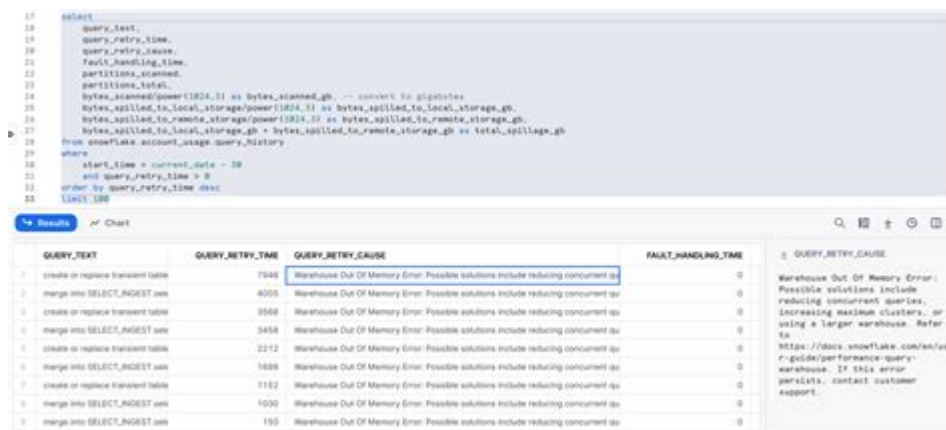


# Snowflake Query History Retention



The image shows a Snowflake SQL query in a text editor and its corresponding results table. The query is a complex SELECT statement that calculates various metrics related to query history, including query text, retry time, fault handling time, partitions scanned, and bytes spilled to local and remote storage. The results table displays the output of this query, with columns for query text, query retry time, query retry cause, fault handling time, and query retry cause. The table contains 10 rows of data, all showing 'Warehouse Out Of Memory Error' as the query retry cause.

```
17 select
18   query_text,
19   query_retry_time,
20   query_retry_cause,
21   fault_handling_time,
22   partitions_scanned,
23   partitions_total,
24   bytes_scanned/power(1024,3) as bytes_scanned_gb, -- convert to gigabytes
25   bytes_spilled_to_local_storage/power(1024,3) as bytes_spilled_to_local_storage_gb,
26   bytes_spilled_to_remote_storage/power(1024,3) as bytes_spilled_to_remote_storage_gb,
27   bytes_spilled_to_local_storage_gb + bytes_spilled_to_remote_storage_gb as total_spillage_gb
28 from snowflake.account_usage.query_history
29 where
30   start_time < current_date - 30
31   and query_retry_time > 0
32 order by query_retry_time desc
33 limit 100
```

QUERY_TEXT	QUERY_RETRY_TIME	QUERY_RETRY_CAUSE	FAULT_HANDLING_TIME	QUERY_RETRY_CAUSE
create or replace transient table	7946	Warehouse Out Of Memory Error: Possible solutions include reducing concurrent qu	0	Warehouse Out Of Memory Error: Possible solutions include reducing concurrent qu
merge into SELECT_INGEST test	4005	Warehouse Out Of Memory Error: Possible solutions include reducing concurrent qu	0	Warehouse Out Of Memory Error: Possible solutions include reducing concurrent qu
create or replace transient table	3568	Warehouse Out Of Memory Error: Possible solutions include reducing concurrent qu	0	Warehouse Out Of Memory Error: Possible solutions include reducing concurrent qu
merge into SELECT_INGEST test	3458	Warehouse Out Of Memory Error: Possible solutions include reducing concurrent qu	0	Warehouse Out Of Memory Error: Possible solutions include reducing concurrent qu
create or replace transient table	2212	Warehouse Out Of Memory Error: Possible solutions include reducing concurrent qu	0	Warehouse Out Of Memory Error: Possible solutions include reducing concurrent qu
merge into SELECT_INGEST test	1888	Warehouse Out Of Memory Error: Possible solutions include reducing concurrent qu	0	Warehouse Out Of Memory Error: Possible solutions include reducing concurrent qu
create or replace transient table	1152	Warehouse Out Of Memory Error: Possible solutions include reducing concurrent qu	0	Warehouse Out Of Memory Error: Possible solutions include reducing concurrent qu
merge into SELECT_INGEST test	1030	Warehouse Out Of Memory Error: Possible solutions include reducing concurrent qu	0	Warehouse Out Of Memory Error: Possible solutions include reducing concurrent qu
merge into SELECT_INGEST test	180	Warehouse Out Of Memory Error: Possible solutions include reducing concurrent qu	0	Warehouse Out Of Memory Error: Possible solutions include reducing concurrent qu

**Snowflake query history retention** is a vital aspect of managing data within the Snowflake cloud data platform. Understanding how query history is retained, accessed, and utilized can significantly enhance not only performance monitoring but also troubleshooting and optimization of SQL queries. This article delves into the intricacies of Snowflake query history retention, covering essential concepts, default retention periods, best practices for managing query history, and the impact of retention on performance and compliance.

## Understanding Query History in Snowflake

Query history in Snowflake refers to a record of all query executions that have taken place within the platform. This history is crucial for data analysts, database administrators, and developers who need to monitor system performance, investigate issues, and analyze usage patterns. Snowflake provides built-in capabilities to track various metrics associated with each query, including:

- Query ID
- Execution status (success or failure)
- User who executed the query
- Start and end time
- Duration
- Number of rows processed
- SQL text of the query

These metrics facilitate an in-depth analysis of the workload and help identify bottlenecks, optimize resource allocation, and enhance overall system performance.

# Default Query History Retention Period

Snowflake has defined retention periods for query history based on the type of account and the specific configurations set by the organization. The default retention timeframes are as follows:

## Standard Retention Periods

1. **User-Defined Retention:** Snowflake allows accounts to customize their query history retention period. However, the standard default retention period for query history is 14 days. Within this period, users can access detailed information about their queries.
2. **Account-Level History:** For certain account types, such as Enterprise and higher, Snowflake offers extended retention options. The retention period can be configured up to 90 days for query history, depending on the organizational needs and compliance requirements.
3. **Data Retention Policies:** Organizations can implement data retention policies that define how long various types of data should be retained, which may include query history. This ensures that compliance requirements are met and that the organization can manage data lifecycle effectively.

## Accessing Query History

Query history can be accessed in several ways:

- **Snowflake Web Interface:** Users can view their query history directly from the Snowflake user interface, which provides visual insights into query performance and usage patterns.
- **SQL Commands:** Users can leverage SQL commands to query the `QUERY_HISTORY` table or the `QUERY_HISTORY_BY_` functions to retrieve specific details about past queries. For example:

```
```sql
SELECT FROM TABLE(information_schema.query_history());
```
```
- **APIs:** Snowflake provides APIs that allow for programmatic access to query history, enabling integration with external monitoring tools or dashboards.

## Importance of Query History Retention

Query history retention is crucial for various reasons:

## Performance Monitoring

- **Analyzing Failures:** Retained query history allows users to analyze failed queries and understand the reasons behind their failure, aiding in troubleshooting.
- **Performance Tuning:** By reviewing historical performance data, database administrators can identify slow-running queries and optimize them for better performance.

## Compliance and Auditing

- **Regulatory Requirements:** Many industries have strict data retention policies that require organizations to keep records of queries for audit purposes.
- **Security Audits:** Retaining query history can help organizations track user activity and ensure that data access complies with security policies.

## Cost Management

- **Resource Allocation:** By analyzing query history, organizations can understand resource consumption patterns and optimize their Snowflake usage for cost efficiency.
- **Identifying Unused Resources:** Organizations can identify unused or underutilized resources based on historical query patterns, allowing them to decommission or resize them effectively.

## Best Practices for Managing Query History Retention

To maximize the benefits of query history retention, organizations should consider the following best practices:

### 1. Define Retention Policies

Organizations should establish clear retention policies based on their specific needs, industry regulations, and compliance requirements. This includes determining how long query history should be retained and who has access to this information.

## **2. Regularly Monitor Usage Patterns**

Regularly review query history to identify trends in query performance and user activity. This can help detect anomalies, optimize query performance, and inform future capacity planning.

## **3. Leverage Query History for Optimization**

Use query history data to identify slow queries and optimize them. Implement query performance tuning strategies based on historical data, such as rewriting inefficient queries or creating proper indexes.

## **4. Implement Alerts and Notifications**

Create alerts based on query performance metrics, such as execution time or failure rates. This proactive approach helps identify issues before they escalate and ensures that users can take immediate corrective actions.

## **5. Educate Users**

Educate users about the importance of query history and how to effectively utilize it for their reporting and analysis needs. Encourage best practices in query design to enhance performance.

## **Limitations of Query History Retention**

While query history retention provides valuable insights, there are some limitations to consider:

### **1. Data Volume Constraints**

As the volume of queries increases, the amount of retained history can grow significantly. This may impact performance when querying historical data if not managed properly.

### **2. Potential for Data Loss**

If the retention period expires, historical query data will be lost. Organizations must ensure that they have a strategy to back up or export

critical query insights before expiration.

### **3. Complexity of Analysis**

Analyzing large volumes of query history can be complex. Organizations may need to invest in tools and resources to effectively parse and analyze the data for actionable insights.

## **Conclusion**

In conclusion, Snowflake query history retention plays a pivotal role in managing and optimizing data workloads, ensuring compliance, and enhancing performance monitoring. By understanding the default retention periods, leveraging best practices for management, and being aware of the limitations, organizations can effectively utilize query history to make informed decisions. As more organizations migrate to the cloud and leverage platforms like Snowflake, mastering query history retention will become increasingly important in optimizing resources and ensuring compliance with regulatory requirements. By implementing a robust strategy around query history retention, businesses can not only enhance operational efficiency but also create a foundation for data-driven decision-making.

## **Frequently Asked Questions**

### **What is the default query history retention period in Snowflake?**

The default query history retention period in Snowflake is 14 days.

### **Can I extend the query history retention period beyond the default in Snowflake?**

Yes, users can extend the query history retention period up to 90 days by using the 'ALTER ACCOUNT' command.

### **How can I view the query history in Snowflake?**

You can view the query history in Snowflake by using the 'QUERY\_HISTORY()' function or by querying the 'QUERY\_HISTORY' table function.

### **Does query history retention affect billing in**

## Snowflake?

No, query history retention does not directly affect billing; however, longer retention periods may result in additional storage costs depending on your account's data usage.

## Is there a way to export query history in Snowflake?

Yes, users can export query history by querying the 'QUERY\_HISTORY' table and then using tools like SnowSQL or third-party ETL tools to export the results.

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Discover how to optimize your Snowflake query history retention settings for better performance and data management. Learn more to enhance your data strategy!

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