

Enable Snowflake Connections

This section describes how to create a connection to your Snowflake datawarehouse.

- Snowflake is an S3-based data warehouse service hosted in the cloud. Auto-scaling, automatic failover, and other features simplify the deployment and management of your enterprise's data warehouse. For more information, see <https://www.snowflake.com>.

Pre-requisites

1. **S3 base storage layer:** Snowflake access requires installation of Trifacta software in the AWS infrastructure and use of S3 as the base storage layer, which must be enabled. See *Set Base Storage Layer*.
2. **Same region:** The Snowflake cluster must be in the same region as the default S3 bucket.
3. **Integration:** Your Trifacta instance is connected to an EMR cluster.

NOTE: EMRFS Consistency View must be enabled.

See *Configure for EMR*.

4. **Deployment:** Trifacta platform is deployed in EC2.

Limitations

- You cannot perform ad-hoc publication to Snowflake.
- SSO connections are not supported.

Create Connection

You can create Snowflake connections through the following methods.

Create through application

Any user can create a Snowflake connection through the application.

Steps:

1. Login to the application.
2. In the menu, click **Settings menu > Connections**.
3. In the Create Connection page, click the Snowflake connection card.
4. Specify the properties for your Snowflake database connection. The following parameters are specific to Snowflake connections:

NOTE: In Snowflake connections, property values are case-sensitive. Snowflake-related locations are typically specified in capital letters.

Property	Description
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Account Name	<p>Snowflake account to use. Suppose your hostname is the following:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">mycompany.snowflakecomputing.com</div> <p>Your account name is the following:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px;">mycompany</div>
Warehouse	The name of the warehouse to which to connect
Stage	<p>If you have deployed a Snowflake stage for managing file conversion to tables, you can enter its name here. A stage is a database object that points to an external location on S3. It must be an external stage containing access credentials.</p> <p>If a stage is used, then this value is typically the schema and name of the stage. Example value:</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 5px; margin-bottom: 10px;">MY_SCHEMA.MY_STAGE</div> <p>If a stage is not specified, a temporary stage is created using the current user's AWS credentials.</p> <div style="border: 1px solid #ccc; padding: 10px; margin-top: 10px;"> <p>NOTE: Without a defined stage, you must have write permissions to the database from which you import. This database is used to create the temporary stage.</p> </div> <p>For more information on stages, see https://docs.snowflake.net/manuals/sql-reference/sql/create-stage.html.</p>

For more information, see *Create Connection Window*.

Disable SSL connections

By default, connections to Snowflake use SSL. To disable, please add the following string to your Connect String Options:

```
;ssl=false
```

Save your changes.

Connect through proxy

If you require connection to Snowflake through a proxy server, additional Connect String Options are required. For more information, see <https://docs.snowflake.net/manuals/user-guide/jdbc-configure.html#specifying-a-proxy-server-in-the-jdbc-connection-string>

Create via API

For more information, see *API Connections Create v4*.

Testing

Import a dataset from Snowflake. Add it to a flow, and specify a publishing action back to Snowflake. Run a job. For more information, see *Verify Operations*.