**Super Simple Summary of Snowflake’s Three Layers**

Snowflake’s architecture has **three layers**, each doing a specific job to make data storage and processing **fast and efficient**.

1️ **Database Storage Layer** 🗄️

* Stores data **efficiently** using a **column-based** method (each column is stored separately).
* **Faster searches** because only the needed columns are accessed.
* Uses **micro-partitioning** to speed up data retrieval.

2️ **Query Processing Layer** 🔍

* Handles **all data queries** (simple or complex).
* **Highly scalable**, meaning it works well for both small and big workloads.
* Ensures **fast and reliable results** every time.

3️ **Cloud Services Layer** ☁️

* Connects everything together (storage, computing, networking).
* Ensures **security, efficiency, and easy scaling**.
* Makes Snowflake **different from traditional data warehouses**.

**Example:**

Think of Snowflake like **a library** 📚:

* **Storage Layer = Bookshelves** 📖 (Books are neatly arranged by category, making it easier to find what you need).
* **Query Processing = Librarian** 👩‍🏫 (Helps you quickly find the exact book you’re looking for).
* **Cloud Services = Library Management System** 🏢 (Keeps track of books, users, and ensures everything runs smoothly).

This **three-layer system** makes Snowflake **fast, reliable, and easy to use**! 🚀

# SCREENSHOTS:

