

ABSTRACT

Embodiments of the present disclosure provide a data query method, a device, a database system, and a storage medium. An improved query solution is provided under a multi-node parallel query architecture. After subtasks are distributed to a plurality of parallel execution nodes, the
5 execution nodes can respectively determine target partitions allocated to the subtasks from a target partitioned table, such that partition information in the target partitioned table can be transparently transmitted to the execution nodes. Based on this, within the execution node, intra-node scheduling can be performed by fully using the obtained partition information. Therefore, a scheduling process within the execution node no longer needs to rely on a shuffle (redistribution) mechanism, so that
10 performance overheads in the intra-node scheduling process can be effectively reduced, thereby improving query execution efficiency in a multi-node parallel query scenario.

Fig. 1