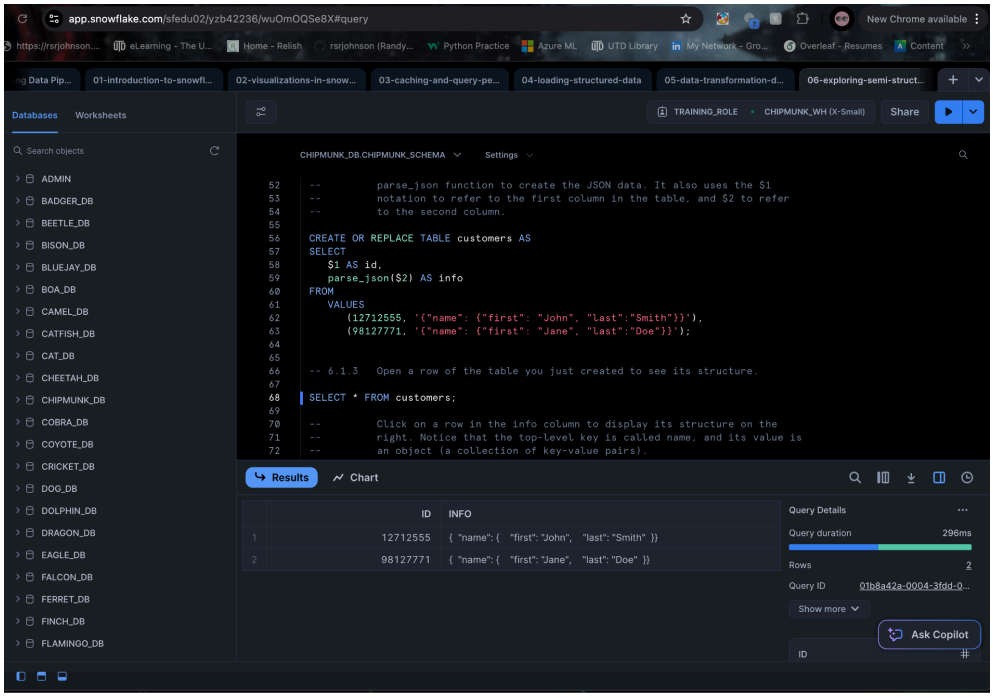
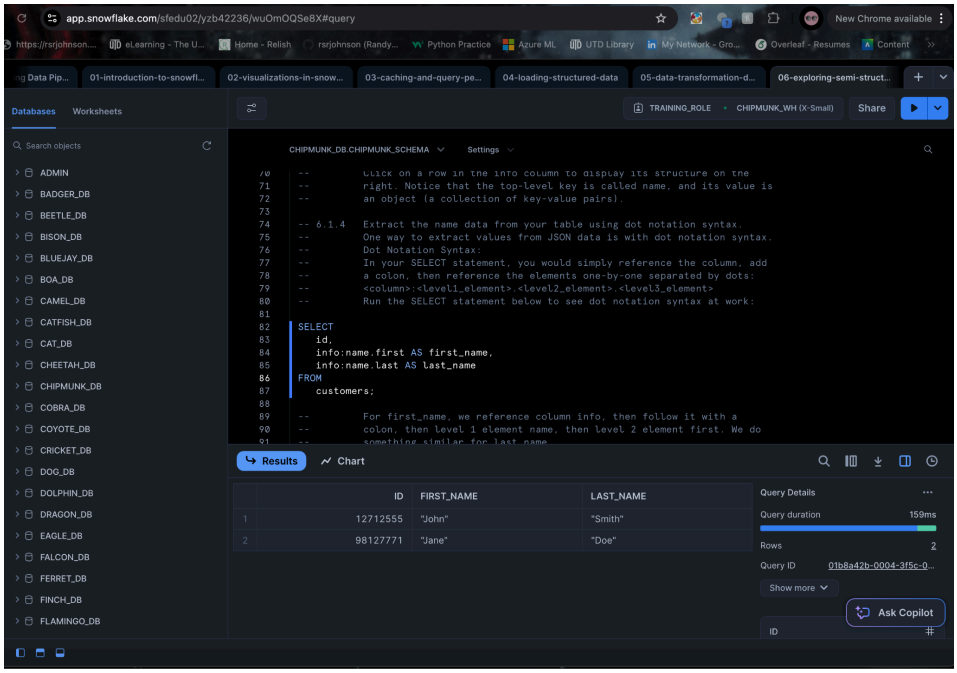
Steven Evans
SRE220000
BUAN 6335
Snowflake Lab 6

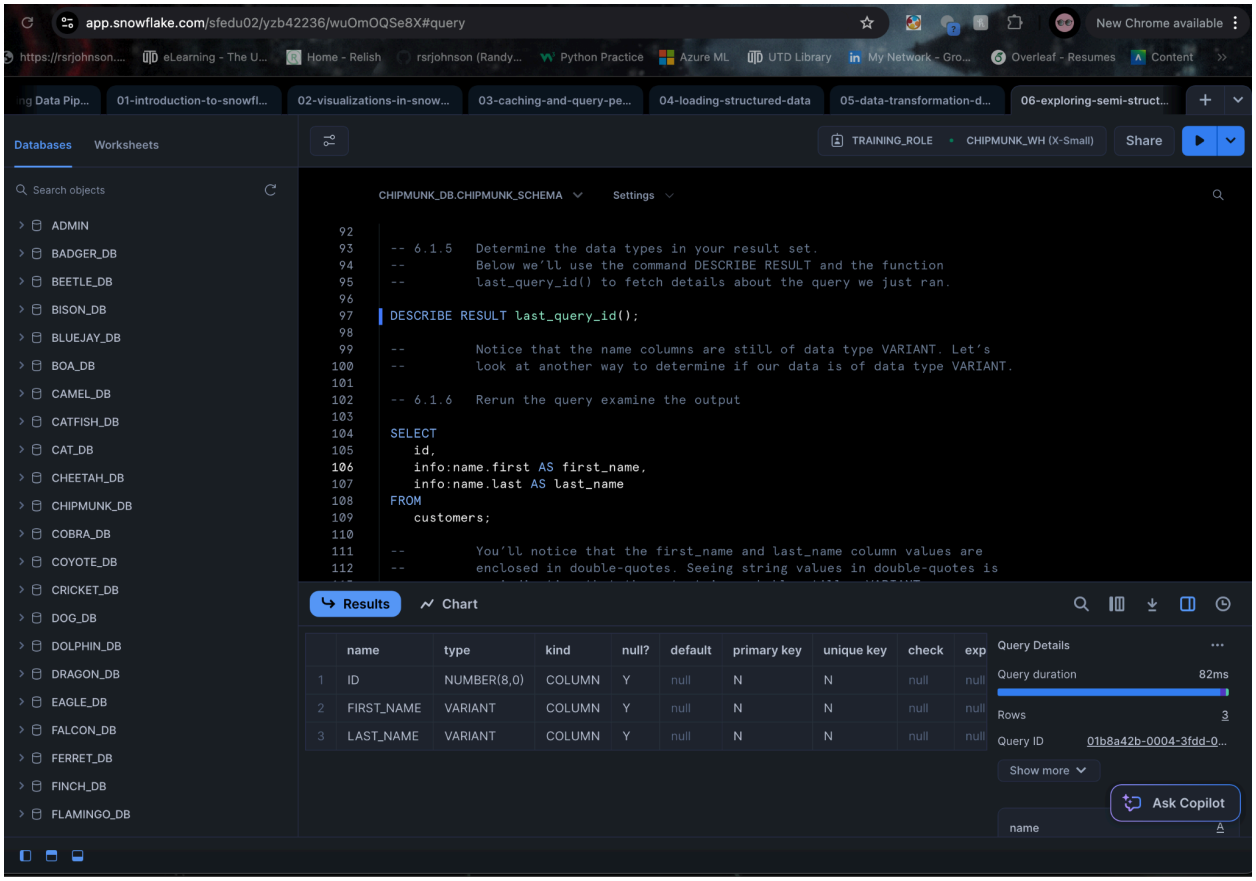
6.1.2 Creating and querying the Customers Table using JSON format



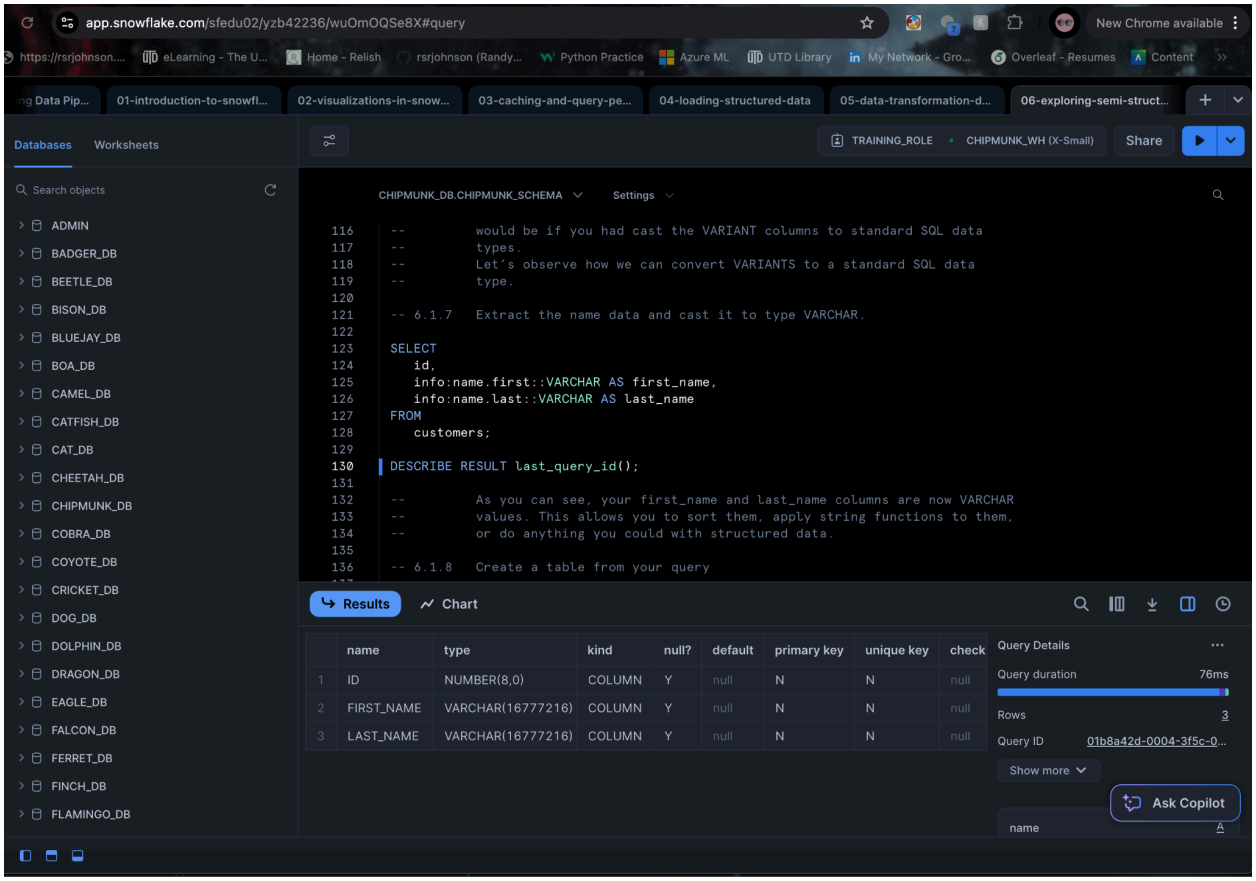
6.1.4 Extracting the name data from customers using dot syntax



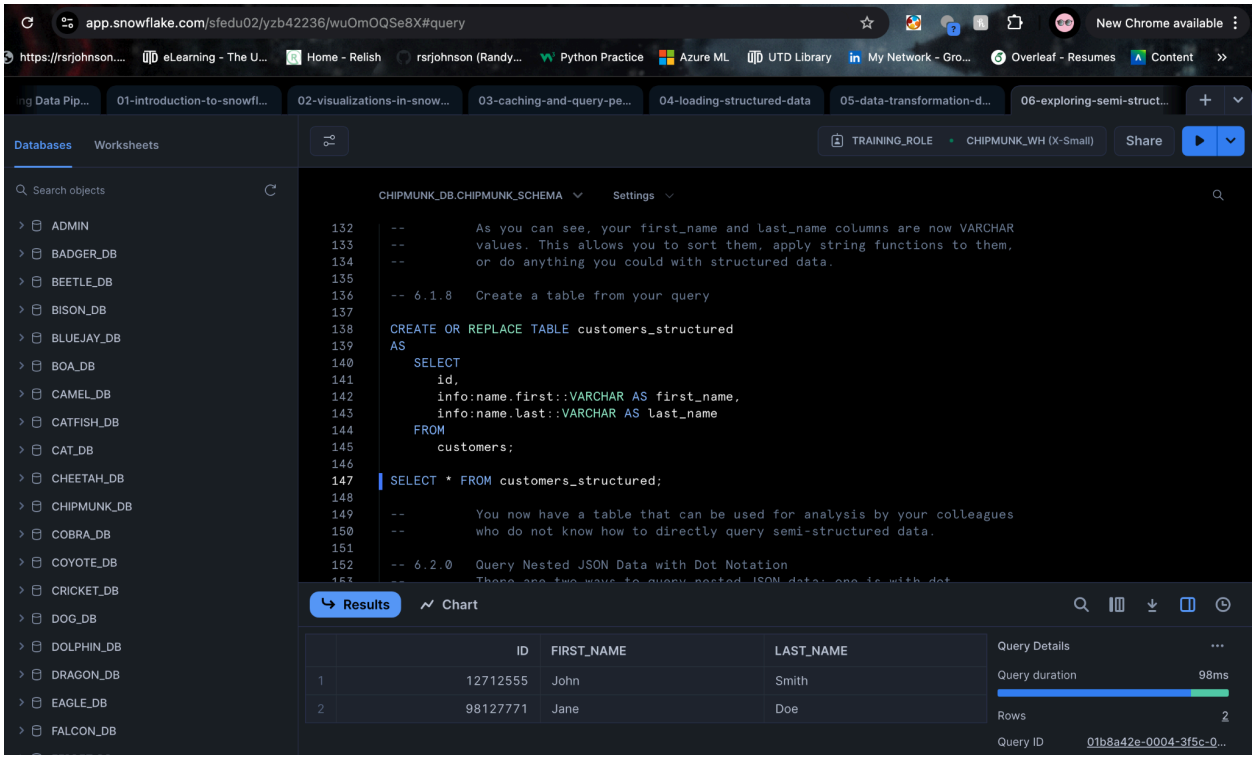
6.1.5 Determining the data types of the results



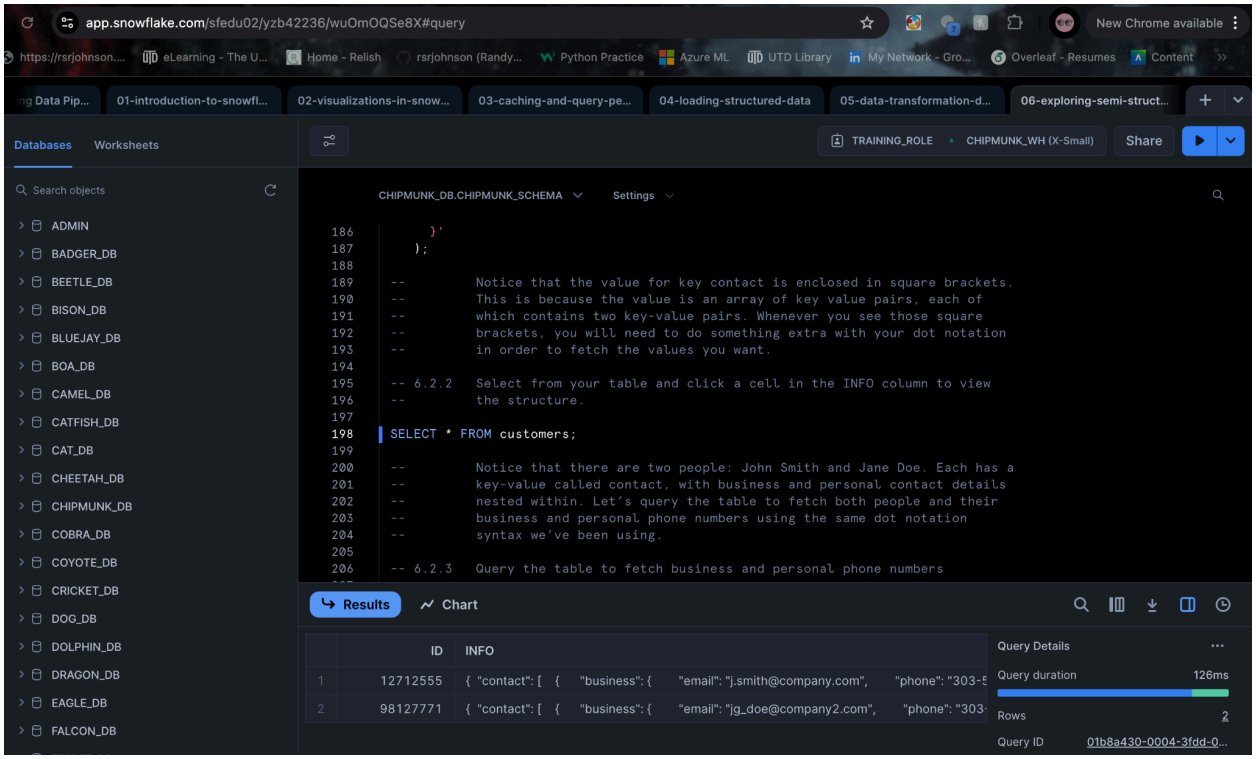
6.1.7 Querying the customers table again and casting the names to VARCHAR



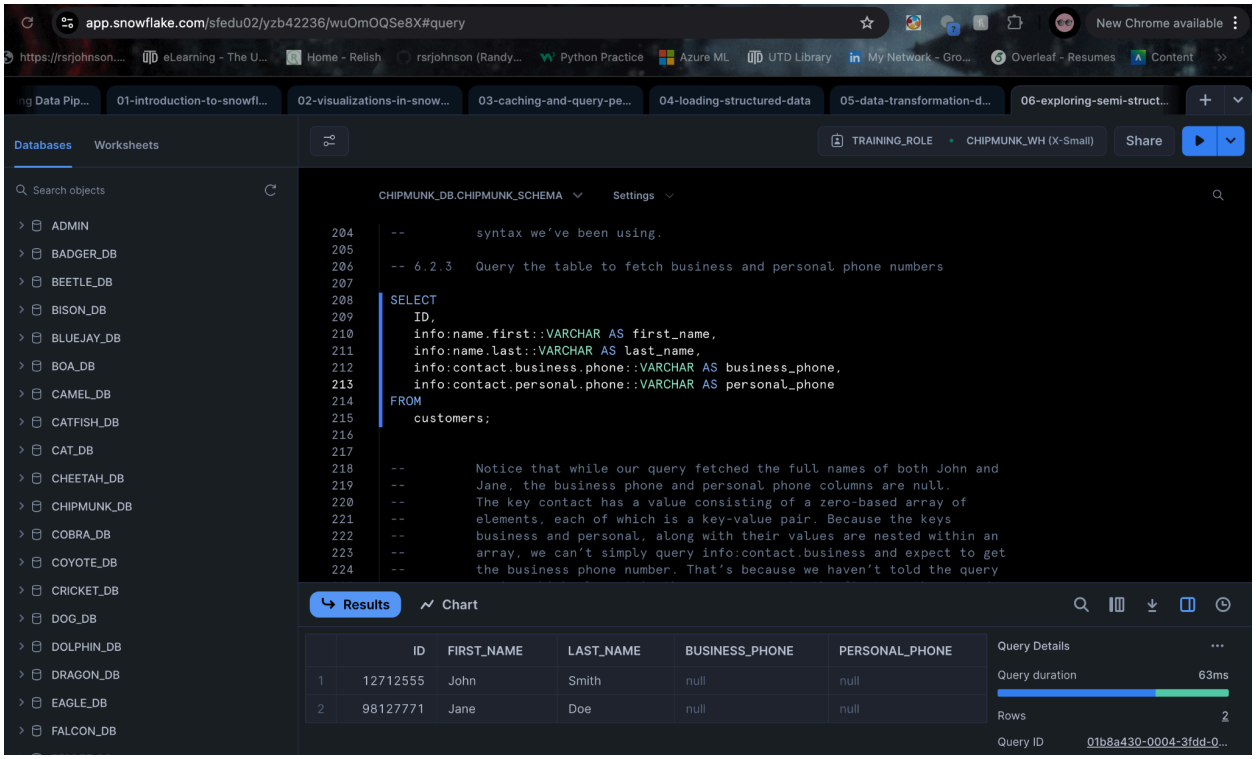
6.1.8 Creating the structured version of the customers table



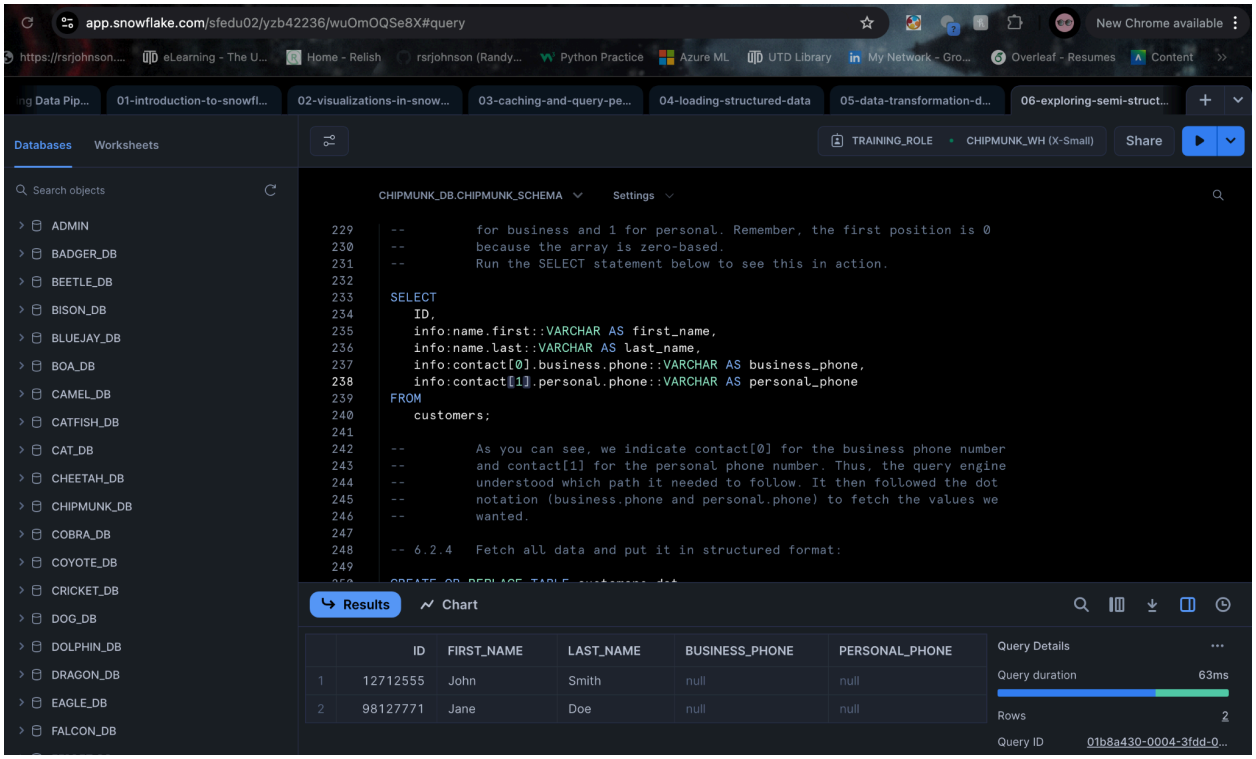
6.2.2 Creating the customer table from nested json data



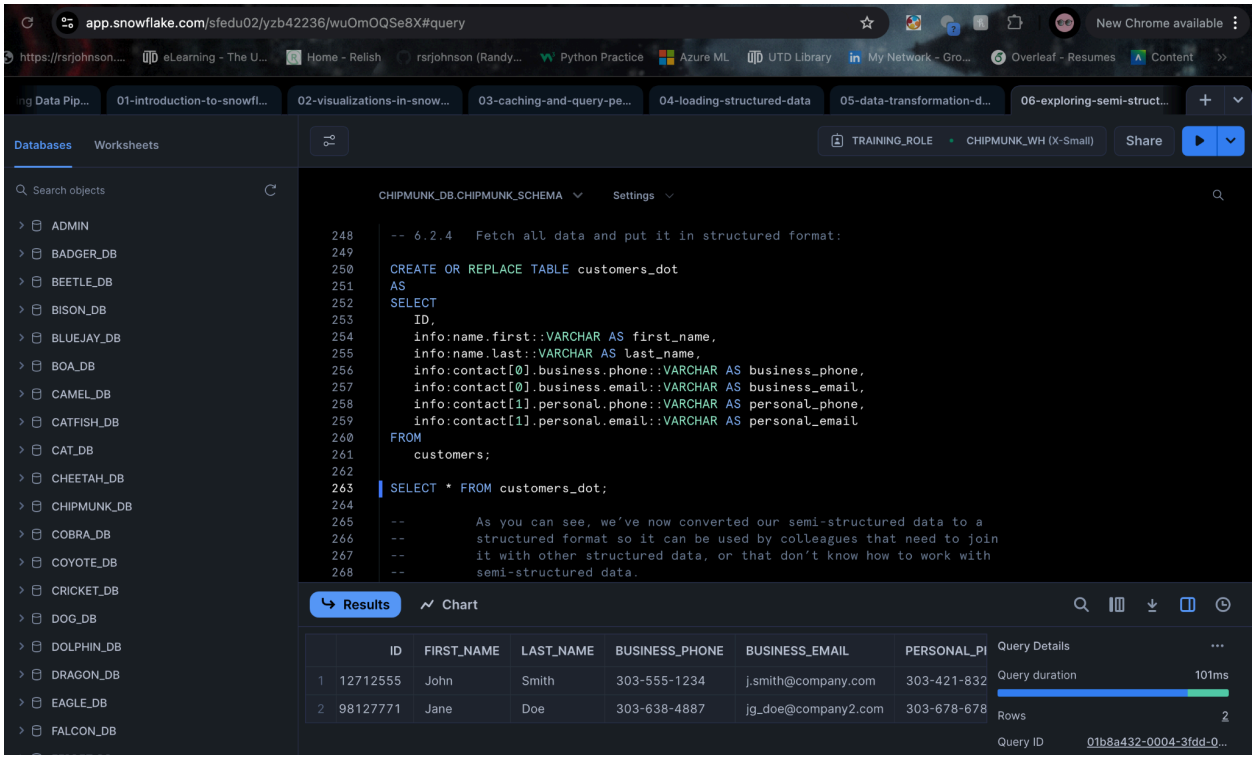
6.2.3 Querying the customers table with dot notation and casting



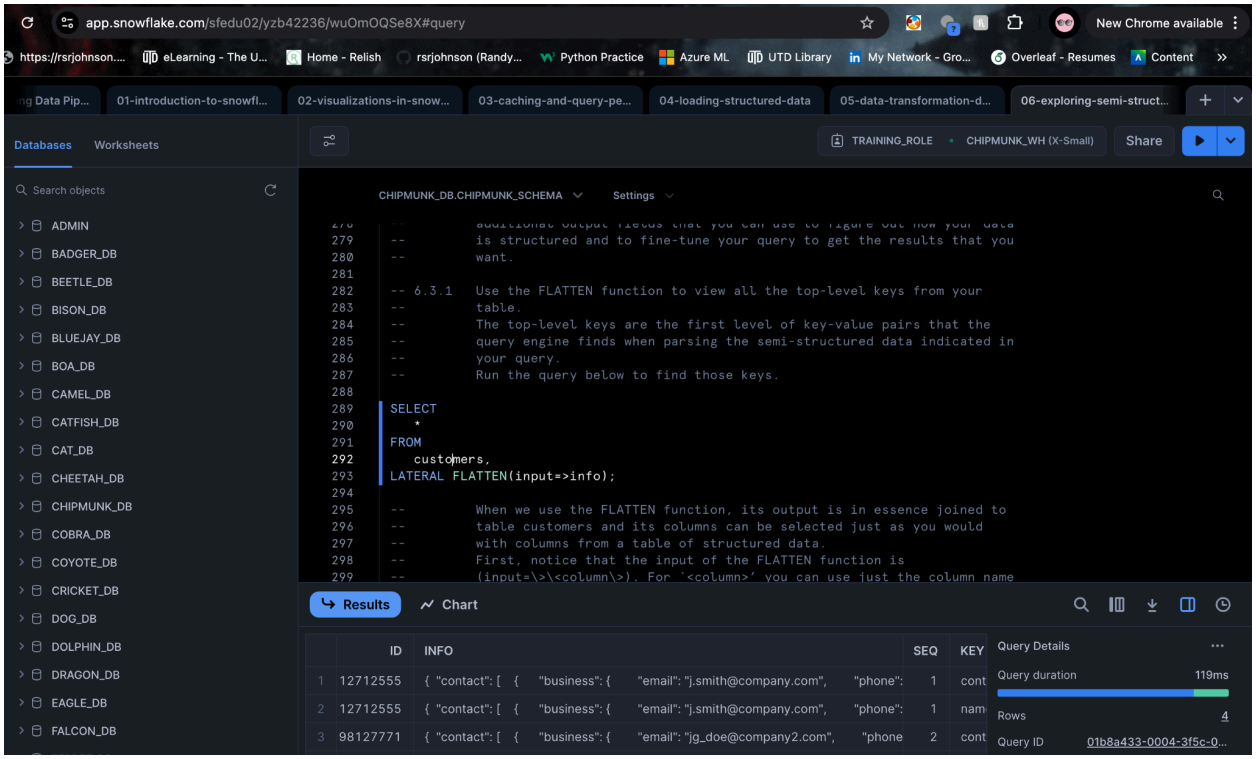
Requerying to index the correct parts of the JSON data to pull the business and personal phone numbers.



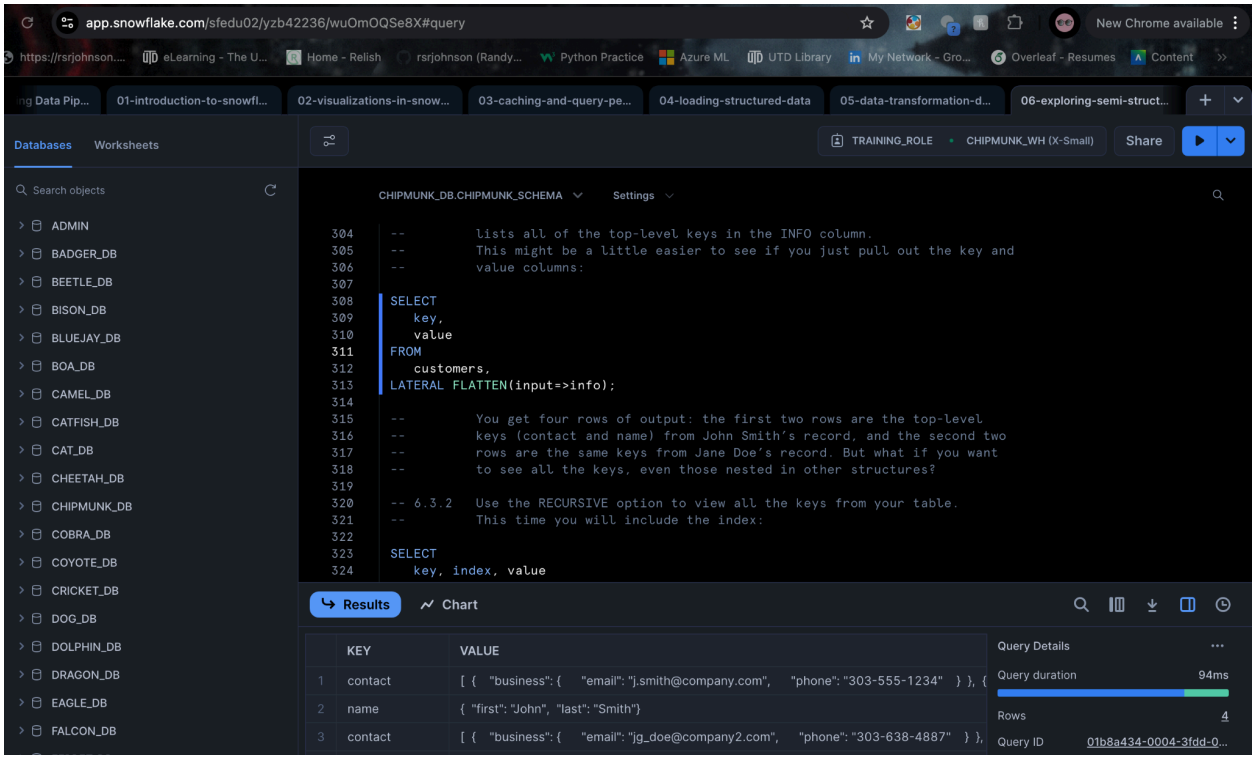
6.2.4 Using dot notation on the entire set of JSON data to make customers_dot



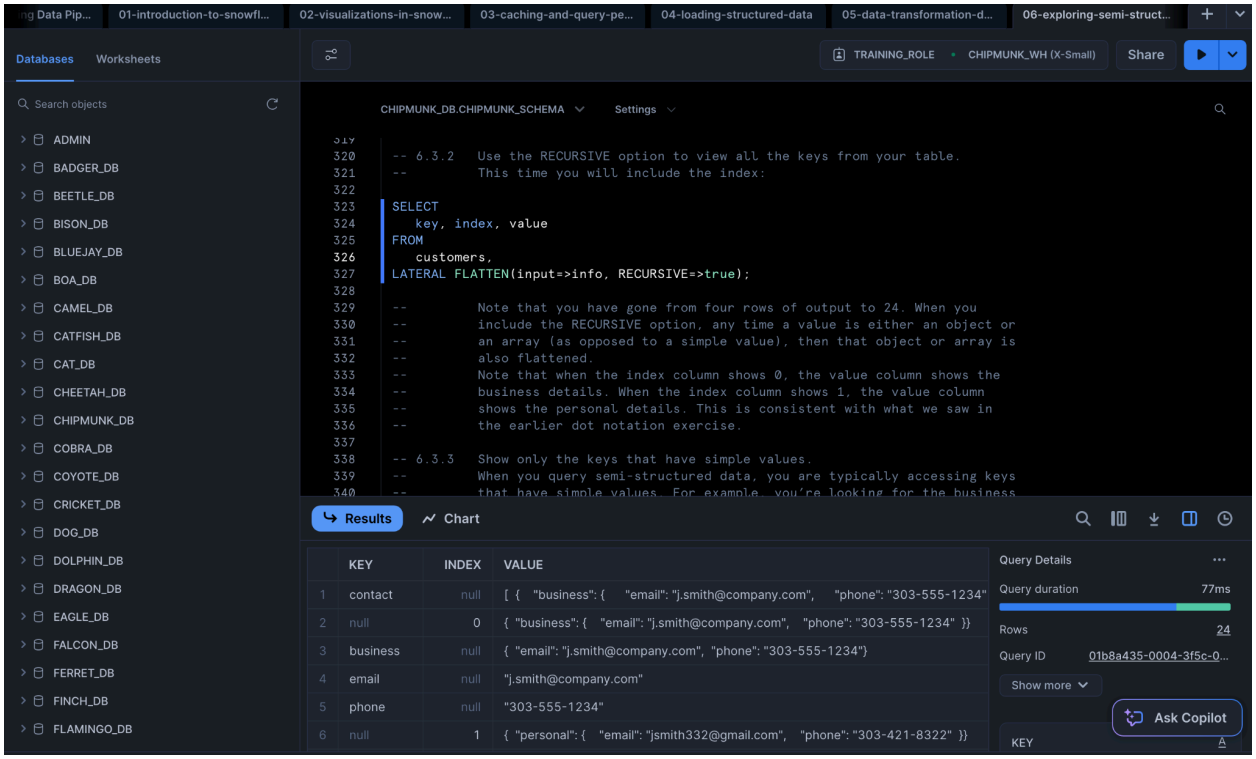
6.3.1 Flattening to view the top layer keys from customers



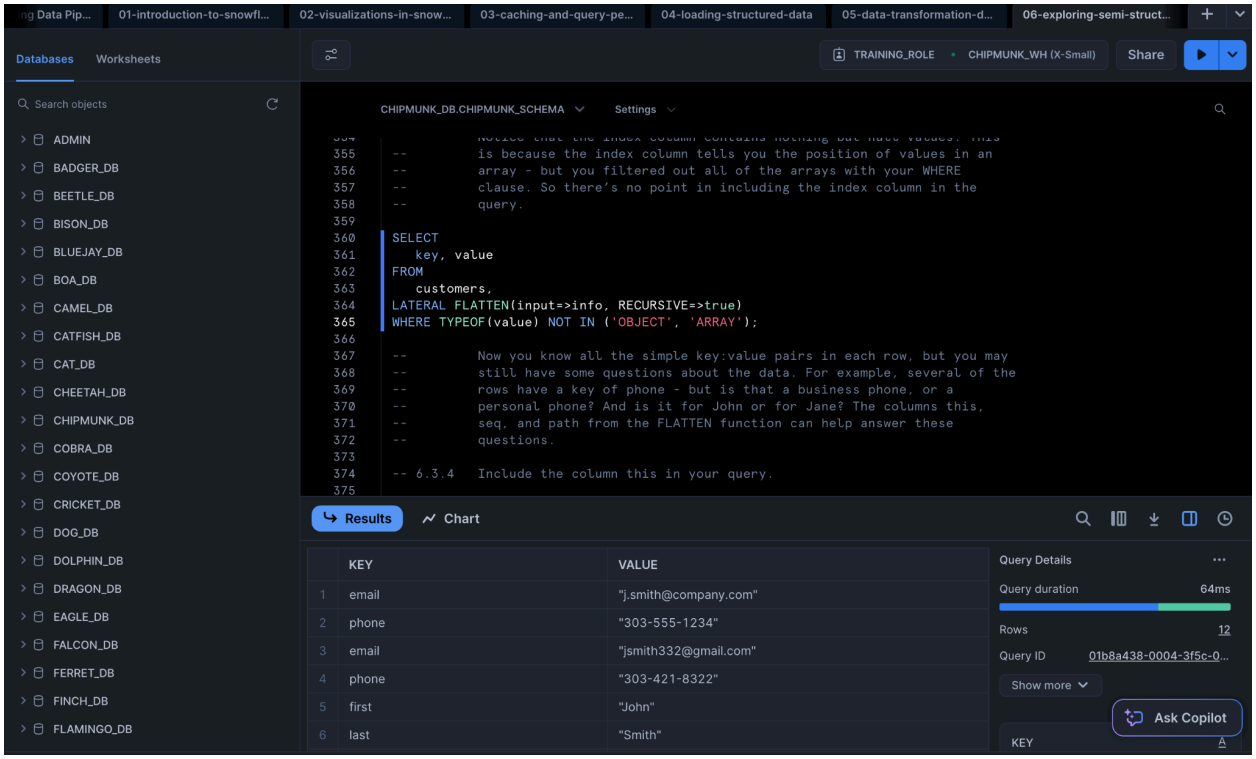
Pulling the specified keys and values from the customers table using input=>info



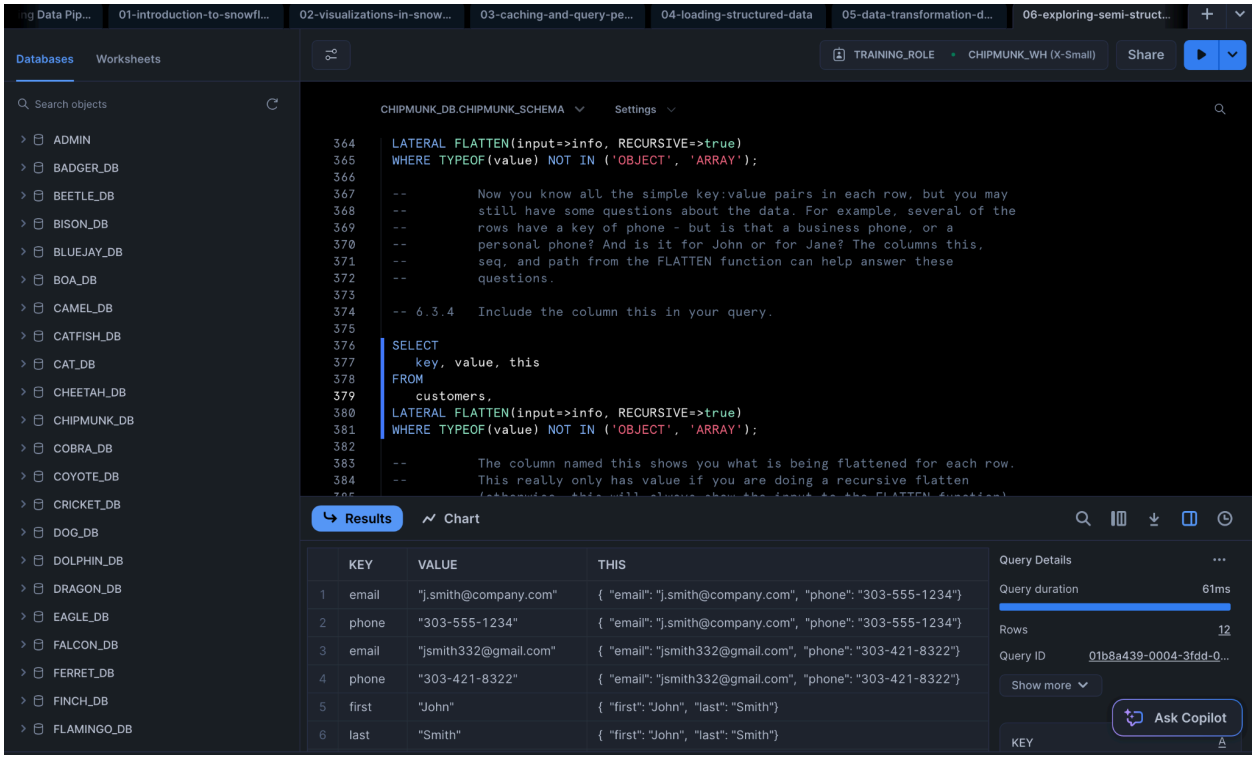
6.3.2 Selecting the key, value and index to separate the business from the personal data



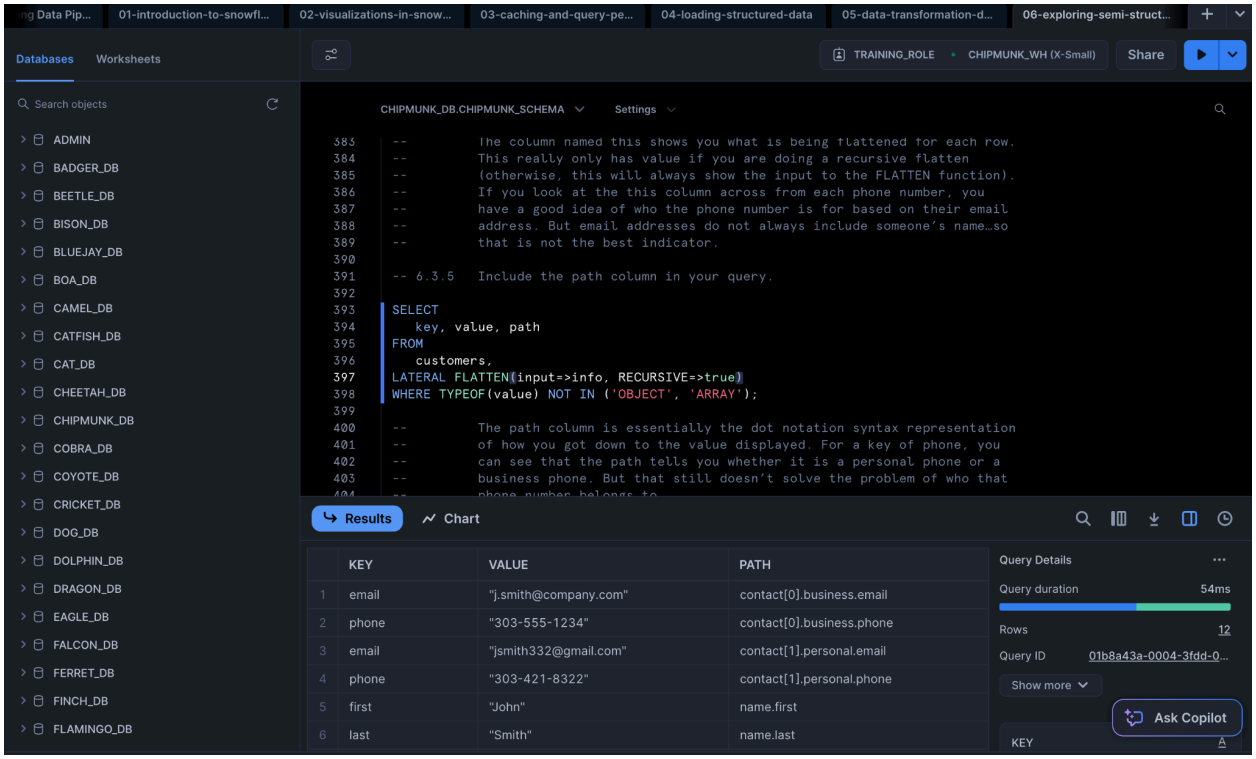
6.3.3 Excluding any column that is not an object or arry from the query using recursion



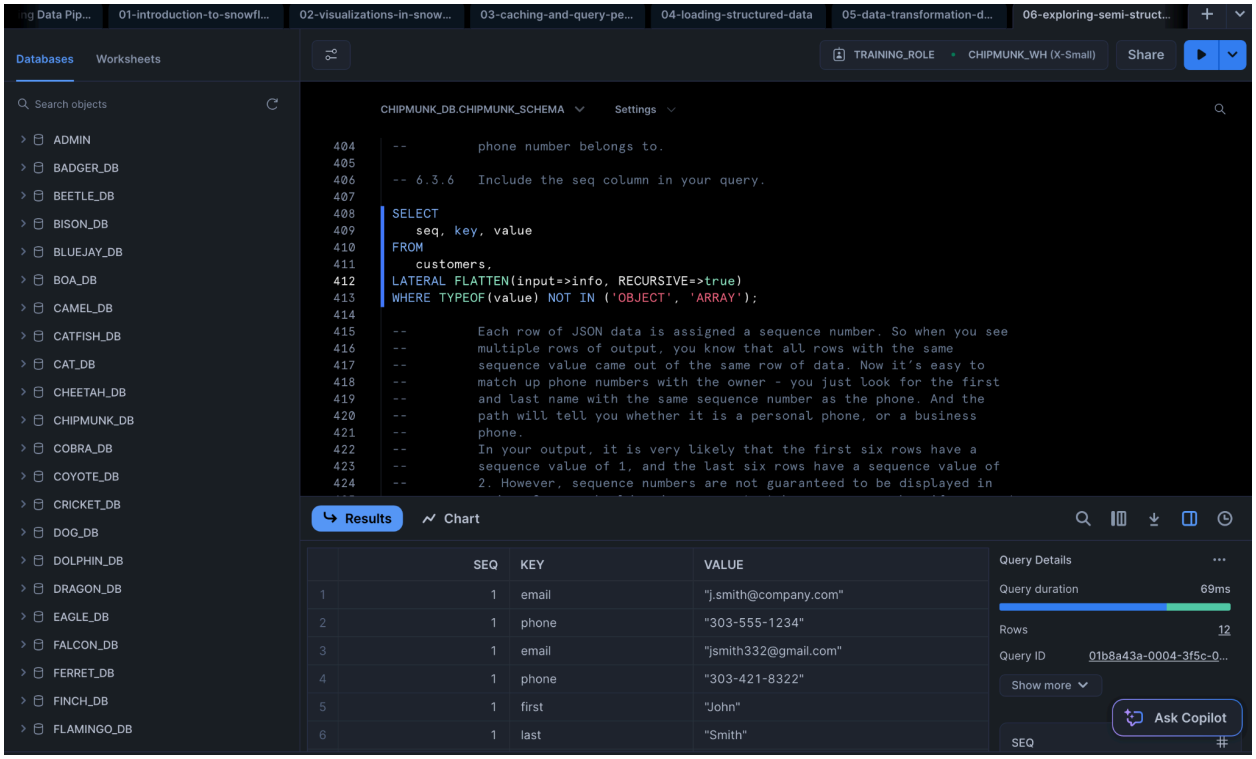
6.3.4 Including the this column in the query to show the full parts the value was pulled from



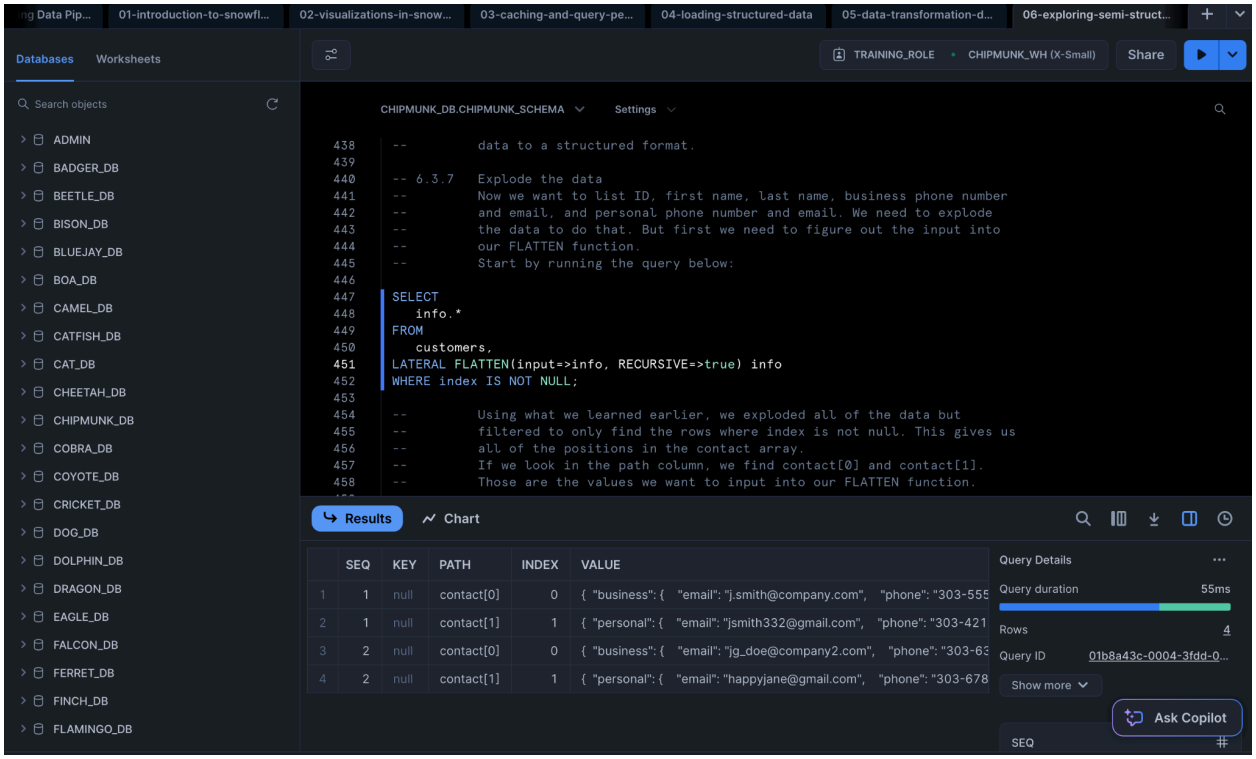
6.3.5 Showing the path where the value was pulled from. (Dot notation essentially)



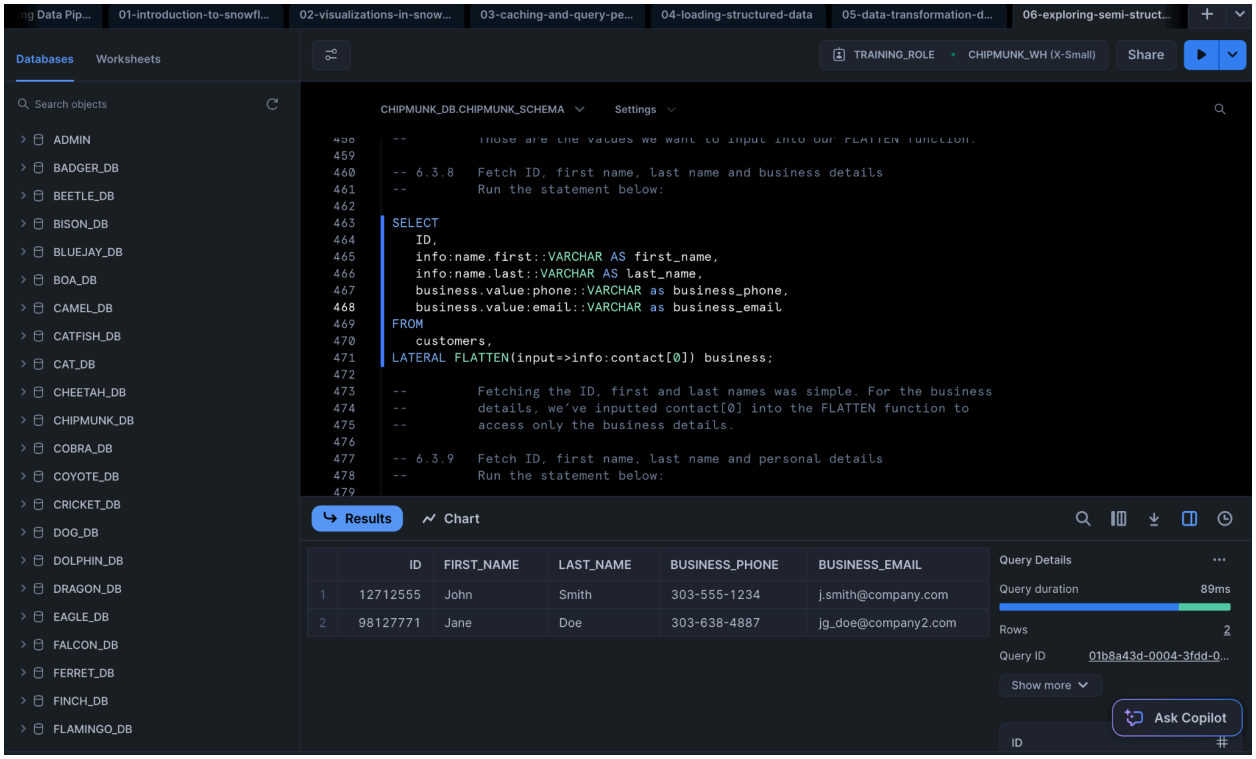
6.3.6 Including the seq column in the query to show which object of the json format the data was pulled from.



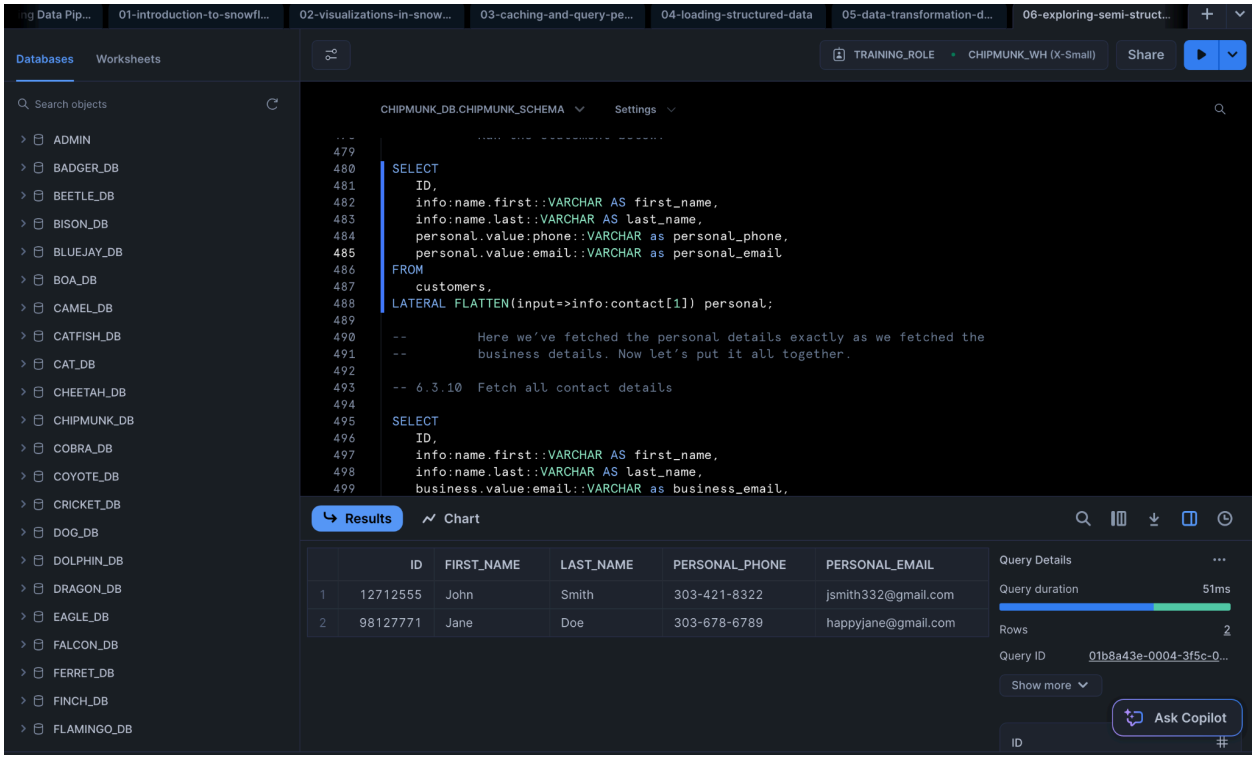
6.3.7 Pulling the info prior to exploding the data, we need to know what needs to be flattened



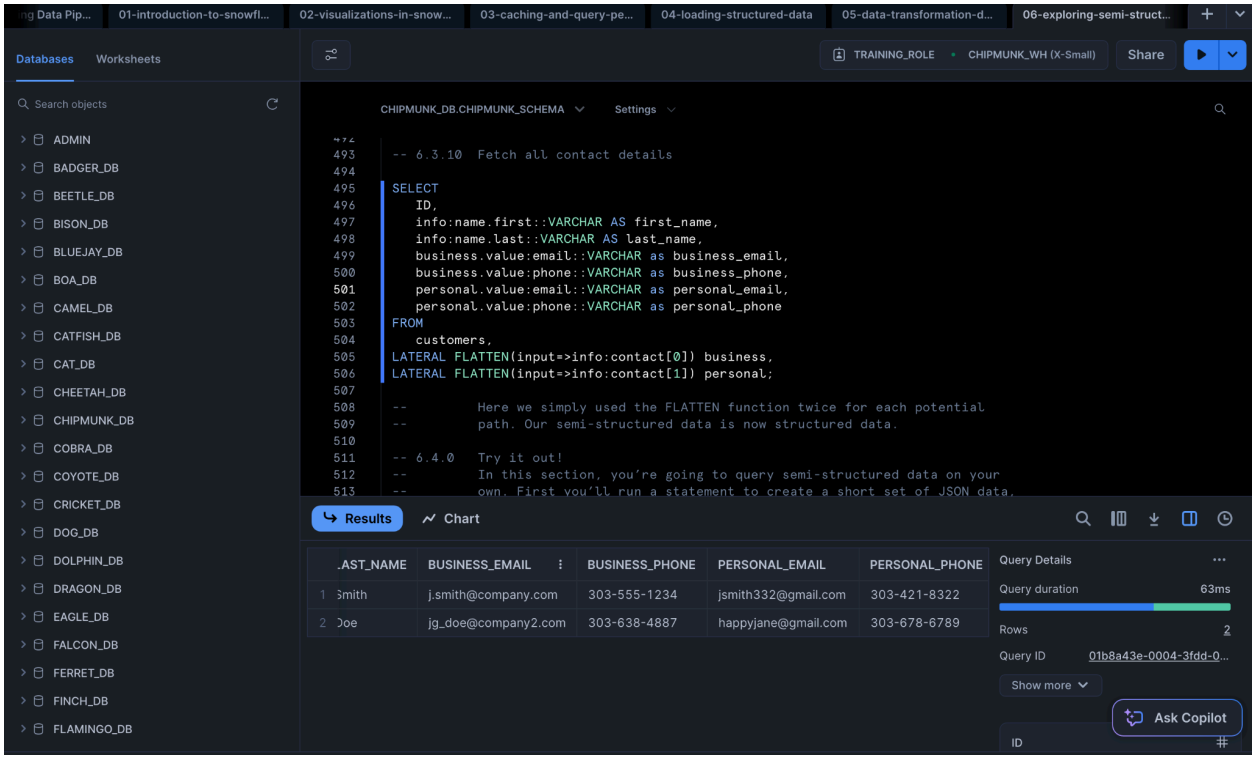
6.3.8 Pulling only the business info from the data by using indexing in the flatten statement



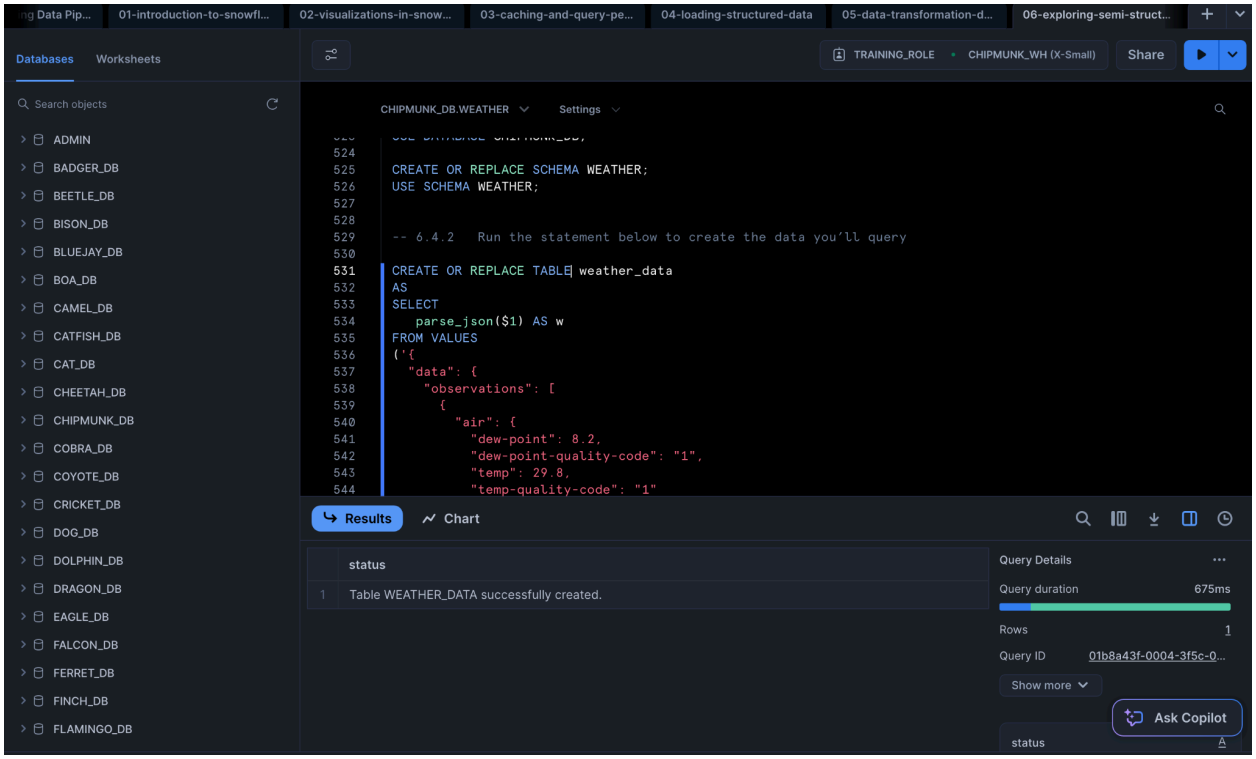
6.3.9 Pulling only the personal info by pulling from the second index in flatten



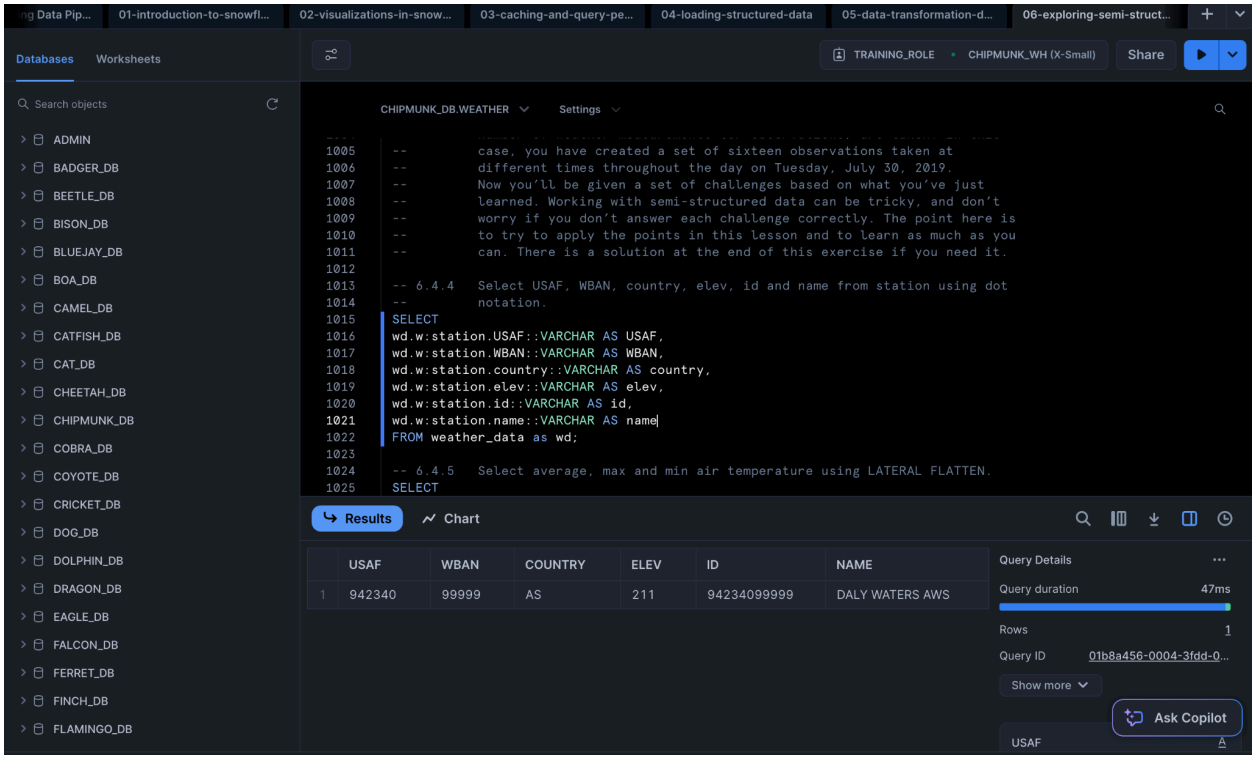
6.3.10 Pulling personal and business info by including both indices in flatten



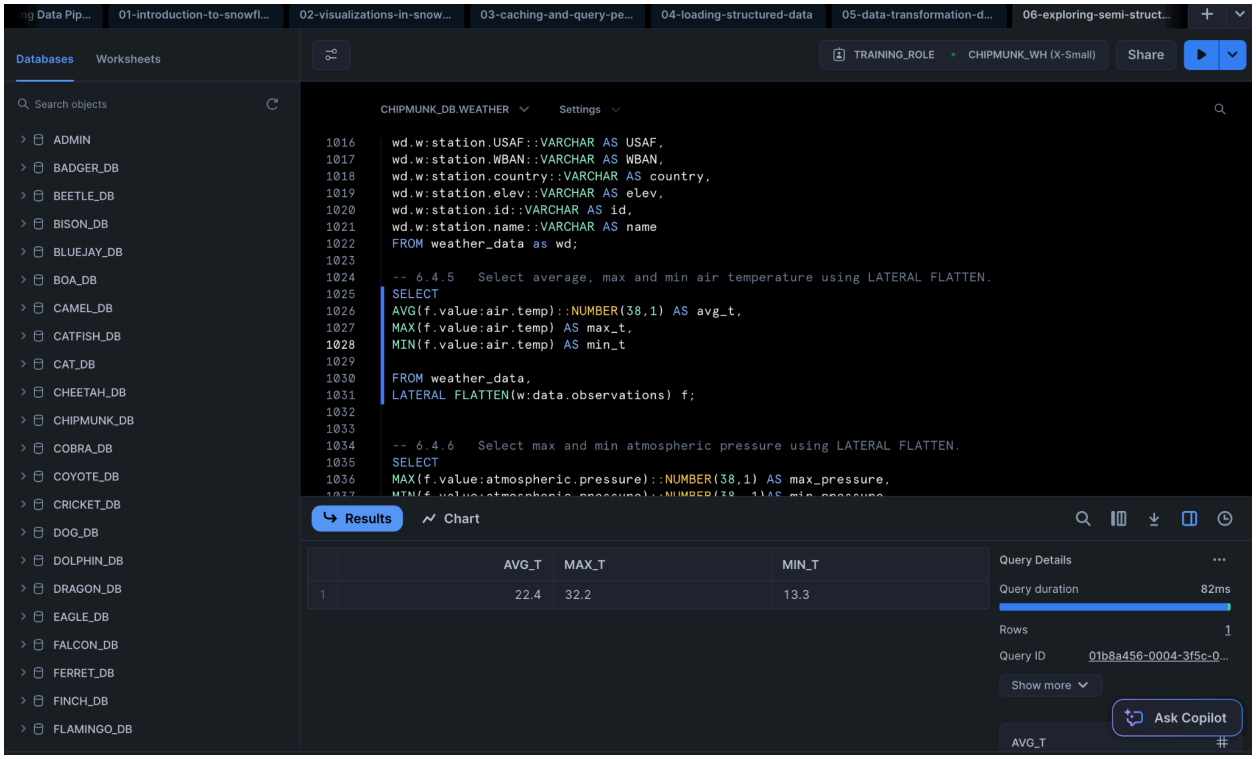
6.4.2 Creating the weather_data table from the weather schema



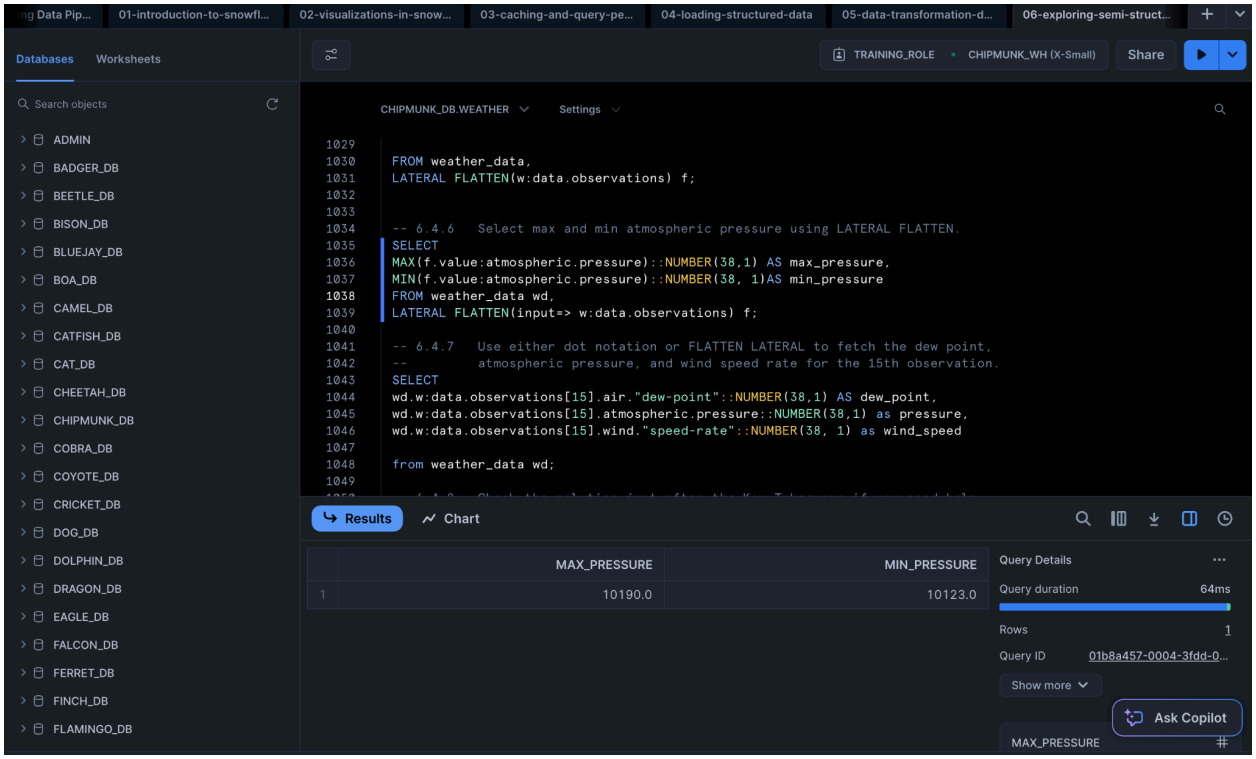
6.4.4 Selecting the USAF, WBAN, country, elev, id and name



6.4.5 Selecting the average, max, and min air temp using lateral flatten



6.4.6 Selecting the max and min atmospheric pressure using lateral flatten



6.4.8 Selecting the dewpoint, atmospheric pressure and wind rate using dot notation.