8. Snapshots

What are Snapshots?

Snapshots in DBT are a built-in implementation of Type 2 Slowly Changing Dimensions. They record the state of a mutable table over time by:

- Tracking changes to specified columns
- Adding effective dates (dbt_valid_from and dbt_valid_to)
- Maintaining a complete history of changes

Snapshot Strategies

DBT offers two main strategies for snapshots:

1. Timestamp Strategy

This strategy uses a timestamp column to identify changes:

sql

```
{% snapshot customers_snapshot %}

{{
    config(
        target_schema='snapshots',
        unique_key='customer_id',
        strategy='timestamp',
        updated_at='updated_at',
    )
}}

SELECT * FROM {{ source('raw', 'customers') }}

{% endsnapshot %}
```

Running Snapshots

To run all snapshots in your project:

bash

```
dbt snapshot
```

This command will:

- 1. Check for changes since the last snapshot run
- 2. Create new records for any changed data
- 3. Update the dbt_valid_to field for outdated records

Managing Snapshot Data

When snapshots are run, DBT creates or updates a table with the following structure:

The special columns added by DBT:

- dbt_valid_from: When this version became active
- **dbt valid to**: When this version was superseded (null for current)
- dbt_scd_id: Unique identifier for each version
- dbt updated at: When this snapshot was taken

Querying Snapshot Data

To get the current state of all customers:

sql

```
SELECT * FROM {{ ref('customers_snapshot') }}
```

```
WHERE dbt_valid_to IS NULL
```

To get the state at a specific point in time:

sql

```
SELECT * FROM {{ ref('customers_snapshot') }}
WHERE '2023-03-15' BETWEEN dbt_valid_from AND COALESCE(dbt_valid_to,
'9999-12-31')
```

To see the history of changes for a specific customer:

sql

```
SELECT * FROM {{ ref('customers_snapshot') }}
WHERE customer_id = 123
ORDER BY dbt_valid_from
```