

# Partitioning

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Database Partitioning Explained

# Agenda

- What is Partitioning?
- Horizontal Partitioning vs Vertical Partitioning
- Partitioning Types
- Partitioning vs Sharding
- Demo
- Pros & Cons
- Summary

# What is Partitioning?




```
SELECT Name  
FROM CUSTOMERS_TABLE  
WHERE ID = 700,001
```



**CUSTOMERS Table**

id	NAME
1	Ali
2	Mike
3	Edmond
..	....
...	...
700,001	Kim
700,002	Ali
..	...
1M	James



# What is Partitioning?

```
SELECT Name  
FROM CUSTOMERS_TABLE  
WHERE ID = 700,001
```

Which "partition" is customer 700,001 in?

Partition **CUSTOMERS\_800K**



Split 1 million rows table into 5 tables called partitions.. Same schema

**CUSTOMERS\_200K**

id	NAME
1	Ali
...	..
200,000	Edmond

**CUSTOMERS\_400K**

id	NAME
200,001	James
...	..
400,000	Smith

**CUSTOMERS\_600K**

id	NAME
400,001	Nasser
...	..
600,000	Karen

**CUSTOMERS\_800K**

id	NAME
600,001	Nada
...	..
700,001	Kim
...	..
800,000	Tyler

**CUSTOMERS\_1M**

id	NAME
800,001	Paul
...	..
1,000,000	Rick

# Vertical vs Horizontal Partitioning

- Horizontal Partitioning splits rows into partitions
  - Range or list
- Vertical partitioning splits columns partitions
  - Large column (blob) that you can store in a slow access drive in its own tablespace

# Partitioning Types

- By Range
  - Dates, ids (e.g. by logdate or customerid from to)
- By List
  - Discrete values (e.g. states CA, AL, etc.) or zip codes
- By Hash
  - Hash functions (consistent hashing)

# Horizontal Partitioning vs Sharding

- HP splits big table into multiple tables in the same database, client is agnostic
- Sharding splits big table into multiple tables across multiple database servers
- HP table name changes (or schema)
- Sharding everything is the same but server changes

## Demo - Example with Postgres

- Spin up a postgres instance
- create a table and Insert 10 million rows
- Create partitions



# Pros of Partitioning

- Improves query performance when accessing a single partition
- Sequential scan vs scattered index scan
- Easy bulk loading (attach partition)
- Archive old data that are barely accessed into cheap storage

## Cons of Partitioning

- Updates that move rows from a partition to another (slow or fail sometimes)
- Inefficient queries could accidentally scan all partitions resulting in slower performance
- Schema changes can be challenging (DBMS could manage it though)

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- Pros & Cons