**Task # 5**

- What is Historical Load

- What is Full Load

- What is Incremental Load

**Historical Load**

Historical data, in a broad context, is [data](https://www.techtarget.com/searchdatamanagement/definition/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](https://www.techtarget.com/whatis/definition/log-log-file), [financial reports](https://www.techtarget.com/searcherp/definition/financial-reporting), project and product documentation and email and other communications.

**How is historical data used and why is it important?**

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.

Businesses are collecting more data than ever and often storing it for longer, both for their own purposes and to satisfy [compliance](https://www.techtarget.com/searchdatamanagement/definition/compliance) requirements.

**Full Load:**

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.

**Incremental Load:**

Suppose if the file is very large, for example there are 200m to 500m records to load, so is not possible to load much amount of data in a very small time because some time we have very small duration so we can just update the data during night-time and in the night-time, there are very limited hours, and the file is very huge it is not possible to just reload everything.

In those scenarios where the actual updated records are very less but the whole data is very huge, we go with the incremental load, or you can say differential load.

In the incremental load, we figure out how many are the once which can be updated to destination table and how many records are the once in the source file or source table those can be inserted to the destination table, we just update or insert to the destination table, so this is **called incremental or differential load.**