

COMPARISON GUIDE

Top Cloud Data Warehouses for the Enterprise

How do the big four stack up?











For modern data needs, look to the cloud.

For decades, data warehouses have reliably stored data for enterprise analytics and reporting. But they weren't designed to handle today's explosive data growth – or the ever-changing needs of today's data consumers.

Enter the cloud data warehouse. Without the constraints of physical data centers, you can

quickly grow or shrink your warehouses to adjust to dynamic requirements. And with modern cloud architectures, you can combine three essential capabilities at a fraction of the cost of traditional warehousing:

- 1 The power of data warehousing
- 2 The flexibility of big data platforms
- ³ The elasticity of the cloud



In this eBook, we compare the four leading cloud data warehouses and describe our proven approach to making any (or all) of them accessible, effective, and efficient for all your data users.

Which cloud data warehouse is right for you?

Two terms to know:

Massively Parallel Processing (MPP)

Data warehouses that support big data projects use massively parallel processing architectures to provide high-performance queries on large data volumes. MPP architectures consist of many servers running in parallel to distribute processing and input/output loads.

Columnar Data Stores

MPP data warehouses are typically columnar stores, which are the most flexible and economical for analytics. Columnar databases store and process data by columns instead of rows, which can accommodate more data in a smaller amount of memory. This arrangement makes aggregate queries – the type often used for reporting – run significantly faster.



Amazon Redshift

The first cloud data warehouse to gain widespread market share.

For many years, data warehousing was available only as an on-prem solution. Then, in 2012, Amazon Web Services (AWS) launched Redshift – a fully managed, petabyte-scale data warehouse service in the cloud. Redshift wasn't the first cloud data warehouse, but it was the first to gain market share.

Redshift's SQL dialect is based on PostgreSQL, which is well understood by analysts worldwide and uses an architecture familiar to many on-prem data warehouse users. You can start with just a

few gigabytes of data and scale to petabytes. Regardless of the size of your data set, Redshift delivers fast query performance using familiar SQL-based tools and business intelligence (BI) applications.

Basic Architecture

The first step to creating a Redshift data warehouse is to launch a set of nodes, called an Amazon Redshift cluster. After you provision your cluster, you upload your data set and then perform queries.



Azure Synapse Analytics



A unified experience for all your BI and ML needs.

Azure Synapse Analytics offers a single, centralized experience to ingest, prepare, manage, and serve data for your business intelligence and machine learning (ML) needs. It's a newer analytics service that brings together enterprise data warehousing and big data analytics, and it gives you the freedom to query data using either serverless/on-demand or provisioned resources.

At the heart of Azure Synapse Analytics is a cloud-native, distributed SQL processing engine. It's built on the foundation of SQL Server to drive demanding enterprise data warehousing workloads. Similar to other cloud MPP solutions, Azure SQL Data Warehouse separates storage and compute, billing each separately.

Azure Synapse saves relational tables data with columnar storage and abstracts physical machines by representing compute power in the form of data warehouse units. This allows your users to seamlessly scale compute resources at will.

Taking SQL Beyond Data Warehousing

Azure Synapse aims to unify a range of analytics workloads – including data warehouses, data lakes, and ML – in a single UI. The combination of a SQL engine, Apache Spark with Azure Data Lake Storage, and Azure Data Factory gives users the power to control data warehouses/lakes and data preparation for ML tasks. Azure Synapse allows for both vertical and horizontal scaling of the data warehouse – vertically by changing the service tier or placing the database in an elastic pool and horizontally by adding more data warehouse units.

Google BigQuery

Analyze petabytes of data at incredible speeds.

BigQuery is a fully managed, serverless data warehouse that automatically scales to match storage and computing power needs. Its columnar ANSI SQL database can analyze terabytes to petabytes of data at incredible speeds.

With Google BigQuery, you can:

- 1 Support real-time interactive dashboarding with the BigQuery BI Engine
- 2 Quickly build and operationalize ML models on large-scale structured or semi-structured data with simple SQL
- 3 Conduct geospatial data analysis using familiar SQL

Google doesn't expect you to manage your data warehouse infrastructure, which is why BigQuery hides many of the underlying hardware, database, nodes, and configuration details. And the elasticity works out of the box. To get started, you create an account with Google Cloud Platform (GCP), load a table, and run a query.

Basic Architecture

BigQuery architecture has several components. Borg is the compute layer, Colossus is distributed storage, Jupiter is the network, and Dremel is the execution engine.



Snowflake Cloud Data Platform

The first multi-cloud data warehouse.

Snowflake is a fully managed MPP cloud data warehouse that runs on AWS, Google Cloud Platform, and Microsoft Azure. When you're a Snowflake user, you can spin up as many virtual warehouses as you need to parallelize and isolate the performance of individual queries. Like Google BigQuery and Microsoft Azure Synapse Analytics, Snowflake enables very high concurrency by separating storage and compute, making it possible for many warehouses to simultaneously access the same data source.

Snowflake, unlike the other data warehouses covered in this eBook, doesn't run on its own cloud. It's the first multi-cloud data warehouse available globally on AWS, GCP, and Azure. With a common and interchangeable code base, Snowflake features global data replication, which means you can move your data to any cloud, in any region - without having to recode your applications or learn new skills.

You interact with Snowflake's data warehouse through a web browser, the command line, an analytics platform, or via Snowflake's ODBC, JDBC, or other supported drivers. The platform supports ACID-compliant relational processing and has native support for document store formats such as JSON, Avro, Optimized Row Columnar (ORC), Parquet, and XML.

Snowflake's hybrid architecture is separated into three distinct layers:

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Basic Architecture

| D SERVICES LAYER | AUTHENTICATION, OPTIMIZER, METADATA MANAGER, SECURITY, ETC. | | | |
|-----------------------------------|--|--|--|--|
| | | | | |
| PUTE LAYER OR PROCESSING LAYER | VIRTUAL WAREHOUSE | | | |
| | | | | |
| FORAGE LAYER | DATABASE DATABASE DATABASE | | | |

Top Cloud Data Warehouses at a Glance

| Features | REDSHIFT | Azure Synapse Analytics | Big Que |
|-------------------------------|---------------------|-------------------------------|-------------------------|
| Concurrency | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc |
| Durability | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc |
| MPP | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \odot |
| Columnar | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigcirc |
| Separates Storage and Compute | \otimes | \bigcirc | \odot |
| Foreign Keys | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \bigotimes |
| Automation | \bigotimes | \bigotimes | \bigotimes |
| Multi-Cloud | \bigotimes | \bigotimes | \bigotimes |
| Transaction | ACID | ACID | ACID |
| Elasticity | Manual | Manual and Automatic | Automatic |
| Query Language | Amazon Redshift SQL | TSQL | Standard SQL 2011 & Big |
| Initial Release | 2012 | 2016 | 2010 |
| Free Trial | \bigcirc | \bigcirc | \odot |



Deliver real-time data and automate transformation to any cloud.

Get set up for success with end-to-end data integration.

The cloud is now the go-to platform for modern analytics – but enabling cloud analytics doesn't just happen on its own. You need approaches and technologies that set you up to iterate quickly and deliver reliable, analytics-ready data to users fast.

That's where we come in. Qlik Data Integration[®] automates the entire data warehouse lifecycle, from ingestion through delivery. Our model-driven approach helps your data engineers design, deploy, manage, and catalog purpose-built cloud data warehouses in record time.

Add Qlik® to any cloud data warehouse you choose, and you'll be able to automate your entire data-toanalytics pipeline.



Need APIs? Meet the Qlik Connector Factory.

With an in-house R&D team dedicated to developing standard APIs, we're continually expanding access to and delivery of data from hundreds of SaaS applications and data sources. Our customers already benefit from over 250 existing connectors, and throughout 2023, we'll be adding 100 more.

Learn More

A simpler, faster data warehouse lifecycle.

Qlik Data Integration automates the entire data warehouse lifecycle to accelerate the availability of your analytics-ready data.

The many benefits include:

1 Real-time data ingestion and updates A simple and universal solution for continually ingesting your enterprise data into popular cloud data warehouses in real time

- 2 Automated workflow A model-driven approach for continually refining your data warehouse operations
- **3** Trusted, enterprise-ready data A smart, enterprise-scale data catalog to securely share your data marts

Ready to move to agile data warehousing? We're ready to help.



About Qlik.

Qlik delivers an industry-leading portfolio of solutions for data integration, data quality, and analytics. This includes advancements in real-time, AI, ML, and automation. The most successful organizations are investing in data to make sense of the increasing amounts and varieties of data from diverse sources. The challenge is to effectively integrate, analyze, and act on the data while ensuring its trustworthiness. With more than 40,000 active customers in over 100 countries, Qlik's solutions work with any data source, target, architecture or methodology, to ensure customers have the data they need, whenever they need it.

