# Time Travel

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# # What is time travel ? What are its advantages

Time travel is a feature of snowflake where it allows us to go back to the state of data at a given point in time or before a query was executed which updated the data.

The advantages are
- It has improved recovery time for data issues.
- Reduced dependency on external teams like DBA's for recovery
- Eliminated explicit backup and recovery of data

# What are the different way/options you can use to recover data with time travel?

```
AT OFFSET => -60*1.5
before (timestamp => '2024-04-15 17:47:50.581'::timestamp)
before (statement => '019b9ee5-0500-8473-0043-4d8300073062')
```

# A table has been TRUNCATED and you are not able to recover it using time travel, what could be the reason for the same?

This could be because the
DATA_RETENTION_TIME_IN_DAYS is set to 0

We should use the UNDROP command to do so.
The DATA_RETENTION_TIME_IN_DAYS should be set to a value of 1 or greater at the schema level.

# How will you find the data retention parameter for a table?

We need to use the show parameters command


SHOW PARAMETERS like '%DATA_RETENTION_TIME_IN_DAYS%'
in table SIRIS.QA.CUSTOMER


We can update the value by using the command below



ALTER TABLE SIRIS.QA.CUSTOMERS
SET DATA_RETENTION_TIME_IN_DAYS=21;

# What is the max time travel available on any edition of snowflake?

The max time travel is 90 days on enterprise edition and higher.

# Does the undrop command work with schema and databases?

Yes, the undrop command works with schema and database in addition to tables.