GENESYS™

Interaction Server Administration Guide

Verification

12/16/2025

Verification

The following SQL statement is an easy way to monitor how many records are stored in each partition for a given partitioned table (the `interactions` table in this example):

```
SELECT
p.partition_number, fg.name, p.rows
FROM
sys.partitions p
INNER JOIN sys.allocation_units au
ON au.container_id = p.hobt_id
INNER JOIN sys.filegroups fg
ON fg.data_space_id = au.data_space_id
WHERE
p.object_id = OBJECT_ID('interactions')
```

This produces results similar to those shown in the following table.

Partition_number	Name	Rows
1	PRIMARY	1
2	P1	1
3	P2	1
4	P3	1

The table shows that each partition contains a single record. If you insert a new record and execute the above statement again, it will show which partition the new record has been placed in, verifying your partition function and scheme.

Important

To compare performance of the partitioned database with an unpartitioned database, you will need to artificially create a certain distribution of interactions between partitions (different queues) and see how fast the same SELECTs are being executed. When interactions change queues, the records are physically relocated into different partitions (according to the partition scheme).