

Case Study: Azure → Snowflake with Snowpark, then Power BI

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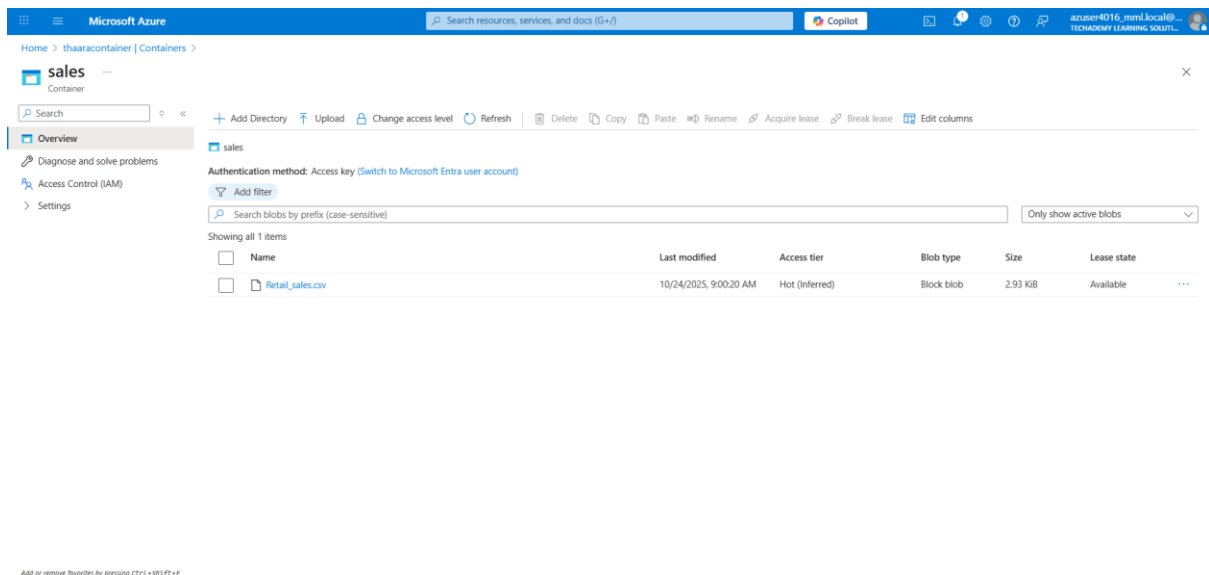
Scenario

You're the data engineer at ItTechGenie Retail. Sales teams drop monthly CSVs into an Azure Storage container. You must:

1. upload the CSV to Azure,
2. ingest it into Snowflake using Snowpark,
3. model it into proper database/schema/table, and
4. build a quick Power BI report for business users.

Steps:

Step 1: Upload CSV to Azure Blob Storage



Step 2: Connect Azure to Snowflake (External Stage)

--Create Database

```
CREATE OR REPLACE DATABASE RETAIL;
```

```
USE DATABASE RETAIL;
```

--Create Schema

```
CREATE OR REPLACE SCHEMA RAW_SALES;
```

```
USE SCHEMA RAW_SALES;
```

--Create CSV File Format

```
CREATE OR REPLACE FILE FORMAT MY_CSV_FORMAT
```

TYPE = 'CSV'

FIELD_OPTIONALLY_ENCLOSED_BY = ''

SKIP_HEADER = 1

FIELD_DELIMITER = ','

NULL_IF = ('NULL','');

--Create External Stage pointing to Azure Blob

CREATE OR REPLACE STAGE AZURE_SALES_STAGE

URL='azure://thaaracontainer.blob.core.windows.net/sales'

CREDENTIALS=(

AZURE_SAS_TOKEN='sv=2024-11-04&ss=bfqt&srt=sco&sp=rwdlacupiytfx&se=2025-10-23T17:28:58Z&st=2025-10-23T09:13:58Z&spr=https,http&sig=n0z1AuaUeygYYf7ZQf9AuM8TqVw3in8mQq%2FHdlOpC7o%3D'

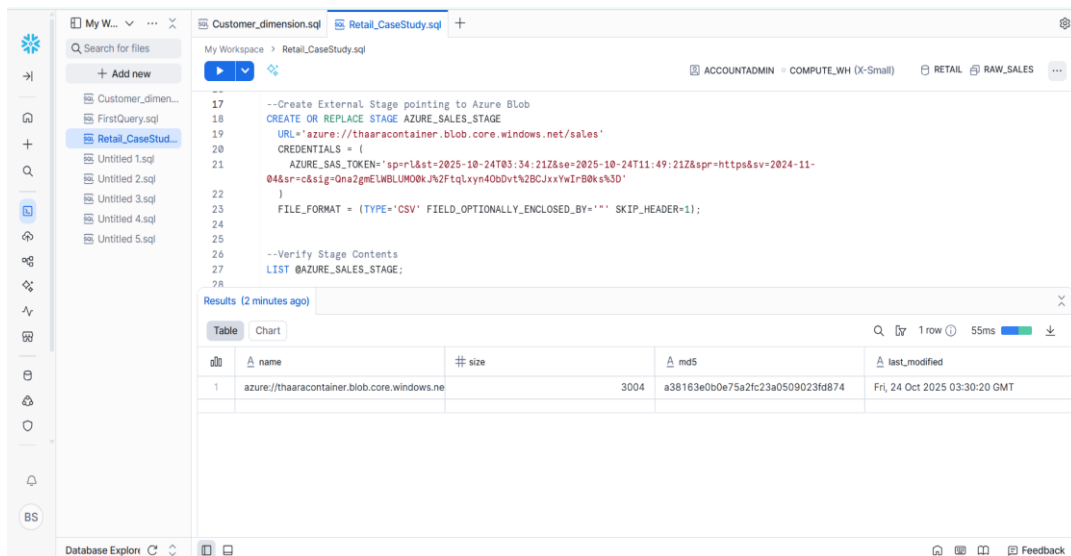
)

FILE_FORMAT = MY_CSV_FORMAT;

--Verify Stage Contents

LIST @AZURE_SALES_STAGE;

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Azure portal interface. On the left, the navigation pane shows the 'Containers' section under the 'thaaracontainer' storage account. The main pane shows a list of containers with 'sales' selected. On the right, the 'Generate SAS' dialog is open, showing configuration options for a Blob SAS token. The dialog includes fields for 'Signing key' (Key 1), 'Stored access policy' (None), 'Permissions' (2 selected), and 'Start and expiry date/time'. The 'Start' date is 10/24/2025 at 9:04:21 AM, and the 'Expiry' date is 10/24/2025 at 5:19:21 PM. The 'Allowed IP addresses' field is empty, and the 'Allowed protocols' are set to 'HTTPS only'. The 'Generate SAS token and URL' button is visible, along with the generated 'Blob SAS token' and 'Blob SAS URL'.



Step 3: Ingest Data Using Snowpark (Python)

import pandas as pd

from snowflake.connector import connect

from snowflake.snowpark import Session

connection_parameters = {

"account": "ewkbimp-kg51208",

"user": "THARANI",

"password": "TharaniMugunthan13",

"warehouse": "COMPUTE_WH",

"database": "RETAIL",

"schema": "RAW_SALES"

}

session = Session.builder.configs(connection_parameters).create()

print("Connected to Snowflake successfully!")

New

Workspace

Recents

Catalog

Jobs & Pipelines

Compute

Marketplace

SQL

SQL Editor

Queries

Dashboards

Genie

Alerts

Query History

SQL Warehouses

Data Engineering

Job Runs

Data Ingestion

AI/ML

Playground

Experiments

Features

Models

Serving

CaseStudy x +

File Edit View Run Help Python Tab ON ☆ Last edit was now

19 hours ago (4)

4

```
# 1. Import Snowpark Session
from snowflake.snowpark import Session

# 2. Connection parameters
connection_parameters = {
    "account": "euw0lmp-kg51208",
    "user": "PSARANT",
    "password": "Tharan@hugunthan13",
    "warehouse": "COMPUTE_WH",
    "database": "RETAIL",
    "schema": "RAW_SALES"
}

# 3. Create session
session = Session.builder.configs(connection_parameters).create()

print("Connected to Snowflake successfully!")
```

connected to snowflake successfully!

20 hours ago (1)

5

```
df_raw = session.table("SALES")
```

20 hours ago (1)

6

```
raw_sales_df.show(5)
```

"ORDERID"	"ORDERDATE"	"MONTHOFSALE"	"CUSTOMERID"	"CUSTOMERNAME"	"COUNTRY"	"REGION"	"CITY"	"CATEGORY"	"SUBCATEGORY"	"QUANTITY"	"DISCOUNT"	"SALES"	"PROFIT"
ORD-86CD8A3	2024-08-06	2024-08	CUST1002	Arjun Sharma	USA	East	Kolkata	Furniture	Tables	4	0.1	31500.0	5676.96
ORD-19RC2D9	2024-12-18	2024-12	CUST1003	Ananya Das	India	North	Kolkata	Office Supplies	Appliances	19	0.0	16000.0	11703.22
ORD-EF3559B	2024-10-27	2024-10	CUST1004	Ishaan Bhat	UK	Central	Chennai	Furniture	Storage	4	0.0	24000.0	4189.36

Step 4: Create Database, Schema & Model Tables in Snowflake

--Create Raw Sales Table

CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE SALES (

OrderID STRING,

OrderDate STRING,

MonthOfSale STRING,

CustomerID STRING,

CustomerName STRING,

Country STRING,

Region STRING,

City STRING,

Category STRING,

Subcategory STRING,

Quantity INT,

Discount FLOAT,

Sales FLOAT,

Profit FLOAT

);

The screenshot shows the Snowflake SQL Editor interface. The left sidebar contains a file explorer with 'My Workspace' and 'Retail_CaseStudy.sql'. The main editor area shows a SQL query:

```

51 UN_EKKRM = 'CONTINUE';
52
53 -- Preview top 10 rows
54 SELECT * FROM SALES LIMIT 10;
55
56 --Check Current Warehouse
57 SELECT CURRENT_WAREHOUSE();
58

```

The 'Results (just now)' section displays a table with 10 rows and 12 columns. The columns are: ORDERID, ORDERDATE, MONTHOFSALE, CUSTOMERID, CUSTOMERNAME, COUNTRY, REGION, CITY, CATEGORY, and two additional columns with percentages. The data includes orders from various customers like Aarav Iyer, Ananya Das, and Arjun Sharma.

Step 5: Load the Data

--Load CSV Data from Stage to Table

COPY INTO SALES

FROM @AZURE_SALES_STAGE/Retail_sales.csv

FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE = 'CSV' FIELD_OPTIONALLY_ENCLOSED_BY='\"' SKIP_HEADER=1)

ON_ERROR = 'CONTINUE';

-- Preview top 10 rows

SELECT * FROM SALES LIMIT 10;

The screenshot shows the Snowflake SQL Editor with the following SQL query:

```

47 --Load CSV Data from Stage to Table
48 COPY INTO SALES
49 FROM @AZURE_SALES_STAGE/Retail_sales.csv
50 FILE_FORMAT = (TYPE = 'CSV' FIELD_OPTIONALLY_ENCLOSED_BY='\"' SKIP_HEADER=1)
51 ON_ERROR = 'CONTINUE';
52
53 -- Preview top 10 rows
54 SELECT * FROM SALES LIMIT 10;
55

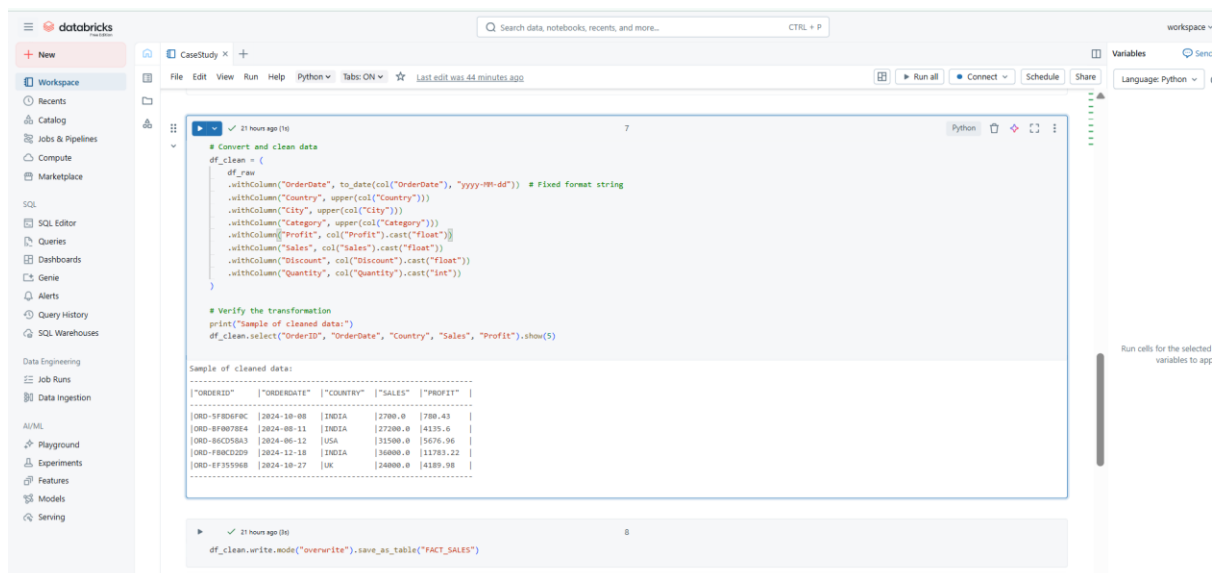
```

The 'Results (15 minutes ago)' section displays the same table as the previous screenshot, showing 10 rows of order data.

Step 6: Data Cleaning and Transformation

Convert and clean data

```
df_clean = (  
    df_raw  
  
    .withColumn("OrderDate", to_date(col("OrderDate"), "yyyy-MM-dd")) # Fixed format string  
  
    .withColumn("Country", upper(col("Country")))   
  
    .withColumn("City", upper(col("City")))   
  
    .withColumn("Category", upper(col("Category")))   
  
    .withColumn("Profit", col("Profit").cast("float"))   
  
    .withColumn("Sales", col("Sales").cast("float"))   
  
    .withColumn("Discount", col("Discount").cast("float"))   
  
    .withColumn("Quantity", col("Quantity").cast("int"))  
  
)  
  
# Verify the transformation  
  
print("Sample of cleaned data:")  
  
df_clean.select("OrderID", "OrderDate", "Country", "Sales", "Profit").show(5)
```



Step 7: Dimensions Model

CREATE OR REPLACE DATABASE RETAIL_DB;

USE DATABASE RETAIL_DB;

```
CREATE OR REPLACE SCHEMA SALES_SCHEMA;
```

```
USE SCHEMA SALES_SCHEMA;
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE RETAIL_SALES_RAW (
```

```
    ORDER_ID STRING,
```

```
    DATE DATE,
```

```
    CUSTOMER_ID STRING,
```

```
    PRODUCT_CATEGORY STRING,
```

```
    PRODUCT_NAME STRING,
```

```
    QUANTITY NUMBER,
```

```
    UNIT_PRICE NUMBER,
```

```
    TOTAL_AMOUNT NUMBER,
```

```
    REGION STRING
```

```
);
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE RETAIL_SALES_CLEANED AS
```

```
SELECT
```

```
    ORDER_ID,
```

```
    TO_DATE(DATE) AS ORDER_DATE,
```

```
    CUSTOMER_ID,
```

```
    INITCAP(PRODUCT_CATEGORY) AS PRODUCT_CATEGORY,
```

```
    INITCAP(PRODUCT_NAME) AS PRODUCT_NAME,
```

```
    QUANTITY,
```

```
    UNIT_PRICE,
```

```
    QUANTITY * UNIT_PRICE AS TOTAL_SALE_AMOUNT,
```

```
    UPPER(REGION) AS REGION
```

```
FROM RETAIL_SALES_RAW
```

```
WHERE ORDER_ID IS NOT NULL
```

```
AND QUANTITY > 0
```

```
AND UNIT_PRICE > 0;
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE DIM_PRODUCT AS

SELECT DISTINCT

    PRODUCT_CATEGORY,

    PRODUCT_NAME

FROM RETAIL_SALES_CLEANED;
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE DIM_CUSTOMER AS

SELECT DISTINCT

    CUSTOMER_ID

FROM RETAIL_SALES_CLEANED;
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE DIM_REGION AS

SELECT DISTINCT

    REGION

FROM RETAIL_SALES_CLEANED;
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE TABLE FACT_SALES AS

SELECT

    ORDER_ID,

    ORDER_DATE,

    CUSTOMER_ID,

    PRODUCT_NAME,

    PRODUCT_CATEGORY,

    REGION,

    QUANTITY,

    UNIT_PRICE,

    TOTAL_SALE_AMOUNT

FROM RETAIL_SALES_CLEANED;
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW V_SALES_BY_CATEGORY AS

SELECT
```



```
    PRODUCT_CATEGORY,  
    SUM(TOTAL_SALE_AMOUNT) AS TOTAL_SALES,  
    SUM(QUANTITY) AS TOTAL_QUANTITY  
FROM FACT_SALES  
GROUP BY PRODUCT_CATEGORY  
ORDER BY TOTAL_SALES DESC;
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW V_SALES_BY_REGION AS  
SELECT  
    REGION,  
    SUM(TOTAL_SALE_AMOUNT) AS TOTAL_SALES  
FROM FACT_SALES  
GROUP BY REGION  
ORDER BY TOTAL_SALES DESC;
```

```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW V_MONTHLY_SALES AS  
SELECT  
    DATE_TRUNC('MONTH', ORDER_DATE) AS MONTH,  
    SUM(TOTAL_SALE_AMOUNT) AS TOTAL_SALES  
FROM FACT_SALES  
GROUP BY MONTH  
ORDER BY MONTH;
```

My Workspace > Customer_dimension.sql

ACCOUNTADMIN COMPUTE_WH (X-Small) RETAIL_DB SALES_SCHEMA

```

78
79
80 CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW V_SALES_BY_REGION AS
81 SELECT
82     REGION,
83     SUM(TOTAL_SALE_AMOUNT) AS TOTAL_SALES
84 FROM FACT_SALES
85 GROUP BY REGION
86 ORDER BY TOTAL_SALES DESC;
87
88
89 CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW V_MONTHLY_SALES AS
90 SELECT
91     DATE_TRUNC('MONTH', ORDER_DATE) AS MONTH,
92     SUM(TOTAL_SALE_AMOUNT) AS TOTAL_SALES
93 FROM FACT_SALES
94 GROUP BY MONTH
95 ORDER BY MONTH;

```

Results (just now)

Table Chart

1 row 123ms

status
View V_MONTHLY_SALES successfully created.

Database Explorer

Step 8: Power BI Visualization

