Implementing Partitioned Views



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CREATE VIEW ViewName

AS

SELECT col1, col2, col3, ...

FROM Table1

UNION ALL

SELECT col1, col2, col3, ...

FROM Table2

UNION ALL

SELECT col1, col2, col3, ...

FROM Table3

◄ Normal CREATE header

◄ SELECT data from first table

- **UNION ALL**
- SELECT data from second table

- **UNION ALL**
- SELECT data from third table



SELECT Statements

All columns should be included

Columns in same position should be the same type

CHECK constraint on at least one columnPartitioning column

A column can only appear once in each select list



Partitioning Column Requirements



Part of the PRIMARY KEY



Cannot be computed, identity, default or timestamp (rowversion) column



Only one partitioning constraint



No restrictions on updateability



Requirements on Member Tables

Local or remote

A table can appear only once

No indexes on computed columns

Primary keys on same columns

Same ANSI padding settings



Demo



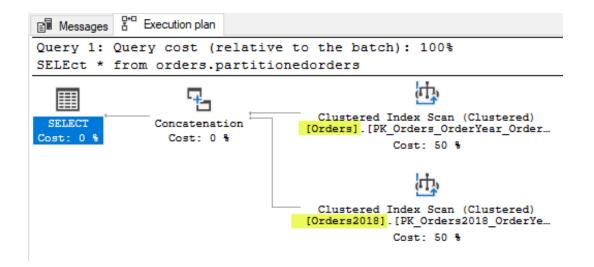
Keep current and older orders separated

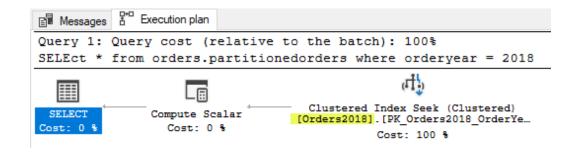
Add a partitioning column

Create a partitioned view



Different Execution Plans





SELECT * FROM Orders.PartitionedOrders

SELECT * FROM Orders.PartitionedOrders WHERE OrderYear = 2018;



Practical Notes

Complicated?

Design for partitioning

Maintenance

A simpler way?

- Partitioned tables



Updating Partitioned Views



INSERT statement must supply values for all the columns in the view



Cannot use the DEFAULT keyword



Values for the partitioning column must satisfy constraints



Cannot update identity or timestamp columns



Summary



Motivations

Building partitioned views

Requirements and restrictions

Partitioning column constraint

Pruned execution plans

Bobs Shoes orders by year

Complications

Modifying partitioned views

Distributed, partitioned views

