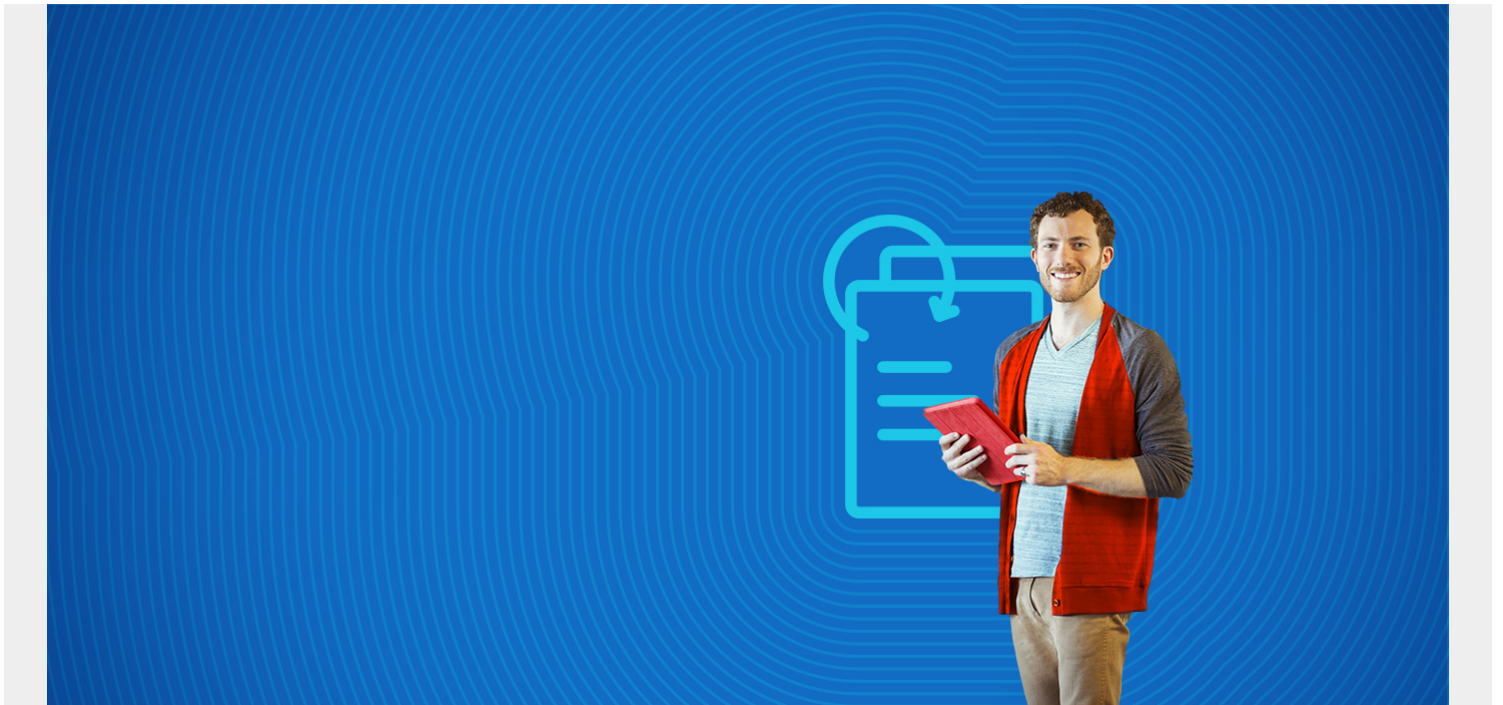


USER DEFINED FUNCTIONS (UDFS) IN SNOWFLAKE



In this tutorial, we show you how to create user defined functions (UDF) in Snowflake.

In Snowflake, you can create:

- Functions in [SQL](#) and JavaScript languages
- Functions that return a single value (scalar)
- Functions that return multiple values (table)

(This article is part of our [Snowflake Guide](#). Use the right-hand menu to navigate.)

Create data

If you want to follow the tutorials below, use the instructions from [this tutorial on statistical functions](#) to load some data into Snowflake. The data is 41 days of hourly weather data from Paphos, Cyprus.

Snowflake UDF SQL function

We start with a SQL example.

The code below takes the input weather conditions, described in the table column **main**, and converts that to an integer. This solves a [common problem with machine learning](#): converting categorical data to an integer.

Notice that the function has parameters **(dt varchar(20))** and a return value **(int)**. The rest of it is just a SQL select statement.

The code below uses the **iff()** and **regex()** statement to see whether the word **rain**, **cloud**, etc., is found in the **main** column. It works by adding the numbers from 1 to 9. Since only one of these if statements will be true, then the sum will be one of the values 1 to 9, thus giving the weather conditions.

```
create or replace function weathercategorical (dt varchar(20) )
  returns int
as $$select (iff(main regex '.*Clear.*',1,0) +
  iff(main regex '.*Clouds.*',2,0) +
  iff(main regex '.*Rain.*',3,0) +
  iff(main regex '.*Thunderstorm.*', 4,0) +
  iff(main regex '.*Mist.*', 5, 0) +
  iff(main regex '.*Fog.*', 6, 0) +
  iff(main regex '.*Squall.*',7,0) +
  iff(main regex '.*Tornado.*', 8, 0) +
  iff(main regex '.*Haze.*', 9, 0))
  from weather as w where w.dt = dt$$
```

The date and time is in epoch time format. The SQL statement below calls the function **weathercategorical** for the date January 1, 2000, returning the scalar value 1, meaning clear weather.

```
sselect weathercategorical (946684800) from weather where dt = 946684800
```

Snowflake table function

Here we show how to return more than one value, which Snowflake calls a **table**.

Create these two tables:

```
CREATE TABLE customers
(
  customernumber      varchar(100) PRIMARY KEY,
  customername varchar(50),
  phonenumber varchar(50),
  postalcode varchar(50),
  locale varchar(10),
  datecreated date,
  email varchar(50)
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE orders
(
  customernumber      varchar(100) ,
  ordernumber varchar(100) PRIMARY KEY,
  comments varchar(200),
  orderdate date,
```

```

    ordertype varchar(10),
    shipdate date,
discount float,
quantity int,
    productnumber varchar(50)
);

```

Then copy and paste [this data](#).

Scalar vs table function

Now we create a function to look up the customer name and email given a record from the order table. Orders don't contain customer information, so it's like [doing a join](#). But since it's a function, it's far less wordy and more convenient than creating a join every time you need customer information with the order.

```

create or replace function getcustomer (customernumber number )
returns table (customersname varchar, email varchar)
as 'select customersname, email from customers
    where customers.customernumber = customernumber';

```

Given the customer number from the orders table, this statement gets:

- The customer's name
- Order number
- Email

```

select getcustomer (948 ), ordernumber from orders where customernumber =
948;

```

JavaScript UDFs

You can use JavaScript in a user defined function. Just put **language javascript**.

Let's calculate n factorial (n!) since Snowflake does not have that math function. n factorial n! is $n * (n-1) * (n-2) * \dots * (n - (n + 1))$. For example: $3! = 3 * 2 * 1 = 6$.

Notice below that we use **variant** as data type since JavaScript does not have integer types.

```

CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION factorial(n variant)
RETURNS variant
LANGUAGE JAVASCRIPT
AS '
    var f=n;
    for (i=n-1; i>0; i--) {
f=f*i
    }
return f';

```

Run it and it calculates the value 6.

```
select factorial(3)
```

Note that 33 is the largest number that function can handle. $33! = 8683317618811886495518194401280000000$

Additional resources

For more tutorials like this, explore these resources:

- [BMC Machine Learning & Big Data Blog](#)
- [How To Import Amazon S3 Data to Snowflake](#)
- [Snowflake Window Functions: Partition By and Order By](#)
- [Snowflake Lag Function and Moving Averages](#)
- [Amazon Braket Quantum Computing: How To Get Started](#)