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Communications Design Portfolio

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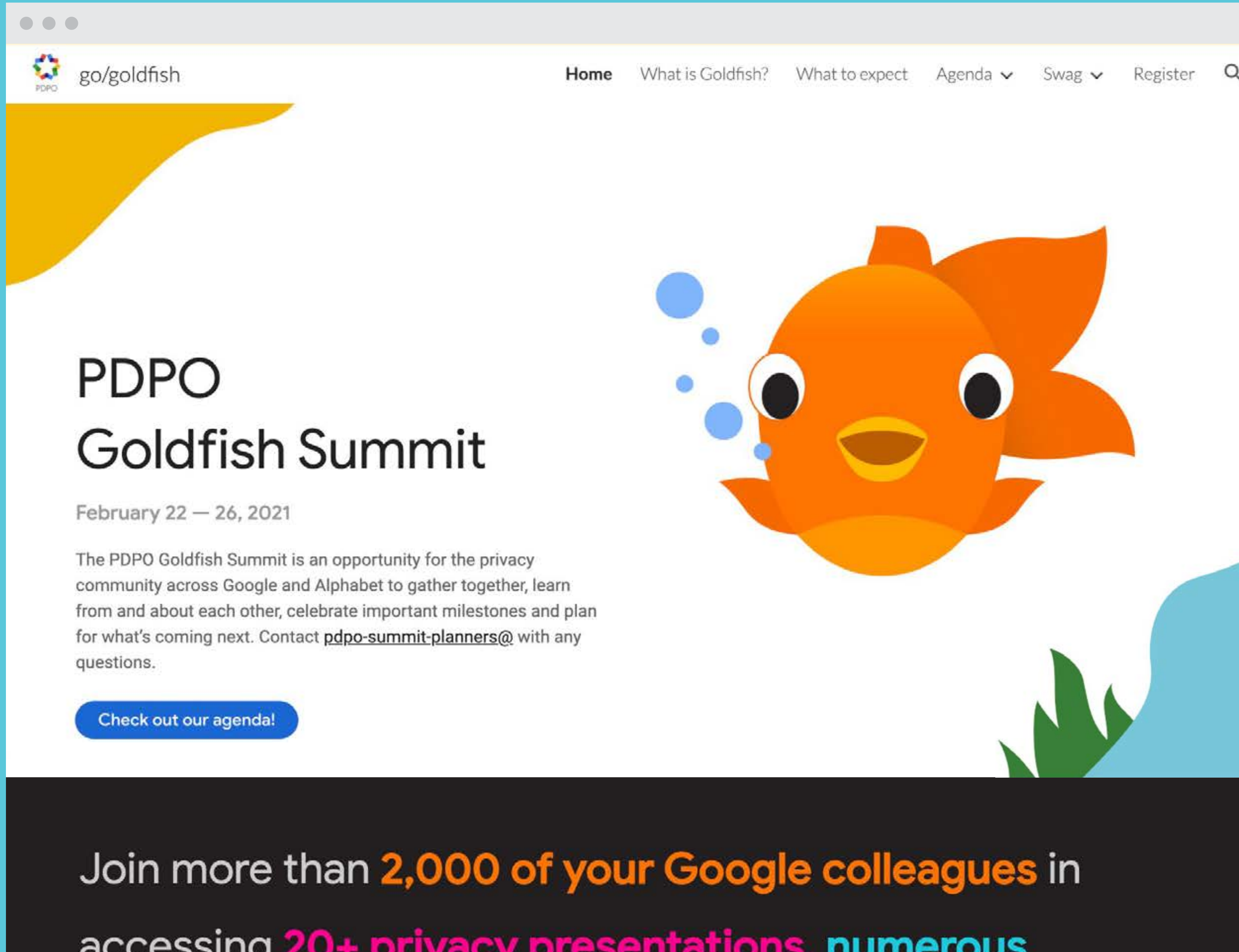
astro

The word "astro" is written in a white, stylized, rounded serif font. Above the letter 'a' and below the letter 'o' are pink starburst graphics, each composed of six intersecting lines of varying lengths.



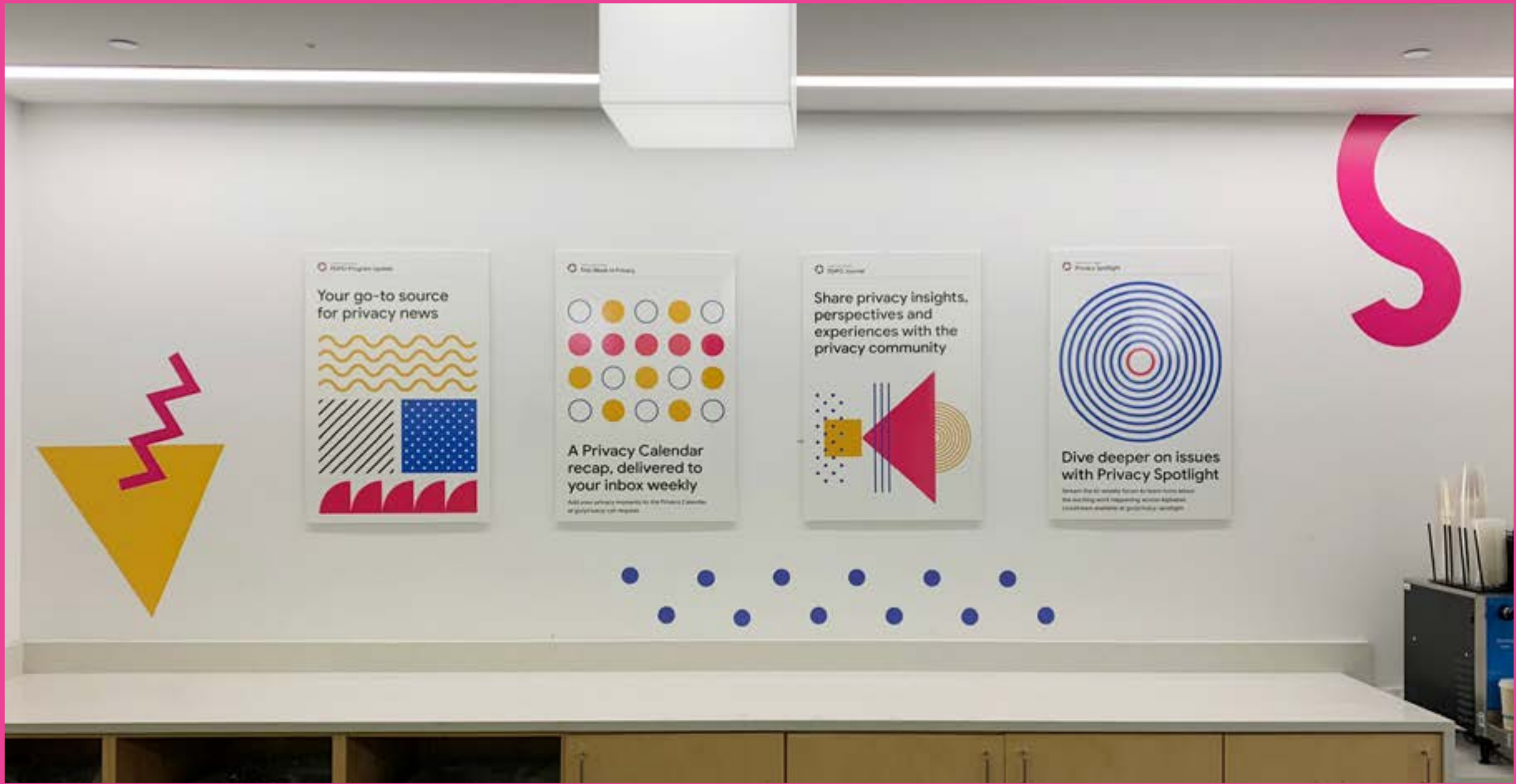


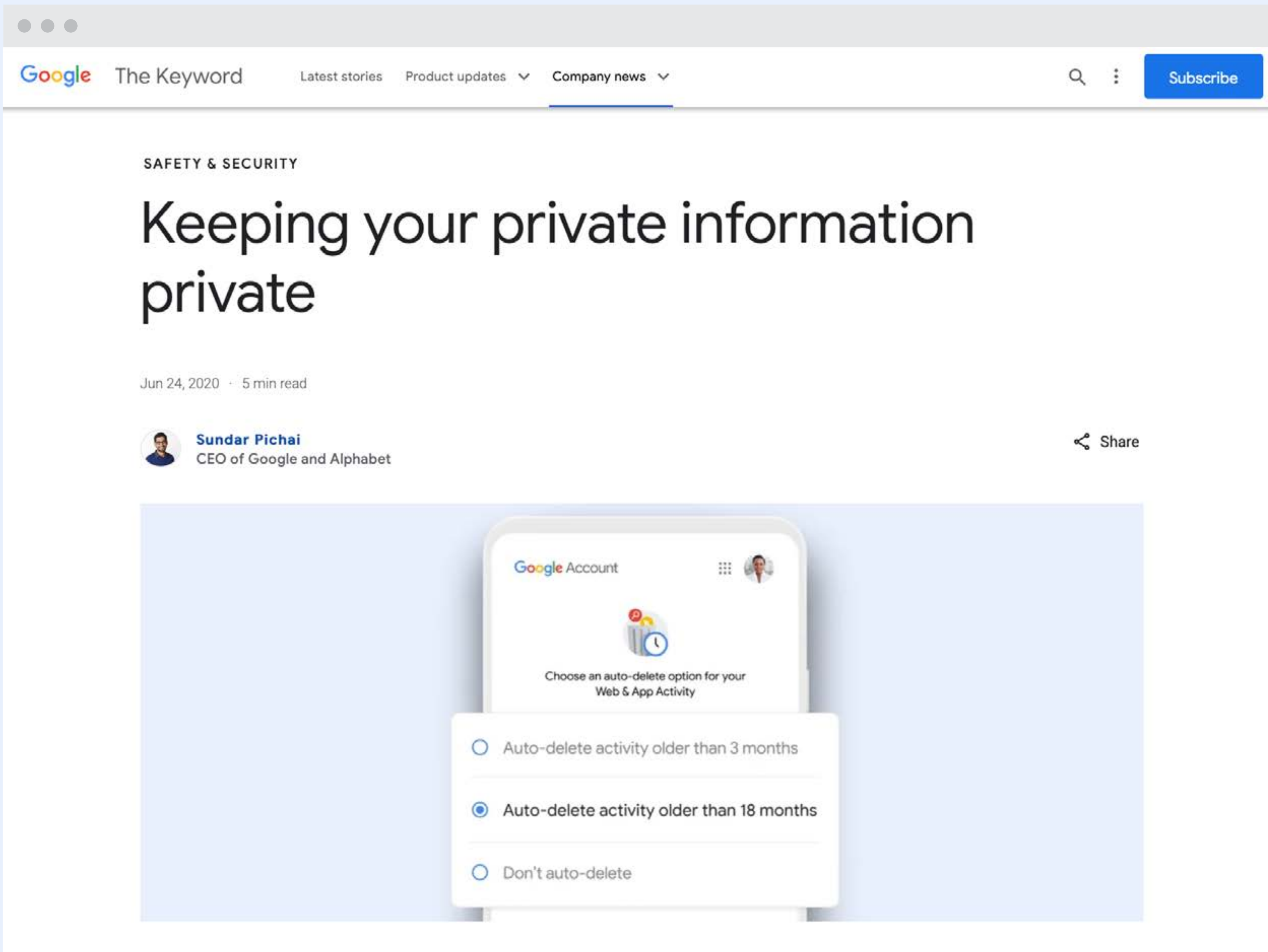














PRIVACY SHIELD



PERSPECTIVES NEWSLETTER



PSS DEI



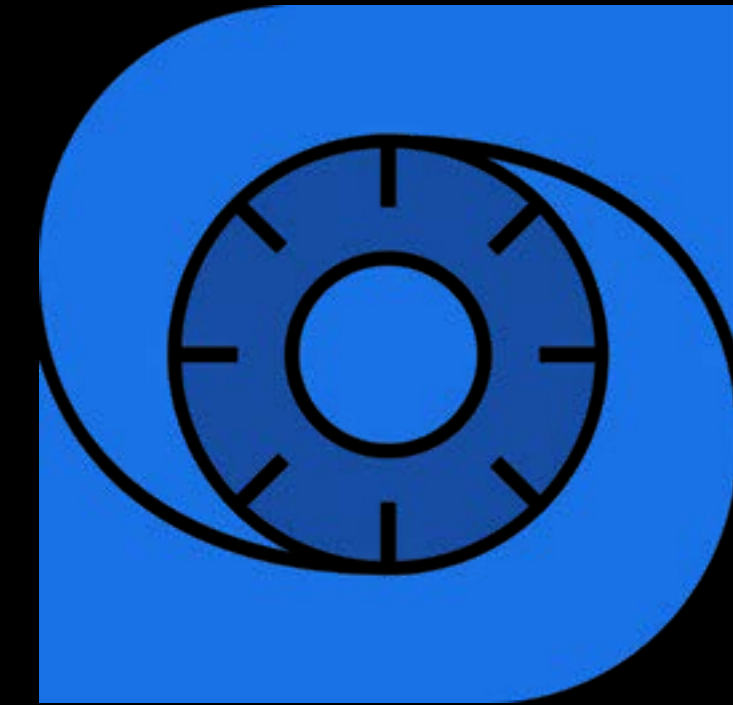
PRIVACY LEGAL



FLAMINGO SUMMIT

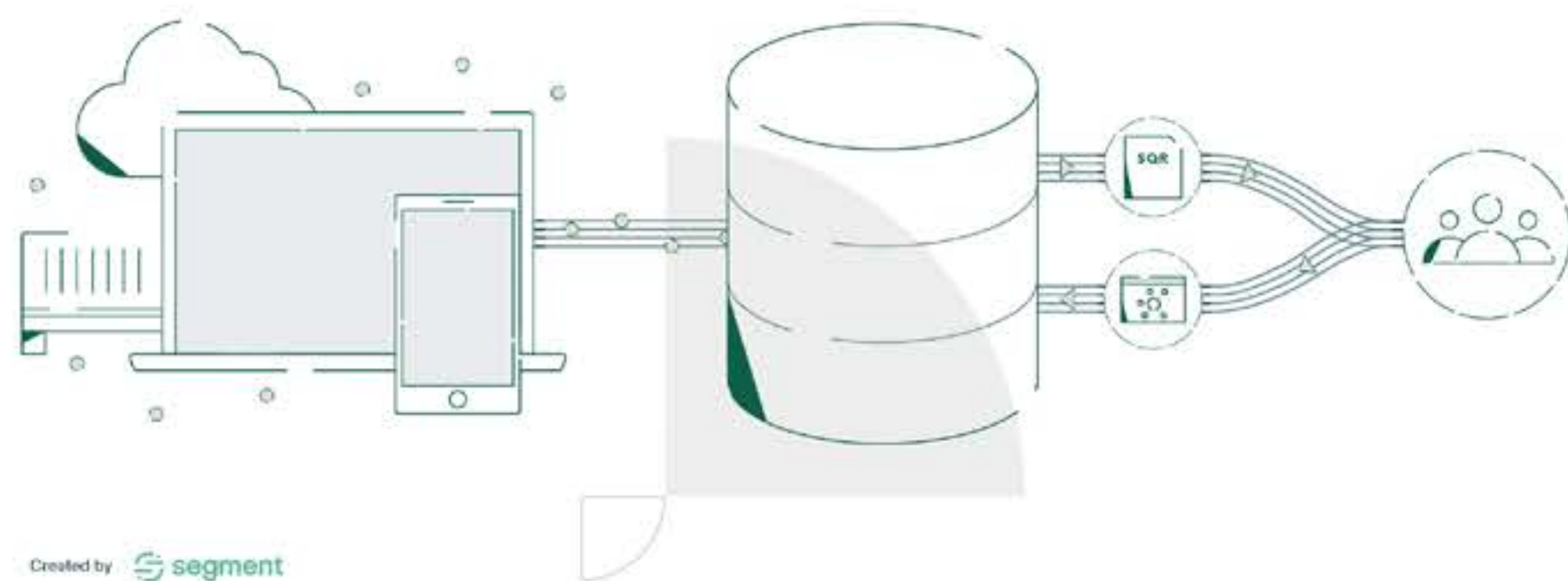


GOLDFISH SUMMIT



THE SAFE

Selecting the Right Cloud Data Warehouse for Analytics



Cost	on nodes or per bytes scanned	drives cost per query up) and flat rate	Pay for storage and compute time	Pay per storage and compute time	Free
Community	AWS ecosystem	Google Cloud Platform ecosystem	Enables data sharing across Snowflake warehouses	IBM ecosystem	Large ecosystem of compatible products

Selecting the Right Cloud Data Warehouse for Analytics: Quick Reference Guide

segment

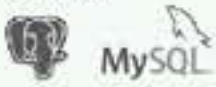
IBM Db2 Warehouse	Postgres
Structured	Structured
Automatically scales by adding new nodes as needed	Requires manual data partitioning to scale effectively
Auto-scales clusters when needed to keep queries fast	Generally run on a single machine
Fully managed	Requires manual maintenance

You'll also want to consider how a particular warehouse scales during times of demand. For example, Redshift can support massive amounts of data but will require you to manually add more nodes (for added storage and compute power). Snowflake, on the other hand, offers an auto-scale function which spins up and down clusters dynamically, as needed. BigQuery offers automatic management of resources — invisible to the user — to meet additional needs and also offers a free, batch ingest method that doesn't compete with query capacity. Each offers impressive scale but works slightly differently.

Selecting the Right Cloud Data Warehouse for Analytics: Evaluation Criteria for Your Data Warehouse

Collecting data from a few sources — Scale will be less important to you if you have a smaller data set and only a few people responsible for querying the data. As a benefit, lower scale means the warehouse will be more cost-effective.

Examples:



Collecting data from all sources — You should consider a warehouse specifically built for large scale if you have over a terabyte of data and have multiple users querying your data simultaneously. Larger scale means that you won't have any issues storing your data or keeping your queries fast.

Examples:



segment









