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Azure Synapse Analytics SQL Data Warehouse

Azure Synapse Mapping Data Flow

Azure Synapse Pipeline

Data Ingestion and preparation

Data Transformation and Loading

Query Performance Optimization Techniques

- Data Distribution
- Indexing
- Statistics
- Data compression
- Partitioning
- Query design
- Monitoring and Tuning
- Data Movement
- Resource Scaling
- Caching

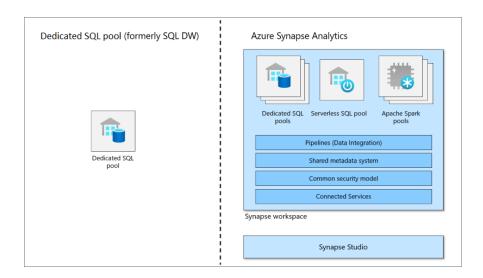
Serverless SQL Pool in Azure Synapse Analytics

Every Azure Synapse Analytics workspace comes with **serverless SQL pool endpoints** that you can use to query data in the Azure Data Lake (Parquet, Delta Lake, Delimited text formats), Azure Cosmos DB, or Dataverse.

Serverless SQL pool is a query service over the data in your data lake. It enables you to access your data through the following functionalities:

- A familiar T-SQL syntax to query data in place without the need to copy or load data into a specialized store. To learn more, see the T-SQL support section.
- Integrated connectivity via the T-SQL interface that offers a wide range of business intelligence and ad-hoc querying tools, including the most popular drivers. To learn more, see the Client tools section.

Dedicated SQL Pool (formerly SQL DW) refers to the enterprise data warehousing feature that are available in the **Azure Synapse Analytics**.



Dedicated SQL Pool represents a collection of analytic resources that are provisioned when using Synapse SQL. The size of a dedicated SQL pool (formerly SQL DW) is determined by Data Warehousing Units (DWU).

Difference between Serverless SQL pool and Dedicated SQL Pool:

 While serverless doesn't store data, only access data from storage accounts and scale the MPP environment automatically, the dedicate SQL Pool keeps a static number of servers according to the service level we choose and a constant number of distributions - always 60.

Serverless SQL Pools:

- Idle for either structured or unstructured data. Data can be stored in different file formats(raw or parquet)
- The compute associated with the serverless pool is managed and allocated by microsoft
- Seamless data transformation without any infrastructure in place.

Dedicated SQL pools:

- Data is stored in relational tables
- If you need an optimized compute strategy for performance requirements, go with Dedicated(option to increase the Data warehouse units)
- Require dedicated servers before performing any operation
- The performance is based on DWU (Data Warehouse Units)

