# SNOWFLAKE

THE CLOUD DATA

**PLATFORM** 



#### Introduction

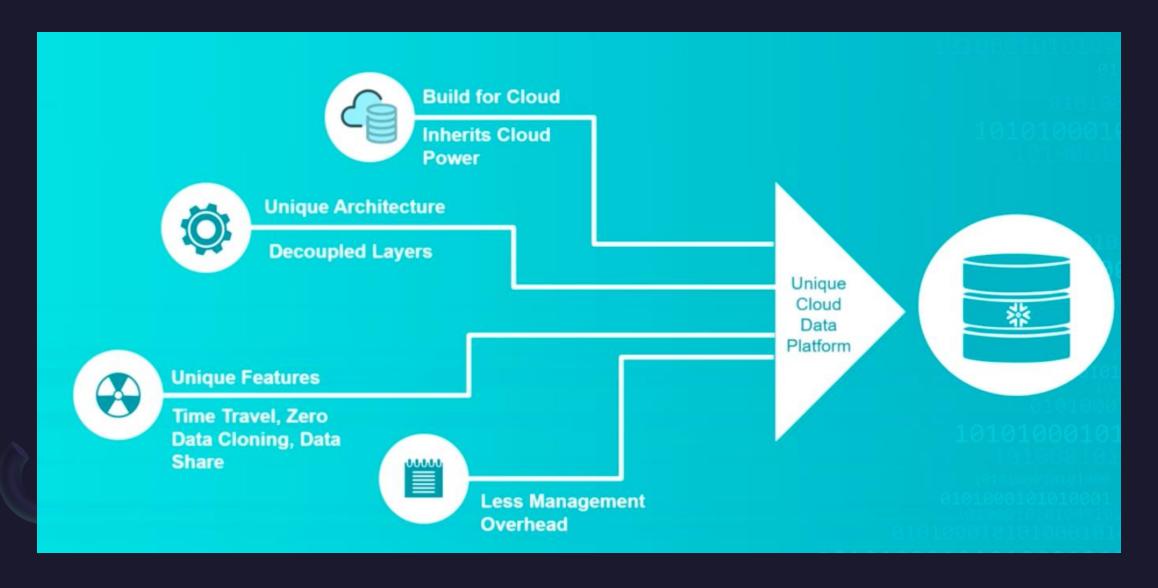
#### Introduction

- We are going to learn basic Snowflake concepts and fundamentals
- Doing hands-on labs, no prior knowledge of Snowflake is required
- Basic SQL and database knowledge is required
- Preferred to have knowledge on Cloud
- Take your time for the hands-on

#### What is Snowflake?

- Snowflake is an analytic data warehouse provided as Software-as- Services (SaaS). Snowflake provides data warehouse that is faster, easier to use and more flexible that other traditional data warehouses.
- Snowflake data warehouse is not built on existing databases or not on big data software platform as Hadoop.
- The snowflake data warehouse uses a new SQL database engine with unique architecture designed for the cloud.

# Snowflake Key Differentiator



# Key Concept and Architecture

Data Warehouse as Cloud Service:

Snowflake data warehouse is true SaaS offering:

- There is no hardware (virtual or physical) for you to select, install, configure and manage.
- There is no software for you install, configure and manage.
- Ongoing maintenance, management and tuning is handled by snowflake.

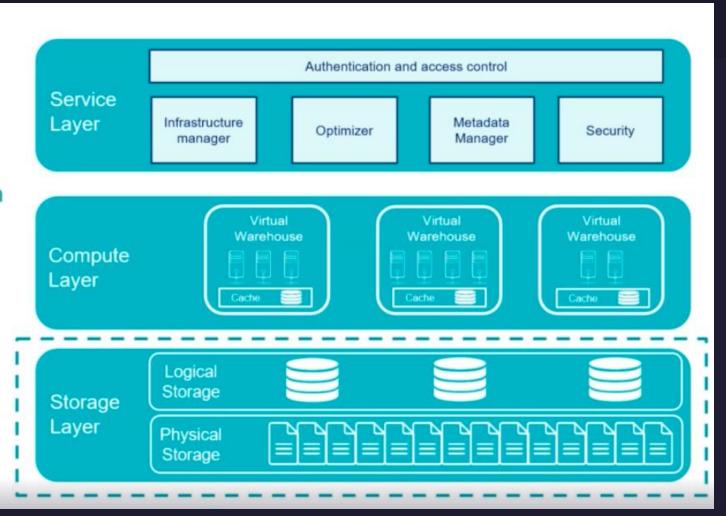
Snowflake completely runs on cloud infrastructure. All the component of the snowflake service runs on public cloud infrastructure.

Snowflake uses virtual compute instance for its compute need and storage service for storage of data. Snowflake can not be run on private cloud infrastructure(on primises)

#### Snowflake Architecture

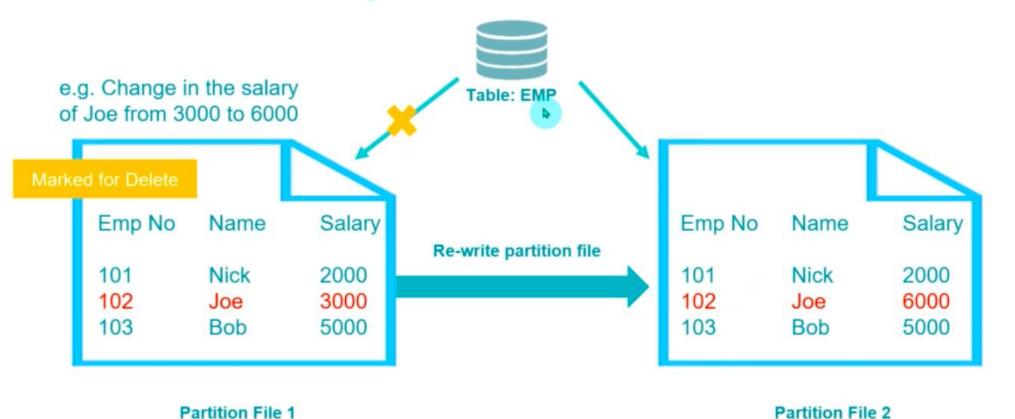
#### Storage Layer

- Storage is independent from compute
- Virtually unlimited storage capacity
- Data physically stored as micro-partition files
- Each micro-partitioned file is of size
   16 MB
- Every file gets replicated 3 times to ensure high availability
- File format is propriety to Snowflake
- Files are immutable
- Table definition are logical and stored in its metadata layer



# Update Record

# **Update Record**

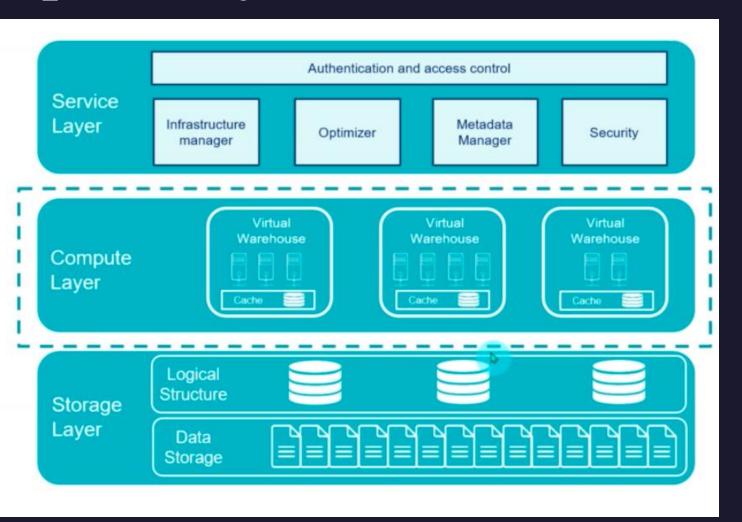


After record update new partition file 2 will be created and partition file 1 will be marked for delete

# Compute Layer

#### Compute (a.k.a Warehouse) Layer

- Only way to access data from storage layer
- Horizontally and vertically scalable
  - Change the size of the warehouse at runtime
  - Add more nodes at the runtime
- Warehouse size vary from X-small (1 server/ cluster) to 4X-Large (128 server/cluster)
- Every warehouse works independently and performance of one warehouse will not impact another warehouse
- Every warehouse have its own small storage, which it use to cache query data for better performance
- Compute can be auto-suspended when idle

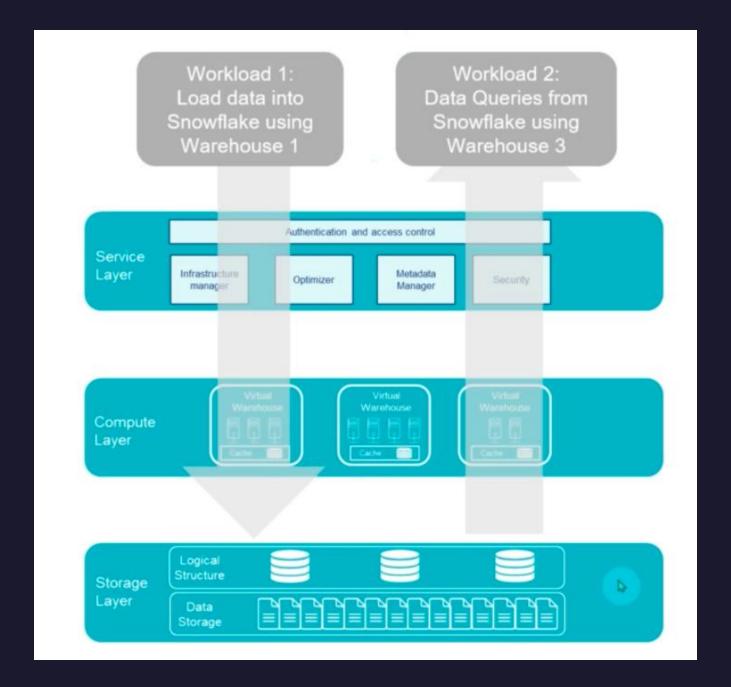


# Warehouse Size & Pricing

Server/Cluster	Credit/Hour
1	1
2	2
4	4
8	8
16	16
32	32
64	64
128	128
	1 2 4 8 16 32 64

	Standard	Enterprise	Business Critical
Cost per credit	\$2.20	\$3.30	\$4.40

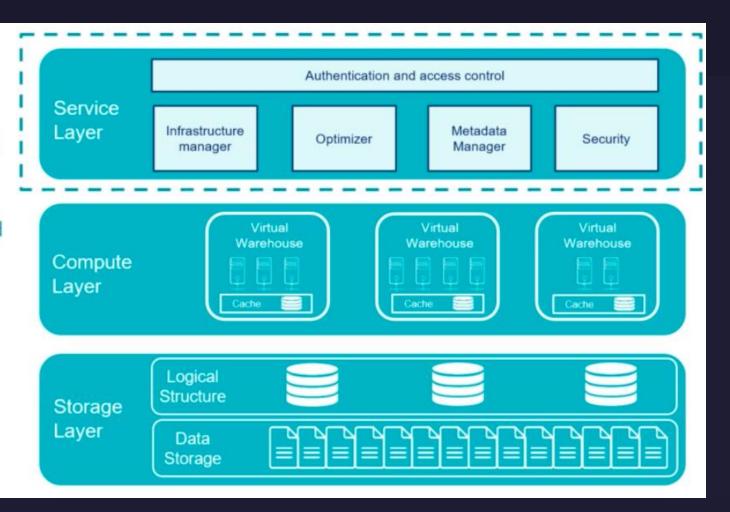
# Separate Warehouse for Different Workloads



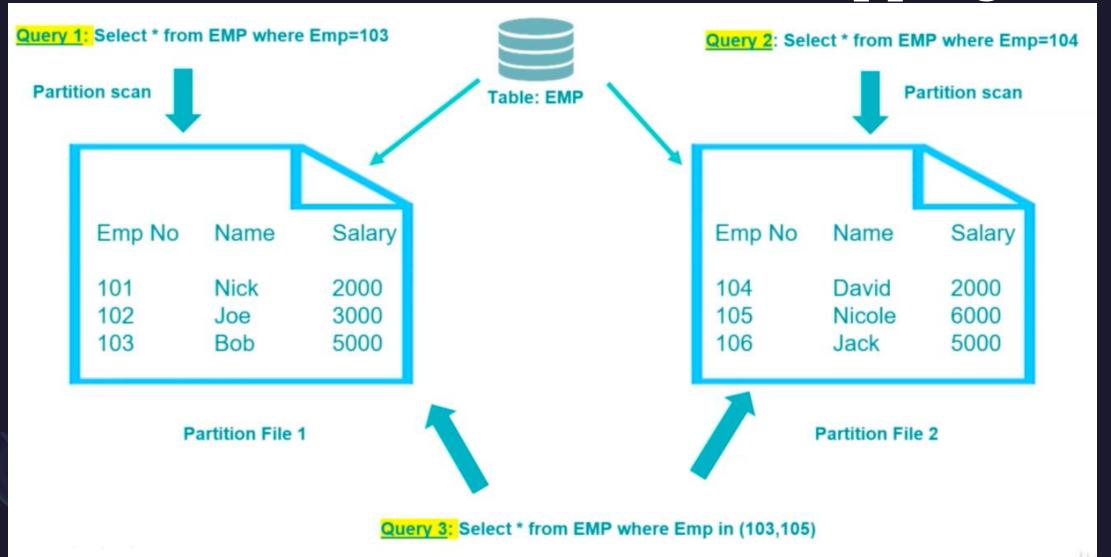
# Service Layer

#### Service Layer

- Brain of the Snowflake
- All the interaction with Snowflake established via this layer
- Stores query output in a result cache
- Snowflake doesn't expose its service layer and users can't get insight and access their metadata
- During data load Service layer keeps track of which data stored in which partition file
- Maintain transaction consistency across Warehouse



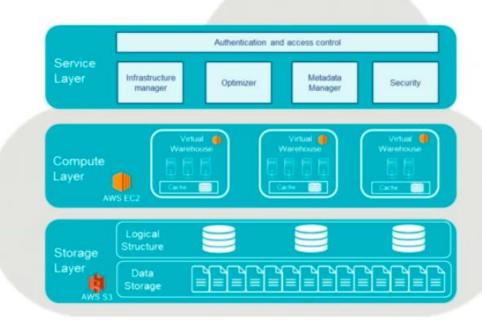
# Table and Partition File Mapping



# Why Only For Cloud(SaaS)?

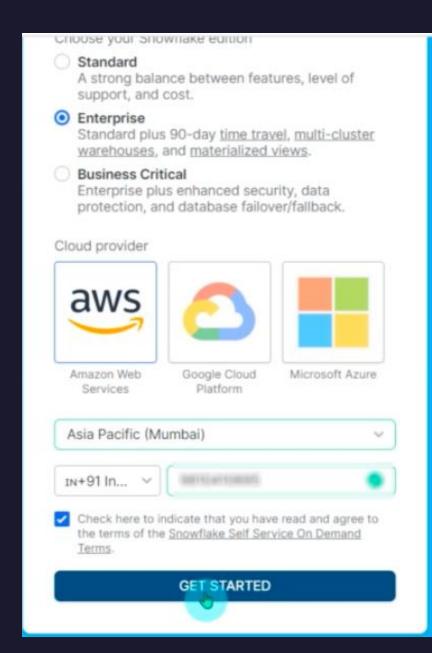
#### Considering AWS based Snowflake account

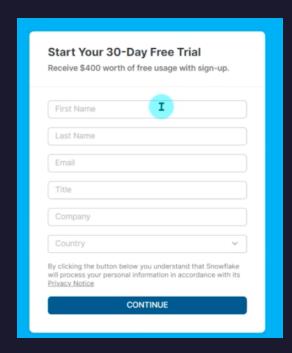
- Storage Layer hosted on AWS S3 and offers unlimited storage and 3 copies of the data by default
- Compute/Warehouse leverage AWS EC2 where local SSD will act as the cache
- Inherits Cloud elasticity, scalability and high availability
- Snowflake has a large pool of EC2 instances, which makes it very fast to scale up



This is the reason Snowflake is not available on-premise

# CREATE YOUR SNOWFLAKE ACCOUNT: SIGNUP







#### GET STARTED



#### **ACTIVATE YOUR ACCOUNT**

Hi Nishant,

Congratulations on taking the first step to become a data-driven organization by signing up for Snowflake. Click the button below to activate your account.

#### CLICK TO ACTIVATE



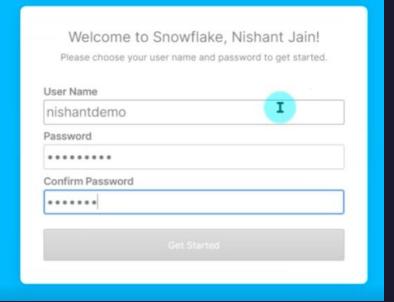
Please note, your activation link is temporary and will expire in 72 hours. Once you activate your account, you can access it at https://NI35845.ap-south-1.aws.snowflakecomputing.com/console/login.

Be sure to bookmark your login link to easily access your account going forward. If you experience any problems logging into your account or you forgot your username or password, please contact <a href="mailto:support@snowflake.com">support@snowflake.com</a>.

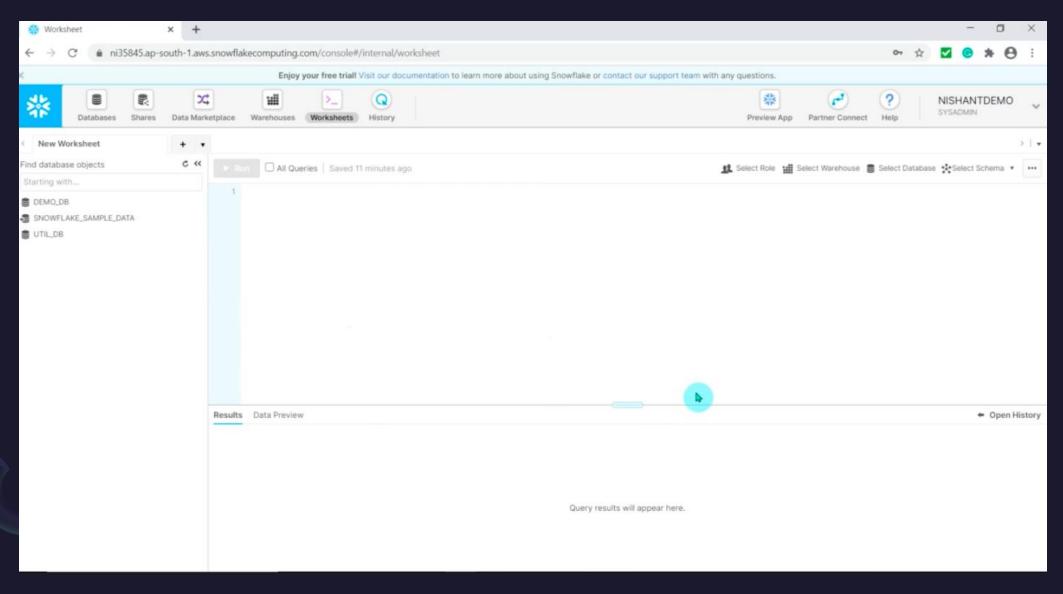
Best regards,

The Snowflake team

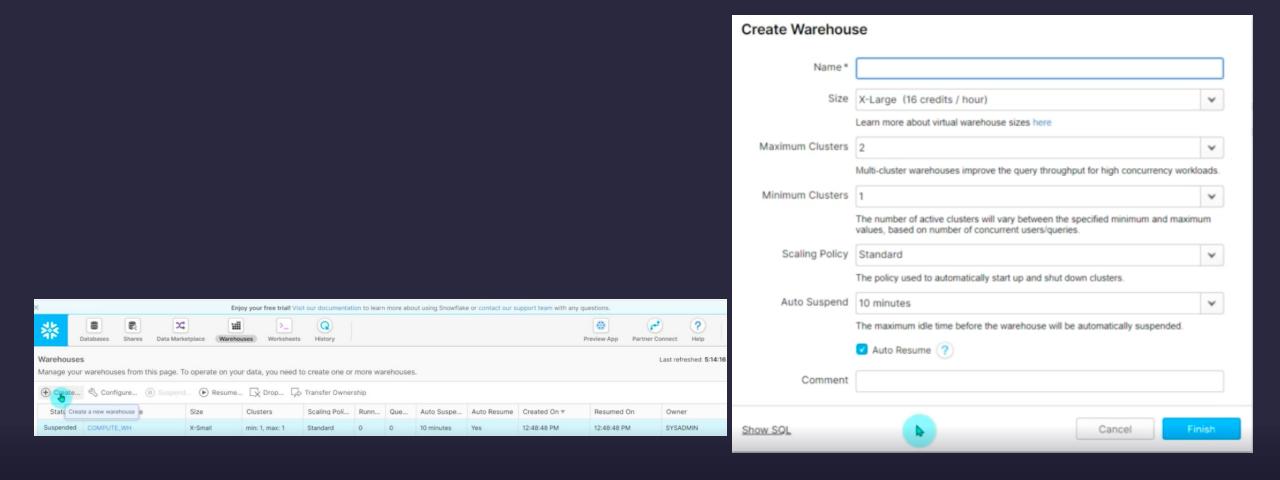




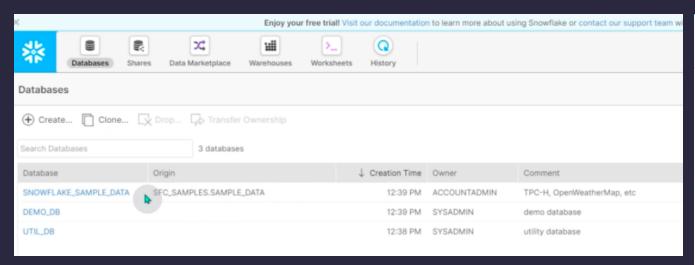
## SNOWFLAKE CONSONE

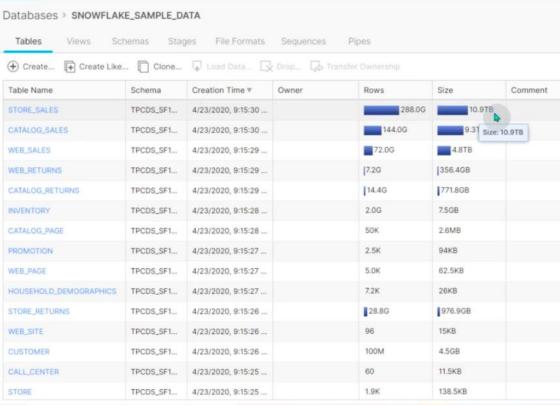


#### CREATING WAREHOUSE

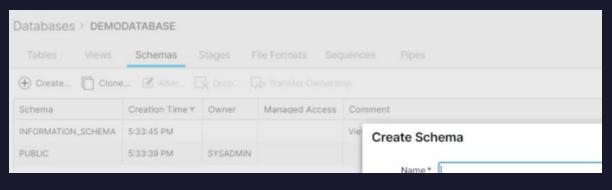


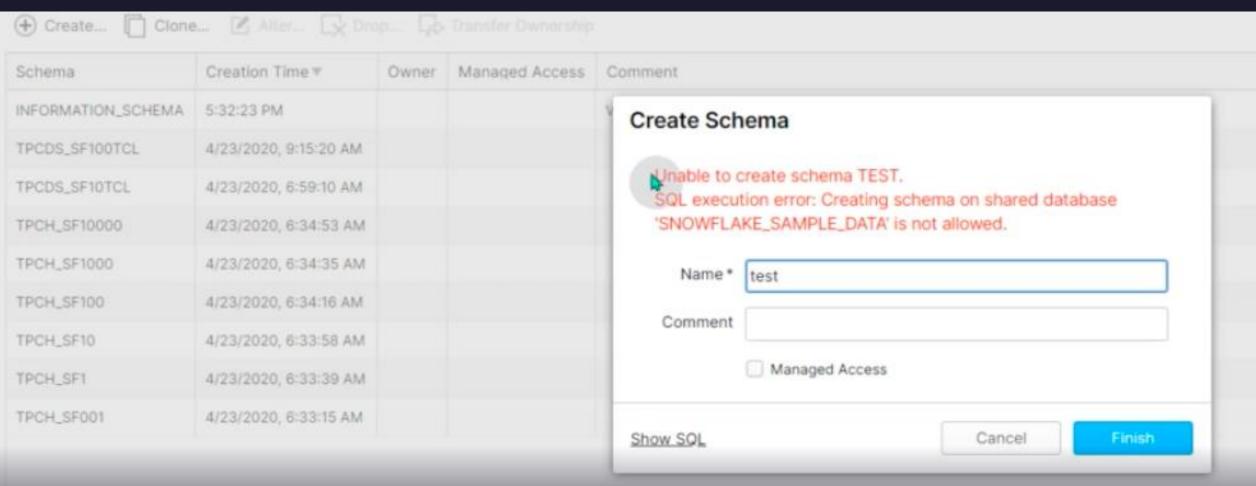
#### CREATE DATABASE AND TABLES



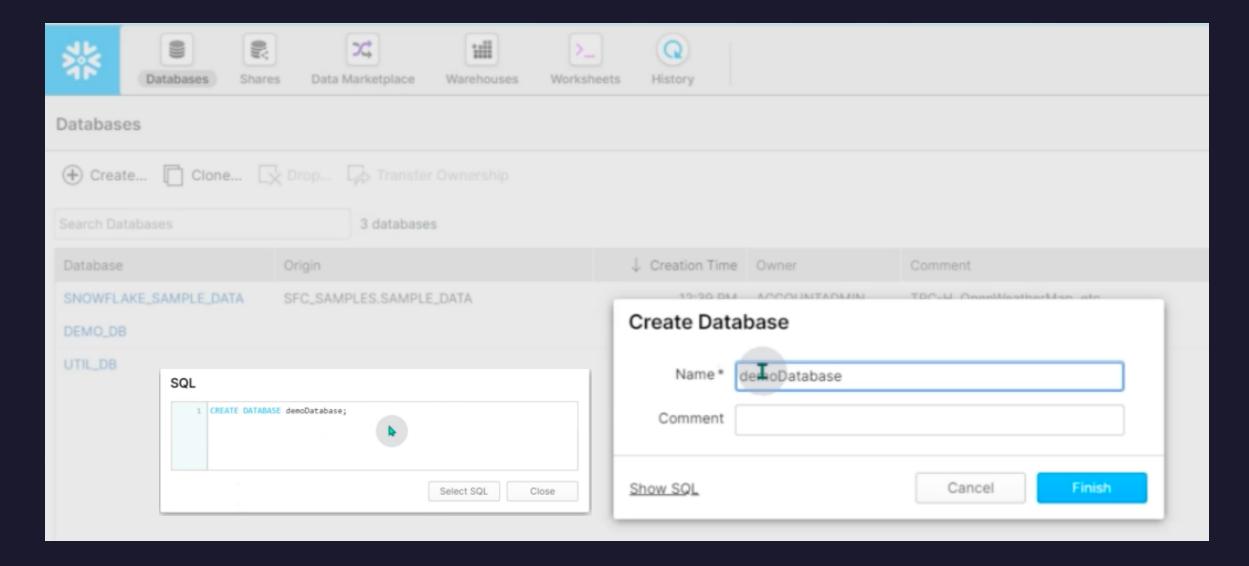


#### CREATE SCHEMAS

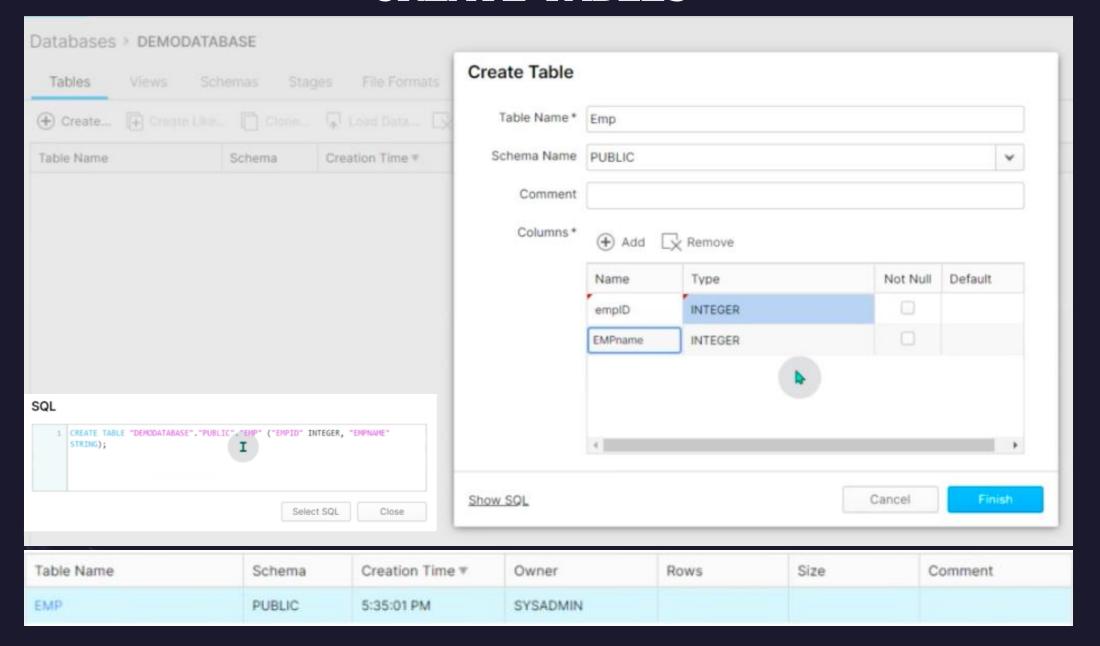




## CREATE DATABASE

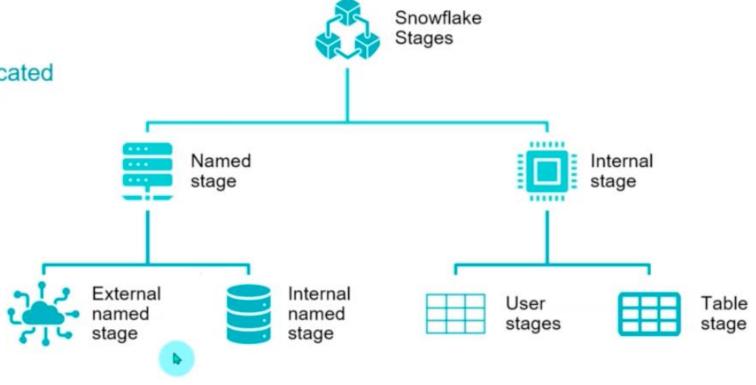


#### CREATE TABLES



# Snowflake Stages

- Snowflake requires the staging area where data gets loaded before ingesting into the Snowflake tables
- Stage can be internal or externally located on the cloud or your local file system



#### DATA LOAD

#### **Bulk Loading**

- Using the COPY command from stage
- \* Relies on the user-provisioned COMPUTE resources i.e. Data Warehouse
- Supports simple transformations

#### **Continuous Loading**

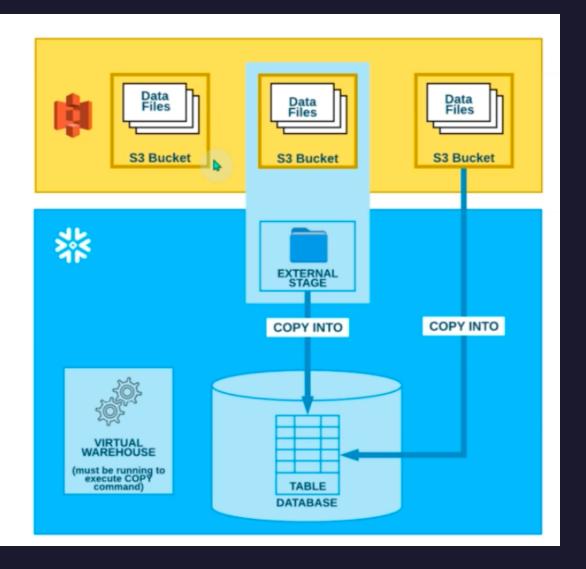
- Using Snowpipe
- Doesn't rely on the user-provisioned COMPUTE resource but provisioned internally by Snowflake
- Supports simple and complex transformations



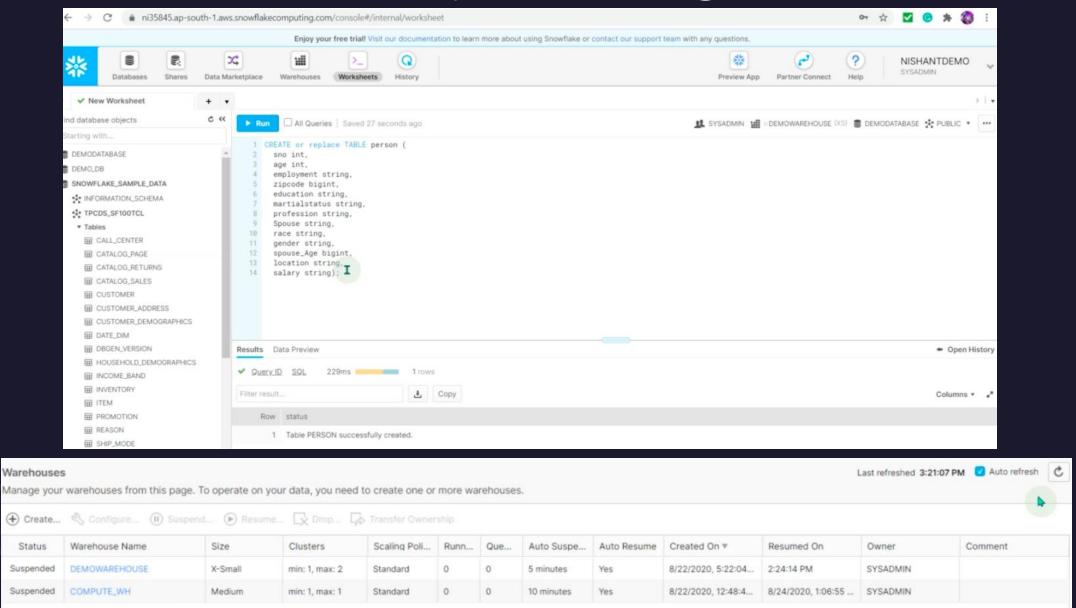
## DATA LOAD CONTINUES..

#### **Bulk Loading**

- Without named stage
- Using External stage
- With simple transformations

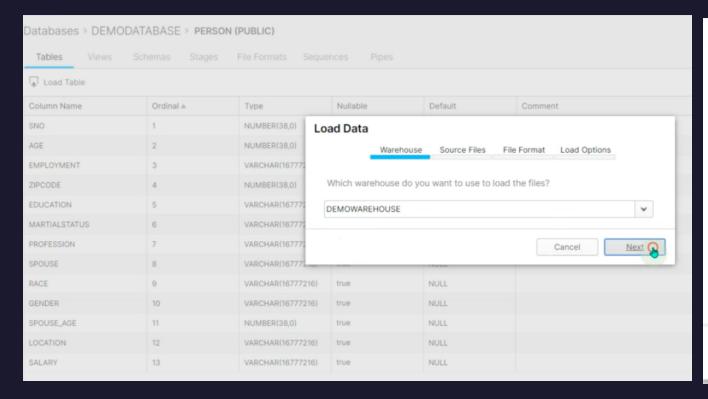


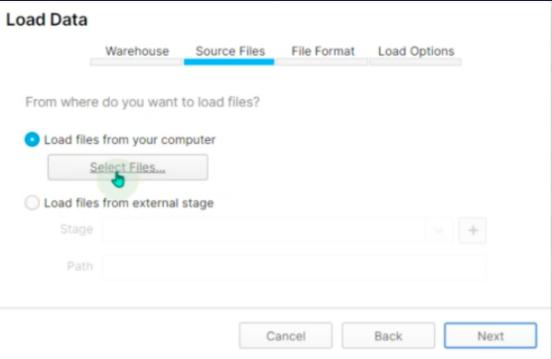
# LAB: DATA LOAD



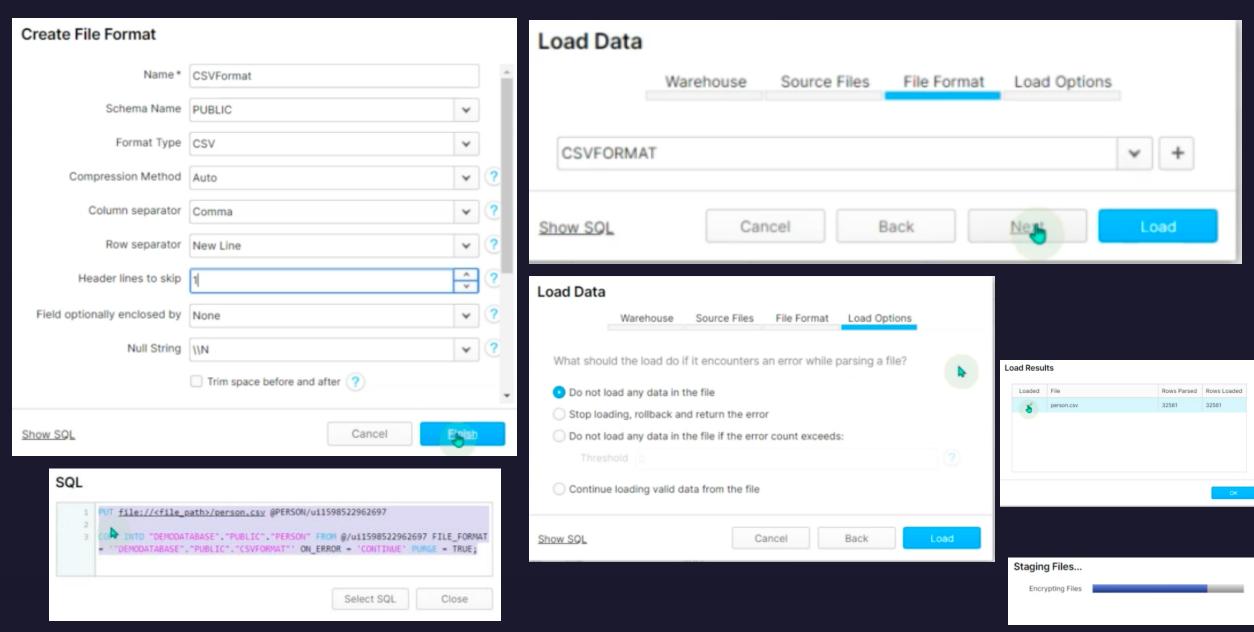
Status

### LAB: DATA LOAD



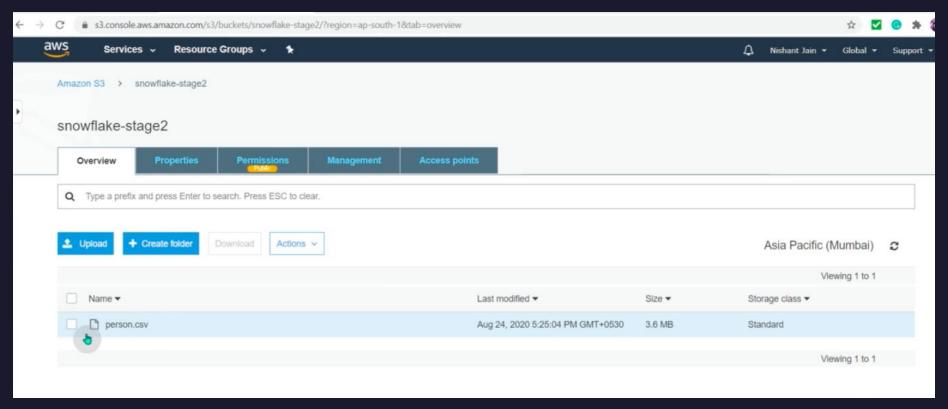


#### LAB: DATA LOAD



# BULK DATA

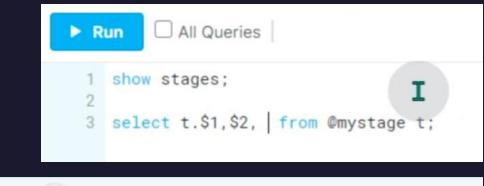
# LOAD: PART II

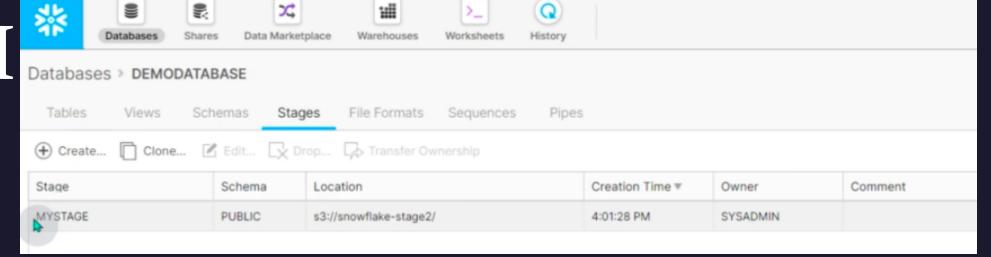


# BULK DATA

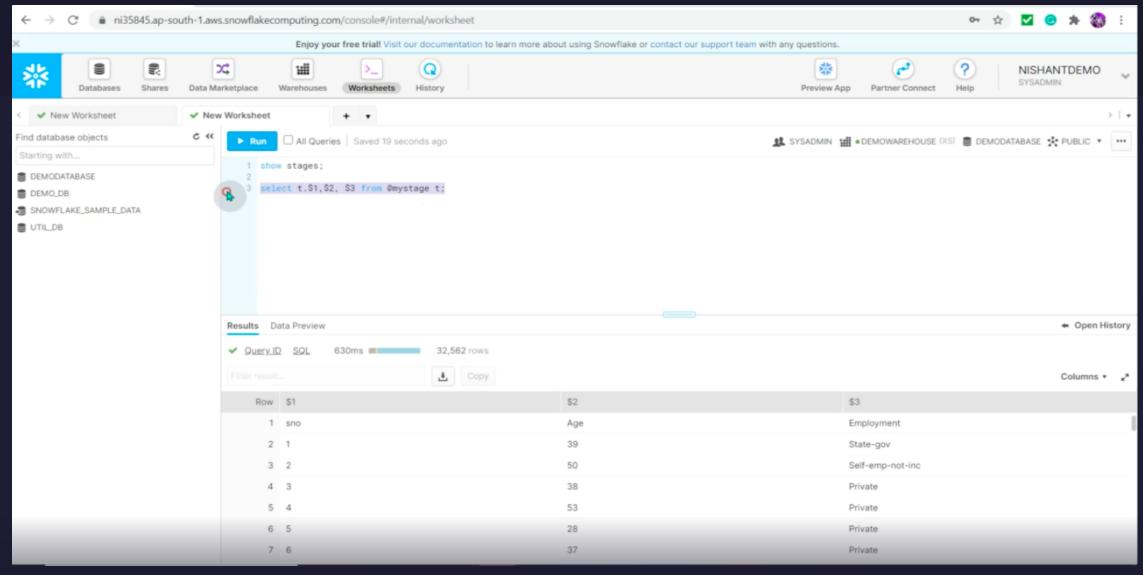
# LOAD:

PART II





# BULK DATA LOAD: PART II





# THANK YOU...!!!