Enable Custom SQL Query

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To improve performance of your Hive or relational connections, custom SQL queries can be enabled to push the initial filtration of table rows and columns back the database, which is more efficient at performing this task. Instead of loading the entire table into the Trifacta® application and then performing the filtration through the Transformer page, you can insert basic SQL commands as part of your relational queries to collect only the rows and columns of interest from the source.

When enabled, custom SQL query is available for Hive, Redshift, and all relational sources.

Limitations

See *Create Dataset with SQL*.

Enable

Steps:

You can apply this change through the *Admin Settings Page* (recommended) or

`trifacta-conf.json`

. For more information, see *Platform Configuration Methods*.

1. Locate the following settings:

```
"webapp.connectivity.customSQLQuery.enabled": true,
"webapp.connectivity.customSQLQuery.enableMultiStatement": false,
```

Setting	Description
`enabled`	Set to `true` to enable the SQL pushdown feature. By default, this feature is enabled.
`enableMultiStatement`	When set to `true`, you can insert multi-line statements in your SQL pushdown queries. The default is `false`. **NOTE:** Use of multi-line SQL has limitations. See *Limitations on Multi-statement SQL* above.

2. Save the file.
3. As needed, you can configure the maximum permitted load time before timeout from the application. See *Configure Application Limits*.
4. Restart the platform. See *Start and Stop the Platform*.

Use Custom SQL Queries

When custom SQL query is enabled, you can enter customized SQL statements in the imported dataset page as part of the import process. See *Import Data Page*.

For examples, see *Create Dataset with SQL*.

After a dataset has been imported using custom SQL, you can edit the SQL as needed. See *Dataset Details Page* .