

## Apache Hive Materialized View Commands

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## ALTER MATERIALIZED VIEW REBUILD

You must rebuild the materialized view to keep it up-to-date when changes to the data occur.

### Syntax

```
ALTER MATERIALIZED VIEW [db_name.]materialized_view_name REBUILD;
```

*db\_name.materialized\_view\_name*

The database name followed by the name of the materialized view in dot notation.

### Description

Hive performs view maintenance incrementally if possible, refreshing the view to reflect any data inserted into ACID tables. Hive does a full rebuild if an incremental one is impossible.

Hive does not rewrite a query based on a stale materialized view automatically. If you want a rewrite of a stale or possibly stale materialized view, you can force a rewrite. For example, you might want to use the contents of a materialized view of a non-transactional table because Hive cannot determine the freshness of such a table. To enable rewriting of a query based on a stale materialized view, you can run the rebuild operation periodically and set the following property: `hive.materializedview.rewriting.time.window`. For example, `SET hive.materializedview.rewriting.time.window=10min;`

### Example

```
ALTER MATERIALIZED VIEW mydb.mv1 REBUILD;
```

### Related Information

[Using materialized views](#)

[Using materialized views](#)

## ALTER MATERIALIZED VIEW REWRITE

You can change the behavior of Hive to enable or disable the rewriting of queries based on a particular materialized view.

### Syntax

```
ALTER MATERIALIZED VIEW [db_name.]materialized_view_name ENABLE|DISABLE REWRITE;
```

*db\_name.materialized\_view\_name*

The database name followed by the name for the materialized view in dot notation.

### Description

To optimize performance, by default, Hive rewrites a query based on materialized views. You can change this behavior to manage query planning and execution manually. By setting the `hive.materializedview.rewriting` global property, you can manage query rewriting based on materialized views for all queries.

### Example

```
ALTER MATERIALIZED VIEW mydb.mv1 DISABLE REWRITE;
```

## Related Information

[Using materialized views](#)

# CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW

If you are familiar with the CREATE TABLE AS SELECT (CTAS) statement, you can quickly master how to create a materialized view.

## Syntax

```
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW [IF NOT EXISTS] [db_name.]materialized_view_name
[DISABLE REWRITE]
[COMMENT materialized_view_comment]
[PARTITIONED ON (column_name, ...)]
[
  [ROW FORMAT row_format]
  [STORED AS file_format]
  | STORED BY 'storage.handler.class.name' [WITH SERDEPROPERTIES (ser
de_property_name=serde_property_value, ...)]
]
[LOCATION hdfs_path]
[TBLPROPERTIES (tbl_property_name=tbl_property_value, ...)]
AS
<query>;
```

### Required Parameters

#### *query*

The query to execute for results that populate the contents of the materialized view.

### Optional Parameters

#### *db\_name.materialized\_view\_name*

The database name followed by a name, unique among materialized view names, for the materialized view. The name must conform to Apache Hive specifications for a table name, including case-insensitive alphanumeric and underscore characters.

#### *materialized\_view\_comment*

A string literal enclosed in single quotation marks.

#### *column\_name*

A key that determines how to do the partitioning, which divides the view of the table into parts.

#### *'storage.handler.class.name'*

The name of a storage handler, such as org.apache.hadoop.hive.druid.DruidStorageHandler, that conforms to the Apache Hive specifications for storage handlers in a table definition that uses the STORED BY clause. When not specified, Hive uses the default hive.materializedview.fileformat.

#### *serde\_property\_name*

A property supported by SERDEPROPERTIES that you specify as part of the STORED BY clause. The property is passed to the serde provided by the storage handler. When not specified, Hive uses the default hive.materializedview.serde.

#### *serde\_property\_value*

A value of the SERDEPROPERTIES property.

#### *hdfs\_path*

The location on the file system for storing the materialized view.

***tbl\_property\_name***

A key that conforms to the Apache Hive specification for TBLPROPERTIES keys in a table.

***tbl\_property\_value***

The value of a TBLPROPERTIES key.

**Usage**

The materialized view creation statement meets the criteria of being atomic: it does not return incomplete results. By default, the optimizer uses materialized views to rewrite the query. You can store a materialized view in an external storage system using the STORED AS clause followed by a valid storage handler class name. You can set the DISABLE REWRITE option to alter automatic rewriting of the query at materialized view creation time.

**Examples**

```
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW druid_t
  STORED BY 'org.apache.hadoop.hive.druid.DruidStorageHandler'
  AS SELECT a, b, c
  FROM src;
```

```
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW mv4
  LOCATION '/user/csso_max'
  AS SELECT empid, deptname, hire_date
  FROM emps JOIN depts
  ON (emps.deptno = depts.deptno)
  WHERE hire_date >= '2017-01-01';
```

**Related Information**

[Apache Hive Wiki Hive Data Definition Language > Create Table and CTAS](#)

[Apache Hive Wiki StorageHandlers > DDL](#)

[Using materialized views](#)

## DESCRIBE EXTENDED and DESCRIBE FORMATTED

You can get extensive formatted and unformatted information about a materialized view.

**Syntax**

```
DESCRIBE [EXTENDED | FORMATTED] [db_name.]materialized_view_name;
```

***db\_name***

The database name.

***materialized\_view\_name***

The name of the materialized view.

**Examples**

Get summary, details, and formatted information about the materialized view in the default database and its partitions.

```
DESCRIBE FORMATTED default.partition_mv_1;
```

Example output is:

col_name	data_type	comment
# col_name	data_type	comment
name	varchar(256)	
	NULL	NULL
# Partition Information	NULL	NULL
# col_name	data_type	comment
deptno	int	
	NULL	NULL
# Detailed Table Information	NULL	NULL
Database:	default	NULL
OwnerType:	USER	NULL
Owner:	hive	NULL
CreateTime:	Wed Aug 22 19:46:08 UTC 2018	NULL
LastAccessTime:	UNKNOWN	NULL
Retention:	0	NULL
Location:	hdfs://myserver:8020/warehouse/ tables pace/managed/hive/partition_mv_1	NULL
Table Type:	MATERIALIZED_VIEW	NULL
Table Parameters:	NULL	NULL
	COLUMN_STATS_ACCURATE	{\"BASIC_STATS\": \"true\"}
	bucketing_version	2
	numFiles	2
	numPartitions	2
	numRows	4
	rawDataSize	380
	totalSize	585
	transient_lastDdlTime	1534967168
	NULL	NULL
# Storage Information	NULL	NULL
SerDe Library:	org.apache.hadoop.hive ql.io.orc.OrcSerde	NULL
InputFormat:	org.apache.hadoop.hive ql.io.orc.OrcInputFor mat	NULL
OutputFormat:	org.apache.hadoop.hive ql.io.orc.OrcOutputFo rmat	NULL
Compressed:	No	NULL
Num Buckets:	-1	NULL
Bucket Columns:	[]	NULL
Sort Columns:	[]	NULL
	NULL	NULL
# Materialized View Information	NULL	NULL
Original Query:	SELECT hire_date, deptno FROM emps W HERE deptno > 100 AND deptno < 200	NULL

col_name	data_type	comment
Expanded Query:	SELECT `hire_date`, `deptno` FROM (S ELECT `emps`.`hire_date`, `emps`.`dept no` FROM `default`.`emps` WHERE `e mps`.`deptno` > 100 AND `emps`.`deptno ` < 200) `default.partition_mv_1`	NULL
Rewrite Enabled:	Yes	NULL
Outdated for Rewriting:	No	NULL

### Related Information

[Using materialized views](#)

## DROP MATERIALIZED VIEW

You can avoid making a table name unusable by dropping a dependent materialized view before dropping a table.

### Syntax

```
DROP MATERIALIZED VIEW [db_name.]materialized_view_name;
```

*db\_name.materialized\_view\_name*

The database name followed by a name for the materialized view in dot notation.

### Description

Dropping a table that is used by a materialized view is not allowed and prevents you from creating another table of the same name. You must drop the materialized view before dropping the tables.

### Example

```
DROP MATERIALIZED VIEW mydb.mv1;
```

### Related Information

[Using materialized views](#)

## SHOW MATERIALIZED VIEWS

You can list all materialized views in the current database or in another database. You can filter a list of materialized views in a specified database using regular expression wildcards.

### Syntax

```
SHOW MATERIALIZED VIEWS [IN db_name];
```

*db\_name*

The database name.

*'identifier\_with\_wildcards'*

The name of the materialized view or a regular expression consisting of part of the name plus wildcards. The asterisk and pipe (\*) and | wildcards are supported. Use single quotation marks to enclose the identifier.



## Examples

SHOW MATERIALIZED VIEWS;

mv_name	rewrite_enabled	mode
# MV Name	Rewriting Enabled	Mode
partition_mv_1	Yes	Manual refresh
partition_mv_2	Yes	Manual refresh
partition_mv_3	Yes	Manual refresh

SHOW MATERIALIZED VIEWS '\*1';

mv_name	rewrite_enabled	mode
# MV Name	Rewriting Enabled	Mode
partition_mv_1	Yes	Manual refresh
	NULL	NULL

## Related Information

[Using materialized views](#)