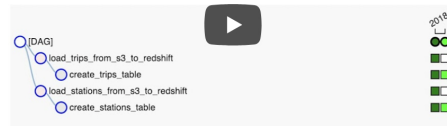


Data Partitioning

Tasks operating on partitioned data may be more easily **parallelized**.



Why Data Partitioning?

Pipelines designed to work with partitioned data fail more gracefully. Smaller datasets, smaller time periods, and related concepts are easier to debug than big datasets, large time periods, and unrelated concepts. Partitioning makes debugging and rerunning failed tasks much simpler. It also enables easier redos of work, reducing cost and time.

Another great thing about Airflow is that if your data is partitioned appropriately, your tasks will naturally have fewer dependencies on each other. Because of this, Airflow will be able to parallelize execution of your DAGs to produce your results even faster.

QUESTION 1 OF 4

What are four common types of data partitioning?

- ☐ Location
- ☐ Logical
- ☐ Size
- ☐ Cloud
- ☐ Time

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QUESTION 2 OF 4

Logical Partitioning is the process of...

- ☐ Processing data based on its location in a datastore
- ☐ Separating data for processing based on desired or required storage limits
- ☐ Processing data based on a schedule or when it was created
- ☐ Breaking conceptually related data into discrete groups for processing

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QUESTION 3 OF 4

Time Partitioning is the process of...

- ☐ Processing data based on its location in a datastore
- ☐ Separating data for processing based on desired or required storage limits
- ☐ Processing data based on a schedule or when it was created
- ☐ Breaking conceptually related data into discrete groups for processing

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QUESTION 4 OF 4

Size Partitioning is the process of

- ☐ Processing data based on its location in a datastore
- ☐ Separating data for processing based on desired or required storage limits
- ☐ Processing data based on a schedule or when it was created
- ☐ Breaking conceptually related data into discrete groups for processing

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NEXT