1. What is Historical Load?

Ans. Historical data, in a broad context, is data collected about past events and circumstances pertaining to a particular subject.

By definition, historical data includes most data generated either manually or automatically within an enterprise. Sources, among a great number of possibilities, include press releases, log files, financial reports, project and product documentation and email and other communications.

Importance In a business context, historical data is used to make important strategic decisions about the present and future. Managers use historical data to track organizational performance over time, identify areas of improvement and make predictions about future trends.

2. What is Full Load?

Ans. Full Load in ETL is loading all the data from the source to the destination. A target table is truncated before loading everything from the source. That's why this technique is also known as Destructive Load.

In full load first we truncate the destination table and then we load all the data from source to destination. It is the simplest method to load the data from source to destination.

Key Benefits of Full Data Load

A Full Data Load is a traditional Data Loading method that offers the following benefits:

- **Easy-to-Implement:** When comparing the Incremental Data Load vs Full Load, executing a Full Data Load is a straightforward process that simply deletes the whole old table and replaces it with an entire updated dataset.
- **Low Maintenance:** This technique doesn't require you to manage the keys and whether some data is up to date or not as every time you reload the table, all data will be updated no matter what. For instance when comparing the Incremental Data Load vs Full Load, dtime_updated, and dtime_inserted are the most commonly used keys in delta load.
- **Simple Design:** Based on a particularly easy-to-set uploading process, a Full Data load doesn't require you to worry about database design and keeping it clean. While comparing Incremental Data Load vs Full Load, you will notice that If an error occurs in a Full Load, you can simply re-run the loading process without having to do much else in the way of data cleanup/preparation.

3. What is Incremental Load?

Ans. An Incremental Data Load can be referred to as a selective transfer of data from one system to another. This process attempts to search for any of the newly created or modified data compared to the last run made for the data transfer process.

How Incremental Load is better than Full Load?

- When dealing with larger datasets, Incremental Load is way faster than the Full Load and also consumes relatively fewer resources too.
- Instead of scanning and transferring the entire dataset, Incremental Loading either appends the newly created records or updates the existing data in the target system.
- Also, as you progress, you will notice that on a daily basis the source dataset keeps becoming larger and larger. On comparing the Incremental Data Load vs Full Load, applying a Full Load every time will slow down the loading process more and more.