ASSIGNMENT

Zero cloning:

Zero-Copy Cloning is a Snowflake feature that makes a copy of a database without duplicating the data it contains. The clone operation takes a snapshot of the source data when the clone is created, and makes this data available to the cloned object. Using Zero Clone Snowflake, users can make copies of an item without duplicating its storage.

Time-Travel in ADF

Snowflake Time Travel is a powerful feature of Snowflake that enables users to access historical data and recover deleted or corrupted data quickly and easily. In this article, we'll talk about how powerful Snowflake Time Travel is and what it can do for Snowflake backup and recovery.

Time travel is provided for max 1-day for Standard Edition, and up to 90-day for Enterprise Edition or higher. The DATA\_RETENTION\_TIME\_IN\_DAYS parameter value is by default 1 for any edition.

Transient table vs Temporary table vs Permanent table vs External table

1. Transient Table: Holds temporary data for immediate processing, cleared after the task or session.

2. Temporary Table: Stores temporary data within a session or connection, accessible only to that session.

3. Permanent Table: Holds data for the long term, persists beyond the current session.

4. External Table: Accesses data directly from external storage, no physical import into the database.

Failsafe and Time travel implementations are in all the Tables

In Snowflake, the "Fail-Safe" and "Time Travel" features are not automatically applied to all tables. They are optional features that can be enabled or configured at the account or table level based on specific needs. Fail-Safe provides data protection and replication for disaster recovery, while Time Travel allows querying data as it appeared in the past within a specified retention period. You can enable these features selectively for specific tables as required.

What will happen in Zero Copy Cloning when you change the data on source?

The cloned object can be written to and is separate from the source of the clone. Changes made to the original object or the copy don't affect the other.

* Zero copy cloning creates a new table without additional storage cost.
* Changes made to the source table after cloning don't affect the cloned table.
* Cloned table remains isolated and unaffected by source table changes.
* Efficient storage sharing until modifications are made to the cloned table.

What will happen in Zero Copy Cloning when you change the data on Target?

In Snowflake's "Zero Copy Cloning," if you change the data in the cloned table (target), it does not affect the data in the source table or any other clones. Each clone operates independently, and changes made to one clone are isolated and do not propagate to other tables.

Zero copy cloning is a valuable feature for creating efficient copies of data and maintaining data isolation. However, it's crucial to understand that each clone behaves independently, and changes in one clone do not propagate to others or the source table.

* Changing data in the cloned table (target) does not affect the source table or other clones.
* Each clone operates independently, ensuring data isolation.
* Modifications in the cloned table do not result in additional storage costs.
* Cloned table represents a snapshot at the time of cloning, allowing independent analysis.

What is a task for a snowflake?

A Snowflake task in simple terms is a scheduler that can help you to schedule a single SQL or a stored procedure. A task can be very useful when combined with streams to make an end-to-end data pipeline. The Snowflake task engine has CRON and NON-CRON variant scheduling mechanisms.

Tasks are particularly useful for automating repetitive or time-sensitive operations, such as loading data into a data warehouse, transforming data, running analytics jobs, or generating reports at scheduled intervals. They simplify the management of complex data workflows and reduce the need for manual intervention, enhancing overall efficiency and reliability in data processing tasks.

How do you load 10,000 records from Salesforce to Snowflake?

* Set up Salesforce Integration in Snowflake.
* Configure Snowflake External Stage linked to Azure Blob Storage.
* Extract data from Salesforce using a tool or API.
* Save data to Azure Blob Storage.
* Create or identify a Snowflake table for loading.
* Use the Snowflake COPY INTO command to load data from Azure Blob Storage into Snowflake.
* Verify and validate the data after loading.
* Optionally, schedule regular data loading using tasks or jobs in Snowflake.

It's important to note that the specific tools and technologies used for data extraction, storage, and loading may vary based on your exact setup and requirements. Also, ensure that you have the necessary permissions and security measures in place to handle the data transfers between Salesforce, Azure Blob Storage, and Snowflake securely.

How do you perform Spark Performance Tuning in your Project?

Data Partitioning: Ensure that the sensor data is partitioned properly before processing. Partitioning data based on relevant attributes can significantly speed up Spark queries and reduce data shuffling during operations.

Broadcast Variables: Use broadcast variables for small lookup tables or configurations that need to be shared across all Spark workers. This reduces the overhead of data distribution and improves query performance.

Caching and Persistence: Cache or persist intermediate data that will be reused in multiple Spark jobs or iterations. This minimizes data reprocessing and speeds up subsequent queries.

Memory Management: Optimize memory settings for Spark. Ensure that the executor memory, driver memory, and memory overhead are appropriately allocated to accommodate data processing requirements.

Hardware Provisioning: Consider provisioning adequate resources to Databricks clusters. Adjust the number of worker nodes and the instance types based on the data volume and processing needs.

Data Skew Handling: Address data skew issues by using techniques like bucketing, salting, or custom partitioning to evenly distribute data across partitions and avoid performance bottlenecks.

Join Optimization: Use Spark SQL's broadcast join or bucketed map join when performing joins between large and small datasets to reduce data movement and improve join performance.

Resource Allocation: Manage the level of parallelism and resource allocation for Spark jobs. Tune the number of executor cores and parallelism based on the available cluster resources and workload requirements.

File Format Selection: Choose appropriate file formats for storage and processing. Parquet and ORC formats are generally more efficient for analytics workloads due to their columnar storage and compression benefits.

Shuffle Tuning: Configure shuffle partitions and memory limits to optimize the shuffling process during data aggregation or join operations.

Regularly monitor the performance of Spark jobs using Databricks monitoring tools and the Spark UI. Analyze query plans and execution times to identify performance bottlenecks and make informed tuning decisions. Continuous monitoring and tuning will help ensure that the predictive maintenance system operates efficiently and delivers real-time insights for the Caterpillar machines' health and uptime.

How do you handle duplicates in Kafka?

When an application publishes events to a Kafka topic, there is a risk that duplicate events can be written in failure scenarios, and consequently, message ordering can be lost. This can be avoided by configuring the Kafka Producer to be idempotent.

To handle duplicates in Kafka:

Use unique keys in Kafka messages to identify and skip duplicates during consumption.

Configure producers to be idempotent to prevent duplicate message storage.

* Implement deduplication logic in consumers to filter out duplicates before processing.
* Carefully manage consumer offsets to ensure each message is processed only once.
* Consider time-based deduplication to handle delayed or out-of-order messages.
* Include unique identifiers in messages to detect and avoid duplicates.
* Increase topic partitions for improved parallelism and performance.
* Leverage built-in deduplication features in Kafka connectors or stream processing frameworks if available.

How do you do dataframe APIs in ADF?

Azure Data Factory (ADF) itself does not directly support the DataFrame API. However, you can use Azure Databricks, a separate service, to work with data frames using Apache Spark. In ADF, you can utilize the Databricks Notebooks activity to execute Databricks notebooks, which allow you to work with DataFrames for data processing tasks. ADF focuses on data integration and orchestration, while Databricks is dedicated to data processing and analytics with DataFrames.