region	The region of the destination instance. The region is the same as the region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	Elasticsea rch	Select the ID of the Elasticsearch instance.
	Database Account	Enter the account that is used to connect to the Elasticsea rch instance. The default account is elastic.
	Database Password	Enter the password for the account.

7. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Set Whitelist and Next**.



The CIDR blocks of DTS servers are automatically added to the inbound rule of the ECS instance and the whitelist of the Elasticsearch instance. This ensures that DTS servers can connect to the source and destination instances.

8. Configure the index name, the processing mode of identical index names, and the objects to be synchronized.

1.Configure Source and Destination 2.Select Objects to Synchronize	ize 3.Advanced Settings > 4.Precheck
Synchronization Mode: One-Way Synchronization Index Name: DatabseName_TableName Proccessing Mode In Existed Target Table: Pre-check and Intercept Ignore Available If you search globally, please expand the I Q Sys idstsetdata Tables 	Selected (To edit an object name or its filter, hover over the object and click Edit.) Learn more. Image: Comparison of the edit
Select All	Colort All
*Name batch change: No Yes	SUBLE AR
	Cancel Previous Next Preched

Parameter	Description
Index Name	• Table Name
	If you select Table Name , the name of the index that is
	created in the Elasticsearch instance is the same as the name
	of the table. In this example, the index name is customer.
	DatabaseName_TableName
	If you select DatabaseName_TableName , the name of the
	index that is created in the Elasticsearch instance is <database< td=""></database<>
	name>_ <table name="">. In this example, the index name is</table>
	dtstestdata_customer.

-

Parameter	Description					
Processing Mode In Existed Target Table	 Pre-check and Intercept: checks whether the destination database contains indexes that have the same names as tables in the source database. If the destination database does not contain indexes that have the same names as tables in the source database, the precheck is passed. Otherwise, an error is returned during precheck and the data synchronization task cannot be started. 					
	Note: If indexes in the destination database have the same names as tables in the source database, and cannot be deleted or renamed, you can use the object name mapping feature. For more information, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.					
	 Ignore: skips the precheck for identical index names in the source and destination databases. 					
	Warning: If you select Ignore , data consistency is not guaranteed and your business may be exposed to potential risks.					
	 If the source and destination databases have the same mappings and the primary key of a record in the destination database is the same as that in the source database, the record remains unchanged during initial data synchronization. However, the record is overwritten during incremental data synchronization. If the source and destination databases have different mappings, initial data synchronization may fail. In this case, only some columns are synchronized or the data synchronization task fails. 					
Objects to be synchronized	Select objects from the Available section and click the 🕟 icon					
	to move the objects to the Selected section.					
	You can select tables and databases as the objects to be synchronized.					

9. In the **Selected** section, move the pointer over a table, and then click **Edit**. In the Edit Table dialog box that appears, configure parameters for the table in the Elasticsearch instance, such as the index name and type name.

Edit Table			×						
Information: Af corresponding tab	Information: After you edit the table or column name in the source database, the corresponding table or column name in the destination database is also updated.								
* Index Name:	dtstestdata_customer								
* Type Name:	customer								
Filter: DTS supports the WHERE clause in SQL statements. Only data that meets the WHERE clause can be migrated to the destination									
IsPartition :	● Yes ○ No								
	id	• 1							
_id value:	Bis id	▼ id							
Select Co	lumn Name Type	column param	column param value						
address	varchar(32	index 🔻	false 🔻 add param						
id	int(11)	index 🔻	true 🔻						
✓ name	varchar(32	index 🔻	false 🔻 add param						
			ОК						

Parameter	Description
Index Name	For more information, see Terms in the Elasticsearch documentation.
Type Name	Warning: The only type of special characters that an index name and type name can contain is underscore (_). An index name and type name cannot contain the following special characters: +-&!(){} ^"~*?:\%.
Filter	Specify SQL conditions to filter data. Only data that meets the specified conditions is synchronized to the destination instance. For more information, see Use SQL conditions to filter data.
IsPartition	Select whether to set partitions. If you select Yes , you must also specify the partition key column and number of partitions .
_id value	 Primary key column Composite primary key fields are merged into one column. Business key If you select a business key, you must also specify the business key column.
add param	Select the column parameter and parameter value . For more information, see Mapping parameters in the Elasticsearch documentation.

10.In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Precheck**.

Note:

- Before you can start the data synchronization task, a precheck is performed. You can start the data synchronization task only after the task passes the precheck.
- If the task fails to pass the precheck, click the icon next to each failed item to

view details. Troubleshoot the issues based on the causes and run the precheck again.

11.Close the **Precheck** dialog box after the following message is displayed: **The precheck is passed.**

12.Wait until the initial synchronization is complete and the data synchronization task is in the **Synchronizing** state.

On the **Synchronization Tasks** page, view the status of the data synchronization task.

Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) 👻	Actions
0	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task Switch to Subscription Upgrade More
Pause Task Delete Task			Total: 1 item(s),	Per Page: 20 item(s)	« < 1 > »

Check the index and data

If the data synchronization task is in the **Synchronizing** state, you can connect to the Elasticsearch instance and check whether the index is created and data is synchronized as expected. In this example, the <u>Elasticsearch Head</u> plug-in is used.



If the index is not created or data is not synchronized as expected, you can delete the index and data, and then configure the data synchronization task again.

Elasticsearch http://e	.public.elasticse	es-o	:n-		集群健康	<u> 锺: g</u>	reen (52 of 52)
the set of a set of the set of th							
HEN.							
1000	and the second second			100 C			
	_index	_type	_id	_score ▲	address	id	name
.kibana_1	dtstestdata_customer	customer	2077	1		2077	Pati
.monitoring-es-6-2019.08.28	dtstestdata x	customer	2079	1		2079	Harman Arstall
.monitoring-es-6-2019.08.29	dtstestdata_customer	customer	2083	1	1111 H	2083	Katima india
.monitoring-es-6-2019.08.30	dtstestdata_cuatomer	customer	2087	1		2087	Elec
.monitoring-es-6-2019.08.31	dtstestdata_custom=in	dex : dtste	stdata_(customer",	-	2088	Sel
.monitoring-es-6-2019.09.01	dtstestdata_customi	": "2077",	2102	1		2102	Isis
.monitoring-es-6-2019.09.02	dtstestdata_custon_w	ersion	2111	1		2111	Aar
.monitoring-es-6-2019.09.03	dtstestdata_customer	ore": 1, uting" ^{, "} 207	3 416	1		2116	Rut
.monitoring-kibana-6-2019.08.28	dtstestdata custon er	_source": {	2123	1		2123	Did
.monitoring-kibana-6-2019.08.29	dtstestdata customer	"address": "	·	1		2127	Sid
.monitoring-kibana-6-2019.08.30	dtstestdata customer	"id": 2077, "name": " P:	1			2134	Ten
.monitoring-kibana-6-2019.08.31	dtstestdatz custorier	customer	2136	1		2136	les
.monitoring-kibana-6-2019.09.01	dtstostdata}	customor	2120	1		2120	Pot
.monitoring-kibana-6-2019.09.02	dtstestdata_customer	customer	2155	1		2139	Rec
.monitoring-kibana-6-2019.09.03	dtstestdata_customer	customer	2157	1		2137	
.security-o	dtstestdata_customer		2159	1		2159	Ald
dtstestdata_customer	dtstestdata_customer		2165	1		2165	Coc
distestuata_order	dtstestdata_customer	customer	2167	1		2167	Fiel
	dtstestdata_customer	customer	2168	1		2168	The
customer	dtstestdata_customer	customer	2180	1		2180	Ora
doc	dtstestdata_customer	customer	2185	1		2185	Gip
dtstestdata_order	dtstestdata customer	customer	2187	1		2187	Erti

7.7 Synchronize data from an ApsaraDB RDS MySQL instance to a MaxCompute project

MaxCompute (previously known as ODPS) is a fast and fully managed computing platform for large-scale data warehousing. MaxCompute can process exabytes of data. This

topic describes how to synchronize data from an ApsaraDB RDS MySQL instance to a MaxCompute project by using Data Transmission Service (DTS).

Prerequisites

- MaxCompute is activated. For more information, see Activate MaxCompute.
- A project is created in MaxCompute. For more information, see Create a project.

Precautions

- DTS uses read and write resources of the source and destination databases during initial full data synchronization. This may increase the database load. If the database performance is unfavorable, the specification is low, or the data volume is large, database services may become unavailable. For example, DTS occupies a large amount of read and write resources in the following cases: a large number of slow SQL queries are performed on the source database, the tables have no primary keys, or a deadlock occurs in the destination database. Before synchronizing data, you must evaluate the performance of the source and destination databases. We recommend that you synchronize data during off-peak hours. For example, you can synchronize data when the CPU usage of the source and destination databases is less than 30%.
- Only table-level data can be synchronized.
- We recommend that you do not use gh-ost or pt-online-schema-change to perform DDL operations on objects during data synchronization. Otherwise, data synchronization may fail.
- MaxCompute does not support the PRIMARY KEY constraint. If network errors occur, DTS may synchronize duplicate data records to MaxCompute.

Supported source database types

You can use DTS to synchronize data from the following types of MySQL databases:

- User-created database hosted on ECS
- User-created database connected over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access
 Gateway
- User-created database connected over a database gateway
- ApsaraDB RDS MySQL instance that is owned by the same Alibaba Cloud account as MaxCompute or a different Alibaba Cloud account from MaxCompute

This topic uses an **ApsaraDB RDS MySQL instance** as an example to describe how to configure a data synchronization task. You can also follow the procedure to configure data synchronization tasks for other types of MySQL databases.

Note:

If your source database is a user-created MySQL database, you must prepare the environments that are required for the source database. For more information, see #unique_57.

SQL operations that can be synchronized

- DDL operation: ADD COLUMN
- DML operations: INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE

Synchronization process

1. Initial schema synchronization

DTS synchronizes the schemas of the required objects from the source database to MaxCompute. During initial schema synchronization, DTS adds the _base suffix to the end of the source table name. For example, if the name of the source table is customer, the name of the table in MaxCompute is customer_base.

2. Initial full data synchronization

DTS synchronizes the historical data of the table from the source database to the destination table in MaxCompute. For example, the customer table in the source database is synchronized to the customer_base table in MaxCompute. The data is the basis for subsequent incremental synchronization.



Note:

The destination table that is suffixed with _base is known as a full baseline table.

3. Incremental data synchronization

DTS creates an incremental data table in MaxCompute. The name of the incremental data table is suffixed with _log, such as customer_log. Then, DTS synchronizes incremental data that is generated in the source database to the incremental data table in real time.



Note:

For more information, see Schema of an incremental data table.

Procedure

🔒 Warning:

To ensure that the synchronization account is authorized, we recommend that you perform the following steps by using your Alibaba Cloud account.

1. Purchase a data synchronization instance. For more information, see **#unique_51**.

Note:

On the buy page, set Source Instance to **MySQL**, set Target Instance to **MaxCompute**, and set Synchronization Topology to **One-Way Synchronization**.

- 2. Log on to the DTS console.
- 3. In the left-side navigation pane, click Data Synchronization.
- **4.** At the top of the **Synchronization Tasks** page, select the region where the destination instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks	Singapore Au	tralia (Sydney)	India (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jaka	rta) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing)	China (Qingdao)
Overview	the region of the destination	China (Shanghai instance in the syn) Hong Kong chronization tasł	US (Virginia))	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt)	China (Hohhot)	UK (London)
Data Migration										C Refresh
Change Tracking		-				Contra Da Cal		tahun all	_	
Data Synchronization	Task Name				Search	Sort. Deraul	t Sorting • 3	All	•	
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Na	me		Status	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Metho	d	Synchroni Mode(All)	zation •

5. Find the data synchronization instance and click **Configure Synchronization Channel** in the Actions column.

6. Configure the source and destination instances.

1.Configure Source and Destinatio	n 2.Authorize MaxCompute Account	> 3	Select Objects to Synchronize.	\rangle	4.Precheck
Synchronization Task Name:	RDS_TO_MaxCompute				
Source Instance Details					
Instance Type:	RDS Instance	•			
Instance Region:	Singapore				
* Instance ID:	rm-	•	RDS Instances of Other Apsara Stack	Accounts	
* Database Account:	dtstestaccount				
* Database Password:	•••••	4>			
Destination Instance Details					
Instance Type:	MaxCompute				
Instance Region:	Singapore				
* Project:	dtstest				
				Cancel	Set Whitelist and Next

Section	Parameter	Description				
N/A	Synchroniz ation Task Name	DTS automatically generates a task name. We recommend that you specify an informative name for easy identification. You do not need to use a unique task name.				
Source	Instance Type	Select RDS Instance .				
Instance Details	Instance Region	The region of the source instance. The region is the same as the source region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.				
	Instance ID	Select the ID of the source RDS instance.				
	Database Account	Enter the database account of the source RDS instance. Note: If the database engine of the source RDS instance is MySQL 5.5 or MySQL 5.6, you do not need to configure the database account or database password.				
	Database Password	Enter the password for the source database account.				

Section	Parameter	Description
	Encryption	Select Non-encrypted or SSL-encrypted . If you want to select SSL-encrypted , you must enable SSL encryption for the RDS instance before you configure the data synchronization task. For more information, see Configure SSL encryption for an RDS MySQL instance.
		in mainland China and the Hong Kong (China) region.
Destinatio Inst n Instance Details Inst Reg	Instance Type	The value of this parameter is set to MaxCompute and cannot be changed.
	Instance Region	The region of the destination instance. The region is the same as the destination region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	Project	Enter the name of the MaxCompute project . You can search for a project on the Workspaces page in the DataWorks console.

7. In the lower-right corner of the page, click Set Whitelist and Next.

Note:

The CIDR blocks of DTS servers are automatically added to the whitelist of the source RDS instance and the MaxCompute project. This ensures that DTS servers can connect to the source and destination instances.

8. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Next**. In this step, the permissions on the MaxCompute project are granted to the synchronization account.

1.Configure Sour	ce and Destination	2.Authorize MaxCompute Account	3.Select Objects to Synchronize	A.Precheck
	To synchronize data to a MaxCom	pute instance, you must grant the following per	missions of project dtstest to the synchronization account.	
	CreateTable			
	CreateInstance			
	CreateResource			
	CreateJob			
	List			
				Cancel Previous Next

9. Configure the synchronization policy and objects.

Partition I	Definition of Incremental Da	ata Table			
Select	Partition Name	Field Type	Description		
✓	modifytime_year	String	Year of Increme	ental Update	
✓	modifytime_month	String	Month of Increr	nental Update	
~	modifytime_day	String	Date of Increme	ental Update	
v	modifytime_hour	String	Hour of Increm	ental Update	
	modifytime_minute	String	Minute of Incre	mental Update (Incremental data is writte 15 minutes.)	n into a separate
If you sea	rch globally, please expand	Q		Selected (To edit an object name or its and click Edit.) Learn more.	filter, hover over the object
If you sea The dts The dtstee The dtste	rch globally, please expand Istdata bles Istdata0925 Istdatanew	Q	> <	Selected (To edit an object name or its: and click Edit.) Learn more.	(20bjects)

Parameter	Description
Partition Definition of Incremental Data Table	Select the partition name based on your business requirements. For more information about partitions, see Partition.
Initial Synchroniz ation	Initial synchronization includes initial schema synchronization and initial full data synchronization.
	Select both Initial Schema Synchronization and Initial Full Data
	Synchronization. In this case, DTS synchronizes the schemas and
	historical data of the required objects from the source database
	to the destination database before synchronizing incremental
	data.

-

Parameter	Description
Processing Mode In Existed Target Table	• Pre-check and Intercept : checks whether the destination database contains tables that have the same names as tables in the source database. If the source and destination databases do not contain identical table names, the precheck is passed. Otherwise, an error is returned during precheck and the data synchronization task cannot be started.
	 Note: You can change the names of the tables to be synchronized by using the object name mapping feature. You can use this feature if the source and destination databases contain identical table names and tables in the destination database cannot be deleted or renamed. For more information, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance. Ignore: skips the precheck for identical table names in the source and destination databases.
	 Warning: If you select Ignore, data consistency is not guaranteed and your business may be exposed to potential risks. DTS does not synchronize data records that have the same primary keys as data records in the destination database during initial data synchronization. This occurs if the source and destination databases have the same schema. However, DTS synchronizes these data records during incremental data synchronization. If the source and destination databases have different schemas, initial data synchronization may fail. In this case, only some columns are synchronized or the data synchronization task fails.

Parameter	Description
Objects to be synchronized	Select tables from the Available section and click the > icon
	to move the tables to the Selected section.
	Note:
	• You can select tables from multiple databases as the objects to be synchronized.
	• After an object is synchronized to the destination database, the name of the object remains unchanged. You can change the names of the objects that are synchronized to the destination database by using the object name mapping feature. For more information about how to use this feature, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.

10.In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Precheck**.



- Before you can start the data synchronization task, a precheck is performed. You can start the data synchronization task only after the task passes the precheck.
- If the task fails to pass the precheck, click the icon next to each failed item to

view details. Troubleshoot the issues based on the causes and run the precheck again.

- **11.**Close the **Precheck** dialog box after the following message is displayed: **The precheck is passed.**
- **12.**Wait until the initial synchronization is complete and the data synchronization task is in the **Synchronizing** state.

On the **Synchronization Tasks** page, view the status of the data synchronization task.

Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) 👻	Actions
0	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task Switch to Subscription Upgrade More
Pause Task Delete Task			Total: 1 item(s),	Per Page: 20 item(s)	« < 1 > »

Schema of an incremental data table

DTS synchronizes incremental data that is generated in the source MySQL database to the incremental data table in MaxCompute. The incremental data table stores incremental data and specific metadata. The following figure shows the schema of an incremental data table.

	Α	В									к	L
1	id 🗸	register_time 🗸 🗸	address 🗸 🗸	v record_id v	operation_flag 🗸	utc_timestamp 🗸	before_flag 🗸	after_flag 🗸	modifytime_year 🗸	modifytime_month 🗸	modifytime_day 🗸	modifytime_hour 🗸
2	10000	2018-02-03 01:38:01	198 - C	1565 10333	U	156 655	Y	N	2019	08	16	16
3	10000	2018-02-03 01:38:01		1565 0333	U	156: 655	N	Y	2019	08	16	16
4	9999	2016-11-18 11:44:54	-	1565 10419	D	156 845	Y	N	2019	08	16	16
5	10001	2018-12-23 05:11:59	- 10 C	1565 0435		156 878	N	Y	2019	08	16	16



Note:

In the example, the modifytime_year, modifytime_month, modifytime_day, modifytime _hour, and modifytime_minute fields form the partition key. These fields are specified in the Configure the synchronization policy and objects step.

Schema of an incremental data tabl

Field	Description
record_id	The ID of the incremental log entry.
	 Note: The ID auto-increments for each new log entry. If an UPDATE operation is performed, DTS generates two incrementa l log entries for the operation. The two incremental log entries have
	the same record ID.
operation_flag	 The operation type. Valid values: I: an INSERT operation. D: a DELETE operation. U: an UPDATE operation.
utc_timestamp	The operation timestamp. It is also the timestamp of the binary log file. The timestamp is in the UTC format.
before_flag	Indicates whether the column values are pre-update values. Valid values : Y and N.
after_flag	Indicates whether the column values are post-update values. Valid values: Y and N.

Additional information about the before_flag and after_flag fields

For different operation types, the **before_flag** and **after_flag** fields of an incremental log entry are defined as follows:

INSERT

For an INSERT operation, the column values are the newly inserted record values (post -update values). The value of the before_flag field is N and the value of the after_flag field is Y.

 A
 B
 C
 D
 E
 F
 G
 H
 I
 J
 K
 L

 1
 id
 v
 register_time
 v
 address
 v
 record.jd
 v
 operation_flag Y
 uts_timestamp
 v
 before_flag
 v
 modifytime_year
 modifytime_month
 modifytime_hour
 v
 operation_flag Y
 uts_timestamp
 v
 before_flag
 v
 modifytime_year
 v
 modifytime_hour
 v
 nodifytime_hour
 v
 <td

• UPDATE

DTS generates two incremental log entries for an UPDATE operation. The two incrementa l log entries have the same values for the record_id, operation_flag, and dts_utc_ti mestamp fields.

The second log entry records the pre-update values, so the value of the before_flag field is Y and the value of the after_flag field is N. The second log entry records the post -update values, so the value of the before_flag field is N and the value of the after_flag field is Y.



DELETE

For a DELETE operation, the column values are the deleted record values (pre-update values). The value of the before_flag field is Y and the value of the after_flag field is N.

Merge a full baseline table and incremental data table

After a data synchronization task is started, DTS creates a full baseline table and an incremental data table in MaxCompute. You can use SQL statements to merge the two tables. This allows you to obtain the full data at a specific time point.

This section describes how to merge data for the customer table. The following figure shows the schema of the customer table.

	Field	-	Туре	•	Null	•	Key	-	Default	*	Extra	•
1	id		int(11)		NO		PRI					
2	register_time	ister_time timestamp		YES								
3	address		varchar(32)		YES							

1. Create a table in MaxCompute based on the schema of the source table. The table is used to store the merged data.

For example, you can obtain full data of the customer table at the 1565944878 time point. Run the following SQL statements to create the required table:

```
CREATE TABLE `customer_1565944878` (
`id` bigint NULL,
`register_time` datetime NULL,
`address` string);
```

Note:

- You can use the ad-hoc query feature to run SQL statements. For more information, see (Optional) Use an ad-hoc query to run SQL statements.
- For more information about the data types that are supported by MaxCompute, see Data types.
- 2. Run the following SQL statements in MaxCompute to merge the full baseline table and

incremental data table and obtain full data at a specific time point:

```
set odps.sql.allow.fullscan=true;
insert overwrite table <result storage table>
select <col1>,
   <col2>,
   <colN>
from(
select row_number() over(partition by t.<primary_key_column>
order by record_id desc, after_flag desc) as row_number, record_id, operation_flag,
after_flag, <col1>, <col2>, <colN>
from(
select incr.record_id, incr.operation_flag, incr.after_flag, incr.<col1>, incr.<col2>,incr.<
colN>
from <table_log> incr
where utc_timestamp< <timestamp>
union all
select 0 as record_id, 'l' as operation_flag, 'Y' as after_flag, base.<col1>, base.<col2>,
base.<colN>
from  base) t) gt
where record num=1
 and after flag='Y'
```

- <result_storage_table>: the name of the table that stores the merged data.
- <col1>/<col2>/<colN>: the names of the columns in the table to be merged.
- <primary_key_column>: the name of the primary key column in the table to be merged.
- <table_log>: the name of the incremental data table.
- <table_base>: the name of the full baseline table.
- <timestamp>: the timestamp that is generated when full data is obtained.

Run the following SQL statements to obtain full data of the customer table at the

1565944878 time point:



3. Query the merged data from the customer_1565944878 table.

Sq in	sq infra_2019_08_14_01_50 •										
		\$	ightarrow	Þ		С	28				
1 2 3 4 5 6	<pre>1odps sql 2***********************************</pre>										
	Runtime Log Result 🗙										
		Α				В			С		
1	id		~	register_t	ime			~	address	×	
2	1			2017-12-(09 14:00	:12					
3	2	2017-11-16 21:17:39				200					
4	3			2019-01-2	29 07:56	:20					

8 Synchronize data to or from an Apsara PolarDB cluster

8.1 Configure one-way data synchronization between Apsara PolarDB for MySQL clusters

Apsara PolarDB is a next-generation relational database service developed by Alibaba Cloud. It is a high-performance, high-availability, easy-to-use, and reliable service that is compatible with the MySQL database engine. This topic describes how to configure oneway data synchronization between Apsara PolarDB for MySQL clusters.

Prerequisites

- The source and destination Apsara PolarDB for MySQL clusters are created. For more information, see Create an Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster.
- The binary logging feature is enabled for the source Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster. For more information, see Enable binary logging.

Precautions

- DTS uses read and write resources of the source and destination databases during
 initial full data synchronization. This may increase the database load. If the database
 performance is unfavorable, the specification is low, or the data volume is large,
 database services may become unavailable. For example, DTS occupies a large amount
 of read and write resources in the following cases: a large number of slow SQL queries
 are performed on the source database, the tables have no primary keys, or a deadlock
 occurs in the destination database. Before synchronizing data, you must evaluate
 the performance of the source and destination databases. We recommend that you
 synchronize data during off-peak hours. For example, you can synchronize data when
 the CPU usage of the source and destination databases is less than 30%.
- If you have selected one or more tables (not a database) for synchronization, do not use gh-ost or pt-online-schema-change to modify the tables during data synchronization.
 Otherwise, data synchronization may fail.



To avoid synchronization failure, you can use Data Management (DMS) to perform online DDL schema changes during data synchronization. For more information, see Change the table schema without locking.

- During initial full data synchronization, concurrent INSERT operations cause fragmentat ion in the tables of the destination cluster. After initial full data synchronization, the tablespace of the destination cluster is larger than that of the source instance.
- The source database must have PRIMARY KEY or UNIQUE constraints and all fields must be unique. Otherwise, duplicate data may exist in the destination database.

SQL operations that can be synchronized

Operation	SQL statements
type	
DML	INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, and REPLACE
DDL	 ALTER TABLE and ALTER VIEW CREATE FUNCTION, CREATE INDEX, CREATE PROCEDURE, CREATE TABLE, and CREATE VIEW DROP INDEX and DROP TABLE RENAME TABLE TRUNCATE TABLE

Supported synchronization topologies

- One-way one-to-one synchronization
- One-way one-to-many synchronization
- One-way cascade synchronization
- One-way many-to-one synchronization

For more information about synchronization topologies, see Synchronization topologies.

Limits

• Incompatibility with triggers

If the object you want to synchronize is a database and the database contains a trigger that updates the synchronized table, the synchronized data may be inconsistent. For example, the source database contains Table A and Table B. If a data record is inserted into Table A, a trigger inserts a data record into Table B. In this case, after an INSERT operation is performed on Table A in the source database, the data in Table B becomes inconsistent between the source and destination databases.

To avoid this situation, you must delete the trigger that is synchronized to the destination database and select Table B as the object to be synchronized. For more information, see Configure synchronization when triggers exist.

• Limits on RENAME TABLE operations

RENAME TABLE operations may cause data inconsistency between the source and destination databases. For example, if only Table A needs to be synchronized and it is renamed Table B, Table B cannot be synchronized to the destination database. To avoid this situation, you can select the database to which Table A and Table B belong as the object when configuring the data synchronization task.

Procedure

1. Purchase a data synchronization instance. For more information, see **#unique_51**.

P	Notor
	Note:

On the buy page, set both Source Instance and Target Instance to **POLARDB**, and set Synchronization Topology to **One-Way Synchronization**.

- **2.** Log on to the DTS console.
- 3. In the left-side navigation pane, click **Data Synchronization**.
- **4.** At the top of the **Synchronization Tasks** page, select the region where the destination instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks	Singapore Aust	ralia (Sydney)	India (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jaka	arta) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing)	China (Qingdao)
Overview	the region of the destination i	China (Shanghai) instance in the syncl	Hong Kong hronization task	US (Virginia)	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt) China (Hohhot)	UK (London)
Data Migration										C Refresh
Change Tracking	Task Nama				Conreb	Sort: Defau	It Carting	Statue		
Data Synchronization	Task Name				Search	Delau	it sorting *	All		
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Nar	me		Status	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Meth	od	Synchroni: Mode(All)	zation

5. Find the data synchronization instance and click **Configure Synchronization Channel** in the Actions column.

6. Configure the source and destination instances.

1.Configure Source and Destination	n 2.Select Objects to Synchronize	>	3.Advanced Settings	\rangle	4.Precheck
Synchronization Task Name:	PolarDB_TO_PolarDB				
Source Instance Details					
Instance Type:	PolarDB Instance	•			
Instance Region:	Singapore				
* PolarDB Instance ID:	pc-gs5	-			
* Database Account:	dtstest				
8 Database Descuerde					
Database Password:	******	4>			
Destination Instance Details					
Instance Type:	PolarDB				
Instance Region:	Singapore				
* PolarDB Instance ID:	pc-gs5	-			
* Database Account:	dtstest				
Database Descuents					
 Database Password: 	******	4 >			
				Cancel	Set Whitelist and Next

Section	Parameter	Description		
N/A	Synchroniz ation Task Name	DTS automatically generates a task name. We recommend that you use an informative name for easy identification. You do not need to use a unique task name.		
Source Instance	Instance Type	The value of this parameter is set to PolarDB Instance and cannot be changed.		
Details	Instance Region	The region of the source instance. The region is the same as the source region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.		
	PolarDB Instance ID	Select the ID of the source PolarDB cluster.		
	Database Account	Enter the database account of the source PolarDB cluster. Note: The account must have the REPLICATION SLAVE permission, the REPLICATION CLIENT permission, the SHOW VIEW permission, and the permission to perform SELECT operations on the required objects.		
	Database Password	Enter the password for the source database account.		

Section	Parameter	Description
Destinatio n Instance	Instance Type	The value of this parameter is set to PolarDB and cannot be changed.
Details	Instance Region	The region of the destination instance. The region is the same as the destination region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	PolarDB Instance ID	Select the ID of the destination PolarDB cluster.
	Database Account	Enter the database account of the destination PolarDB cluster.
		Note: The database account must have the ALL permission for the objects to be synchronized.
	Database Password	Enter the password for the destination database account.

7. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Set Whitelist and Next**.



Note:

The CIDR blocks of DTS servers are automatically added to the whitelists of the source and destination PolarDB clusters. This ensures that DTS servers can connect to the source and destination PolarDB clusters. **8.** Configure the processing mode in existing destination tables and the objects to be synchronized.

1.Configure Source and Destination 2.Select Objects to Synchronize		3.Advanced Settings	>	4.Prech	eck
Processing Mode In Existed Target Table: Pre-check and Intercept Ignore Available If you search globally, please expand the Q G G G G G G G G G G G G	> <	Selected (To edit an object name or Edit.) Learn more.	its filter, hover over	the object and click	
Select All		Select All			
*Name batch change: No Yes					
				Cancel Pr	evious Next

-

Parameter	Description
Processing Mode In Existed Target Table	• Pre-check and Intercept : checks whether the destination database contains tables that have the same names as tables in the source database. If the destination database does not contain tables that have the same names as tables in the source database, the precheck is passed. Otherwise, an error is returned during precheck and the data synchronization task cannot be started.
	Note: If tables in the destination database have the same names as tables in the source database, and cannot be deleted or renamed, you can use the object name mapping feature. For more information, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.
	 Ignore: skips the precheck for identical table names in the source and destination databases.
	Warning: If you select Ignore , data consistency is not guaranteed and your business may be exposed to potential risks.
	 DTS does not synchronize data records that have the same primary keys as data records in the destination database during initial data synchronization. This occurs if the source and destination databases have the same schema. However, DTS synchronizes these data records during incremental data synchronization. If the source and destination databases have different schemas, initial data synchronization may fail. In this case, only some columns are synchronized or the data synchronization task fails.

Parameter	Description
Objects	Select objects from the Available section and click the picon
	to move the objects to the Selected section.
	You can select tables and databases as the objects to be
	synchronized.
	Note:
	 If you select a database as the object to be synchronized, all schema changes in the database are synchronized to the destination database.
	 After an object is synchronized to the destination database, the name of the object remains unchanged. You can change the name of an object in the destination PolarDB cluster by using the object name mapping feature. For more information about how to use this feature, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.

9. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Next**.

10.Configure initial synchronization.

1.Configure Source and Destination	2.Select Objects	to Synchronize	3.Advanced Settings	4.Precheck
Initial Synchronization:	✓ Initial Schema Synchronization	☑ Initial Full Data Synchronization	1	
			Cance	Previous Save Precheck



Note:

Initial synchronization includes initial schema synchronization and initial full data synchronization. Select both **Initial Schema Synchronization** and **Initial Full Data Synchronization**. Before synchronizing incremental data, DTS synchronizes the schemas and historical data of the required objects from the source database to the destination database.

11 In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Precheck**.



• Before you can start the data synchronization task, a precheck is performed. You can start the data synchronization task only after the task passes the precheck.

• If the task fails to pass the precheck, click the onext to each failed item to

view details. Troubleshoot the issues based on the causes and run the precheck again.

- 12.Close the **Precheck** dialog box after the following message is displayed: **The precheck is** passed.
- **13.**Wait until the initial synchronization is complete and the data synchronization task is in the **Synchronizing** state.

On the **Synchronization Tasks** page, view the status of the data synchronization task.

Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) 👻		Actions
0	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task Subscription	Switch to Upgrade More
Pause Task Delete Task			Total: 1 item(s),	Per Page: 20 item(s)	« < 1	> >>

8.2 Synchronize data between PolarDB clusters compatible with Oracle

Apsara PolarDB is a next-generation relational database service developed by Alibaba Cloud. It is compatible with MySQL, PostgreSQL, and Oracle database engines. Apsara PolarDB provides superior performance in storage and computing to meet diverse requirements of enterprises. This topic describes how to synchronize data between PolarDB clusters compatible with Oracle by using Data Transmission Service (DTS).

Prerequisites

The tables to be synchronized contain primary keys or UNIQUE NOT NULL indexes.

Precautions

 DTS uses read and write resources of the source and destination databases during initial full data synchronization. This may increase the database load. If the database performance is unfavorable, the specification is low, or the data volume is large, database services may become unavailable. For example, DTS occupies a large amount of read and write resources in the following cases: a large number of slow SQL queries are performed on the source database, the tables have no primary keys, or a deadlock occurs in the destination database. Before synchronizing data, you must evaluate the performance of the source and destination databases. We recommend that you synchronize data during off-peak hours. For example, you can synchronize data when the CPU usage of the source and destination databases is less than 30%.

- A single data synchronization task can synchronize data from only one database. To synchronize data from multiple databases, you must create a data synchronization task for each database.
- To ensure that the delay time of data synchronization is accurate, DTS adds a heartbeat table named dts_postgres_heartbeat to the source database. The following figure shows the schema of the heartbeat table.

exec	execute(F8) Row Details Plan(F7) Format(F9)												
1 se	<pre>select * from "dtstest"."dts_postgres_heartbeat"</pre>												
Mess	Messages Results1 Cross Database SQL Query												
	SLOT_NAME v REVICE_TIME v REVICE_LSN v FLUSHED_LSN v UPDATE_TIME v DTS_SERVICE_TIME v												
1	w8i		1585104942560		0/44				2020-03-25 10:55:47.585187+08		1585104947579		

SQL operations that can be synchronized

- Data manipulation language (DML) operations: INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE
- Data definition language (DDL) operations: CREATE TABLE (The CREATE TABLE operations to create partition tables or tables that contain functions cannot be synchronized.), ALTER TABLE, DROP TABLE, RENAME TABLE, CREATE INDEX, and ADD INDEX

Preparation

Set the value of the **wal_level** parameter to logical for the source PolarDB cluster. This setting ensures that logical decoding is supported in write-ahead logging (WAL). For more information, see **#unique_59**.

<u> </u>Warning:

If you change the value of the wal_level parameter, the source PolarDB cluster is restarted. Perform this operation with caution.

Procedure

1. Purchase a data synchronization instance. For more information, see **#unique_51**.



Note:

On the buy page, set both Source Instance and Target Instance to **PolarDB**, and set Synchronization Topology to **One-Way Synchronization**.

- **2.** Log on to the DTS console.
- **3.** In the left-side navigation pane, click **Data Synchronization**.

4. At the top of the **Synchronization Tasks** page, select the region where the destination instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks	Singapore Austr	alia (Sydney)	India (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jaka	arta) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing)	China (Qingdao)
		China (Shanghai)	Hong Kong	US (Virginia)	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt)	China (Hohhot)	UK (London)
Overview	the region of the destination	instance in the synch	nronization task	c.)						
Data Migration										C Refresh
Change Tracking	Task Name				Coarch	Sort: Defau	t Corting	Status: All		
Data Synchronization	Task Name				Search	Delau	iit solulig +	All	•	
									Synchroni	zation
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Na	me		Status	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Metho	d	Mode(All)	*

- **5.** Find the data synchronization instance and click **Configure Synchronization Channel** in the Actions column.
- **6.** Configure the source and destination instances.

1.Configure Source and Destinatio	n 2.Select Objects to Synchronize	>	3.Advanced Settings	\rangle	4.Precheck
Synchronization Task Name:	PolarDB O				
Source Instance Details					
Instance Type:	PolarDB Instance	٣			
Instance Region:	China (Hangzhou)				
* PolarDB Instance ID:	pc-bp	-			
* Database Name:	dtstestdata				
* Database Account:	dtsowner				
* Database Password:	*****	<>>			
Destination Instance Details					
Instance Type:	PolarDB				
Instance Region:	China (Hangzhou)				
* DelarDR Instance ID:					
Polarbo Instance ID.	pc-bp.	÷			
* Database Name:	dtstestdata				
* Database Account:	dtstest				
* Database Password:	•••••	4>			
				Cancel	Set Whitelist and Next

Section	Parameter	Description
N/A	Synchroniz ation Task Name	DTS automatically generates a task name. We recommend that you specify an informative name for easy identification . You do not need to use a unique task name.

Section	Parameter	Description
Source Instance	Instance Type	The value of this parameter is set to PolarDB Instance and cannot be changed.
Details	Instance Region	The region of the source instance. The region is the same as the source region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	PolarDB Instance ID	Select the ID of the source PolarDB cluster.
	Database Name	Enter the name of the source database.
	Database Account	Enter the privileged account of the source PolarDB cluster. For more information about how to create a privileged database account, see #unique_60.
	Database Password	Enter the password of the source database account.
Destinatio n Instance	Instance Type	The value of this parameter is set to PolarDB Instance and cannot be changed.
Details	Instance Region	The region of the destination instance. The region is the same as the destination region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	PolarDB Instance ID	Select the ID of the destination PolarDB cluster.
	Database Name	Enter the name of the destination database.
	Database Account	Enter the database account of the destination PolarDB cluster. The account must have the owner permission on the database .
		Notice: You can specify the database owner when you create a database.
	Database Password	Enter the password of the destination database account.

7. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Set Whitelist and Next**.



DTS adds the CIDR blocks of DTS servers to the whitelists of the source and destination PolarDB clusters. This ensures that DTS servers can connect to the source and destination PolarDB clusters. **8.** Configure the processing mode in existing destination tables and the objects to be synchronized.

-

Parameter	Description
Processing Mode In Existed Target Table	• Pre-check and Intercept : checks whether the destination database contains tables that have the same names as tables in the source database. If the destination database does not contain tables that have the same names as tables in the source database, the precheck is passed. Otherwise, an error is returned during precheck and the data synchronization task cannot be started.
	Note: If tables in the destination database have the same names as tables in the source database, and cannot be deleted or renamed, you can use the object name mapping feature. For more information, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.
	 Ignore: skips the precheck for identical table names in the source and destination databases.
	Warning: If you select Ignore , data consistency is not guaranteed and your business may be exposed to potential risks.
	 DTS does not synchronize data records that have the same primary keys as data records in the destination database during initial data synchronization. This occurs if the source and destination databases have the same schema. However, DTS synchronizes these data records during incremental data synchronization. If the source and destination databases have different schemas, initial data synchronization may fail. In this case, only some columns are synchronized or the data synchronization task fails.

Parameter	Description
Objects	Select objects from the Available section and click the picon
	to move the objects to the Selected section.
	You can select tables and databases as the objects to be
	synchronized.
	Note:
	 If you select a database as the object to be synchronized, all schema changes in the database are synchronized to the destination database.
	 After an object is synchronized to the destination database, the name of the object remains unchanged. You can change the name of an object in the destination PolarDB cluster by using the object name mapping feature. For more information about how to use this feature, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.

9. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Next**.

10.Configure initial synchronization.

1.Configure Source and Destination	2.Select Objects to Synchronize	3.Advanced Settings		4.P	recheck
Initial Synchronization: 🗹 Initia	I Schema Synchronization 🛛 Initial Full Data Synchronization	Note: Trigger synchroniza	tion is not suppo	orted, please Refe	erence Document
			Cancel	Previous	Save Precheck
Initial synchroniz ation type	Description				
Initial schema synchronization	DTS synchronizes the schema the destination PolarDB cluste synchronization for the follow synonym, trigger, stored proc defined type.	s of the requi er. DTS suppo ving types of edure, functio	red obj rts initio objects on, pac	ects to al schen : table, v kage, ar	na view, nd user-
	Notice: However, if an object contair inconsistent between the so more information about how	ns triggers, da urce and dest v to solve this	ata will ination issue, s	become databa see #uni	ses. For que_50.
Initial synchroniz	Description				
--------------------------------------	------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------				
ation type					
Initial full data synchronization	DTS synchronizes historical data of the required objects from the source PolarDB cluster to the destination PolarDB cluster.				
	Notice: During initial schema synchronization and initial full data synchronization, do not perform DDL operations on the objects to be synchronized. Otherwise, the objects may fail to be synchronized.				

11 In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Precheck**.



- Before you can start the data synchronization task, a precheck is performed. You can start the data synchronization task only after the task passes the precheck.
- If the task fails to pass the precheck, click the icon next to each failed item to

view details. Troubleshoot the issues based on the causes and run the precheck again.

12.Close the **Precheck** dialog box after the following message is displayed: **The precheck is** passed.

13.Wait until the initial synchronization is complete and the data synchronization task is in the **Synchronizing** state.

On the **Synchronization Tasks** page, view the status of the data synchronization task.

Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) 👻	Actions
0	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task Switch to Subscription Upgrade More
Pause Task Delete Task			Total: 1 item(s),	Per Page: 20 item(s)	« < 1 > »

8.3 Synchronize data from an Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster to an ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance

This topic describes how to synchronize data from an Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster to an ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL instance by using Data Transmission Service (DTS).

Prerequisites

- An Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster is created. For more information, see Create an Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster.
- The binary logging feature is enabled for the Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster. For more information, see Enable binary logging.

Precautions

- DTS uses read and write resources of the source and destination databases during initial full data synchronization. This may increase the database load. If the database performance is unfavorable, the specification is low, or the data volume is large, database services may become unavailable. For example, DTS occupies a large amount of read and write resources in the following cases: a large number of slow SQL queries are performed on the source database, the tables have no primary keys, or a deadlock occurs in the destination database. Before synchronizing data, you must evaluate the performance of the source and destination databases. We recommend that you synchronize data during off-peak hours. For example, you can synchronize data when the CPU usage of the source and destination databases is less than 30%.
- If you have selected one or more tables (not a database) for synchronization, do not use gh-ost or pt-online-schema-change to modify the tables during data synchronization. Otherwise, data synchronization may fail.

!) Notice:

To avoid synchronization failure, you can use Data Management (DMS) to perform online DDL schema changes during data synchronization. For more information, see Change the table schema without locking.

- During initial full data synchronization, concurrent INSERT operations cause fragmentat ion in the tables of the destination cluster. After initial full data synchronization, the tablespace of the destination cluster is larger than that of the source instance.
- The source database must have PRIMARY KEY or UNIQUE constraints and all fields must be unique. Otherwise, duplicate data may exist in the destination database.

SQL operations that can be synchronized

Operation	SQL statements
type	
DML	INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, and REPLACE
DDL	 ALTER TABLE and ALTER VIEW CREATE FUNCTION, CREATE INDEX, CREATE PROCEDURE, CREATE TABLE, and CREATE VIEW DROP INDEX and DROP TABLE RENAME TABLE TRUNCATE TABLE

Supported synchronization topologies

- One-way one-to-one synchronization
- One-way one-to-many synchronization
- One-way cascade synchronization
- One-way many-to-one synchronization

For more information about synchronization topologies, see Synchronization topologies.

Limits

• Incompatibility of triggers

If the object you want to synchronize is a database and the database contains a trigger that updates the synchronized table, the synchronized data may be inconsistent. For example, the source database contains Table A and Table B. If a data record is inserted into Table A, a trigger inserts a data record into Table B. In this case, after an INSERT operation is performed on Table A in the source instance, the data in Table B becomes inconsistent between the source and destination instances.

To avoid this situation, you must delete the trigger that is synchronized to the destination instance and select Table B as the object to be synchronized. For more information, see Configure synchronization when triggers exist.

• Limits on RENAME TABLE operations

RENAME TABLE operations may cause data inconsistency between the source and destination databases. For example, if only Table A needs to be synchronized and it is renamed Table B, Table B cannot be synchronized to the destination database. To avoid

this situation, you can select the database to which Table A and Table B belong as the object when configuring the data synchronization task.

Procedure

1. Purchase a data synchronization instance. For more information, see **#unique_51**.

Note:

On the buy page, set Source Instance to **PolarDB**, Target Instance to **MySQL**, and Synchronization Topology to **One-Way Synchronization**.

- **2.** Log on to the DTS console.
- 3. In the left-side navigation pane, click **Data Synchronization**.
- **4.** At the top of the **Synchronization Tasks** page, select the region where the destination instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks	Singapore Austr	alia (Sydney)	India (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jakar	ta) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing)	China (Qingdao)
Overview	the region of the destination	China (Shanghai) instance in the synch	Hong Kong Ironization task	US (Virginia)	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt)) China (Hohhot) UK (London)
Data Migration		C Refresh								
Change Tracking		1						Nederal Contraction		
Data Synchronization	Task Name				Search	Sort: Default	Sorting •	All	Ŧ	
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Na	me		Status	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Metho	d	Synchron Mode(All)	ization

5. Find the data synchronization instance and click **Configure Synchronization Channel** in the Actions column.

6. Configure the source and destination instances.

1.Configure Source and Destinatio	on 2.Select Objects to Synchronize	>	3.Advanced Settings	> 4	I.Precheck
Synchronization Task Name:	PolarDB_TO_MySQL				
Source Instance Details					
Instance Type:	PolarDB Instance	Ŧ			
Instance Region:	Singapore				
* PolarDB Instance ID:	pc-gs.	-			
* Database Account:	dtstest				
* Database Password:	*****	4 >			
Destination Instance Details					
Instance Type:	BDC Instance	-			
Tistance Type.	RUS Instance				
Instance Region:	Singapore				
* Instance ID:	rm-g:	•			
* Database Account:	dtstest				
* Database Password:	******	\$ >			
				Cancel	Cot Whitelist and Next

Section	Parameter	Description
N/A	Synchroniz ation Task Name	DTS automatically generates a task name. We recommend that you use an informative name for easy identification. You do not need to use a unique task name.
Source Instance	Instance Type	The value of this parameter is set to PolarDB Instance and cannot be changed.
Details	Instance Region	The region of the source instance. The region is the same as the source region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	PolarDB Instance ID	Select the ID of the source PolarDB cluster.
	Database Account	Enter the database account of the source PolarDB cluster .
	Database Password	Enter the password for the source database account.

Section	Parameter	Description
Destinatio	Instance Type	Select RDS instance .
n Instance Details	Instance Region	The region of the destination instance. The region is the same as the destination region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	Database Account	Enter the database account of the destination RDS instance.
	Database Password Encryption	Enter the password for the destination database account.
		Note: If the database engine of the destination RDS instance is MySQL 5.5 or MySQL 5.6 , you do not need to configure the database account or database password .
		Select Non-encrypted or SSL-encrypted . If you want to select SSL-encrypted , you must enable SSL encryption for the RDS instance before configuring the data synchronization task. For more information, see Configure SSL encryption for an RDS for MySQL instance.
		Note: The Encryption parameter is available only in mainland China and Hong Kong(China).

7. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Set Whitelist and Next**.

Note:

The CIDR blocks of DTS servers are automatically added to the whitelists of the source PolarDB cluster and the destination RDS instance. This ensures that DTS servers can connect to the source PolarDB cluster and the destination RDS instance. **8.** Configure the processing mode in existing destination tables and the objects to be synchronized.

1.Configure Source and Destination	2.Select Objects to Synchronize		3.Advanced Settings	\geq	4.Preche	ck
Processing Mode In Existed Target Table: Available If you search globally, If gorecycle_bin If gorecy	Pre-check and Intercept Ignore	> <	Selected (To edit an object name or Edit.) Learn more.	its filter, hover ove	r the object and click	
Select All			Select All			
•Name batch change:	No Ves					
					Cancel Pre-	vious

-

Parameter	Description
Processing Mode In Existed Target Table	• Pre-check and Intercept : checks whether the destination database contains tables that have the same names as tables in the source database. If the destination database does not contain tables that have the same names as tables in the source database, the precheck is passed. Otherwise, an error is returned during precheck and the data synchronization task cannot be started.
	Note: If tables in the destination database have the same names as tables in the source database, and cannot be deleted or renamed, you can use the object name mapping feature. For more information, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.
	 Ignore: skips the precheck for identical table names in the source and destination databases.
	Warning: If you select Ignore , data consistency is not guaranteed and your business may be exposed to potential risks.
	 DTS does not synchronize data records that have the same primary keys as data records in the destination database during initial data synchronization. This occurs if the source and destination databases have the same schema. However, DTS synchronizes these data records during incremental data synchronization. If the source and destination databases have different schemas, initial data synchronization may fail. In this case, only some columns are synchronized or the data synchronization task fails.

Parameter	Description
Objects	Select objects from the Available section and click the picon
	to move the objects to the Selected section.
	You can select tables and databases as the objects to be
	synchronized.
	Note:
	 If you select a database as the object to be synchronized, all schema changes in the database are synchronized to the destination database.
	 After an object is synchronized to the destination database, the name of the object remains unchanged. You can change the name of an object in the destination PolarDB cluster by using the object name mapping feature. For more information about how to use this feature, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.

9. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Next**.

10.Configure initial synchronization.

1.Configure Source and Destination	>	2.Select Objects to	Synchronize		3.Advanced Settings		4.P	recheck	
Initial Synchronization: [Initial Sche 	ema Synchronization	Initial Full Data	Synchronization					
						Cancel	Previous	Save	Precheck



Note:

Initial synchronization includes initial schema synchronization and initial full data synchronization. Select both **Initial Schema Synchronization** and **Initial Full Data Synchronization**. Before synchronizing incremental data, DTS synchronizes the schemas and historical data of the required objects from the source database to the destination database.

11.In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Precheck**.



• Before you can start the data synchronization task, a precheck is performed. You can start the data synchronization task only after the task passes the precheck.

• If the task fails to pass the precheck, click the onext to each failed item to

view details. Troubleshoot the issues based on the causes and run the precheck again.

- 12.Close the **Precheck** dialog box after the following message is displayed: **The precheck is** passed.
- **13.**Wait until the initial synchronization is complete and the data synchronization task is in the **Synchronizing** state.

On the **Synchronization Tasks** page, view the status of the data synchronization task.

Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) 👻		Actions
0	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task Subscription	Switch to Upgrade More
Pause Task Delete Task			Total: 1 item(s),	Per Page: 20 item(s)	« < 1	> >>

8.4 Synchronize data from an Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster to an AnalyticDB for MySQL cluster

AnalyticDB for MySQL is a real-time online analytical processing (RT-OLAP) service developed by Alibaba Cloud for online data analysis with high concurrency. AnalyticDB for MySQL can analyze petabytes of data from multiple dimensions at millisecond-level timing to provide you with data-driven insights into your business. This topic describes how to synchronize data from an Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster to an AnalyticDB for MySQL cluster by using Data Transmission Service (DTS). AnalyticDB for MySQL allows you to build internal business intelligence (BI) systems, interactive query systems, and real-time report systems.

Prerequisites

- An AnalyticDB for MySQL cluster is created. For more information, see Create an AnalyticDB for MySQL cluster.
- The destination AnalyticDB for MySQL cluster has sufficient storage space.
- The binary logging feature is enabled for the Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster. For more information, see Enable binary logging.

Precautions

- DTS uses read and write resources of the source and destination databases during initial full data synchronization. This may increase the database load. If the database performance is unfavorable, the specification is low, or the data volume is large, database services may become unavailable. For example, DTS occupies a large amount of read and write resources in the following cases: a large number of slow SQL queries are performed on the source database, the tables have no primary keys, or a deadlock occurs in the destination database. Before synchronizing data, you must evaluate the performance of the source and destination databases. We recommend that you synchronize data during off-peak hours. For example, you can synchronize data when the CPU usage of the source and destination databases is less than 30%.
- We recommend that you do not use gh-ost or pt-online-schema-change to perform DDL operations on objects during data synchronization. Otherwise, data synchronization may fail.
- If the disk space usage of nodes in an AnalyticDB for MySQL cluster reaches 80%, the cluster is locked. We recommend that you estimate the required disk space based on the objects to be synchronized. You must ensure that the destination cluster has sufficient storage space.

SQL operations that can be synchronized

- DDL operations: CREATE TABLE, DROP TABLE, RENAME TABLE, TRUNCATE TABLE, ADD COLUMN, and DROP COLUMN
- DML operations: INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE

Note:

If the data type of a field in the source table is changed during data synchronization, an error message is generated and the data synchronization task stops. You can submit a ticket or manually troubleshoot the issue. For more information, see Troubleshoot the synchronization failure that occurs due to field type changes.

Permissions required for database accounts

Database	Required permission
Apsara PolarDB for MySQL	The read permission for the objects to be synchronized

Database	Required permission
AnalyticDB for MySQL	The read/write permissions for the objects to be synchronized

For more information about how to create and authorize a database account, see Create an Apsara PolarDB for MySQL database account and Create an AnalyticDB for MySQL database account.

Data type mapping

For more information, see Data type mappings for initial schema synchronization.

Procedure

1. Purchase a data synchronization instance. For more information, see#unique_51.

On the buy page, set Source Instance to **PolarDB**, Target Instance to **AnalyticDB for MySQL**, and Synchronization Topology to **One-Way Synchronization**.

- **2.** Log on to the DTS console.
- **3.** In the left-side navigation pane, click **Data Synchronization**.
- **4.** At the top of the **Synchronization Tasks** page, select the region where the destination instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks	Singapore Austra	alia (Sydney)	India (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jaka	erta) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing)	China (Qingdao)
Overview	C the region of the destination inst	China (Shanghai) tance in the synchr	Hong Kong ronization task	US (Virginia)	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt) China (Hohhot) UK (London)
Data Migration										\mathbf{C} Refresh
Change Tracking										
Data Synchronization	Task Name 🔻				Search	Sort: Defaul	It Sorting v S	Status: All	•	
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Name			Status	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Metho	d	Synchroni Mode(All)	zation T

5. Find the data synchronization instance and click **Configure Synchronization Channel** in the Actions column.

6. Configure the source and destination instances.

1.Configure Source and Destination In	stances 2.Authorize AnalyticDB Account	\geq	3.Select Objects to Synchronize	> 4.Precheck
Synchronization Task Name:	PolarDB MySQL_TO_ADB MySQL			
Source Instance Details				
Instance Type:	PolarDB Instance	٣		
Instance Region:	Singapore			
* PolarDB Instance ID:	pc-gst	•		
* Database Account:	dtstest			
Database Password:	•••••	Ф		
Destination Instance Details				
Instance Type:	AnalyticDB			
Instance Region:	Singapore			
*Version: (○ 2.0 ● 3.0			
* Database:	am-gs	-		
* Database Account:	dtstest			
Database Password:	•••••	¢>		

Section	Parameter	Description
N/A	Synchroniz ation Task Name	DTS automatically generates a task name. We recommend that you use an informative name for easy identification. You do not need to use a unique task name.
Source Instance Type		The value of this parameter is set to PolarDB Instance and cannot be changed.
Details	Instance Region	The region of the source instance. The region is the same as the source region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	PolarDB Instance ID	Select the ID of the source PolarDB cluster.
	Database Account	Enter the database account of the source PolarDB cluster. For more information about permissions required for the account, see Permissions required for database accounts.
	Database Password	Enter the password for the source database account.

Section	Parameter	Description
Destinatio n Instance	Instance Type	The value of this parameter is set to AnalyticDB and cannot be changed.
Details	Instance Region	The region of the destination instance. The region is the same as the destination region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	Version	Select 3.0 .
	Database	Select the ID of the destination AnalyticDB for MySQL cluster.
	Database Account	Enter the database account of the AnalyticDB for MySQL cluster. For more information about permissions required for the account, see Permissions required for database accounts.
	Database Password	Enter the password for the destination database account .

7. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Set Whitelist and Next**.



The CIDR blocks of DTS servers are automatically added to the whitelists of the Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster and the AnalyticDB for MySQL cluster. This ensures that DTS servers can connect to the source and destination clusters.

8. Configure the synchronization policy and objects.

1.Configure Source and Destination Instances \sum_{j}	2.Authorize AnalyticDB Account		3.Select Objects to Synchronize 4.Pro	echeck
Initial Synchronization: Proccessing Mode In Existed Target Tabled Merge Multi Tables: Synchronization Type:	Initial Schema Synchronization Init Pre-check and Intercept Ignore Yes No Insert Update Create Table Orop Table Co	ial Full Data Synch Alter Table eate Database	vronization ✓ Truncate Table ✓ Drop Database	
Available If you search globally, pla	ease expand the 1 🛛	>	Selected (To edit an object name or its filter, hover over the object and click Edit.) Learn more.	
Select All			Select All	
*Name batch change:	🖲 No 💿 Yes			
			Cancel	Previous Next

Parameter	Description
Initial Synchroniz ation	You must select both Initial Schema Synchronization and Initial Full Data Synchronization in most cases. After the precheck, DTS synchronizes the schemas and data of the required objects from the source instance to the destination cluster. The schemas and data are the basis for subsequent incremental synchronization.

-

Parameter	Description				
Processing Mode In Existed Target Table	• Pre-check and Intercept : checks whether the destination database contains tables that have the same names as tables in the source database. If the destination database does not contain tables that have the same names as tables in the source database, the precheck is passed. Otherwise, an error is returned during precheck and the data synchronization task cannot be started.				
	Note: If tables in the destination database have the same names as tables in the source database, and cannot be deleted or renamed, you can use the object name mapping feature. For more information, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.				
	 Ignore: skips the precheck for identical table names in the source and destination databases. 				
	Warning: If you select Ignore , data consistency is not guaranteed and your business may be exposed to potential risks.				
	 If the source and destination databases have the same schema, DTS does not synchronize data records that have the same primary keys as data records in the destination database. 				
	 If the source and destination databases have different schemas, initial data synchronization may fail. In this case, only some columns are synchronized or the data synchroniz ation task fails. 				
Merge Multi Tables	 If you select Yes, DTS adds the <u>dtsdata_source</u> column to each table to record data sources. In this case, DDL operations cannot be synchronized. No is selected by default. In this case, DDL operations can be synchronized. 				
	Note: You can merge the data source columns based on tasks rather than tables. To merge only the data source columns of some tables, you can create two data synchronization tasks.				

Parameter	Description
Synchronization Type	Select the types of operations that you want to synchronize based on your business requirements. All operation types are selected by default.
	Note: Only INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, and ADD COLUMN operations can be synchronized.
Objects to be synchronized	Select objects from the Available section and click the provide icon to
	move the objects to the Selected section.
	You can select tables and databases as the objects to be synchroniz
	ed.
	Note:
	 If you select a database as the object to be synchronized, all schema changes in the database are synchronized to the destination database.
	 If you select a table as the object to be synchronized, only ADD COLUMN operations on the table are synchronized to the destination database.
	 After an object is synchronized to the destination database, the name of the object remains unchanged. You can change the name of an object in the destination cluster by using the object name mapping feature. For more information about how to use this feature, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.

9. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Next**.

10Specify a type for the tables to be synchronized to the destination database.

1.Configure Source and Destination Instances 2.Author		Authorize AnalyticDB Account	AnalyticDB Account 3.Select Objects to Synchronize		4.Precheck
AnalyticDB Table Group	AnalyticDB Table Name	Type(All) 👻	Primary Key Column	Distribution Column	Definition Status(All) 👻
dtstestdata	customer	Partitioned 1 💌	id	id 🔻	Defined
dtstestdata	order	Partitioned 1 V	orderid	orderid v	Defined
Set All to Partitioned Table	Set All to Dimension Table Enter a tab	le name. Search		Total: 2 item(s), Per Page:	20 \bullet item(s) « < 1 > »
				Cancel	Previous Save Precheck
Not	e:				

After you select **Initial Schema Synchronization**, you must specify the **type**, **primary key column**, and **partition key column** for the tables to be synchronized to AnalyticDB for MySQL. For more information, see CREATE TABLE.

11 In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Precheck**.



- Before you can start the data synchronization task, a precheck is performed. You can start the data synchronization task only after the task passes the precheck.
- If the task fails to pass the precheck, click the icon next to each failed item to

view details. Troubleshoot the issues based on the causes and run the precheck again.

- 12.Close the **Precheck** dialog box after the following message is displayed: **The precheck is** passed.
- **13.**Wait until the initial synchronization is complete and the data synchronization task is in the **Synchronizing** state.

On the **Synchronization Tasks** page, view the status of the data synchronization task.

	Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) 👻		Actions
	0	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task Subscription	Switch to Upgrade More
	Pause Task Delete Task			Total: 1 item(s),	Per Page: 20 item(s)	« < 1	> >>

8.5 Synchronize data from an Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster to an AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance

AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL (previously known as HybridDB for PostgreSQL) is a fast, easy-touse, and cost-effective warehousing service. AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL supports processing petabytes of data. This topic describes how to synchronize data from an Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster to an AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance by using Data Transmission Service (DTS). This is applicable to scenarios such as ad-hoc query and analysis, extract, transform, and load (ETL) operations, and data visualization.

Prerequisites

• The binary logging feature for the Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster is enabled. For more information, see Enable binlogging.

- The tables to be synchronized from the Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster contain primary keys.
- An AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance is created. For more information, see Create an instance.

Notes

- DTS uses read and write resources of the source and destination databases during initial full data synchronization. This may increase the database load. If the database performance is unfavorable, the specification is low, or the data volume is large, database services may become unavailable. For example, DTS occupies a large amount of read and write resources in the following cases: a large number of slow SQL queries are performed on the source database, the tables have no primary keys, or a deadlock occurs in the destination database. Before synchronizing data, you must evaluate the performance of the source and destination databases. We recommend that you synchronize data during off-peak hours. For example, you can synchronize data when the CPU usage of the source and destination databases is less than 30%.
- During initial full data synchronization, concurrent INSERT operations cause segments in the tables of the destination instance. After initial full data synchronization, the tablespace of the destination instance is larger than that of the source cluster.

Limits

- You can select only tables as the objects to be synchronized.
- You cannot synchronize the following types of data: BIT, VARBIT, GEOMETRY, ARRAY, UUID, TSQUERY, TSVECTOR, and TXID_SNAPSHOT.
- We recommend that you do not use gh-ost or pt-online-schema-change to perform DDL operations on objects during data synchronization. Otherwise, data synchronization may fail.

Supported SQL operations

- DML operations: INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE
- DDL operations: ADD COLUMN, and RENAME COLUMN

Dote:

The CREATE TABLE operation is not supported. To synchronize data from a new table, you must add the table to the selected objects. For more information, see Add an object to a data synchronization task.

Supported synchronization topologies

- One-way one-to-one synchronization
- One-way one-to-many synchronization
- One-way many-to-one synchronization

Term mappings

Term in Apsara PolarDB for MySQL	Term in AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL		
Database	Schema		
Table	Table		

Procedure

1. Purchase a data synchronization instance. For more information, see **#unique_51**.



On the purchase page, select **MySQL** for the source instance and **AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL** for the destination instance. Select **One-Way Synchronization** as the synchronization topology.

- **2.** Log on to the DTS console.
- **3.** In the left-side navigation pane, click **Data Synchronization**.
- **4.** At the top of the **Synchronization Tasks** page, select the region where the destination instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks	Singapore Aus	tralia (Sydney)	India (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jaka	rta) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing)	China (Qingdao)
Overview	the region of the destination	China (Shanghai) instance in the syn	Hong Kong hronization task	US (Virginia))	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur) Germany (Frankfur	t) China (Hohhot) UK (London
Data Migration	21							C Refres		
Change Tracking	Task Manua	-			Creat	Sort: Defaul	h Cartina -	Status	_	
Data Synchronization	Task Name	•			Search	Derau	it sorting +	Status. All	•	
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Na	me		Status	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Meth	od	Synchron Mode(All)	zation

5. Find the data synchronization instance and click **Configure Synchronization Channel** in the Actions column.

6. Configure the source and destination instances.

1.Configure Source and Destination I	Instances in Synchronization 2.Select Obje	ects to Synchronize	3.Precheck
Synchronization Task Name:	MySQL_TO_AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL		
Source Instance Details			
Instance Type:	User-Created Database Connected Over Express Connect, VP! •		
Instance Region:	China (Hangzhou)		
* Peer VPC:	vpc-bp:	Proprietary network of Other Apsara Stack Accounts	
Database Type:	MySQL		
* IP Address:	172.16 88		
* Port Number:	3306		
* Database Account:	dtstest		
* Database Password:	••••••		
Destination Instance Details			
Instance Type:	AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL		
Instance Region:	China (Hangzhou)		
* Instance ID:	gp-1u -		
* Database Name:	dtstestdata		
* Database Account:	dtstest		
* Database Password:	••••••• Ø		
			Cancel Set Whitelist and Next

Section	Parameter	Description
N/A	Synchroniz ation Task Name	DTS automatically generates a task name. We recommend that you use an informative name for easy identification. You do not need to use a unique task name.
Source Instance	Instance Type	Select User-Created Database Connected Over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway.
Detaits		Note: You cannot select Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster as the instance type. To synchronize data from a Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster, you can select User-Created Database Connected Over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway.
	Instance Region	The region of the Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster. The value is the same as that you selected when purchasing the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.

Section	Parameter	Description			
	Peer VPC	Select the ID of the VPC where the Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster resides.			
		To obtain the VPC ID, you can log on to the Apsara PolarDB			
		console and click the cluster ID. On the Overview page that			
		appears, you can view the ID of the VPC where the cluster			
		resides in the Basic Information section.			
		Cluster Furning Log On to Dutature Myrate from Other Database Cone Cluster Overview Basic Information Cluster ID Cluster ID Cluster ID > Diagnostics and Oph Singapore Zones Singapore Zones Singapore Zones Compatibility 100% Compatibility 100% Compatibility Status • Running VPC VpC VpC VSwitch Vswitch			
	Database Type	The value of this parameter is set to MySQL and cannot be changed.			
	IP Address	Enter the private IP address of the Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster. In this example, enter 172.16.20.36 .			
		You can obtain the private IP address by pinging the VPC-			
		facing endpoint of the Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster.			
		Connection Information (*) Overview Settings and Manag Diagnostics and Opti > default Configure Delate			
		Primary Endpoints P VPC-facing Endpoint pcmrysql polardb singapore rds allyuncs.com D306 Modify Public-facing Endpoint Apply			
		Cluster Endpoints (Recommended) ① Create Clustor Cluster Endpoint Default Cluster Endpoint			
		Network Network Network Network Network VPC-facing Endpoint pc nvfb.singapore.rds.aliyuncs.com.3306 Modify Public-facing Endpoint Apply			
		Node Settings Advanced Settings			
	Port Number	Enter the port number of the Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster. The default port number is 3306 .			
	Database Account	Enter the database account for the Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster.			
		Note: The account must have the REPLICATION SLAVE permission, the REPLICATION CLIENT permission, the SHOW VIEW permission, and the permission to perform SELECT operations on the required objects.			

Section	Parameter	Description		
	Database Password	Enter the password for the database account.		
Destinatio n Instance	Instance Type	The value of this parameter is set to AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL and cannot be changed.		
Details	Instance Region	The region of the destination instance. The value is the same as that you selected when purchasing the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.		
	Instance ID	Select the ID of the destination AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance.		
	Database Name	Enter the name of the destination database in the AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance.		
	Database Account	Enter the database account for the destination AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance.		
		Note: The database account must have the ALL permission for the objects to be synchronized.		
	Database Password	Enter the password for the database account.		

7. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Set Whitelist and Next**.

Note:

The CIDR blocks of DTS servers are automatically added to the whitelists of the Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster and the AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance. This ensures that DTS servers can connect to the source cluster and destination instance. **8.** Configure the synchronization policy and objects.

1.Configure Source and Destination Instances in 2.Select	t Objects to Synchronize 3.Precheck
Initial Synchronization: Initial Schema Synchronization Initial Processing Mode In Existed Target Table: Clear Target Table Ignore Synchronization Type: Insert Update Delete Available If you search globally, please expand the Contemported State Tables To Tables T	Ial Full Data Synchronization
Select All	Select All
*Name batch change: No Yes	
	Cancel Previous Next

Section	Parameter	Description
Synchroniz ation policy	Initial Synchroniz ation	You must select both Initial Schema Synchronization and Initial Full Data Synchronization in most cases. After the precheck, DTS synchronizes the schemas and data of the required objects from the source instance to the destination instance. The schemas and data are the basis for subsequent incremental synchronization.

Section	Parameter	Description		
	Processing Mode In	• Clear Target Table		
	Existed larger lable	Skips the Schema Name Conflict item		
		during the precheck. Clears the data in the		
		destination table before initial full data		
		synchronization. If you want to synchronize		
		your business data after testing the data		
		synchronization task, you can select this		
		mode.		
		• Ignore		
		Skips the Schema Name Conflict item during		
		the precheck. Adds new data to the existing		
		data during initial full data synchronization.		
		You can select this mode if you want to		
		synchronize data from multiple tables to one		
		table.		
	Synchronization Type	Select the types of operations that you want to		
		synchronize based on your business requiremen		
		ts.		
		• Insert		
		• Update		
		• Delete		
		• Alter Table		

Section	Parameter	Description
Objects to be synchronized	N/A	Select tables from the Available section and click the right arrow () icon to add the tables to the Selected section.
		 Note: You can select only tables as the objects to be synchronized. You can change the names of columns in the destination database by using the object name mapping feature provided by DTS. For more information about how to use this feature, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.

9. Specify the primary key column and distribution column of the table that you want to synchronize to the AnalyticDB for PostgreSQL instance.

1.Configure	Source and Destination In	stances in 🔰	2.Select Objects to Synchronize	3.Precheck
Schema	Table	Primary Key Column	Distribution Column	Definition Status(All) 👻
dtstestdata	customer	id	id 💌	Defined
dtstestdata	order	orderid	orderid •	Defined
dts.migration.mes	sage.greenplu Search		1	Total: 2 item(s), Per Page: $20 ext{ v}$ item(s) \ll $\langle 1 ightarrow \gg$
				Cancel Previous Save Precheck



Note:

The page in this step appears only if you select Initial Schema Synchronization.

10 In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Precheck**.



- Before you can start the data synchronization task, a precheck is performed. You can start the data synchronization task only after the task passes the precheck.
- If the task fails to pass the precheck, click the icon next to each failed item to

view details. Troubleshoot the issues based on the causes and run the precheck again.

- **11.**Close the **Precheck** dialog box after the following message is displayed: **The precheck is passed.** Then, the data synchronization task starts.
- **12.**Wait until the initial synchronization is complete and the data synchronization task is in the **Synchronizing** state.

On the **Synchronization Tasks** page, view the status of the data synchronization task.

Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) 👻	Actions
0	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task Switch to Subscription Upgrade More
Pause Task Delete Task			Total: 1 item(s),	Per Page: 20 item(s)	« < 1 > »

8.6 Synchronize data from a user-created MySQL database hosted on ECS to an Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster

Apsara PolarDB is a next-generation relational database service developed by Alibaba Cloud. It is a high-performance, high-availability, easy-to-use, and reliable service that is compatible with the MySQL database engine. This topic describes how to synchronize data from a user-created MySQL database hosted on ECS to an Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster by using Data Transmission Service (DTS).

Prerequisites

An Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster is created. For more information, see Create an Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster.

Precautions

 DTS uses read and write resources of the source and destination databases during initial full data synchronization. This may increase the database load. If the database performance is unfavorable, the specification is low, or the data volume is large, database services may become unavailable. For example, DTS occupies a large amount of read and write resources in the following cases: a large number of slow SQL queries are performed on the source database, the tables have no primary keys, or a deadlock occurs in the destination database. Before synchronizing data, you must evaluate the performance of the source and destination databases. We recommend that you synchronize data during off-peak hours. For example, you can synchronize data when the CPU usage of the source and destination databases is less than 30%. If you have selected one or more tables (not a database) for synchronization, do not use gh-ost or pt-online-schema-change to modify the tables during data synchronization.
 Otherwise, data synchronization may fail.

I) Notice:

To avoid synchronization failure, you can use Data Management (DMS) to perform online DDL schema changes during data synchronization. For more information, see Change the table schema without locking.

- During initial full data synchronization, concurrent INSERT operations cause fragmentat ion in the tables of the destination cluster. After initial full data synchronization, the tablespace of the destination cluster is larger than that of the source instance.
- The source database must have PRIMARY KEY or UNIQUE constraints and all fields must be unique. Otherwise, duplicate data may exist in the destination database.

SQL operations that can be synchronized

Operatior	SQL statements
type	
DML	INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, and REPLACE
DDL	 ALTER TABLE and ALTER VIEW CREATE FUNCTION, CREATE INDEX, CREATE PROCEDURE, CREATE TABLE, and CREATE VIEW DROP INDEX and DROP TABLE RENAME TABLE TRUNCATE TABLE

Limits

• Incompatibility with triggers

If the object you want to synchronize is a database and the database contains a trigger that updates the synchronized table, the synchronized data may be inconsistent. For example, the source database contains Table A and Table B. If a data record is inserted into Table A, a trigger inserts a data record into Table B. In this case, after an INSERT operation is performed on Table A in the source database, the data in Table B becomes inconsistent between the source and destination databases.

To avoid this situation, you must delete the trigger that is synchronized to the destination database and select Table B as the object to be synchronized. For more information, see Configure synchronization when triggers exist.

• Limits on RENAME TABLE operations

RENAME TABLE operations may cause data inconsistency between the source and destination databases. For example, if only Table A needs to be synchronized and it is renamed Table B, Table B cannot be synchronized to the destination database. To avoid this situation, you can select the database to which Table A and Table B belong as the object when configuring the data synchronization task.

Preparations

#unique_52

Note:

The database accounts must have the REPLICATION SLAVE permission, the REPLICATION CLIENT permission, the SHOW VIEW permission, and the permission to perform SELECT operations on the required objects.

Supported synchronization topologies

- One-way one-to-one synchronization
- One-way one-to-many synchronization
- One-way cascade synchronization
- One-way many-to-one synchronization

For more information about synchronization topologies, see Synchronization topologies.

Procedure

1. Purchase a data synchronization instance. For more information, see **#unique_51**.

Note:

On the buy page, set Source Instance to **MySQL**, Target Instance to **PolarDB**, and Synchronization Topology to **One-Way Synchronization**.

- **2.** Log on to the DTS console.
- **3.** In the left-side navigation pane, click **Data Synchronization**.

4. At the top of the **Synchronization Tasks** page, select the region where the destination instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks	Singapore Austr	alia (Sydney)	India (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jaka	arta) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing)	China (Qingdao)
Q		China (Shanghai)	Hong Kong	US (Virginia)	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt)	China (Hohhot) UK (London)
Overview	the region of the destination	instance in the synch	ronization task	c.)						
Data Migration										C Refresh
Change Tracking	Task Name				Coarch	Sort: Defau	t Corting	Status: All		
Data Synchronization	Task Name				Search	Derau	it sorting .	All	,	
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Na	me		Status	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Metho	d	Synchron Mode(All)	zation

- **5.** Find the data synchronization instance and click **Configure Synchronization Channel** in the Actions column.
- **6.** Configure the source and destination instances.

1.Configure Source and Destination	on 🔰 2.Se	elect Objects to Synchronize	>	3.Advanced Settings	>	4.Precheck
Synchronization Task Name:	MySQL_TO_PolarDB					
Source Instance Details						
Testas a Tura						
Instance Type:	User-Created Database	in ECS Instance	•			
Instance Region:	Singapore					
* ECS Instance ID:	Internet Contenes		Ŧ			
Database Type:	MySQL					
* Port Number:	3306					
* Database Account:	dtstest					
* Database Password:	•••••		4>			
Destination Instance Details						
Instance Type:	PolarDB					
Instance Region:	Singapore					
* PolarDB Instance ID:	pc-gs		•			
* Database Account:	dtstest					
* Database Password:	•••••		(\$)			
					Cancel	Set Whitelist and Next

Section	Parameter	Description
N/A	Synchroniz	DTS automatically generates a task name. We recommend
	ation Task	that you use an informative name for easy identification.
	Name	You do not need to use a unique task name.

Section	Parameter	Description
Source Instance	Instance Type	Select User-Created Database in ECS Instance.
Details	Instance Region	The region of the source instance. The region is the same as the region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	ECS Instance ID	Select the ID of the ECS instance that is connected to the user-created MySQL database.
	Database Type	The value of this parameter is set to MySQL and cannot be changed.
	Port Number	Enter the service port number of the user-created MySQL database.
	Database	Enter the account of the user-created MySQL database.
	Account	Note: The account must have the REPLICATION SLAVE permission, the REPLICATION CLIENT permission, the SHOW VIEW permission, and the permission to perform SELECT operations on the required objects.
	Database Password	Enter the password for the account of the user-created MySQL database.
Destinatio n Instance	Instance Type	The value of this parameter is set to PolarDB and cannot be changed.
Details	Instance Region	The region of the destination instance. The region is the same as the region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	PolarDB Instance ID	The ID of the destination PolarDB cluster.
	Database Account	Enter the database account of the destination PolarDB cluster.
		Note: The database account must have the ALL permission for the objects to be synchronized.
	Database Password	Enter the password for the database account.

7. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Set Whitelist and Next**.

Note:

The CIDR blocks of DTS servers are automatically added to the inbound rule of the ECS instance and the whitelist of the destination PolarDB cluster. This ensures that DTS servers can connect to the source instance and the destination PolarDB cluster.

8. Configure the processing mode in existing destination tables and the objects to be synchronized.

1.Configure Source and Destination 2.Select Objects to Synchronize		3.Advanced Settings	\rightarrow	4.Precheck	
Proccessing Mode In Existed Target Table: Pre-check and Intercept Tryou search globally, please expand the Tryou search globally, please expand the Tryou search globally, please expand the Tryou search globally and Tryou search	> <	Selected (To edit an object name or Edit.) Learn more.	its filter, hover ove	r the object and click	
Select All		Select All			
No Ves					
				Cancel Previous	Next

-

Parameter	Description
Processing Mode In Existed Target Table	• Pre-check and Intercept : checks whether the destination database contains tables that have the same names as tables in the source database. If the destination database does not contain tables that have the same names as tables in the source database, the precheck is passed. Otherwise, an error is returned during precheck and the data synchronization task cannot be started.
	Note: If tables in the destination database have the same names as tables in the source database, and cannot be deleted or renamed, you can use the object name mapping feature. For more information, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.
	 Ignore: skips the precheck for identical table names in the source and destination databases.
	Warning: If you select Ignore , data consistency is not guaranteed and your business may be exposed to potential risks.
	 DTS does not synchronize data records that have the same primary keys as data records in the destination database during initial data synchronization. This occurs if the source and destination databases have the same schema. However, DTS synchronizes these data records during incremental data synchronization. If the source and destination databases have different schemas, initial data synchronization may fail. In this case, only some columns are synchronized or the data synchronization task fails.

Parameter	Description
Objects	Select objects from the Available section and click the picon
	to move the objects to the Selected section.
	You can select tables and databases as the objects to be
	synchronized.
	Note:
	 If you select a database as the object to be synchronized, all schema changes in the database are synchronized to the destination database.
	 After an object is synchronized to the destination database, the name of the object remains unchanged. You can change the name of an object in the destination PolarDB cluster by using the object name mapping feature. For more information about how to use this feature, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.

9. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Next**.

10.Configure initial synchronization.

1.Configure Source and Destination	2.Select Objects to	Synchronize	3.Advanced Settings	A.Precheck
Initial Synchronization: 🗹	Initial Schema Synchronization	✓ Initial Full Data Synchronization		
			Cancel	Previous Save Precheck



Note:

Initial synchronization includes initial schema synchronization and initial full data synchronization. Select both **Initial Schema Synchronization** and **Initial Full Data Synchronization**. Before synchronizing incremental data, DTS synchronizes the schemas and historical data of the required objects from the source database to the destination database.

11.In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Precheck**.



• Before you can start the data synchronization task, a precheck is performed. You can start the data synchronization task only after the task passes the precheck.

• If the task fails to pass the precheck, click the onext to each failed item to

view details. Troubleshoot the issues based on the causes and run the precheck again.

- 12.Close the **Precheck** dialog box after the following message is displayed: **The precheck is** passed.
- **13.**Wait until the initial synchronization is complete and the data synchronization task is in the **Synchronizing** state.

On the **Synchronization Tasks** page, view the status of the data synchronization task.



8.7 Synchronize data from a user-created MySQL database connected over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway to an Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster

Apsara PolarDB is a next-generation relational database service developed by Alibaba Cloud. It is a high-performance, high-availability, easy-to-use, and reliable service that is compatible with the MySQL database engine. This topic describes how to synchronize data from a user-created MySQL database connected over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway to an Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster by using Data Transmission Service (DTS).

Prerequisites

- The version of the user-created MySQL database is 5.1, 5.5, 5.6, 5.7, or 8.0.
- The user-created MySQL database is connected to Alibaba Cloud VPC over Express
 Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway. For more information, see #unique_53.

Note:

DTS is allowed to access the VPC to which the user-created MySQL database belongs. For more information, see #unique_54.
• An Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster is created. For more information, see Create an Apsara PolarDB for MySQL cluster.

Note:

The available storage space of the destination ApsaraDB RDS for MySQL database is larger than the total size of the data in the user-created MySQL database.

Precautions

- DTS uses read and write resources of the source and destination databases during initial full data synchronization. This may increase the database load. If the database performance is unfavorable, the specification is low, or the data volume is large, database services may become unavailable. For example, DTS occupies a large amount of read and write resources in the following cases: a large number of slow SQL queries are performed on the source database, the tables have no primary keys, or a deadlock occurs in the destination database. Before synchronizing data, you must evaluate the performance of the source and destination databases. We recommend that you synchronize data during off-peak hours. For example, you can synchronize data when the CPU usage of the source and destination databases is less than 30%.
- If you have selected one or more tables (not a database) for synchronization, do not use gh-ost or pt-online-schema-change to modify the tables during data synchronization.
 Otherwise, data synchronization may fail.

UNotice:

To avoid synchronization failure, you can use Data Management (DMS) to perform online DDL schema changes during data synchronization. For more information, see Change the table schema without locking.

- During initial full data synchronization, concurrent INSERT operations cause fragmentat ion in the tables of the destination cluster. After initial full data synchronization, the tablespace of the destination cluster is larger than that of the source database.
- The source database must have PRIMARY KEY or UNIQUE constraints and all fields must be unique. Otherwise, duplicate data may exist in the destination cluster.

SQL operations that can be synchronized

Operatior type	SQL statements
DML	INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, and REPLACE

Operation	SQL statements
type	
DDL	 ALTER TABLE and ALTER VIEW CREATE FUNCTION, CREATE INDEX, CREATE PROCEDURE, CREATE TABLE, and CREATE VIEW DROP INDEX and DROP TABLE RENAME TABLE TRUNCATE TABLE

Supported synchronization topologies

- One-way one-to-one synchronization
- One-way one-to-many synchronization
- One-way cascade synchronization
- One-way many-to-one synchronization

For more information about synchronization topologies, see Synchronization topologies.

Limits

• Incompatibility with triggers

If the object you want to synchronize is a database and the database contains a trigger that updates the synchronized table, the synchronized data may be inconsistent. For example, the source database contains Table A and Table B. If a data record is inserted into Table A, a trigger inserts a data record into Table B. In this case, after an INSERT operation is performed on Table A in the source database, the data in Table B becomes inconsistent between the source and destination databases.

To avoid this situation, you must delete the trigger that is synchronized to the destination database and select Table B as the object to be synchronized. For more information, see Configure synchronization when triggers exist.

• Limits on RENAME TABLE operations

RENAME TABLE operations may cause data inconsistency between the source and destination databases. For example, if only Table A needs to be synchronized and it is renamed Table B, Table B cannot be synchronized to the destination database. To avoid this situation, you can select the database to which Table A and Table B belong as the object when configuring the data synchronization task.

Preparations

#unique_52

Note:

The database accounts must have the REPLICATION SLAVE permission, the REPLICATION CLIENT permission, SHOW VIEW permission, and the permission to perform SELECT operations on the required objects.

Procedure

1. Purchase a data synchronization instance. For more information, see **#unique_51**.

Note:

On the buy page, set Source Instance to **MySQL**, Target Instance to **PolarDB**, and Synchronization Topology to **One-Way Synchronization**.

- **2.** Log on to the DTS console.
- 3. In the left-side navigation pane, click Data Synchronization.
- **4.** At the top of the **Synchronization Tasks** page, select the region where the destination instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks	Singapore Aust	ralia (Sydney)	India (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jakar	ta) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing)	China (Qingdao)
Overview	the region of the destination	China (Shanghai) instance in the sync	Hong Kong hronization task	US (Virginia))	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt)	China (Hohhot)	UK (London)
Data Migration										C Refresh
Change Tracking						Carta La Carta		Net an		
Data Synchronization	Task Name				Search	Sort: Default	Sorting • S	All	•	
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Na	me		Status	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Metho	d	Synchronia Mode(All)	zation

5. Find the data synchronization instance and click **Configure Synchronization Channel** in the Actions column.

6. Configure the source and destination instances.

1.Configure Source and Destination	on 2.Select Objects to Synchronize	>	3.Advanced Settings		1.Precheck
Synchronization Task Name:	MySQL_TO_PolarDB				
Source Instance Details					
Verden en Trans					
Instance Type:	User-Created Database Connected Over Express Connect, VPN	Gatev 🔻			
Instance Region:	Singapore				
* Peer VPC:	vpc-t4n	-	Proprietary network of Other Apsara Stack Accou	nts	
Database Type:	MySQL				
* IP Address:	172.16.				
* Port Number:	2205				
T OF C TRUTP OF	5500				
* Database Account:	dtstest				
* Database Password:	******	\$ >			
Destination Instance Details					
Instance Type:	PolarDB				
Instance Region:	Singapore				
* PolarDB Instance ID:	pc-g:	-			
* Database Account:	dtstest				
* Database Password:		<⊅			
				Cancel	Set Whitelist and Next
				Cancel	Set Whitelist and Next

Section	Parameter	Description
N/A	Synchroniz ation Task Name	DTS automatically generates a task name. We recommend that you use an informative name for easy identification. You do not need to use a unique task name.
Source Instance	Instance Type	Select User-Created Database Connected over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway.
Details	Instance Region	The region of the source instance. The region is the same as the region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	Peer VPC	Select the ID of the VPC that is connected to the user- created MySQL database.
	Database Type	The value of this parameter is set to MySQL and cannot be changed.
	IP Address	Enter the server IP address of the user-created MySQL database.
	Port Number	Enter the service port number of the user-created MySQL database.

Section	Parameter	Description
	Database Account	Enter the account of the user-created MySQL database. The account is the same as the database account that you created in Preparations.
	Database Password	Enter the password for the account of the user-created MySQL database.
Destinatio n Instance	Instance Type	The value of this parameter is set to PolarDB and cannot be changed.
Details	Instance Region	The region of the destination instance. The region is the same as the region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	PolarDB Instance ID	The ID of the destination PolarDB cluster.
	Database Account	Enter the database account of the destination PolarDB cluster.
		Note: The database account must have the ALL permission for the objects to be synchronized.
	Database Password	Enter the password for the destination database account.

7. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Set Whitelist and Next**.

Note:

The CIDR blocks of DTS servers are automatically added to the whitelist of the destination PolarDB cluster. This ensures that DTS servers can connect to the destination PolarDB cluster.

8. Configure the processing mode in existing destination tables and the objects to be synchronized.

1.Configure Source and Destination 2.Select Objects to Synchronize		3.Advanced Settings	>	4.Prech	eck	
Proccessing Mode In Existed Target Table Available If you search globally, please expand the	> <	Selected (To edit an object name or Edit.) Learn more.	Its filter, hover ove	r the object and click		
Select All		Select All				
*Name batch change: 💿 No 💿 Yes						
				Cancel Pr	evious	Next

-

Parameter	Description
Processing Mode In Existed Target Table	• Pre-check and Intercept : checks whether the destination database contains tables that have the same names as tables in the source database. If the destination database does not contain tables that have the same names as tables in the source database, the precheck is passed. Otherwise, an error is returned during precheck and the data synchronization task cannot be started.
	Note: If tables in the destination database have the same names as tables in the source database, and cannot be deleted or renamed, you can use the object name mapping feature. For more information, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.
	 Ignore: skips the precheck for identical table names in the source and destination databases.
	Warning: If you select Ignore , data consistency is not guaranteed and your business may be exposed to potential risks.
	 DTS does not synchronize data records that have the same primary keys as data records in the destination database during initial data synchronization. This occurs if the source and destination databases have the same schema. However, DTS synchronizes these data records during incremental data synchronization. If the source and destination databases have different schemas, initial data synchronization may fail. In this case, only some columns are synchronized or the data synchronization task fails.

Parameter	Description
Objects	Select objects from the Available section and click the picon
	to move the objects to the Selected section.
	You can select tables and databases as the objects to be
	synchronized.
	Note:
	• If you select a database as the object to be synchronized, all schema changes in the database are synchronized to the destination database.
	 After an object is synchronized to the destination database, the name of the object remains unchanged. You can change the name of an object in the destination PolarDB cluster by using the object name mapping feature. For more information about how to use this feature, see Specify the name of an object in the destination instance.

9. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Next**.

10.Configure initial synchronization.

1.Configure Source and Destination	2.Select Objects	to Synchronize	3.Advanced Settings	4.Precheck
Initial Synchronization:	✓ Initial Schema Synchronization	☑ Initial Full Data Synchronization	1	
			Cance	Previous Save Precheck



Note:

Initial synchronization includes initial schema synchronization and initial full data synchronization. Select both **Initial Schema Synchronization** and **Initial Full Data Synchronization**. Before synchronizing incremental data, DTS synchronizes the schemas and historical data of the required objects from the source database to the destination database.

11 In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Precheck**.



• Before you can start the data synchronization task, a precheck is performed. You can start the data synchronization task only after the task passes the precheck.

• If the task fails to pass the precheck, click the precheck icon next to each failed item to

view details. Troubleshoot the issues based on the causes and run the precheck again.

- 12.Close the **Precheck** dialog box after the following message is displayed: **The precheck is** passed.
- **13.**Wait until the initial synchronization is complete and the data synchronization task is in the **Synchronizing** state.

On the **Synchronization Tasks** page, view the status of the data synchronization task.

Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) 👻	Actions
0	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task Switch to Subscription Upgrade More
Pause Task Delete Task			Total: 1 item(s),	Per Page: 20 item(s)	« < 1 > »

9 Use DTS to synchronize Redis data

9.1 Configure one-way data synchronization between ApsaraDB for Redis instances

Data Transmission Service (DTS) supports real-time one-way data synchronization between two ApsaraDB for Redis instances. This feature is applicable to scenarios such as active geo-redundancy and geo-disaster recovery. This topic describes how to configure one-way data synchronization between ApsaraDB for Redis instances.



Note:

After you configure the data synchronization task, do not change the architecture type of the source and destination databases. For example, you cannot change the master-replica architecture to the cluster architecture. Otherwise, data synchronization fails. For more information, see the Architectures section in Overview.

Prerequisites

• The database version of the source ApsaraDB for Redis instance is 4.0 or 5.0.

Note:

The database version of the destination ApsaraDB for Redis instance can be 4.0 or 5.0. The version of the destination database must be the same as or later than the version of the source database. If you want to synchronize data between different versions of Redis databases, make sure that the versions of the source and destination databases are compatible. You can create a pay-as-you-go ApsaraDB for Redis instance to verify database compatibility. After verification, you can release the instance or change the billing method to subscription.

• The available storage space of the destination ApsaraDB for Redis instance is larger than the total size of the data in the source ApsaraDB for Redis instance.

Precautions

 DTS uses resources of the source and destination databases during initial full data synchronization. This may increase the load of the database server. If the data volume is large or the specification is low, database services may become unavailable. Before you synchronize data, evaluate the performance of the source and destination databases. We recommend that you synchronize data during off-peak hours.

- If the database version of the source ApsaraDB for Redis instance is 2.8, incremental data synchronization is not supported.
- If you configure data synchronization between ApsaraDB for Redis clusters, you cannot run the FLUSHDB or FLUSHALL command in the source cluster. Otherwise, data in the source and destination databases may be inconsistent.
- If the data eviction policy (maxmemory-policy) of the destination database is not set to noeviction, the data between the source and destination databases may become inconsistent. For more information about the data eviction policy, see #unique_62

Supported synchronization topologies

- One-way one-to-one synchronization
- One-way one-to-many synchronization
- One-way cascade synchronization

For more information about synchronization topologies, see Synchronization topologies.

Operations that can be synchronized

- APPEND
- BITOP, BLPOP, BRPOP, and BRPOPLPUSH
- DECR, DECRBY, and DEL
- EVAL, EVALSHA, EXEC, EXPIRE, and EXPIREAT
- GEOADD and GETSET
- HDEL, HINCRBY, HINCRBYFLOAT, HMSET, HSET, and HSETNX
- INCR, INCRBY, and INCRBYFLOAT
- LINSERT, LPOP, LPUSH, LPUSHX, LREM, LSET, and LTRIM
- MOVE, MSET, MSETNX, and MULTI
- PERSIST, PEXPIRE, PEXPIREAT, PFADD, PFMERGE, PSETEX, and PUBLISH
- RENAME, RENAME, RESTORE, RPOP, RPOPLPUSH, RPUSH, and RPUSHX
- SADD, SDIFFSTORE, SELECT, SET, SETBIT, SETEX, SETNX, SETRANGE, SINTERSTORE, SMOVE, SPOP, SREM, and SUNIONSTORE
- ZADD, ZINCRBY, ZINTERSTORE, ZREM, ZREMRANGEBYLEX, ZUNIONSTORE, ZREMRANGEB YRANK, and ZREMRANGEBYSCORE
- SWAPDB and UNLINK (supported only when the version of the source Redis cluster is 4.0)



Note:

- If you use the EVAL or EVALSHA command to call Lua scripts, DTS cannot identify whether these Lua scripts are executed on the destination database. During incrementa l data synchronization, the destination database does not explicitly return the execution results of Lua scripts.
- When calling the SYNC or PSYNC command to transfer data of the LIST type, DTS does not clear the existing data. In this case, duplicate data may exist in the destination database.

Procedure

 Purchase a data synchronization instance. For more information, see #unique_51/ unique_51_Connect_42_section_39h_fto_gdl.



On the buy page, set both Source Instance and Target Instance to **Redis**.

- **2.** Log on to the DTS console.
- 3. In the left-side navigation pane, click Data Synchronization.
- **4.** At the top of the **Synchronization Tasks** page, select the region where the destination instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks	Singapore Aust	ralia (Sydney)	India (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jaka	rta) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing)	China (Qingdao)	
Overview	the region of the destination	China (Shanghai) instance in the sync	Hong Kong hronization tas	US (Virginia) c.)	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt) China (Hohhot)	UK (London)	
Data Migration		C Refresh									
Change Tracking		_				Centra Da C. 1		Statum att			
Data Synchronization	Task Name				Search	Sort: Defaul	t Sorting V	All	¥		
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Na	me		Status	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Metho	d	Synchroni Mode(All)	zation •	

5. Find the data synchronization instance and click **Configure Synchronization Channel** in the Actions column.

6. Configure the source and destination instances.

1.Configure Source and Destinatio	n 2.Select Objects to Synchronize	\rightarrow	3.Advanced Settings	> 4	.Precheck
Synchronization Task Name:	Redis				
Source Instance Details					
Instance Type:	Redis Instance	٣			
Instance Region:	Singapore				
* Instance ID:	r-gs!	-			
Database Password:		()			
Destination Instance Details					
Instance Type:	Redis Instance	٣			
Instance Region:	Singapore				
* Instance ID:	r-gst	•			
Database Password:	·	ණ			
Database rassivora.		47			
				Cancol	Cot Whitelict and Next

Section	Parameter	Description
N/A	Synchroniz ation Task Name	DTS automatically generates a task name. We recommend that you use an informative name for easy identification. You do not need to use a unique task name.
Source	Instance Type	Select Redis Instance .
Instance Ins Details Re	Instance Region	The region of the source instance. The region is the same as the source region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	Instance ID	Select the ID of the source ApsaraDB for Redis instance.
	Database Password	Enter the database password of the source ApsaraDB for Redis instance.
		Note: The format of the database password is <user>:<password>. For example, if the username of the custom account is admin and the password is Rp829dlwa, the database password is admin:Rp829dlwa.</password></user>

Section	Parameter	Description
Destinatio	Instance Type	Select Redis Instance .
n Instance Details	Instance Region	The region of the destination instance. The region is the same as the destination region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	Instance ID	Select the ID of the destination ApsaraDB for Redis instance.
	Database Password	Enter the database password of the destination ApsaraDB for Redis instance.
		Note: The format of the database password is <user>:<password>. For example, if the username of the custom account is admin and the password is Rp829dlwa, the database password is admin:Rp829dlwa.</password></user>

7. In the lower-right corner of the page, click Set Whitelist and Next.



The CIDR blocks of DTS servers are automatically added to the whitelists of the source and destination ApsaraDB for Redis instances. This ensures that DTS servers can connect to the source and destination ApsaraDB for Redis instances. **8.** Configure the processing mode in existing destination tables and the objects to be

synchronized.

1.Configure Source and Destination	2.Select Objects to Synchronize		3.Advanced Settings	>	4.Prec	heck	
LConfigure Source and Destination Synchronization Mode:Or Proccessing Mode In Existed Target Table: Available If you search globally 1 If you sear	2.Select Objects to Synchronize	> <	3.Advanced Settings	er, hover over t	4.Prec	heck	
*Name batch change:	No Yes		Select All				
					Cancel	Previous	Next

Parameter	Description
Processing Mode In Existed Target Table	 Pre-check and Intercept: checks whether the destination database is empty. If the destination database is empty, the precheck is passed. If the database is not empty, an error is returned during precheck and the data synchronization task cannot be started. Ignore: skips the precheck for empty destination databases.
	Warning: If you select Ignore , the data records in the source database overwrite the data records with the same keys in the destination database.
Objects to be synchronized	 Select databases from the Available section and click the icon to move the databases to the Selected section. You can select only databases as the objects to be synchroniz ed. You cannot select keys as the objects to be synchronized.

9. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Next**.

10.Configure initial synchronization. The value is set to Include full data + incremental

data.

Note:

Before synchronizing incremental data, DTS synchronizes historical data from the source Redis database to the destination Redis database.

1.Configure Source and Destination 🔪		3.Advanced Settings	4.Precheck
Initial Synchronization:Includ	e full data + incremental data		
		Cancel	Previous Save Precheck

11.In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Precheck**.



13.Wait until the initial synchronization is complete and the data synchronization task is in the **Synchronizing** state.

Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) 👻	Actions
0	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task Switch to Subscription Upgrade More
Pause Task Delete Task			Total: 1 item(s),	Per Page: 20 item(s)	« < 1 > »

Note:

You can view the status of the data synchronization task on the **Synchronization Tasks** page.

9.2 Synchronize data from a user-created Redis database hosted on ECS to an ApsaraDB for Redis instance

Data Transmission Service (DTS) supports real-time one-way data synchronization between two Redis databases. This feature is applicable to scenarios such as active georedundancy and geo-disaster recovery. This topic describes how to configure one-way data synchronization from a user-created Redis database hosted on ECS to an ApsaraDB for Redis instance.



Prerequisites

• The version of the source Redis database is 2.8, 3.0, 3.2, 4.0, or 5.0.



- The available storage space of the destination ApsaraDB for Redis instance is larger than the total size of the data in the source Redis database.
- All nodes of the Redis cluster support the <u>PSYNC</u> command and share the same password. This is required if the source Redis database is deployed in a cluster architecture.

Precautions

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- If the bind parameter is configured in the redis.conf file of the source Redis database, set the value of this parameter to the intranet IP address of ECS to ensure that DTS can connect to the source database normally.
- We recommend that you increase the value of the repl-backlog-size parameter in the redis.conf file of the source Redis database. This ensures the stability of data synchronization.
- To ensure the synchronization quality, DTS adds the following key to the source Redis database: DTS_REDIS_TIMESTAMP_HEARTBEAT. This key is used to record the time when data is synchronized to ApsaraDB for Redis.
- If you configure data synchronization between ApsaraDB for Redis clusters, you cannot run the FLUSHDB or FLUSHALL command in the source cluster. Otherwise, data in the source and destination databases may be inconsistent.

- If the data eviction policy (maxmemory-policy) of the destination database is not set to noeviction, the data between the source and destination databases may become inconsistent. For more information about the data eviction policy, see #unique_62
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Note:		
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Procedure

1. Purchase a data synchronization instance. For more information, see **#unique_51**.



On the buy page, set both Source Instance and Target Instance to **Redis**.

- **2.** Log on to the DTS console.
- **3.** In the left-side navigation pane, click **Data Synchronization**.

4. At the top of the Synchronization Tasks page, select the region where the destination

instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks	Singapore Australi	ia (Sydney) Ind	dia (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jaka	arta) China (Hangzhor) China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing)	China (Qingdao)
Overview	C the region of the destination inst	China (Shanghai) tance in the synchro	Hong Kong US onization task.)	S (Virginia) U	IS (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpu	r) Germany (Frankfur	t) China (Hohho	:) UK (London)
Data Migration										C Refresh
Change Tracking	Task Name				Search	Sort: Defau	It Sorting	Status:	T	
Data Synchronization	Tusk Hume				Startin	Delud	it sorting .			
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Name		Stat	tus	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Me	hod	Synchron Mode(All	ization) ~

- **5.** Find the data synchronization instance and click **Configure Synchronization Channel** in the Actions column.
- **6.** Configure the source and destination instances.

1.Configure Source and Destinatio	n 2.Select Objects to Synchronize	\rightarrow	3.Advanced Settings	A.Precheck
Synchronization Task Name:	Redis			
Source Instance Details				
Instance Type:	User-Created Database in ECS Instance	Ŧ		
Instance Region:	Singapore			
* ECS Instance ID:		-		
Database Type:	Redis			
Instance Mode:	Standalone Cluster			
* Port Number:	7000			
Database Password:	•••••	₫>		
Destination Instance Details				
Instance Type:	Redis Instance	*		
Instance Region:	Singapore			
* Instance ID:	r-gs5	-		
Database Password:	•••••	∢ >		
				Cancel Set Whitelist and Next

Section	Parameter	Description
N/A	Synchroniz ation Task Name	DTS automatically generates a task name. We recommend that you use an informative name for easy identification. You do not need to use a unique task name.
Source	Instance Type	Select User-Created Database in ECS Instance.
Instance Details	Instance Region	The region of the source instance. The region is the same as the source region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.

Section	Parameter	Description
	ECS Instance ID	Select the ID of the ECS instance that is connected to the source Redis database.
		Note: If the source Redis database is deployed in a cluster architecture, select the ID of the ECS instance where a master node resides.
	Database Type	The value of this parameter is set to Redis .
	Instance Mode	Select Standalone or Cluster based on the architecture of the source Redis database.
	Port Number	Enter the service port number of the source Redis database. The default port number is 6379 . In this example, 7000 is specified.
		Note: If the source Redis database is deployed in a cluster architecture, enter the service port number of a master node.
	Database	Enter the password for the source Redis database.
	Passworu	Note: This parameter is optional and can be left blank if no database password is set.
Destinatio	Instance Type	Select Redis Instance .
n Instance Details	Instance Region	The region of the destination instance. The region is the same as the destination region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	Instance ID	Select the ID of the destination ApsaraDB for Redis instance.
	Database Password	Enter the database password of the destination ApsaraDB for Redis instance.
		Note:

7. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Set Whitelist and Next**.

Note:

The CIDR blocks of DTS servers are automatically added to the inbound rule of the source ECS instance and the whitelist of the destination ApsaraDB for Redis instance. This ensures that DTS servers can connect to the source and destination instances.

. 1	.Configure Source and Destination 2.Select Objects to	Synchronize		3.Advanced Settings	>	4.Precheck
	Synchronization Mode: One-Way Synchronization					
	Proccessing Mode In Existed Target Table:	Ignore				
	Available			Selected (To edit an object name or Edit.) Learn more.	its filter, hover over th	e object and click
	If you search globally, please expand the Q				٩	
				0		
			×			
	5 6		/			
	7		<			
	- 0 - 9					
	™ 10					
	1 2					
	₩ 13 14	-				
	Select All					
	*Name batch channe: No No	Yes		Select All		
						Cancel Previous Ne
П						
	•	Warnir	a.			
		warm	iy.			
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L	I					
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0.	ല					
	Note:					
1	1.Configure Source and Destination $>$ 2.Select Objects	to Synchroniz	ze 🔪	3.Advanced Settings		4.Precheck
-						
	Initial Synchronization:Include full data + incremen	tal data				
				Car	ncel Previou	is Save Prechec

11.		Note:						
	•							
12.								
13.		Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) 👻		Actions
		0	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task Subscription	Switch to Upgrade More
		Pause Task Delete Task			Total: 1 item(s), F	Per Page: 20 item(s)	« < 1	>
		Note:						

9.3 Synchronize data from a user-created Redis database connected over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway to a user-created Redis database hosted on ECS

Data Transmission Service (DTS) supports real-time one-way data synchronization between two Redis databases. This feature is applicable to scenarios such as active geo-redundancy and geo-disaster recovery. This topic describes how to configure data synchronization from a user-created Redis database connected over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway to a user-created Redis database hosted on ECS.



Prerequisites

• The version of the source Redis database is 2.8, 3.0, 3.2, 4.0, or 5.0.



The database version of the destination Redis database can be 2.8, 4.0, or 5.0. The version of the destination database must be the same as or later than the version of the source database. If you want to synchronize data between different versions of Redis databases, make sure that the versions of the source and destination databases are compatible.

- The available storage space of the destination Redis database is larger than the total size of the data in the source Redis database.
- All nodes of the Redis cluster support the PSYNC command and share the same password. This is required if the source Redis database is deployed in a cluster architecture.

Precautions

- DTS uses resources of the source and destination databases during initial full data synchronization. This may increase the load of the database server. If the data volume is large or the specification is low, database services may become unavailable. Before you synchronize data, evaluate the performance of the source and destination databases. We recommend that you synchronize data during off-peak hours.
- If the bind parameter is configured in the redis.conf file of the source Redis database, set the value of this parameter to the intranet IP address of ECS to ensure that DTS can connect to the source database normally.
- We recommend that you increase the value of the repl-backlog-size parameter in the redis.conf file of the source Redis database. This ensures the stability of data synchronization.
- To ensure the synchronization quality, DTS adds the following key to the source Redis database: DTS_REDIS_TIMESTAMP_HEARTBEAT. This key is used to record the time when data is synchronized to ApsaraDB for Redis.
- If you configure data synchronization between ApsaraDB for Redis clusters, you cannot run the FLUSHDB or FLUSHALL command in the source cluster. Otherwise, data in the source and destination databases may be inconsistent.
- If the data eviction policy (maxmemory-policy) of the destination database is not set to noeviction, the data between the source and destination databases may become inconsistent. For more information about the data eviction policy, see #unique_62

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Procedure

1. Purchase a data synchronization instance. For more information, see **#unique_51**.



On the buy page, set both Source Instance and Target Instance to **Redis**.

- **2.** Log on to the DTS console.
- **3.** In the left-side navigation pane, click **Data Synchronization**.
- **4.** At the top of the **Synchronization Tasks** page, select the region where the destination instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks	Singapore Aust	ralia (Sydney)	India (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jakar	ta) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing)	China (Qingdao)
Overview	the region of the destination	China (Shanghai) nstance in the syncl	Hong Kong hronization task	US (Virginia)	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt) China (Hohhot	UK (London)
Data Migration		,								C Refresh
Change Tracking						Contra La Contra		National Contraction		
Data Synchronization	Task Name				Search	Sort: Default	Sorting •	All	¥	
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Na	ne		Status	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Metho	d	Synchroni Mode(All)	zation

5. Find the data synchronization instance and click **Configure Synchronization Channel** in the Actions column.

6. Configure the source and destination instances.

1.Configure Source and Destination I	instances in 2.Select Objects to Synchronize	3.Advanced Settings	>	4.Precheck
Synchronization Task Name	Padie			
- Synchronization rusk Humen	Reuis			
Source Instance Details				
Instance Type:	User-Created Database Connected Over Express Connect VDP	T		
Instance Region:	Singapore			
* Peer VPC:	vnc-	Proprietary network of Other Apsara Stack Accounts		
Database Type:	Redis			
Instance Mode:	Standalone Cluster			
* IP Address:	172.16.	7		
* Port Number:	6379			
Database Password:	«	5		
Destination Instance Details				
		_		
Instance Type:	User-Created Database in ECS Instance	τ		
Instance Region:	Singapore			
* ECS Instance ID:	Tala Ing Title Indexes			
Database Type:	Redis			
Instance Mode:	Standalone Cluster			
* Port Number:	6379			
Database Password:	<	<i>b</i>		
			Cancel	Set Whitelist and Next

Section	Parameter	Description
N/A	Synchroniz ation Task Name	DTS automatically generates a task name. We recommend that you use an informative name for easy identification. You do not need to use a unique task name.
Source Instance	Instance Type	Select User-Created Database Connected over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway.
Details	Instance Region	The region of the source instance. The region is the same as the source region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	Peer VPC	Select the ID of the VPC that is connected to the user- created Redis database.
	Database Type	The value of this parameter is set to Redis .
	Instance Mode	Select Standalone or Cluster based on the architecture of the source Redis database.

Section	Parameter	Description
	IP Address	Enter the server IP address of the source Redis database.
		Note: If the source Redis database is deployed in a cluster architecture, enter the IP address of the server to which a master node belongs.
	Port Number	Enter the service port number of the user-created Redis database. The default port number is 6379 .
		Note: If the source Redis database is deployed in a cluster architecture, enter the service port number of a master node.
	Database	Enter the password for the source Redis database.
	Password	Note: This parameter is optional and can be left blank if no database password is set.
Destinatio	Instance Type	Select User-Created Database in ECS Instance.
n Instance Details	Instance Region	The region of the destination instance. The region is the same as the destination region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	Instance ID	Select the ID of the ECS instance that is connected to the destination Redis database.
		Note: If the destination Redis database is deployed in a cluster architecture, select the ID of the ECS instance where a master node resides.
	Instance Mode	Select Standalone or Cluster based on the architecture of the destination Redis database.

Section	Parameter	Description
	Port Number	Enter the service port number of the destination Redis database. The default port number is 6379 .
		Note: If the destination Redis database is deployed in a cluster architecture, enter the service port number of a master node.
	Database	Enter the password for the destination Redis database.
	Password	Note: This parameter is optional and can be left blank if no database password is set.

7. In the lower-right corner of the page, click Set Whitelist and Next.



The CIDR blocks of DTS servers are automatically added to an inbound rule of the destination ECS instance. This ensures that DTS servers can connect to the destination ECS instance.

0	1 Configure S	ource and Dectination	2 Select Objects to Synchr	onize	3 Advanced Settings		1 Precheck	
ο.	1.comgure 5	burce and Destination		onize	5.Advanced Settings		4.FIGUIGUK	
		Synchronization Mode:	One-Way Synchronization					
		Proccessing Mode In						
		Existed Target Table:	Pre-check and Intercept					
		Available			Selected (To edit an object name of	r its filter, hover over the	object and click	
		If you coarch global	lly, please expand the L	·	Eur.) Learn more.			
		ii you searcii giobai	my, please expand the l			Q		
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		Select All						
					Select All			
		*Name batch change:	No Ves					
							Cancel Previous N	Next
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		Note:						
	1.Configure			ichronize	3.Advanced Settings			
		Initial Synchroniza	ation:Include full data + incremental data					
					Ca	ncel Previous	Save Prechec	ck
11								
		Note:						
	•							
	•							

3.		Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) 👻		Actions
		0	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task Subscription	Switch to Upgrade More
		Pause Task Delete Task			Total: 1 item(s),	Per Page: 20 item(s)	« < 1	> >>
	6	Note:						

9.4 Synchronize data from a user-created Redis cluster to an ApsaraDB for Redis cluster instance

Data Transmission Service (DTS) supports real-time one-way data synchronization between two Redis clusters. This feature is applicable to scenarios such as data migration, active geo-redundancy, and geo-disaster recovery. This topic describes how to configure one-way data synchronization from a user-created Redis cluster to an ApsaraDB for Redis cluster instance.

You can also follow the procedure to configure data synchronization from an ApsaraDB for Redis cluster instance to a user-created Redis cluster. However, you must configure parameters for the source and destination instances based on the actual scenarios.

Note:

After you configure the data synchronization task, do not change the architecture type of the source and destination databases. For example, you cannot change the master-replica architecture to the cluster architecture. Otherwise, data synchronization fails. For more information, see the Architectures section in Overview.

Prerequisites

• The version of the user-created Redis database is 2.8, 3.0, 3.2, 4.0, or 5.0.

Note:

The database version of the destination ApsaraDB for Redis cluster instance can be 2.8, 4.0, or 5.0. The version of the destination database must be the same as or later than the version of the source database. If you want to synchronize data between different versions of Redis databases, make sure that the versions of the source and destination databases are compatible. You can create a pay-as-you-go ApsaraDB for Redis cluster

instance to verify database compatibility. After verification, you can release the instance or change the billing method to subscription.

- The available storage space of the destination ApsaraDB for Redis cluster instance is larger than the total size of the data in the source Redis database.
- All nodes of the source Redis cluster support the PSYNC command and share the same password.

Precautions

- DTS uses resources of the source and destination databases during initial full data synchronization. This may increase the load of the database server. If the data volume is large or the specification is low, database services may become unavailable. Before you synchronize data, evaluate the performance of the source and destination databases. We recommend that you synchronize data during off-peak hours.
- We recommend that you increase the value of the repl-backlog-size parameter in the redis.conf file. This ensures the stability of data synchronization.
- To ensure the synchronization quality, DTS adds the following key to the source Redis database: DTS_REDIS_TIMESTAMP_HEARTBEAT. This key is used to record the time when data is synchronized to ApsaraDB for Redis.
- We recommend that you do not run the FLUSHDB or FLUSHALL command in the source Redis cluster. Otherwise, data in the source and destination databases may be inconsistent.
- If the data eviction policy (maxmemory-policy) of the destination database is not set to noeviction, the data between the source and destination databases may become inconsistent. For more information about the data eviction policy, see #unique_62

Supported synchronization topologies

- One-way one-to-one synchronization
- One-way one-to-many synchronization
- One-way cascade synchronization

For more information about synchronization topologies, see Synchronization topologies.

Operations that can be synchronized

- APPEND
- BITOP, BLPOP, BRPOP, and BRPOPLPUSH
- DECR, DECRBY, and DEL

- EVAL, EVALSHA, EXEC, EXPIRE, and EXPIREAT
- GEOADD and GETSET
- HDEL, HINCRBY, HINCRBYFLOAT, HMSET, HSET, and HSETNX
- INCR, INCRBY, and INCRBYFLOAT
- LINSERT, LPOP, LPUSH, LPUSHX, LREM, LSET, and LTRIM
- MOVE, MSET, MSETNX, and MULTI
- PERSIST, PEXPIRE, PEXPIREAT, PFADD, PFMERGE, PSETEX, and PUBLISH
- RENAME, RENAME, RESTORE, RPOP, RPOPLPUSH, RPUSH, and RPUSHX
- SADD, SDIFFSTORE, SELECT, SET, SETBIT, SETEX, SETNX, SETRANGE, SINTERSTORE, SMOVE, SPOP, SREM, and SUNIONSTORE
- ZADD, ZINCRBY, ZINTERSTORE, ZREM, ZREMRANGEBYLEX, ZUNIONSTORE, ZREMRANGEB YRANK, and ZREMRANGEBYSCORE
- SWAPDB and UNLINK (supported only when the version of the source Redis cluster is 4.0)

- If you use the EVAL or EVALSHA command to call Lua scripts, DTS cannot identify whether these Lua scripts are executed on the destination database. During incrementa l data synchronization, the destination database does not explicitly return the execution results of Lua scripts.
- When calling the SYNC or PSYNC command to transfer data of the LIST type, DTS does not clear the existing data. In this case, duplicate data may exist in the destination database.

Procedure

1. Purchase a data synchronization instance. For more information, see #unique_51.

|--|

On the buy page, set both Source Instance and Target Instance to **Redis**.

- **2.** Log on to the DTS console.
- 3. In the left-side navigation pane, click Data Synchronization.

4. At the top of the Synchronization Tasks page, select the region where the destination

instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks	Singapore Aust	ralia (Sydney)	India (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jaka	arta) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing)	China (Qingdao)
Overview	the region of the destination	China (Shanghai) instance in the sync	Hong Kong hronization task	US (Virginia))	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt) China (Hohhot)	UK (London)
Data Migration										C Refresh
Change Tracking	Tack Name	v			Search	Sort: Defau	It Sorting	Status:	T	
Data Synchronization	Tusk Hume				Startin	Delud	it borting			
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Na	me		Status	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Meth	od	Synchronia Mode(All)	ation

- **5.** Find the data synchronization instance and click **Configure Synchronization Channel** in the Actions column.
- **6.** Configure the source and destination instances.

1.Configure Source and Destinatio	n 2.Select Objects to Synchronize	\geq	3.Advanced Settings	\rangle	I.Precheck
Synchronization Task Name:	Redis				
Course Jestance Dataile					
Source Instance Details					
Instance Type:	User-Created Database in ECS Instance	•			
Instance Region:	Singapore				
* ECS Instance ID:	The second second	~			
Database Type:	Redis				
Instance Mode: (Standalone Cluster				
* Port Number:	6379				
Database Password:	•••••	∢ >			
Destination Instance Details					
Instance Type:	Redis Instance	•			
Instance Region:	Singapore				
* Instance ID:	r-gs	•			
Database Password:	•••••	4>			
				Grand	
				Cancel	Set Whitelist and Next

Section	Parameter	Description
N/A	Synchroniz ation Task Name	DTS automatically generates a task name. We recommend that you use an informative name for easy identification. You do not need to use a unique task name.

Section	Parameter	Description				
Source Instance Details	Instance Type	Select User-Created Database in ECS Instance. You can select User-Created Database in ECS Instance or User- Created Database Connected Over Express Connect, VPN Gateway, or Smart Access Gateway based on the type of the source database.				
		The procedure in this topic uses user-created database				
		hosted on ECS as an example. You can also follow the				
		procedure to configure data synchronization for other				
		types of user-created Redis databases.				
	Instance Region	The region of the source instance. The region is the same as the source region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.				
	ECS Instance ID	Select the ID of the ECS instance where a master node the user-created Redis cluster resides.				
	Database Type	The value of this parameter is set to Redis .				
	Instance Mode	Select Cluster .				
	Port Number	Enter the service port number of a master node in the user-created Redis cluster. In this example, enter 7000 .				
	Database	Enter the password for the user-created Redis database.				
	Password	Note: This parameter is optional and can be left blank if no database password is set.				
Destinatio	Instance Type	Select Redis Instance .				
n Instance Details	Instance Region	The region of the destination instance. The region is the same as the destination region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.				
	Instance ID	Select the ID of the destination ApsaraDB for Redis cluster instance.				

Section	Parameter	Description
Database Password		Enter the database password of the destination ApsaraDB for Redis cluster instance.
		Note:

7. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Set Whitelist and Next**.

Note:

The CIDR blocks of DTS servers are automatically added to the inbound rule of the source ECS instance and the whitelist of the destination ApsaraDB for Redis cluster instance. This ensures that DTS servers can connect to the source and destination instances.

8. Configure the processing mode in existing destination tables and the objects to be

synchronized.

1.Configure Source and Destination	2.Select Objects to Synchronize		3.Advanced Settings	>	4.Prec	neck	
I.Configure Source and Destination Synchronization Mode: O Processing Mode In Existed Target Table: Available If you search globally If	2.Select Objects to Synchronize	> <	3.Advanced Settings	ar, hover over t	4.Prec	neck	
			Select All				
*Name batch change:	● No 🤍 Yes						
					Cancel	Previous	Next

Parameter	Description
Processing Mode In Existed Target Table	 Pre-check and Intercept: checks whether the destination database is empty. If the destination database is empty, the precheck is passed. If the database is not empty, an error is returned during precheck and the data synchronization task cannot be started. Ignore: skips the precheck for empty destination databases.
	Warning: If you select Ignore , the data records in the source database overwrite the data records with the same keys in the destination database.
Objects to be synchronized	 Select databases from the Available section and click the icon to move the databases to the Selected section. You can select only databases as the objects to be synchroniz ed. You cannot select keys as the objects to be synchronized.

9. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Next**.

10.Configure initial synchronization. The value is set to Include full data + incremental

data.

Note:

Before synchronizing incremental data, DTS synchronizes historical data from the source Redis database to the destination Redis database.

1.Configure Source and Destination 🔪	urce and Destination 🔰 2.Select Objects to Synchronize		3.Advanced Settings	4.Precheck			
Initial Synchronization:Include full data + incremental data							
			Cancel	Previous Save Precheck			

11.In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Precheck**.



13.Wait until the initial synchronization is complete and the data synchronization task is in the **Synchronizing** state.

Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) 👻		Actions
0	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task Sv Subscription U	witch to Jpgrade More
Pause Task Delete Task			Total: 1 item(s), I	Per Page: 20 item(s)	« < <u>1</u> >	*

Note:

You can view the status of the data synchronization task on the **Synchronization Tasks** page.
9.5 Synchronize data from a Codis cluster hosted on ECS to an ApsaraDB for Redis instance

ApsaraDB for Redis is a database service compatible with the open-source Redis protocol and provides hybrid storage of memory and hard disks. Based on reliable hot standby architecture and scalable cluster architecture, ApsaraDB for Redis is suitable for scenarios that require flexible configuration changes, high throughput, and low latency. This topic describes how to synchronize data from a Codis cluster to an ApsaraDB for Redis instance by using Data Transmission Service (DTS).

Prerequisites

- The available storage space of the destination ApsaraDB for Redis instance is larger than the total size of data stored in the source Codis cluster.
- All master nodes in the source Codis cluster support the PSYNC command.

How DTS synchronizes data from a Codis cluster

A Codis cluster consists of multiple Codis-Groups. You must create a data synchronization task for each Codis-Group. DTS synchronizes each Codis-Group in a data synchronization task till the whole cluster is synchronized.



Architecture of the Codis cluster

In this topic, the Codis cluster consists of two Codis-Groups. Each Codis-Group runs in a master-replica architecture. The following figure shows the architecture of the cluster.

Codis	Group									
codis-demo	New Grou	up Group [1,9999]								
	Add Serv	er Data Center	Codis Server Ad	idress to	Group	[1,999	9]			
	GROUPS: \$	SYNC ALL REPLICA(S):	ENABLE ALL	EPLICA(S): DISABLE ALI	L					
	1	Server	Data Center	Master				Memory	Keys	
	SYNC	s 127.0.0.1:6379		NO:ONE		1	synced	38.05 MB / INF.	db0:keys=31583,expires=0,avg_ttl=0	
	PROMOTE	s 127.0.0.1:6380		127.0.0.1:6379:up		1	synced	36.61 MB / INF.	db0:keys=31583,expires=0,avg_ttl=0	
	2	Server	Data Center	Master				Memory	Keys	
	SYNC	s 127.0.0.1:6389		NO:ONE		۶	synced	38.10 MB / INF.	db0:keys=31636,expires=0,avg_ttl=0	
	PROMOTE	S 127.0.0.1:6390		127.0.0.1:6389:up		1	synced	36.67 MB / INF.	db0:keys=31636,expires=0,avg_ttl=0	

Precautions

- •
- If the bind parameter is configured in the redis.conf file of the source Redis database, set the value of this parameter to the intranet IP address of ECS to ensure that DTS can connect to the source database normally.
- We recommend that you increase the value of the repl-backlog-size parameter in the redis.conf file. This ensures the stability of data synchronization.
- To ensure the synchronization quality, DTS adds the following key to the source Codis cluster: DTS_REDIS_TIMESTAMP_HEARTBEAT. This key is used to record the time when data is synchronized to ApsaraDB for Redis.
- We recommend that you do not run the FLUSHDB or FLUSHALL command in the source Codis cluster. Otherwise, data may be inconsistent between the Codis cluster and the ApsaraDB for Redis instance.
- If the data eviction policy (maxmemory-policy) of the destination database is not set to noeviction, the data between the source and destination databases may become inconsistent. For more information about the data eviction policy, see #unique_62
- The database version of the destination ApsaraDB for Redis instance can be 2.8, 4.0, and 5.0. The version of the destination database must be the same as or later than the version of the source database. If you want to synchronize data between different versions of Redis databases, make sure that the versions of the source and destination databases are compatible. You can create a pay-as-you-go ApsaraDB for Redis instance to verify database compatibility. After verification, you can release the instance or change the billing method to subscription.

- •
- .
- •

Operations that can be synchronized

- APPEND
- BITOP, BLPOP, BRPOP, and BRPOPLPUSH
- DECR, DECRBY, and DEL
- EVAL, EVALSHA, EXEC, EXPIRE, and EXPIREAT
- GEOADD and GETSET
- HDEL, HINCRBY, HINCRBYFLOAT, HMSET, HSET, and HSETNX
- INCR, INCRBY, and INCRBYFLOAT
- LINSERT, LPOP, LPUSH, LPUSHX, LREM, LSET, and LTRIM
- MOVE, MSET, MSETNX, and MULTI
- PERSIST, PEXPIRE, PEXPIREAT, PFADD, PFMERGE, PSETEX, and PUBLISH
- RENAME, RENAME, RESTORE, RPOP, RPOPLPUSH, RPUSH, and RPUSHX
- SADD, SDIFFSTORE, SELECT, SET, SETBIT, SETEX, SETNX, SETRANGE, SINTERSTORE, SMOVE, SPOP, SREM, and SUNIONSTORE
- ZADD, ZINCRBY, ZINTERSTORE, ZREM, ZREMRANGEBYLEX, ZUNIONSTORE, ZREMRANGEB YRANK, and ZREMRANGEBYSCORE



Procedure

1. Purchase a data synchronization instance. For more information, see **#unique_51**.



On the buy page, set Source Instance to **Redis**, Target Instance to **Redis**, and Synchronization Topology to **One-Way Synchronization**.

- **2.** Log on to the DTS console.
- 3. In the left-side navigation pane, click Data Synchronization.

4. At the top of the Synchronization Tasks page, select the region where the destination

instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks Sin	ngapore Australia (Sydney)	India (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jaka	arta) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing) C	China (Qingdao)
Overview	Ch the region of the destination insta	nina (Shanghai) Hong Kong ance in the synchronization tas	US (Virginia) <.)	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt)	China (Hohhot)	UK (London)
Data Migration									
Change Tracking					Corta D. C. J	ha ii	tatum all		
Data Synchronization	Task Name 🔹			Search	Defaul	it sorting • s	atus. All	•	
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Name		Status	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Method	i	Synchroniz Mode(All)	ation

- **5.** Find the data synchronization instance and click **Configure Synchronization Channel** in the Actions column.
- 6. Configure the source and destination instances.

1.Configure Source and Destination	on 2.Select Objects to Synchronize	>	3.Advanced Settings	A.Precheck
Synchronization Task Name:	Codis-Group1			
Source Instance Details				
Instance Type:	User-Created Database in ECS Instance	*		
Instance Region:	Singapore			
* ECS Instance ID:	where a second	-		
Database Type:	Redis			
Instance Mode:	Standalone Cluster			
* Port Number:	6379			
Database Password:	•••••	₫ >		
Destination Instance Details				
Instance Type:	Redis Instance	*		
Instance Region:	Singapore			
* Instance ID:	r-gs5	-		
Database Paceword	· · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · · ·	đ		
Database Password.		4/		
				Cancel Set Whitelist and Next

Section	Parameter	Description
N/A	Synchroniz ation Task Name	DTS automatically generates a task name. We recommend that you use an informative name for easy identification. You do not need to use a unique task name.
Source	Instance Type	Select User-Created Database in ECS Instance.
Instance Details	Instance Region	The region of the source instance. The region is the same as the source region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.

Section	Parameter	Description
	ECS Instance ID	Select the ID of the ECS instance where the master node of the Codis-Group resides.
		Note: DTS synchronizes each Codis-Group of the Codis cluster by using a data synchronization task till the whole cluster is synchronized. In this step, enter the ECS instance ID for the master node of Codis-Group 1. When you configure the data synchronization task for Codis-Group 2, enter the ECS instance ID for the master node of Codis-Group 2. You can configure data synchronization tasks for all Codis-Groups by following the procedure described in this topic.
	Database Type	The value of this parameter is set to Redis .
	Instance Mode	Select Standalone . Note: You must select Standalone for this parameter because data from a Codis cluster cannot be synchronized at a time. DTS synchronizes each Codis-Group of the cluster in a data synchronization task till all Codis-Groups are synchronized.
	Port Number	Enter the service port number of the master node in the Codis-Group.
	Database Password	The database password for the master node. Note: This parameter is optional and can be left blank if no database password is set.
Destinatio	Instance Type	Select Redis Instance .
n Instance Details	Instance Region	The region of the destination instance. The region is the same as the destination region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.
	Instance ID	Select the ID of the destination ApsaraDB for Redis instance.

Section	Parameter	Description
	Database Password	Enter the database password of the destination ApsaraDB for Redis instance.
		Note:

7. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Set Whitelist and Next**.



The CIDR blocks of DTS servers are automatically added to the inbound rule of the ECS instance and the whitelist of the ApsaraDB for Redis instance. This ensures that DTS servers can connect to the source and destination instances.

8. Configure the processing mode in existing destination tables and the objects to be synchronized.

1.Configure Source and Destination 2.Select Objects to Synchronize		3.Advanced Settings	>	4.Precheck
Synchronization Mode:One-Way Synchronization Proccessing Mode In Existed Target Table:				
Available If you search globally, please expand the Q 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 13 14	> <	Selected (To edit an object name or its filter, hover Edit.) Learn more.		object and click
Select All		Select All		
*Name batch change: 💿 No 💿 Yes				
				Cancel Previous Ne

Parameter	Description
Processing Mode In Existed Target Table	DTS synchronizes each Codis-Group of the Codis cluster in a data synchronization task till the whole cluster is synchronized. When you configure data synchronization for Codis-Group 1, if the ApsaraDB for Redis instance has no data, select Pre-check and Intercept . When you configure data synchronization for Codis-Groups 2 to N, select Ignore . Otherwise, errors may occur during data synchronization.
	Note:
	 Pre-check and Intercept: checks whether the destination database is empty. If the destination database is empty, the precheck is passed. If the database is not empty, an error is returned during precheck and the data synchronization task cannot be started. Ignore: skips the precheck for empty destination databases and continues with data synchronization. If the keys in the destination database are the same as those in the source database during data synchronization, the keys in the source database overwrite those in the destination database.
Objects to be synchronized	 Select databases from the Available section and click the icon to move the databases to the Selected section.
	• You can select only databases as the objects to be synchroniz ed. You cannot select keys as the objects to be synchronized.

9. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Next**.

10.Configure initial synchronization.

1.Configure Source and Destination $ig>$	2.Select Objects to Synchronize		3.Advanced Settings		4.Prech	eck			
Initial Synchronization:Include full data + incremental data									
			Cancel	Previous	Save	Precheck			

Note:

The value is set to **Include full data + incremental data**. DTS synchronizes historical data from the source Codis cluster to the destination Redis database before synchronizing incremental data.

11.In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Precheck**.



- Before you can start the data synchronization task, a precheck is performed. You can start the data synchronization task only after the task passes the precheck.
- If the task fails to pass the precheck, click the icon next to each failed item to

view details. Troubleshoot the issues based on the causes and run the precheck again.

- 12.Close the **Precheck** dialog box after the following message is displayed: **The precheck is** passed.
- **13.**Wait until the initial synchronization is complete and the data synchronization task is in

the **Synchronizing** state.

	Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) -		Actions
	Codis-Group1	Synchronizing	Delay: 1 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task Subscription	Switch to Upgrade More
	Pause Task Delete Task				Total: 1 item(s), Per Page: 20 item(s)	« < 1	> >>

Note:

You can view the status of the data synchronization task on the **Synchronization Tasks** page.

14.Create and configure a data synchronization task for the other Codis-Group by following steps 1 to 13.

Result

In this topic, the Codis cluster consists of two Codis-Groups. You must create two data synchronization tasks. The following figure shows that the initial synchronization is complete for both tasks and both tasks are in the **Synchronizing** state.

Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) 👻	Actions
Codis-Group2	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task Switch to Subscription Upgrade More
Codis-Group1	Synchronizing	Delay: 2 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task Switch to Subscription Upgrade More
Pause Task Delete Task				Total: 2 item(s), Per Page: 20 item(s)	« < 1 > »

In this topic, the databases DB0 and DB1 are synchronized. You can use Data Management (DMS) to log on to the ApsaraDB for Redis instance and check the total number of keys in the ApsaraDB for Redis instance. The total number of keys is the same as that in the source Codis cluster.

Figure 9-1: ApsaraDB for Redis instance

Obj	ects		«	Home	
DB	30	v	Keys: 63220	Instance Info	
Enter keywords and press Enter. Exact New Delete			Version: 4.0.11 Operating Mode: Standalone	Total number of database: 256 Key total: 63200	
	Туре	Key Name		Service Listening Port: 6379	Uptime: 0Days 5Hours 32Minutes
1	STRING	key:000000031356	*	Performance	
2	STRING	key:00000064287			

Figure 9-2: Source Codis cluster

Group								
New Grou	up Group [1,9999]							
Add Serv	er Data Center	Codis Server Ac	Idress to	Group [1,999	9]		
GROUPS: \$	SYNC ALL REPLICA(S): EI	NABLE ALL	EPLICA(S): DISABLE ALL					
1	Server	Data Center	Master				Memory	Keys
SYNC	s 127.0.0.1:6379		NO:ONE		1	synced	38.03 MB / INF.	db0:keys=31584,expires=0,avg_ttl=0 db1:keys=1,expires=0,avg_ttl=0 db15:keys=1,expires=0,avg_ttl=0
PROMOTE	s 127.0.0.1:6380		127.0.0.1:6379:up		1	synced	36.61 MB / INF.	db0:keys=31584,expires=0,avg_ttl=0 db1:keys=1,expires=0,avg_ttl=0 db15:keys=1,expires=0,avg_ttl=0
2	Server	Data Center	Master				Memory	Keys
SYNC	s 127.0.0.1:6389		NO:ONE		1	synced	38.06 MB / INF.	db0:keys=31636,expires=0,avg_ttl=0 db1:keys=1,expires=0,avg_ttl=0 db15:keys=1,expires=0,avg_ttl=0
PROMOTE	s 127.0.0.1:6390		127.0.0.1:6389:up		1	synced	36.67 MB / INF.	db0:keys=31636,expires=0,avg_ttl=0 db1:keys=1,expires=0,avg_ttl=0 db15:keys=1,expires=0,avg_ttl=0

9.6 Synchronize data from a Twemproxy Redis cluster hosted on ECS to an ApsaraDB for Redis instance

ApsaraDB for Redis is a database service compatible with the open-source Redis protocol and provides hybrid storage of memory and hard disks. Based on reliable hot standby architecture and scalable cluster architecture, ApsaraDB for Redis is suitable for scenarios that require flexible configuration changes, high throughput, and low latency. This topic describes how to synchronize data from a Twemproxy Redis cluster to an ApsaraDB for Redis instance by using Data Transmission Service (DTS).

Prerequisites

- The available storage space of the destination ApsaraDB for Redis instance is larger than the total size of data stored in the source Twemproxy Redis cluster.
- All master nodes in the source Twemproxy Redis cluster support the PSYNC command.

How DTS synchronizes data from a Twemproxy Redis cluster

A Twemproxy Redis cluster consists of multiple Redis-Servers. DTS synchronizes each Redis-Server in a data synchronization task till the whole cluster is synchronized.



Architecture of the Twemproxy Redis cluster

In this topic, the Twemproxy Redis cluster consists of two Redis-Servers. Each Redis-Server runs in a master-replica architecture. The following figure shows the architecture of the cluster.

		P-4:- C 0	
	~	Reurs-Server z	~
Master node	Slave node	Master node	Slave node
127. 0. 0. 1:6379	127. 0. 0. 1:6380	127. 0. 0. 1: 6389	127. 0. 0. 1:6390

Precautions

- DTS uses resources of the source and destination databases during initial full data synchronization. This may increase the load of the database server. If the data volume is large or the specification is low, database services may become unavailable. Before you synchronize data, evaluate the performance of the source and destination databases. We recommend that you synchronize data during off-peak hours.
- If the bind parameter is configured in the redis.conf file of the source Redis database, set the value of this parameter to the intranet IP address of ECS to ensure that DTS can connect to the source database normally.
- We recommend that you increase the value of the repl-backlog-size parameter in the redis.conf file. This ensures the stability of data synchronization.
- To ensure the synchronization quality, DTS adds the following key to the source Codis cluster: DTS_REDIS_TIMESTAMP_HEARTBEAT. This key is used to record the time when data is synchronized to ApsaraDB for Redis.
- We recommend that you do not run the FLUSHDB or FLUSHALL command in the source Codis cluster. Otherwise, data may be inconsistent between the Codis cluster and the ApsaraDB for Redis instance.
- If the data eviction policy (maxmemory-policy) of the destination database is not set to noeviction, the data between the source and destination databases may become inconsistent. For more information about the data eviction policy, see #unique_62
- The database version of the destination ApsaraDB for Redis instance can be 2.8, 4.0, and 5.0. The version of the destination database must be the same as or later than the version of the source database. If you want to synchronize data between different versions of Redis databases, make sure that the versions of the source and destination databases are compatible. You can create a pay-as-you-go ApsaraDB for Redis instance

to verify database compatibility. After verification, you can release the instance or change the billing method to subscription.

- •
- •
- •

Operations that can be synchronized

- APPEND
- BITOP, BLPOP, BRPOP, and BRPOPLPUSH
- DECR, DECRBY, and DEL
- EVAL, EVALSHA, EXEC, EXPIRE, and EXPIREAT
- GEOADD and GETSET
- HDEL, HINCRBY, HINCRBYFLOAT, HMSET, HSET, and HSETNX
- INCR, INCRBY, and INCRBYFLOAT
- LINSERT, LPOP, LPUSH, LPUSHX, LREM, LSET, and LTRIM
- MOVE, MSET, MSETNX, and MULTI
- PERSIST, PEXPIRE, PEXPIREAT, PFADD, PFMERGE, PSETEX, and PUBLISH
- RENAME, RENAME, RESTORE, RPOP, RPOPLPUSH, RPUSH, and RPUSHX
- SADD, SDIFFSTORE, SELECT, SET, SETBIT, SETEX, SETNX, SETRANGE, SINTERSTORE, SMOVE, SPOP, SREM, and SUNIONSTORE
- ZADD, ZINCRBY, ZINTERSTORE, ZREM, ZREMRANGEBYLEX, ZUNIONSTORE, ZREMRANGEB YRANK, and ZREMRANGEBYSCORE

Note:

- If you use the EVAL or EVALSHA command to call Lua scripts, DTS cannot identify whether these Lua scripts are executed on the destination database. During incrementa l data synchronization, the destination database does not explicitly return the execution results of Lua scripts.
- When calling the SYNC or PSYNC command to transfer data of the LIST type, DTS does not clear the existing data. In this case, duplicate data may exist in the destination database.

Procedure

1. Purchase a data synchronization instance. For more information, see **#unique_51**.

Note:

On the buy page, set Source Instance to **Redis**, Target Instance to **Redis**, and Synchronization Topology to **One-Way Synchronization**.

- **2.** Log on to the DTS console.
- **3.** In the left-side navigation pane, click **Data Synchronization**.
- **4.** At the top of the **Synchronization Tasks** page, select the region where the destination instance resides.

Data Transmission Se	Synchronization Tasks	Singapore Au	stralia (Sydney)	India (Mumbai)	Japan (Tokyo)	Indonesia (Jakar	ta) China (Hangzhou)	China (Shenzhen)	China (Beijing)	China (Qingdao)
Overview	the region of the destination	China (Shangha instance in the syr) Hong Kong Ichronization task	US (Virginia) c.)	US (Silicon Valley)	UAE (Dubai)	Malaysia (Kuala Lumpur)	Germany (Frankfurt) China (Hohhot) UK (London)
Data Migration		C Refresh								
Change Tracking	Tack Name				Coards	Sort: Default	Corting V S	liature:		
Data Synchronization	Task Name				Search	Default	Sorung * 3	All	•	
Operation Log	Instance ID/Task Na	me		Status	Synchroniz	ation Details	Billing Metho	d	Synchron Mode(All)	ization •

5. Find the data synchronization instance and click **Configure Synchronization Channel** in the Actions column.

6. Configure the source and destination instances.

1.Configure Source and Destinatio	n 2.Select Objects to Synchronize	\geq	3.Advanced Settings	A.Precheck
Synchronization Task Name:	twemproxy-node1			
Source Instance Details				
Instance Type:	User-Created Database in ECS Instance	•		
Instance Region:	Singapore			
* ECS Instance ID:		-		
Database Type:	Redis			
Instance Mode:	Standalone Cluster			
* Port Number:	6379			
Database Password:	•••••	<₽>		
Destination Instance Details				
Instance Type:	Redis Instance	*		
Instance Region:	Singapore			
* Instance ID:	r-gs5	•		
Database Password:	•••••	∢ >		
				Cancel Cat Whitelist and Next

Section	Parameter	Description			
N/A	Synchroniz ation Task Name	DTS automatically generates a task name. We recommend that you use an informative name for easy identification. You do not need to use a unique task name.			
Source	Instance Type	Select User-Created Database in ECS Instance.			
Instance Details	Instance Region	The region of the source instance. The region is the same as the source region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.			

Section	Parameter	Description				
	ECS Instance ID	Select the ID of the ECS instance where the master node of the Redis-Server resides.				
		Note: DTS synchronizes each Redis-Server of the Twemprox Redis cluster by using a data synchronization task till the whole cluster is synchronized. In this step, enter the ECS instance ID for the master node of Redis-Serve 1. When you configure the data synchronization task for Redis-Server 2, enter the ECS instance ID for the master node of Redis-Server 2. You can configure dat synchronization tasks for all Redis-Servers by followin the procedure described in this topic.				
	Database Type	The value of this parameter is set to Redis .				
	Instance	Select Standalone .				
	Mode	Note: You must select Standalone for this parameter because data from a Twemproxy Redis cluster cannot be synchronized at a time. DTS synchronizes each Redis- Server of the cluster in a data synchronization task till all Redis-Servers are synchronized.				
	Port Number	Enter the service port number of the master node in the Redis-Server.				
	Database	Enter the database password for the master node.				
	Password	Note: This parameter is optional and can be left blank if no database password is set.				
Destinatio	Instance Type	Select Redis Instance .				
n Instance Details	Instance Region	The region of the destination instance. The region is the same as the destination region that you selected when you purchased the data synchronization instance. You cannot change the value of this parameter.				
	Instance ID	Select the ID of the destination ApsaraDB for Redis instance.				

Section	Parameter	Description			
	Database Password	Enter the database password of the destination ApsaraDB for Redis instance.			
		Note:			

7. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Set Whitelist and Next**.



The CIDR blocks of DTS servers are automatically added to the inbound rule of the ECS instance and the whitelist of the ApsaraDB for Redis instance. This ensures that DTS servers can connect to the source and destination instances.

8. Configure the processing mode in existing destination tables and the objects to be synchronized.

Configure Source and Destination 2.Select Objects to Synchronize		3.Advanced Settings	\rightarrow	4.Precheck
Synchronization Mode: One-Way Synchronization Proccessing Mode In Existed Target Table: Pre-check and Intercept Ignore				
Available If you search globally, please expand the Q 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 6 7 8 9 10 11 12 12	> <	Selected (To edit an object name or its f Edit.) Learn more.	ilter, hover over the object	and click
■ 12 ■ 13 ■ 14 Select All ■ Name batch change: ● No ● Yes		Select All		
			Cance	l Previous Ne

Parameter	Description
Processing Mode In Existed Target Table	DTS synchronizes each Redis-Server of the Twemproxy Redis cluster in a data synchronization task till the whole cluster is synchronized. When you configure data synchronization for Redis-Server 1, if the ApsaraDB for Redis instance has no data, select Pre-check and Intercept . When you configure data synchronization for Redis-Server 2 to N, select Ignore . Otherwise, errors may occur during data synchronization.
	Note:
	 Pre-check and Intercept: checks whether the destination database is empty. If the destination database is empty, the precheck is passed. If the database is not empty, an error is returned during precheck and the data synchronization task cannot be started. Ignore: skips the precheck for empty destination databases and continues with data synchronization. If the keys in the destination database are the same as those in the source database during data synchronization, the keys in the source database overwrite those in the destination database.
Objects to be synchronized	 Select databases from the Available section and click the icon to move the databases to the Selected section.
	• You can select only databases as the objects to be synchroniz ed. You cannot select keys as the objects to be synchronized.

9. In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Next**.

10.Configure initial synchronization.

1.Configure Source and Destination $ig>$	2.Select Objects to Synchronize		3.Advanced Settings		4.Precheck						
Initial Synchronization:Includ	Initial Synchronization:Include full data + incremental data										
			Cancel	Previous	Save Precheck						
			Cancer	Previous	Jave						

Note:

The value is set to **Include full data + incremental data**. DTS synchronizes historical data from the source Twemproxy Redis cluster to the destination Redis database before synchronizing incremental data.

11.In the lower-right corner of the page, click **Precheck**.



- Before you can start the data synchronization task, a precheck is performed. You can start the data synchronization task only after the task passes the precheck.
- If the task fails to pass the precheck, click the icon next to each failed item to

view details. Troubleshoot the issues based on the causes and run the precheck again.

- 12.Close the **Precheck** dialog box after the following message is displayed: **The precheck is** passed.
- 13.Wait until the initial synchronization is complete and the data synchronization task is in

the **Synchronizing** state.

	Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) 👻	Actions
	twemproxy-node1	Synchronizing	Delay: 0 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task Switch to Subscription Upgrade More
	Pause Task Delete Task				Total: 1 item(s), Per Page: 20 item(s)	« < 1 > »

Note:

You can view the status of the data synchronization task on the **Synchronization Tasks** page.

14.Create and configure a data synchronization task for every other Redis-Server by repeating steps 1 to 13.

Result

In this topic, the Twemproxy Redis cluster consists of two Redis-Servers. You must create two data synchronization tasks. The following figure shows that the initial synchronization is complete for both tasks and both tasks are in the **Synchronizing** state.

Pause Task Delete Task				Total: 2 item(s), Per Page:	20 item(s) «	< 1 > »
dts: twemproxy-node1	Synchronizing	Delay: 1 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Pause Task	Switch to Subscription Upgrade More
dts O twemproxy-node2	Synchronizing	Delay: 1 Milliseconds Speed: 0TPS(0.00MB/s)	Pay-As-You-Go	One-Way Synchronization	Restart Task	Switch to Subscription Upgrade More
Instance ID/Task Name	Status	Synchronization Details	Billing Method	Synchronization Mode(All) 👻		Actions

In this topic, the database DB0 is synchronized. You can use Data Management (DMS) to log on to the destination ApsaraDB for Redis instance and check the total number of keys in the ApsaraDB for Redis instance. The total number of keys is the same as that in the Twemproxy Redis cluster.

Figure 9-3: ApsaraDB for Redis instance

Objects «	Home				
DB0 Keys: 63200	Instance Info				
New Delete	Version: 4.0.11 Total number of database: 256 Operating Mode: Standalone Key total: 63200				
Type Key Name	Service Listening Port: 6379 Uptime: 0Days 5Hours 32Minutes				
1 Streine key:00000031356	Performance				
2 <i>5танс</i> key:00000064287					

Figure 9-4: Source Twemproxy Redis cluster

roo	t@			:~#	redis-cli	-p	6379	info grep	db0
db0	:key	/s=29421,	expires=	=0,avg_ttl	=0				
roo	t@			:~#	redis-cli	-p	6389	info grep	db0
db0	: key	/s=33779,	expires=	=0,avg_ttl	=0				
roo	t@iZ	/bp1ib0ez	n1xol5wb	ofsadZ:~#					