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Agenda

- Analyst Perspectives
- Basic Functionality
- Performance Features (Hands-On)
- Usability Features (Demo)
- Discussion
 - Pricing
 - Takeaways



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Basic Functionality

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Classic UI vs. Snowsight

	Classic	Snowsight
Databases	X	X
Warehouses	X	X
Worksheets	X	X
History/Activity	X	X
Admin	X	X
Dashboards		X

- Accounts created after Oct. 2022 can only access Snowsight
- Prior accounts can toggle back and forth

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User Roles

	Organization	Usage/Bill	Security	Users	Create	Data
ORGADMIN	X	X				
ACCOUNTADMIN		X	X	X	X	All
SECURITYADMIN			X	X		
USERADMIN				X		
SYSADMIN					X	All
PUBLIC						Public*
Custom						Limited

*Objects created in the PUBLIC role are available Account wide



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Warehouses

- 10 sizes
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Size	Standard	Snowpark
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Multiply by \$ per hour for price



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Databases and DDL

- Database
 - Schema (PUBLIC default)
 - Table
- To preserve right-padded spacing, you must load it this way:
 - "CLERK012 "
- Supports CREATE OR REPLACE
- CLONE

Data Type	Changes To
INT, INTEGER	NUMBER(38,0)
BIGINT	NUMBER(38,0)
DECIMAL(15,2)	NUMBER(15,2)
FLOAT, DOUBLE, REAL	FLOAT
CHAR(10)	VARCHAR(10)*
CHAR	VARCHAR(1)
VARCHAR	VARCHAR(16777216)
DATE	DATE
DATETIME	TIMESTAMP_NTZ



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Other DDL Features

- <database_name>.<schema_name>.<object_name>
- Case insensitive identifiers
- Constraints are supported, but not enforced, except for NOT NULL, which is always enforced.
- SELECT GET_DDL('<object_type>',
'[<namespace>.<object_name>');



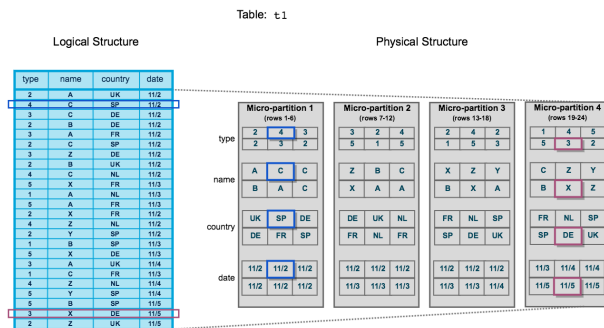
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Loading Data

- 1.**
COPY from
Cloud Object
Storage
(e.g., S3)
- 2.**
COPY from
Snowflake
staging area
(file PUTs)
- 3.**
With
Snowpipe
(streaming
micro-batches)
- 4.**
Via
third-party
ETL

Performance Features

Micro-partitions



- Created during loading
- Prunes partitions not needed for a query
- Prunes by column within remaining partition

Clustering Keys

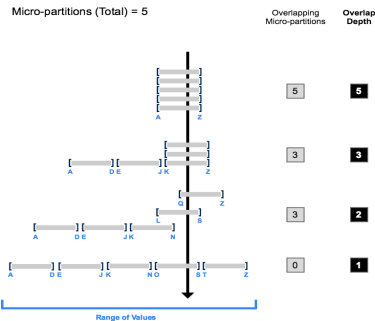
Clustering is best for tables that meet all of the following criteria:

- Large number of micro-partitions, i.e., > 1TB of data
- User queries are often selective
- User queries often sort the data
- A high percentage of user queries can benefit from the same clustering key(s)

Selected cluster keys by using the following guidelines:

- Columns most actively used in selective filters
- Columns frequently used in join predicates
- Large enough cardinality to enable effective pruning on the table
- Small enough cardinality to effectively group rows in the same micro-partitions
- Clustering on more than 3-4 columns tends to increase cost over benefits

Clustering Depth



- Before clustering, the range of values in all the micro-partitions overlap
- As the number of overlapping micro-partitions decreases, the overlap depth decreases
- The lower the better

Multi-Clusters

- Only available on Enterprise (\$3.00/hour) or higher accounts
- Up to 10 Multi-clusters supported
- Three modes (where X=maximum number of Multi-clusters allowed):
 - Multi-clusters OFF (min: 1, max: 1)
 - Auto-scale Multi-clusters (min: 1, max: X)
 - Maximized Multi-clusters (min: X, max: X)
- Two scaling policies
 - Standard (default; prevents queuing)
 - Economy (favors fully-loaded clusters over spawning new ones; allows some queuing)

Transparent Materialized Views

- Requires Enterprise (\$3.00/hour) or better account
- Can be clustered (i.e., add clustering keys)
- Do not support CLONE* or Time Travel
- Costs compute and storage \$ to maintain
 - Updates can be suspended
 - However, not supported by Resource Monitors
- Runs updates on a separate cluster
 - MATERIALIZED_VIEW_MAINTENANCE
 - Theoretically will not impact workloads on other warehouses (compare to BigQuery)
- Suspended MVs or changes to base table may cause compilation errors



*However, if you CLONE a schema or database that contains an MV, it will be created as well.

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Search Optimization Service

- Still in Open Preview
- Requires Enterprise (\$3.00/hour) or better account
- Purpose: To improve the performance of certain types of lookup and analytical queries that use an extensive set of predicates for filtering
- Uses:
 - Critical dashboards with highly selective filters
 - Exploring large data volumes and looking for specific subsets of data
 - Retrieving a small set of results based on an extensive set of filtering predicates



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When to use Search Optimization Service

- Tactical queries that run a few seconds or longer
- At least one of the columns accessed through the filter operation has at least 100,000 to 200,000 distinct values
- Equality or IN predicates
- Substrings and Regex expressions:
 - LIKE, LIKE ANY, LIKE ALL, ILIKE, ILIKE ANY, CONTAINS, STARTSWITH, ENDSWITH, SPLIT_PART, RLIKE, REGEXP, REGEXP_LIKE
- VARIANT, OBJECT, and ARRAY columns
- Geospatial functions



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Individual Query Performance Feature Comparison

Improves	Clustering	Materialized Views	Search Opt. Service
Equality searches	X	X	X
Range searches	X	X	X
Sort operations		X	
Substring and Regex			X
VARIANT searches			X
Geospatial			X
Extra Costs			
Compute	X	X	X
Storage		X	X



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Query Acceleration Service

- Still in Open Preview
- Requires Enterprise (\$3.00/hour) or better account
- Purpose: To improve overall warehouse performance by reducing the impact of outlier queries by offloading portions of the query processing work to shared compute resources that are provided by the service
- Uses:
 - Ad hoc analytics
 - Workloads with unpredictable data volume per query
 - Queries with large scans and selective filters
- Does not accelerate queries on tables that have search optimization enabled



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Usability Features



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External Tables

- Schema on read
 - If an error occurs, it skips to the next file, but still returns rows found in the current file up until the error occurred.
- Recommended 16MB – 256MB file sizes (256-512MB for Parquet)
- Delta Lake support
- Workflow:
 - CREATE STAGE > CREATE EXTERNAL TABLE > Create cloud object storage event notification > Automatic refresh



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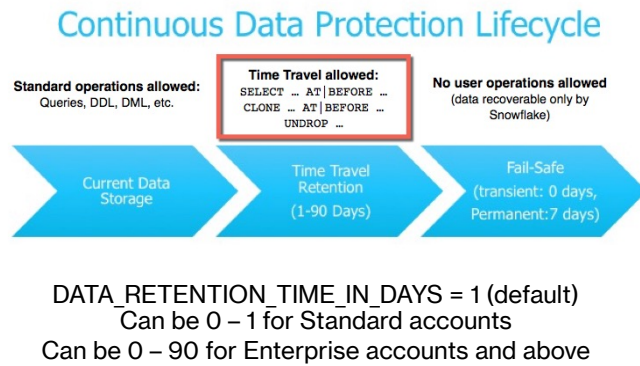
Dynamic Data Masking

- Dynamically rewrites the query applying the masking policy SQL expression to the column
- The column rewrite occurs at every place where the column specified in the masking policy appears in the query
- Workflow:
 - Grant masking policy privileges to custom role
 - Grant custom role to user
 - Create a masking policy (uses CASE WHEN THEN ELSE END logic)
 - Apply the policy to table or view column



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Time Travel and Fail Safe



- Query data in the past that has since been updated or deleted.
- Create clones of entire tables, schemas, and databases at or before specific points in the past.
- Restore tables, schemas, and databases that have been dropped
- Storage costs:
 - Calculated as a percentage of the table that changed
 - Full copies of tables are only maintained when tables are dropped or truncated

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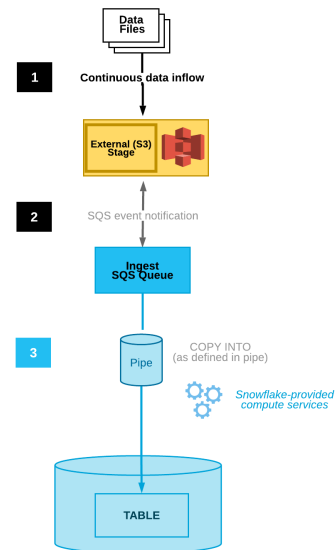
Semi-Structured Data

- Supports JSON, Avro, ORC, and Parquet
- Uses VARIANT data type
- Query using:
 - Dot notation: <column>.<level1_element>.<level2_element>::data_type
 - Bracket notation: <column>['<level1_element>']['<level2_element>']::data_type
 - GET_PATH

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Snowpipe

- Uses separate database objects called Pipes
- Uses separate compute
- Two methods:
 - Automatic – using cloud messaging services (SQS, Event Grid, Pub/Sub)
 - Manual – calling Snowflake REST APIs
- Supports transformations



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Snowsight Dashboards

- Snowsight introduced a new feature:
 - BI tool inside the Snowflake GUI console
- Works like most other BI tools
 - Dashboards > Tiles > Queries
- Big limitation: Sharing
 - Can only share with fellow Snowflake users inside the same account with the same privileges as you or higher

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Snowpark API

- Supports Python, Scala, and Java
- Core abstraction is the DataFrame
- Does not require a separate compute (e.g. Spark cluster)
 - Everything is done inside Snowflake
- Can use a newly-introduced (still in Preview) cluster type built for ML called Snowpark-optimized warehouse
 - Use a different pricing structure



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Discussion



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Pricing

- Gotchas:
 - Concurrency and price-per-performance
 - Effective Warehouses (Multi-clusters)
 - Add-on compute:
 - Automatic Clustering
 - Materialized View Refreshes
 - Search Optimization
 - Query Acceleration
 - Time travel storage
- Discounts

STANDARD	ENTERPRISE	BUSINESS CRITICAL	VIRTUAL PRIVATE SNOWFLAKE (VPS)
 <p>Complete SQL data warehouse Secure Data Sharing across regions / clouds Premier Support 24 x 365 1 day of time travel Always-on enterprise grade encryption in transit and at rest Customer-dedicated virtual warehouses Federated authentication Database replication External Functions Snowsight Create your own Data Exchange Data Marketplace access</p>	 <p>Standard + Multi-cluster warehouse Up to 90 days of time travel Annual rekeying of all encrypted data Materialized views Search Optimization Service Dynamic Data Masking External Data Tokenization</p>	 <p>Enterprise + HIPAA support PCI compliance Data encryption everywhere Tri-Secret Secure using customer-managed keys AWS PrivateLink support Database failover and fallback for business continuity External Functions - AWS API Gateway Private Endpoints support</p>	 <p>Business Critical + Customer-dedicated virtual servers wherever the encryption key is in memory Customer-dedicated metadata store</p>
<p>\$2.00 cost per credit</p> <p>GET STARTED</p>	<p>\$3.00 cost per credit</p> <p>GET STARTED</p>	<p>\$4.00 cost per credit</p> <p>GET STARTED</p>	<p>CONTACT US</p>
<p> ON-DEMAND STORAGE Pay for usage month to month.</p>	<p>\$40 per TB / per month</p> <p>LEARN MORE</p>	<p> CAPACITY STORAGE Pay for usage up front.</p>	<p>\$23 per TB / per month</p> <p>LEARN MORE</p>

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