

IBSNOW: AWS Quickstart

IoT Bridge for Snowflake v2.0.0 Compatibility

The IoT Bridge for Snowflake v2.0.0 does not support v1.0.0 through v1.0.3 schema. If you're currently using the IoT Bridge for Snowflake v1.0.0 through v1.0.3, you will need to continue to refer to v1 documentation [here](#).

Prerequisites

- Install IoT Bridge for Snowflake into your AWS account
 - Before being able to access the Virtual Machine you must have completed the installation process [here](#).
- Install an MQTT Server configured with a real signed TLS certificate



This quickstart guide uses the Chariot MQTT Server can be installed as a free trial from the [AWS Marketplace](#).

Review the [Chariot MQTT Server Configuration](#) for details on how to upload the necessary certificates and keys for enabling SSL/TLS



If you choose not to use Chariot MQTT Server, any Sparkplug compliant MQTT Server will work.



AWS IoT Core has a message size limit of 128KB and will disconnect the client if it receives a message that exceeds this limit. If you have a large number of UDT definitions/instances and/or have very large UDTs, you will very likely hit this limit when sending your UDTs to AWS IoT Core. Review this [document](#) for ways to reduce the message size.

Summary

IoT Bridge for Snowflake (IBSNOW) is an application that connects to an MQTT Server (such as [Chariot MQTT Server](#) or AWS IoT Core) and consumes MQTT Sparkplug messages from Edge devices.

When these messages are formatted as Sparkplug Templates, as defined in the Sparkplug Specification, the templates are used to create the data in Snowflake automatically with no additional coding or configuration.



If the messages do not use templates, they will be stored in a database table as unprocessed messages and additional work will be required to use this data in Snowflake.

Then multiple instances of these Templates generate the Assets and start to populate with real time data sent on change only, thus significantly reducing the amount of data being sent to the cloud. For further details on Snowflake, refer to the documentation [here](#). For further details on Eclipse Sparkplug, refer to the [Eclipse Sparkplug resources](#).

This Quickstart document covers how IoT Bridge can be used to consume MQTT Sparkplug data and create and update data in Snowflake. This will show how to configure IoT Bridge as well as show how to use Inductive Automation's Ignition platform along with Cirrus Link's MQTT modules to publish device data to an MQTT Server. This data will ultimately be consumed by IoT Bridge to create and update the Snowflake components. This tutorial will use the AWS IoT Core MQTT Server implementation. However, IBSNOW does work with any MQTT v3.1.1 compliant MQTT Server including [Cirrus Link's MQTT Servers](#).

It is also important to note that Ignition in conjunction with Cirrus Link's MQTT Transmission module converts Ignition User Defined Types (UDTs) to Sparkplug Templates. This is done automatically by the MQTT Transmission module. So, much of this document will refer to UDTs rather than Sparkplug Templates since that is what they are in Ignition. More information on Inductive Automation's Ignition platform can be found [here](#). Additional information on Cirrus Link's MQTT Transmission module can be found [here](#).

Snowflake Setup

If you don't have a Snowflake account, open a Web Browser and go to <https://www.snowflake.com>. Follow the instructions there to start a free trial. After creating an account, log in to Snowflake via the Web Console. You should see something like what is shown below.

WJ Wes Johnson ACCOUNTADMIN

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TITLE	TYPE	VIEWED ↓	UPDATED	ROLE
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Tutorial 3: TPC-DS 1... Benchma...	SQL		1 minute ago	ACCOUNTADMIN
Tutorial 4: TPC-DS 1... Benchma...	SQL		1 minute ago	ACCOUNTADMIN
Benchmarking Tutorials	Folder		1 minute ago	ACCOUNTADMIN

30 days left in trial

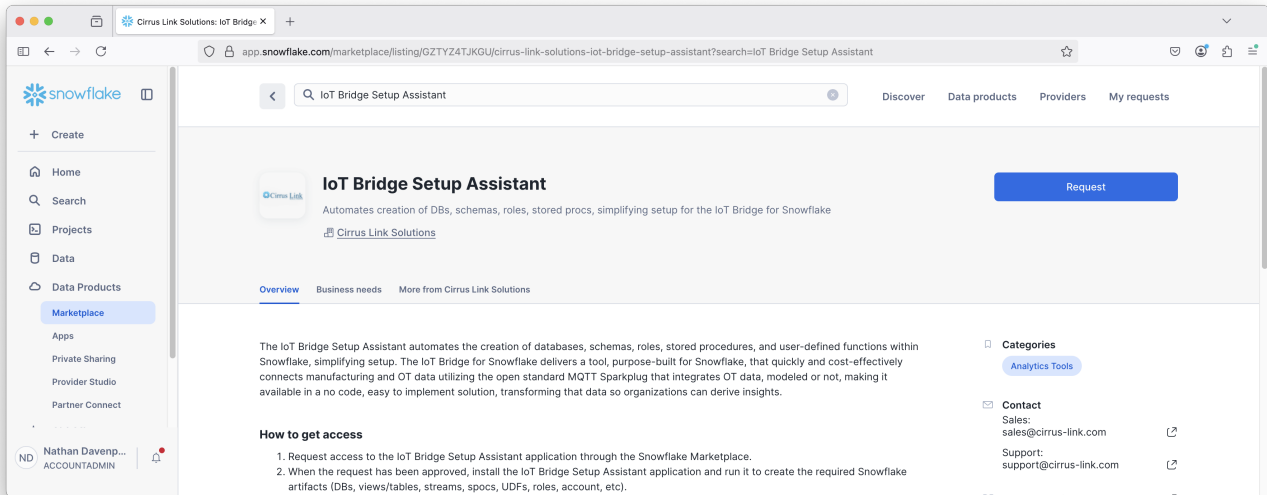
Upgrade

IoT Bridge Setup Assistant

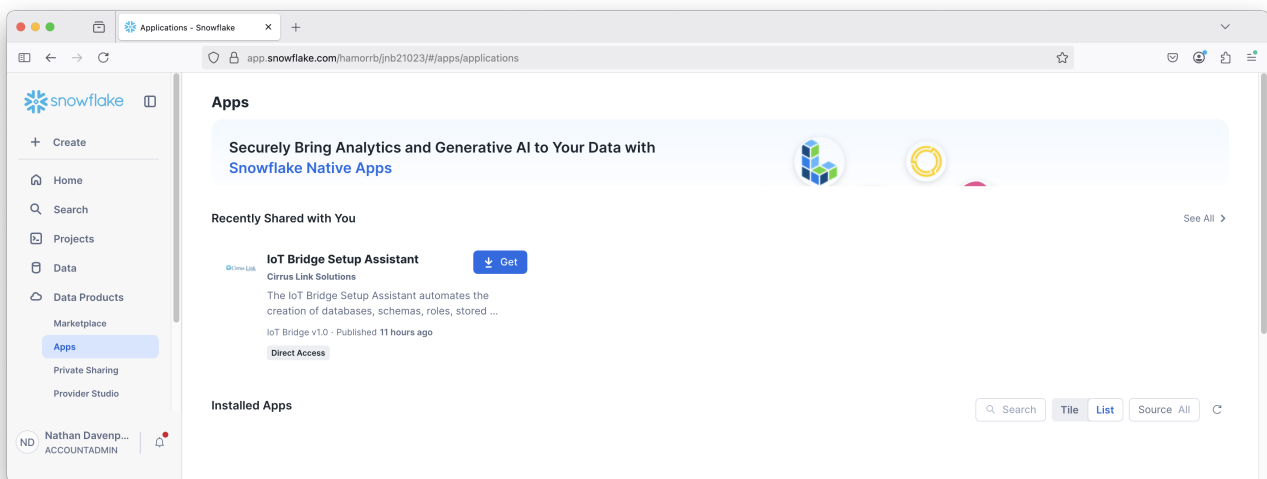
Find the IoT Bridge Setup Assistant Snowflake application in the Snowflake Marketplace.

The screenshot shows the Snowflake Marketplace interface. The search bar contains 'IoT Bridge Setup Assistant'. The results show 24 data products. The top result is 'IoT Bridge Setup Assistant' by Cirrus Link Solutions, which automates the creation of DBs, schemas, roles, and stored procs. Below it is 'Demographic Audiences' by Bridge, which reaches real people with privacy-compliant data. The 'IoT Bridge Setup Assistant' card has a 'By Request' button.

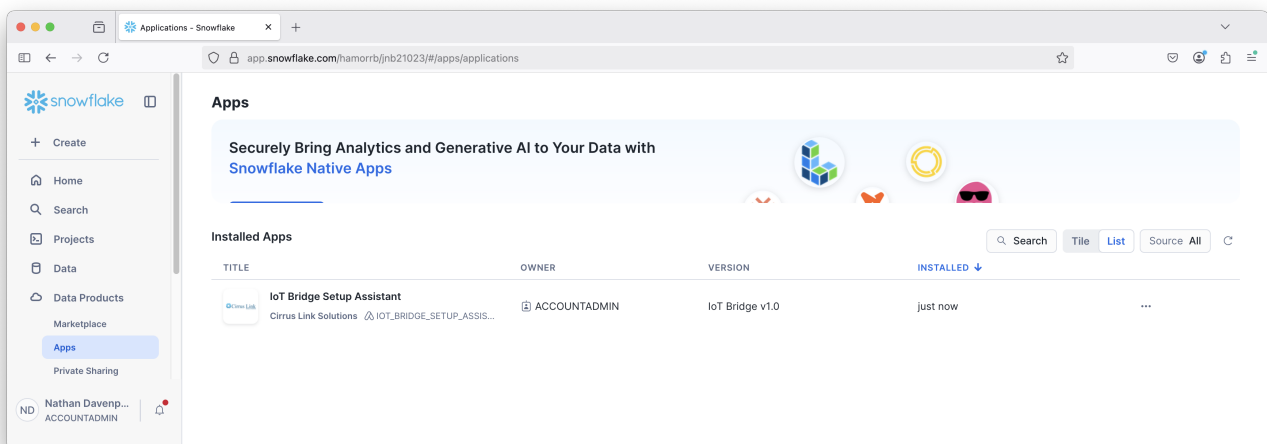
Click into the offering and click the Request button to submit a request for the IoT Bridge Setup Assistant application.



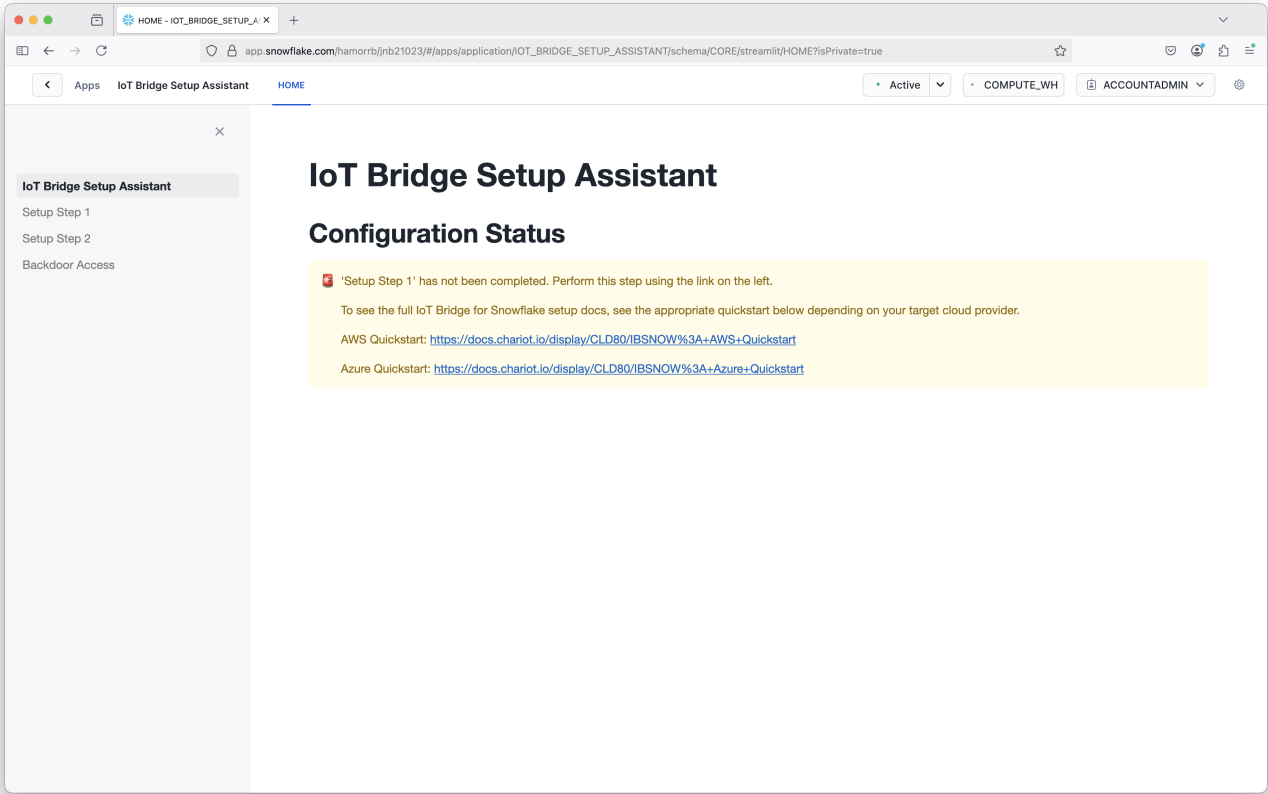
Cirrus Link will typically approved the request within 24 hours. Once the request has been fulfilled, the IoT Bridge Setup Assistant application will be visible in Data Products Apps. Click the 'Get' button download and install the application.



After completing this step, the IoT Bridge Setup Assistant is installed as shown below.



The IoT Bridge Setup Assistant application will aid in creating and configuring all required Snowflake databases, stored procedures, user defined functions, roles, warehouses, etc. To run the application, simply click on the installed IoT Bridge Setup Assistant application and follow the steps shown.



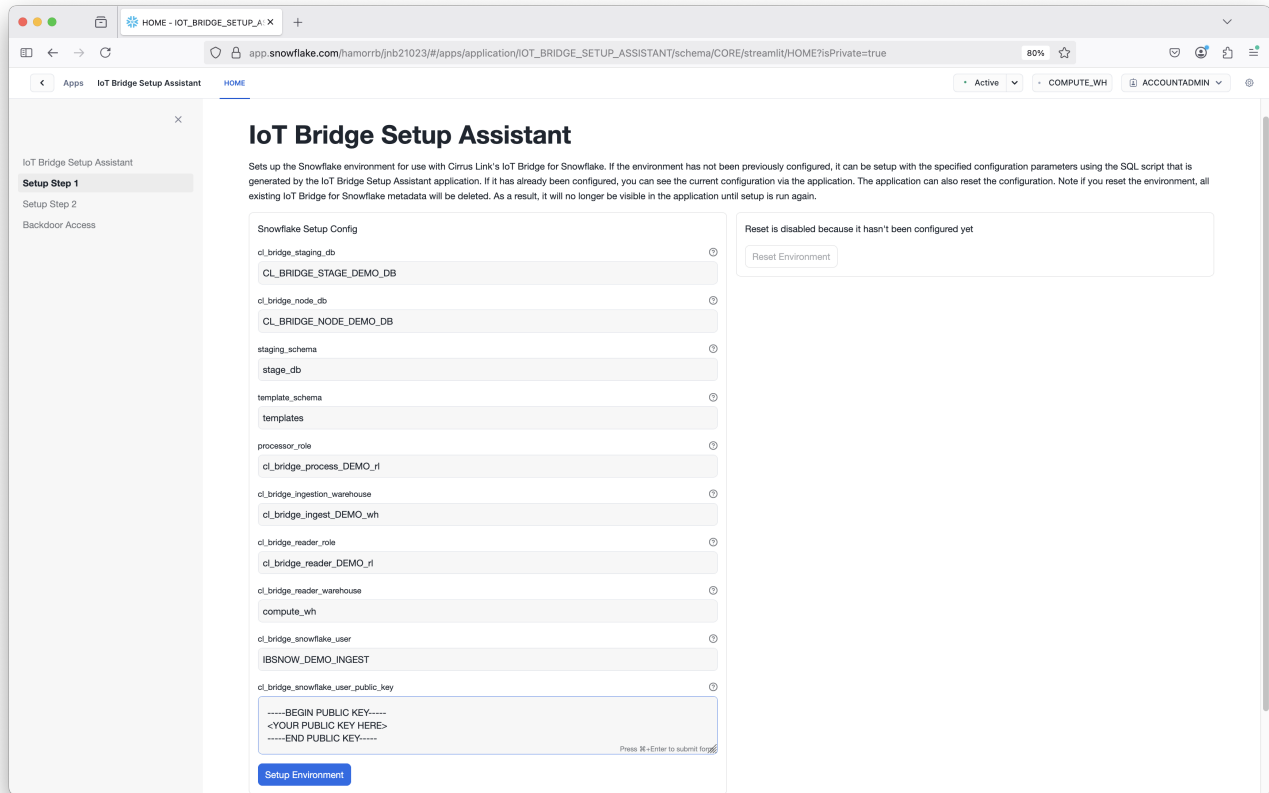
Navigate to 'Setup Step 1' to accept default configuration as it defined or customize the configuration as desired. Note the `cl_bridge_reader_warehouse` must already exist and the `cl_bridge_snowflake_user_public_key` must contain the public key created following the steps below.

Generate an unencrypted key pair and copy the public key contents into the `cl_bridge_snowflake_user_public_key` text area. This will be used for authentication by the IoT Bridge for Snowflake application to push data to Snowflake via the Snowflake Streaming API.

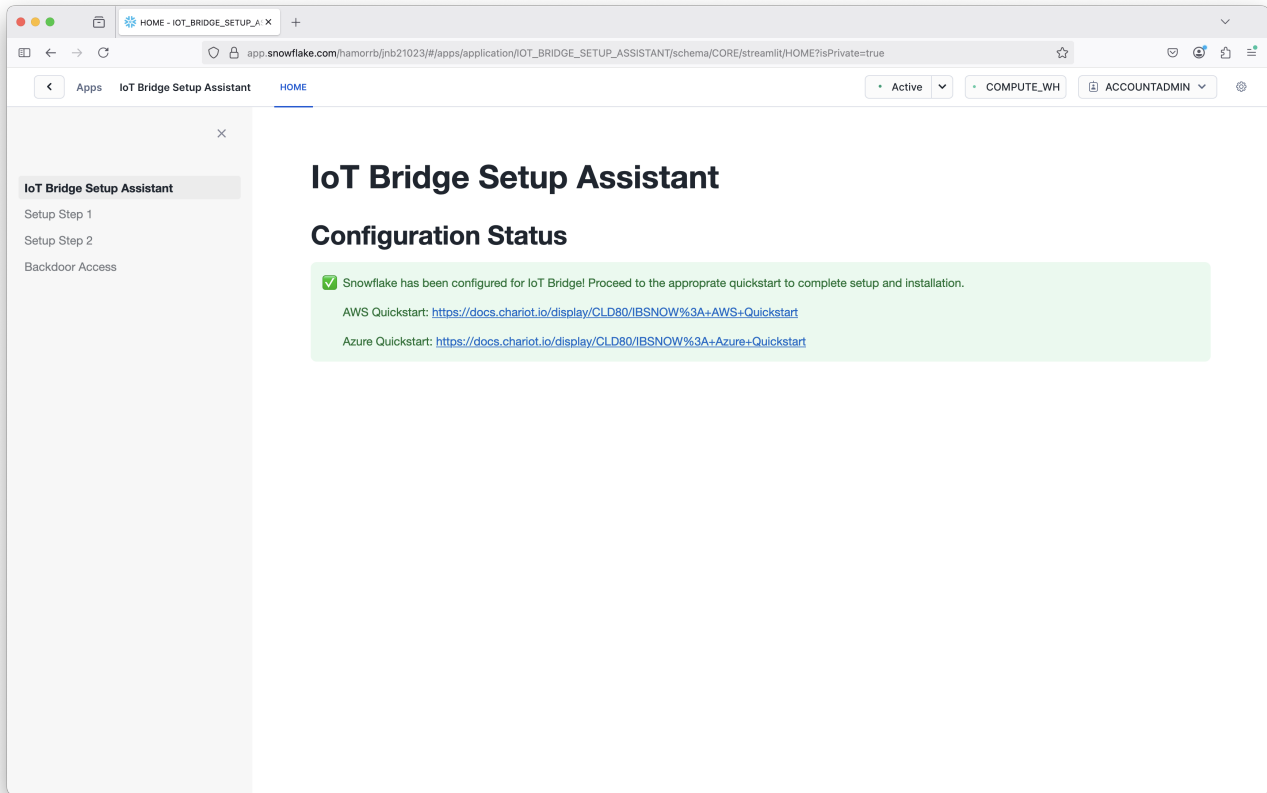
✔ See this document for details on how to generate this unencrypted key pair: <https://docs.snowflake.com/en/user-guide/key-pair-auth>. The IoT Bridge Setup Assistant will create the required IoT Ingest user and assign the public key provided to this user.

Note: The step "Configuring the Snowflake Client to User Key Pair Authentication" in the linked tutorial can be skipped.

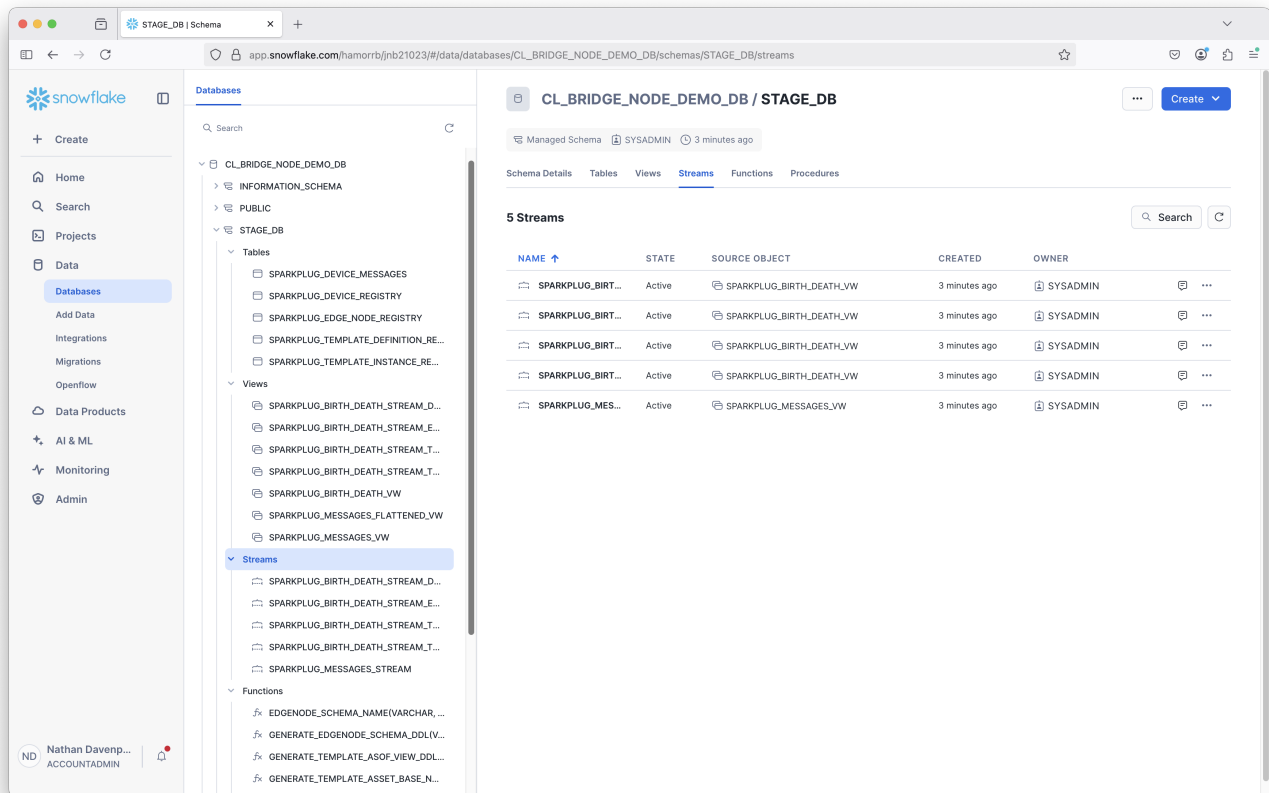
⚠ The generated key MUST NOT be encrypted



When 'Setup Step 1' configuration is finalized, click the 'Setup Environment' button and wait for the step to complete. Once complete, navigate to 'Setup Step 2'. This step will output a custom Snowflake SQL script with the configuration provided in Step 1 and this script will create all required Snowflake artifacts when executed. To run this script, follow the instructions in 'Setup Step 2'.



Confirm your Snowflake resources (databases, stored procedures, user defined functions, roles, warehouses, etc) have been successfully created by the script execution.



IoT Bridge Setup

First you will need access to the Snowflake IoT Bridge EC2 instance via SSH. See [this document](#) for information on how to do this.

Configuring the Snowflake properties

Now, modify the file `/opt/ibsnow/conf/ibsnow.properties` file. Set the following:

- `mqtt_server_url`
 - This is the MQTT Server endpoint URL. It must be of the form: `ssl://ENDPOINT_URL:8883`
- `mqtt_server_name`
 - Give it a meaningful name if desired
- `mqtt_sparkplug_subscriptions`
 - **Optionally**, customize your Sparkplug MQTT subscriptions
- `mqtt_subscriptions`
 - **Optionally**, uncomment and customize your non-Sparkplug MQTT subscriptions
- `mqtt_username`
 - The username for the MQTT connection if required
 - If using Chariot MQTT Server, the default username is 'admin'
- `mqtt_password`
 - The password for the MQTT connection if required
 - If using Chariot MQTT Server, the default password is 'changeme'
- `primary_host_id`
 - Set it to a text string such as 'IamHost'
- `snowflake_streaming_client_name`
 - Some text string such as 'MY_CLIENT'
- `snowflake_streaming_table_name`
 - This is the staged_sparkplug_raw_table created by the Snowflake setup in SQL Script 02
 - If the default Snowflake configuration was used, this is 'SPARKPLUG_RAW'
- `snowflake_notify_db_name`
 - This is the cl_bridge_node_db created by the Snowflake setup in SQL Script 06
 - If the default Snowflake configuration was used, this is 'cl_bridge_node_db'
- `snowflake_notify_schema_name`
 - This is the stage_db created by the Snowflake setup in SQL Script 06
 - If the default Snowflake configuration was used, this is 'stage_db'
- `snowflake_notify_warehouse_name`
 - This is the cl_bridge_ingest_wh created by the Snowflake setup in SQL Script 07

- If the default Snowflake configuration was used, this is 'cl_bridge_ingest_wh'

When complete, it should look similar to what is shown below.



If you are using self-signed certificates rather than a real signed certificate, you will need to copy the CA certificate chain file uploaded to your MQTT Server to the bridge instance and set

- mqtt_ca_cert_chain_path.1
 - This is the filepath to the TLS Certificate Authority certificate chain

Chariot MQTT Server using a real signed TLS certificate

```
# The IBSNOW instance friendly name. If omitted, it will become 'IBSNOW-vm-instance-id'
#ibsnow_instance_name =

# The Cloud region the IoT Bridge for Snowflake instance is in
# ibsnow_cloud_region = us-east-1

# MQTT Server definitions. IoT Bridge for Snowflake supports multiple MQTT Servers. Each definition must
# include an 'index' as shown
# below represented by 'X'. The first should begin with 1 and each additional server definition should have an
# index of 1 greater
# than the previous.
# mqtt_server_url.X           # The MQTT Server URL
# mqtt_server_name.X         # The MQTT Server name
# mqtt_username.X            # The MQTT username (if required by the MQTT Server)
# mqtt_password.X           # The MQTT password (if required by the MQTT Server)
# mqtt_keepalive_timeout.X   # The MQTT keep-alive timeout in seconds
# mqtt_ca_cert_chain_path.X  # The path to the TLS Certificate Authority certificate chain
# mqtt_client_cert_path.X    # The path to the TLS certificate
# mqtt_client_private_key_path.X # The path to the TLS private key
# mqtt_client_private_key_password.X # The TLS private key password
# mqtt_verify_hostname.X     # Whether or not to verify the hostname against the server certificate
# mqtt_client_id.X           # The Client ID of the MQTT Client
# mqtt_sparkplug_subscriptions.X # The Sparkplug subscriptions to issue when connecting to the MQTT
Server.

spBv1.0/Group1/#)           # By default this is spBv1.0/# but can be scoped more narrowly (e.g.
                             # It can also be a comma separated list (e.g. spBv1.0/Group1/#,spBv1.0
/Group2/#)

mqtt_server_url.1 = ssl://chariot.mycompany.com:8883
mqtt_server_name.1 = Chariot MQTT Server

# Enable Snowflake Sparkplug MQTT Application
snowflake_application_enabled = true

# Enable Snowflake Raw MQTT Application
snowflake_mqtt_application_enabled = true

# Comma separated list of Sparkplug subscriptions
mqtt_sparkplug_subscriptions.1 = spBv1.0/#

# Comma separated list of MQTT subscription topic:QoS pairs (e.g. a/#:0,b/#:0)
# mqtt_subscriptions.1 =

#mqtt_keepalive_timeout.1 = 30
#mqtt_verify_hostname.1 = true
mqtt_username.1 = admin
mqtt_password.1 = changeme
#mqtt_ca_cert_chain_path.1 = /opt/ibsnow/conf/certs/
#mqtt_client_cert_path.1 = /opt/ibsnow/conf/certs/
#mqtt_client_private_key_path.1 = /opt/ibsnow/conf/certs/
#mqtt_client_private_key_password.1 =
#mqtt_client_id.1 =

# The Sparkplug sequence reordering timeout in milliseconds
```

```
sequence_reordering_timeout = 5000

# Whether or not to block auto-rebirth requests
#block_auto_rebirth = false

# The primary host ID if this is the acting primary host
#primary_host_id =

# Snowflake streaming connection properties - A custom client name for the connection (e.g. MyClient)
#snowflake_streaming_client_name = IBSNOWClient

# Maximum number of rows to insert into the snowflake_streaming_table at once. Set to 0 for no limit.
snowflake_max_streaming_insert_batch_size = 0

# Maximum number of rows to insert into the snowflake_mqtt_streaming_table at once. Set to 0 for no limit.
snowflake_max_mqtt_streaming_insert_batch_size = 0

# Do raw MQTT inserts one topic at a time
snowflake_topic_based_mqtt_streaming_insert = false

# Ingest task execution period (in seconds)
snowflake_streaming_ingest_task_period = 1

# Raw MQTT ingest task execution period (in seconds)
snowflake_mqtt_streaming_ingest_task_period = 1

# Snowflake streaming connection properties - The scheme to use for channels and their names
# This MUST be one of the following: STATIC, GROUP_ID, EDGE_ID
# STATIC - means to use a single channel. If using this mode, the snowflake_streaming_channel_name
# GROUP_ID - means to use the Sparkplug Group ID for the channel name on incoming data
# EDGE_ID - means to use the Sparkplug Group ID and the Edge Node ID for the channel name on incoming data
# DEVICE_ID - means to use the Sparkplug Group ID, Edge Node ID, and Device ID for the channel name on incoming data
snowflake_streaming_channel_scheme = EDGE_ID

# Snowflake streaming connection properties - A custom channel name for the connection (e.g. MyChannel)
# If this is left blank/empty, Channel names of the Sparkplug Group ID will be used instead of a single channel
# snowflake_streaming_channel_name =

# Snowflake streaming connection properties - The Table name for Sparkplug data associated with the Database
and Schema already provisioned in the Snowflake account (e.g. MyTable)
snowflake_streaming_table_name = SPARKPLUG_RAW

# Snowflake streaming connection properties - The Table name for RAW MQTT data.
snowflake_mqtt_streaming_table_name = MQTT_RAW

# Maximum number of streaming channels for RAW MQTT messages
# snowflake_max_mqtt_streaming_channels =

# Snowflake notify connection properties - The Database name associated with the connection that is already
provisioned in the Snowflake account (e.g. MyDb)
snowflake_notify_db_name = cl_bridge_node_db

# Snowflake notify connection properties - The Schema name associated with the Database already provisioned in
the Snowflake account (e.g. PUBLIC)
snowflake_notify_schema_name = stage_db

# Snowflake notify connection properties - The Warehouse name associated with the notifications already
provisioned in the Snowflake account (e.g. PUBLIC)
snowflake_notify_warehouse_name = cl_bridge_ingest_wh

# Whether or not to create and update IBSNOW informational tracking metrics
# ibsnow_metrics_enabled = true

# The Sparkplug Group ID to use for IBSNOW asset names
ibsnow_metrics_sparkplug_group_id = IBSNOW

# The 'Bridge Info' Sparkplug Edge Node ID to use for IBSNOW assets
ibsnow_metrics_bridge_info_sparkplug_edge_node_id = Bridge Info
```

```

# The 'Edge Node Info' Sparkplug Edge Node ID to use for IBSNOW assets
ibsnow_metrics_edge_node_info_sparkplug_edge_node_id = Edge Node Info

# The 'MQTT Client Info' Sparkplug Edge Node ID to use for IBSNOW assets
ibsnow_metrics_mqtt_client_info_sparkplug_edge_node_id = MQTT Client Info

# Whether or not to send notification tasks to Snowflake based on incoming Sparkplug events
snowflake_notify_task_enabled = true

# The number of threads to use for BIRTH handling in Snowflake
# snowflake_notify_task_birth_thread_count = 100

# The number of times to retry the NotifyIngest task on failure
snowflake_notify_nbirth_retries = 10

# The number of milliseconds to delay after receiving an NBIRTH before notifying Snowflake over the event
# (requires snowflake_notify_task_enabled is true)
snowflake_notify_nbirth_task_delay = 15000

# The number of milliseconds to delay after receiving a DBIRTH or DATA message before notifying Snowflake over
# the event (requires snowflake_notify_task_enabled is true)
snowflake_notify_data_task_delay = 5000

# NotifyTimerTask keep alive in seconds. This setting allows to kill inactive threads after keep-alive expires.
snowflake_notify_task_keep_alive = 60

# Enable performance metrics such as 'NotifyIngest thread pool info' and 'Message Inflow Rates' per EdgeNode or
# topic.
snowflake_enable_performance_metrics = true

```

Configuring the Snowflake streaming profile

Now modify the file `/opt/ibsnow/conf/snowflake_streaming_profile.json` as described in [Setting snowflake_streaming_profile configuration](#)

When complete, it should look similar to what is shown below.

```

{
  "user": "IBSNOW_INGEST",
  "url": "https://ueb12345.snowflakecomputing.com",
  "account": "ueb12345",
  "private_key_file": "/opt/ibsnow/conf/certs/rsa_key.p8",
  "port": 443,
  "host": "ueb12345.snowflakecomputing.com",
  "schema": "stage_db",
  "scheme": "https",
  "database": "cl_bridge_stage_db",
  "connect_string": "jdbc:snowflake://ueb12345.snowflakecomputing.com:443",
  "ssl": "on",
  "warehouse": "cl_bridge_ingest_wh",
  "role": "cl_bridge_process_rl"
}

```

Now the service can be restarted to pick up the new configuration. Do so by running the following command.

```
sudo systemctl restart ibsnow
```

At this point, IBSNOW should connect to AWS IoT Core and be ready to receive MQTT Sparkplug messages. Verify by running the following command.

```
tail -f /opt/ibsnow/log/wrapper.log
```

After doing so, you should see something similar to what is shown below. Note the last line is 'MQTT Client connected to ...'. That denotes we have successfully configured IBSNOW and properly provisioned AWS IoT Core.

```
INFO|7263/0||23-06-29 20:19:32|20:19:32.932 [Thread-2] INFO org.eclipse.tahu.mqtt.TahuClient - IBSNOW-8bc00095-9265-41: Creating the MQTT Client to ssl://54.236.16.39:8883 on thread Thread-2
INFO|7263/0||23-06-29 20:19:33|20:19:33.275 [MQTT Call: IBSNOW-8bc00095-9265-41] INFO org.eclipse.tahu.mqtt.TahuClient - IBSNOW-8bc00095-9265-41: connect with retry succeeded
INFO|7263/0||23-06-29 20:19:33|20:19:33.280 [MQTT Call: IBSNOW-8bc00095-9265-41] INFO org.eclipse.tahu.mqtt.TahuClient - IBSNOW-8bc00095-9265-41: Connected to ssl://54.236.16.39:8883
INFO|7263/0||23-06-29 20:19:33|20:19:33.294 [MQTT Call: IBSNOW-8bc00095-9265-41] INFO o.eclipse.tahu.host.TahuHostCallback - This is a offline STATE message from IamHost - correcting with new online STATE message
FINEST|7263/0||23-06-29 20:19:33|20:19:33.297 [MQTT Call: IBSNOW-8bc00095-9265-41] INFO o.eclipse.tahu.host.TahuHostCallback - This is a offline STATE message from IamHost - correcting with new online STATE message
FINEST|7263/0||23-06-29 20:19:33|20:19:33.957 [Thread-2] INFO org.eclipse.tahu.mqtt.TahuClient - IBSNOW-8bc00095-9265-41: MQTT Client connected to ssl://54.236.16.39:8883 on thread Thread-2
```

Edge Setup with Ignition and MQTT Transmission

Install Ignition and MQTT Transmission module

At this point IoT Bridge is configured and ready to receive data. To get data flowing into IBSNOW we'll set up Inductive Automation's Ignition platform along with the MQTT Transmission module from Cirrus Link.

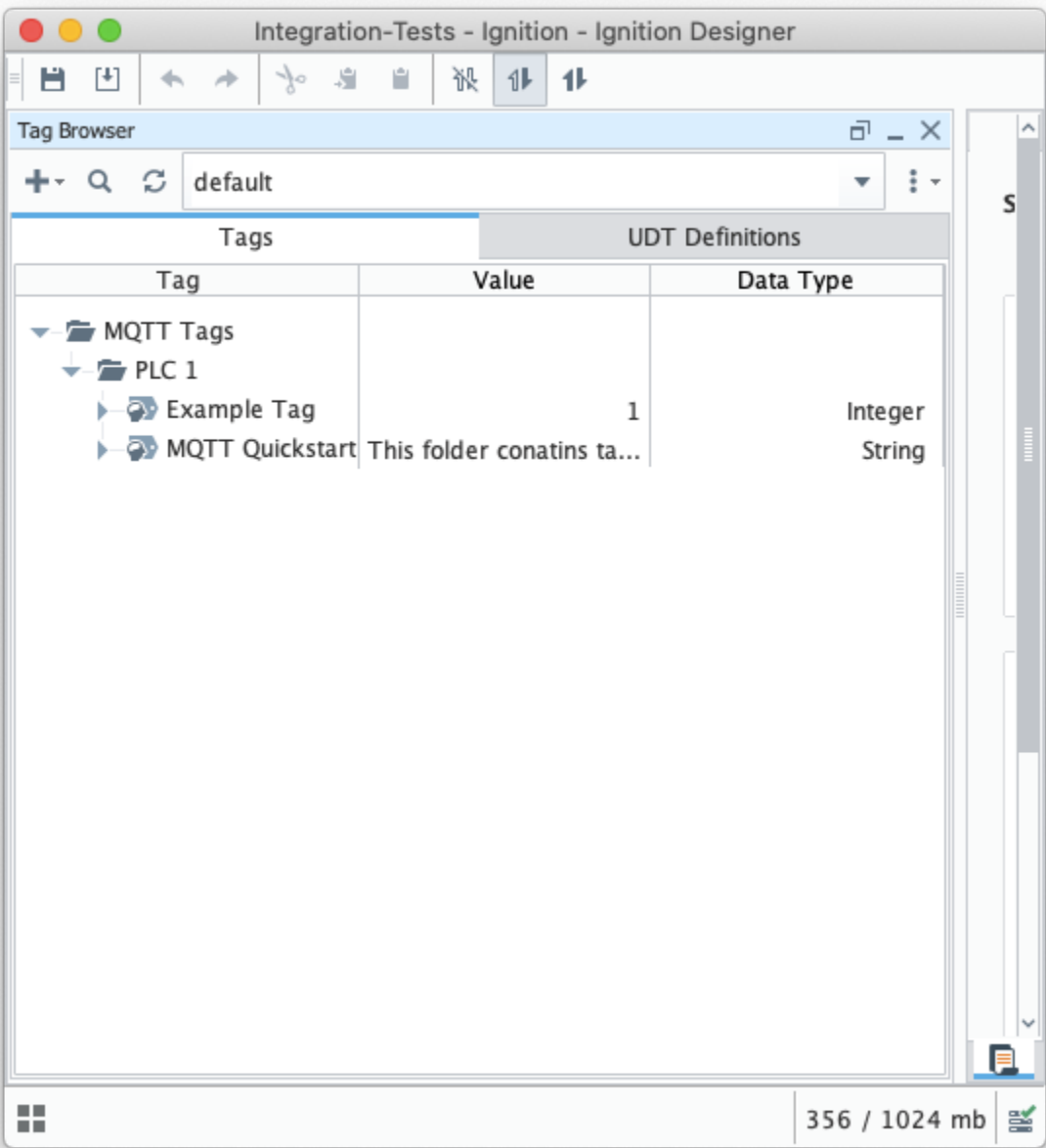
Installation of Ignition is very straightforward following the instructions in the [Installing and Upgrading Ignition](#) guide.

With Ignition installed, the Cirrus Link MQTT Transmission module must be installed as a plugin to Ignition. Follow the instructions in our [Module Installation](#) guide

Import UDTs and tags

Launch the [Ignition Designer](#) to connect to your Ignition instance.

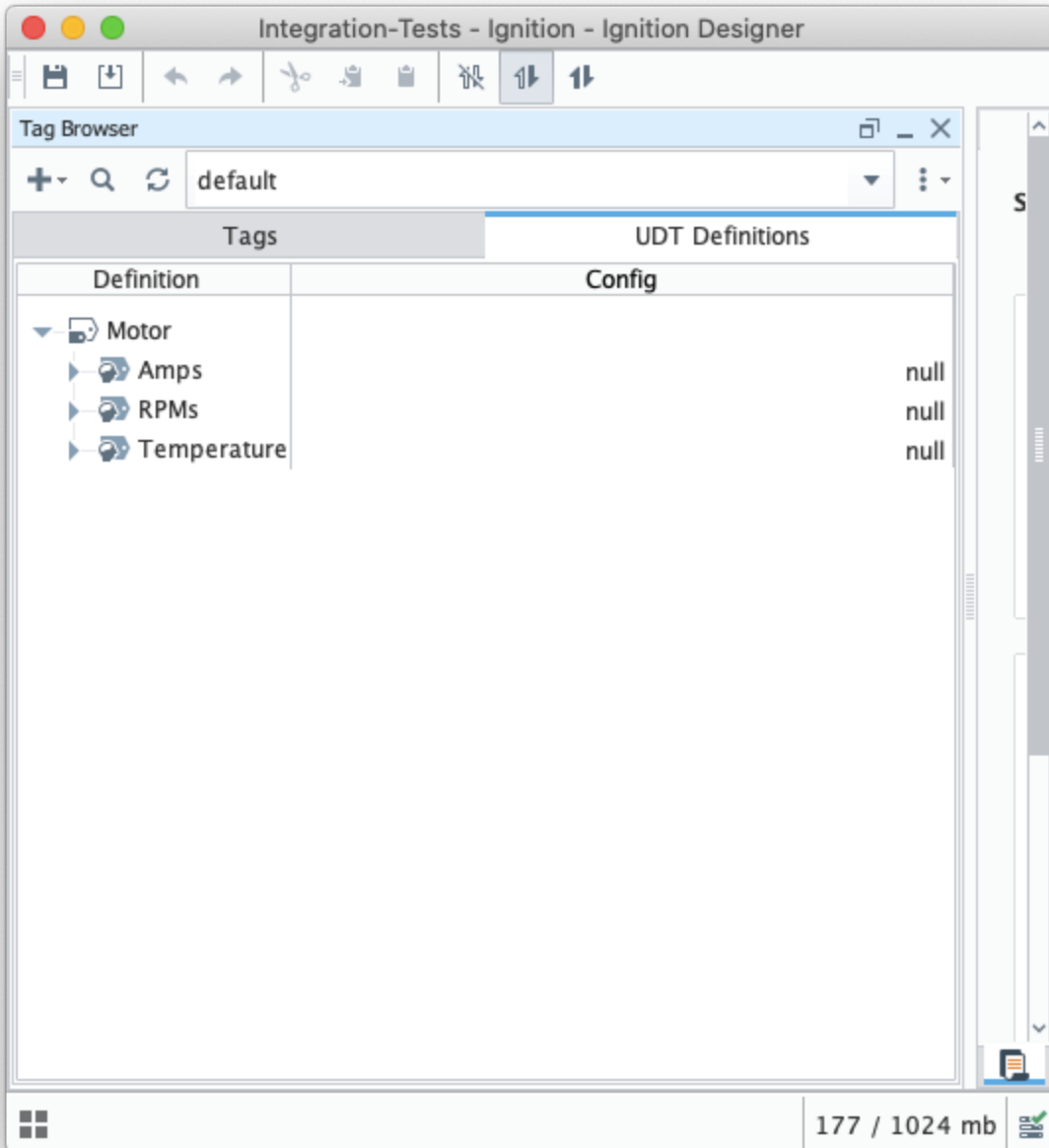
Once it is launched, navigate to the 'default' tag provider in the Tag Browser, expand the tag tree to see the automatically created tags as shown below and delete tags Example Tag and MQTT Quickstart.

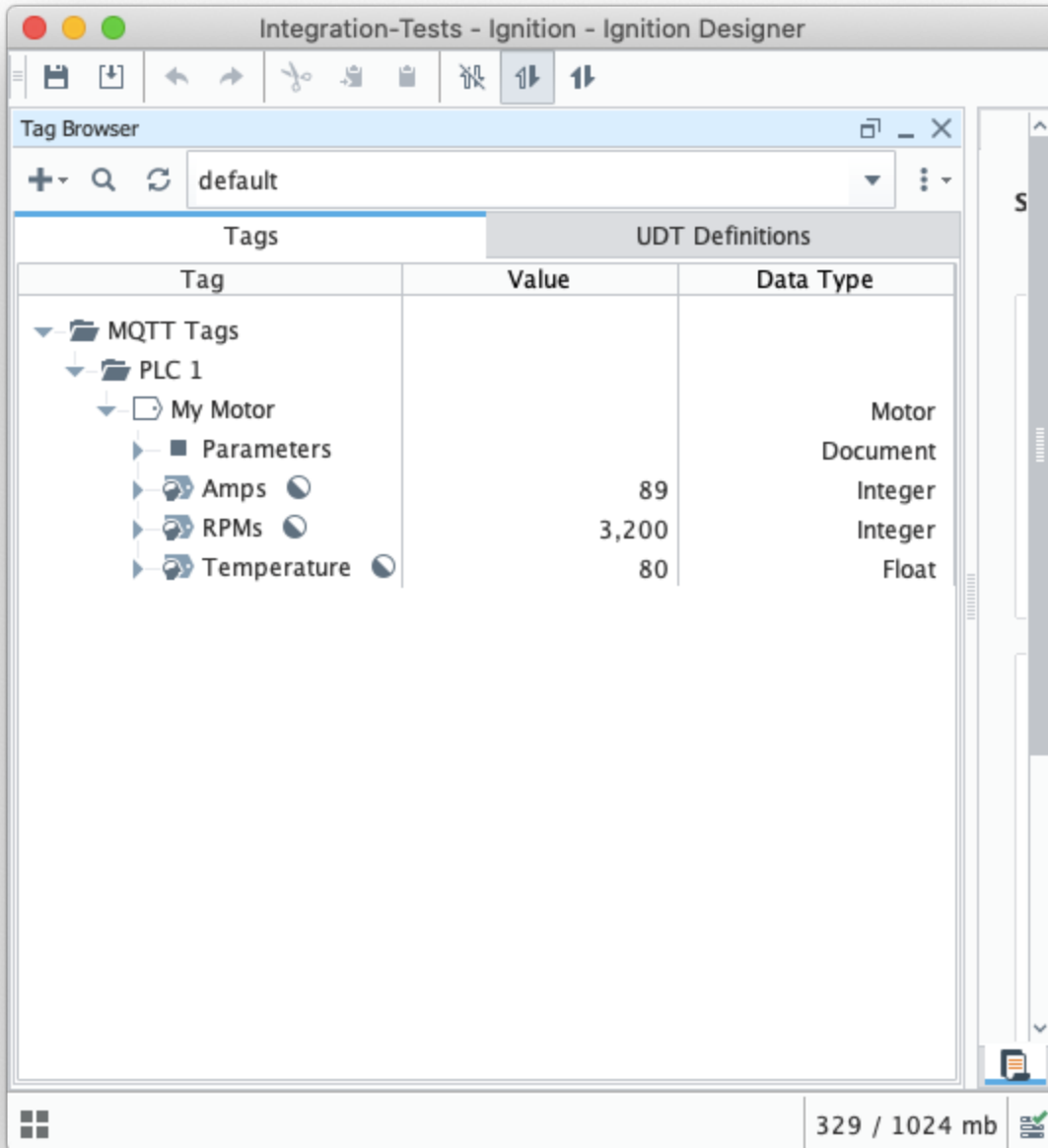


from the Designer import these tags [IBSNOW_Quickstart_tags.json](#) to MQTT Tags > PLC 1 create a UDT Definition and instance.

✔ Review the [Ignition Exporting and Importing Tags](#) document if needed

You can view the imported UDT Definition and instance in the tag browser:

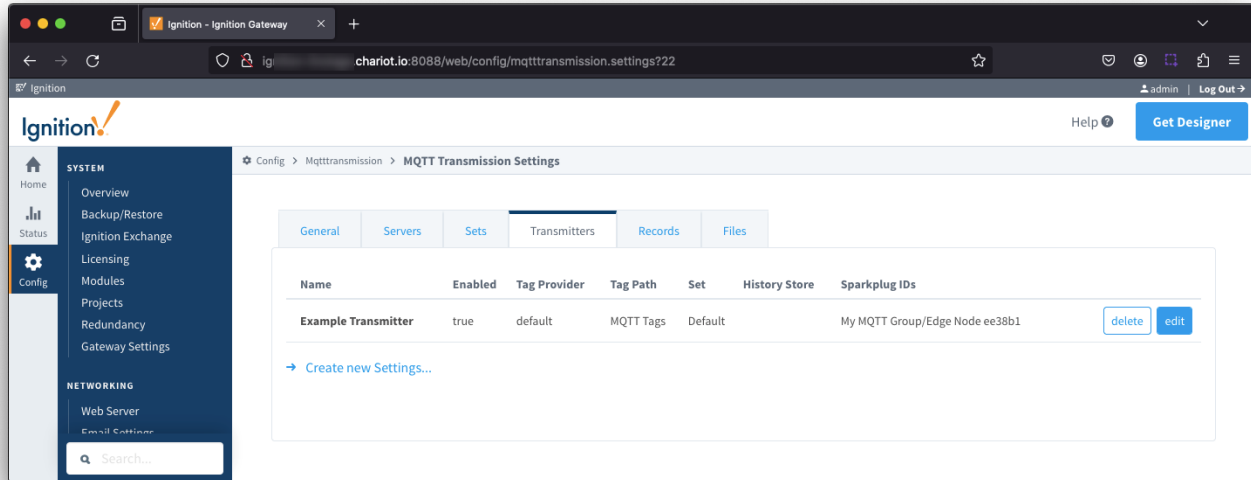




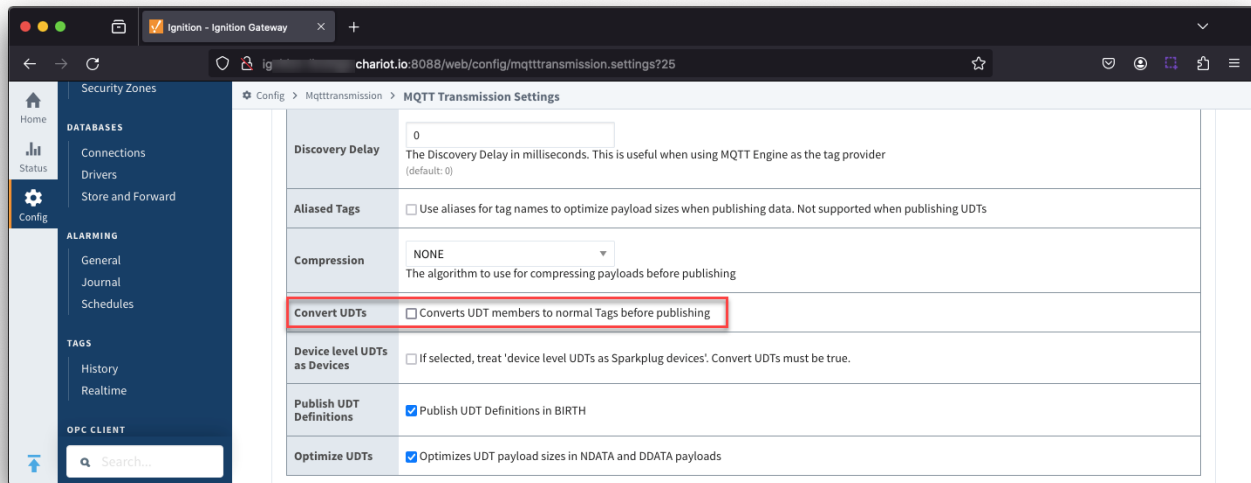
At this point, our tags are configured. A UDT definition will map to a model in Snowflake and UDT instances in Ignition will map to Snowflake.

But, before this will happen we need to point MQTT Transmission to the Chariot MQTT Server. To do so, browse back to the Ignition Gateway Web UI and select MQTT Transmission Settings from the left navigation panel.

Now select the 'Transmitters' tab as shown below.



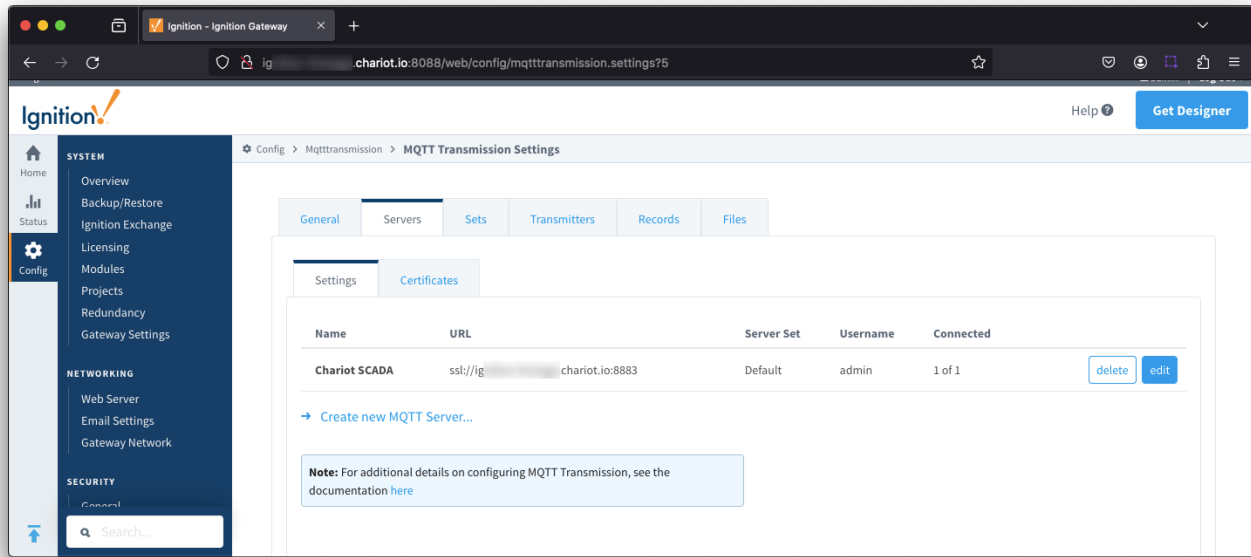
Now click the 'edit' button to the right of the 'Example Transmitter'. Scroll down to the 'Convert UDTs' option and uncheck it as shown below. This will also un-grey the 'Publish UDT Definitions' option. Leave it selected as shown below.



Now switch to the 'Servers' and 'Settings' tab. Delete the existing 'Chariot SCADA' pre-seeded MQTT Server Definition. Then create a new one with the following configuration.

- Name
 - Chariot MQTT Server
- URL
 - Your MQTT Server Endpoint URL of the form `ssl://ENDPOINT_URL:8883`
- Username
 - Your username for the Chariot MQTT Server connection
 - If using Chariot MQTT Server, the default username is 'admin'
- Password
 - Your password for the Chariot MQTT Server connection
 - If using Chariot MQTT Server, the default password is 'changeme'

When complete, you should see something similar to the following. **However, the 'Connected' state should show '1 of 1' if everything was configured properly.**



At this point, data should be flowing into Snowflake.

By tailing the log in IBSNOW you should see something similar to what is shown below which shows IBSNOW receiving the messages published from Ignition/MQTT Transmission.

When IBSNOW receives the Sparkplug MQTT messages, it creates and updates asset models and assets in Snowflake. The log below is also a useful debugging tool if things don't appear to work as they should.

Successful Insert

```
FINEST|199857/0||23-04-21 15:46:22|15:46:22.951 [TahuHostCallback--3deac7a5] INFO o.e.tahu.host.
TahuPayloadHandler - Handling NBIRTH from My MQTT Group/Edge Node ee38b1
FINEST|199857/0||23-04-21 15:46:22|15:46:22.953 [TahuHostCallback--3deac7a5] INFO o.e.t.host.manager.
SparkplugEdgeNode - Edge Node My MQTT Group/Edge Node ee38b1 set online at Fri Apr 21 15:46:22 UTC 2023
FINEST|199857/0||23-04-21 15:46:23|15:46:23.072 [TahuHostCallback--3deac7a5] INFO o.e.tahu.host.
TahuPayloadHandler - Handling DBIRTH from My MQTT Group/Edge Node ee38b1/PLC 1
FINEST|199857/0||23-04-21 15:46:23|15:46:23.075 [TahuHostCallback--3deac7a5] INFO o.e.t.host.manager.
SparkplugDevice - Device My MQTT Group/Edge Node ee38b1/PLC 1 set online at Fri Apr 21 15:46:22 UTC 2023
FINEST|199857/0||23-04-21 15:46:23|15:46:23.759 [ingest-flush-thread] INFO n.s.i.s.internal.FlushService -
[SF_INGEST] buildAndUpload task added for client=MY_CLIENT, blob=2023/4/21/15/46
/rth2hb_eSKU3AAtxudYKnPFztPjrokzP29ZXzv5JFbbj0YUnqUUC_1049_48_1.bdec, buildUploadWorkers stats=java.util.
concurrent.ThreadPoolExecutor@32321763[Running, pool size = 2, active threads = 1, queued tasks = 0, completed
tasks = 1]
FINEST|199857/0||23-04-21 15:46:23|15:46:23.774 [ingest-build-upload-thread-1] INFO n.s.i.i.a.h.io.compress.
CodecPool - Got brand-new compressor [.gz]
FINEST|199857/0||23-04-21 15:46:23|15:46:23.822 [ingest-build-upload-thread-1] INFO n.s.i.streaming.internal.
BlobBuilder - [SF_INGEST] Finish building chunk in blob=2023/4/21/15/46
/rth2hb_eSKU3AAtxudYKnPFztPjrokzP29ZXzv5JFbbj0YUnqUUC_1049_48_1.bdec, table=CL_BRIDGE_STAGE_DB.STAGE_DB.
SPARKPLUG_RAW, rowCount=2, startOffset=0, uncompressedSize=5888, compressedChunkLength=5872,
encryptedCompressedSize=5888, bdecVersion=THREE
FINEST|199857/0||23-04-21 15:46:23|15:46:23.839 [ingest-build-upload-thread-1] INFO n.s.i.s.internal.
FlushService - [SF_INGEST] Start uploading file=2023/4/21/15/46
/rth2hb_eSKU3AAtxudYKnPFztPjrokzP29ZXzv5JFbbj0YUnqUUC_1049_48_1.bdec, size=5888
FINEST|199857/0||23-04-21 15:46:24|15:46:24.132 [ingest-build-upload-thread-1] INFO n.s.i.s.internal.
FlushService - [SF_INGEST] Finish uploading file=2023/4/21/15/46
/rth2hb_eSKU3AAtxudYKnPFztPjrokzP29ZXzv5JFbbj0YUnqUUC_1049_48_1.bdec, size=5888, timeInMillis=292
FINEST|199857/0||23-04-21 15:46:24|15:46:24.148 [ingest-register-thread] INFO n.s.i.s.internal.RegisterService
- [SF_INGEST] Start registering blobs in client=MY_CLIENT, totalBlobListSize=1, currentBlobListSize=1, idx=1
FINEST|199857/0||23-04-21 15:46:24|15:46:24.148 [ingest-register-thread] INFO n.s.i.s.i.
SnowflakeStreamingIngestClientInternal - [SF_INGEST] Register blob request preparing for blob=[2023/4/21/15/46
/rth2hb_eSKU3AAtxudYKnPFztPjrokzP29ZXzv5JFbbj0YUnqUUC_1049_48_1.bdec], client=MY_CLIENT, executionCount=0
FINEST|199857/0||23-04-21 15:46:24|15:46:24.301 [ingest-register-thread] INFO n.s.i.s.i.
SnowflakeStreamingIngestClientInternal - [SF_INGEST] Register blob request returned for blob=[2023/4/21/15/46
/rth2hb_eSKU3AAtxudYKnPFztPjrokzP29ZXzv5JFbbj0YUnqUUC_1049_48_1.bdec], client=MY_CLIENT, executionCount=0
```

Data will also be visible in Snowflake at this point. By changing data values in the UDT tags in Ignition DDATA Sparkplug messages will be produced. Every time the Edge Node connects, it will produce NBIRTH and DBIRTH messages. All of these will now appear in Snowflake with their values, timestamps, and qualities.

Review the [IBSNOW: Viewing the data in Snowflake](#) document for details on the DB tables and views available

Additional Resources

- [Snowflake](#)
- [IoT Bridge for Snowflake configuration](#)
- [Cirrus Link MQTT Servers](#)
- [IoT Bridge for Snowflake FAQ](#)
- [Ignition](#)
- [MQTT Modules for Ignition](#)