

Data Placement

For data placement, select the target database and table where you want your data placed and indicate how often the import should run.

1. Select **Next**. Under **Storage** you will create a new or select an existing database and create a new or select an existing table for where you want to place the imported data.

The screenshot shows the 'Data Placement' configuration window. On the left, a sidebar lists steps: 1 Connection, 2 Source Table, 3 Data Settings, 4 Data Preview, and 5 Data Placement (highlighted). The main area is split into two sections: 'STORAGE' and 'SCHEDULE'.
Under 'STORAGE':
- Database: dropdown menu with 'chung_default_db' selected.
- Table: dropdown menu with 'sftp_v2_devproxy' selected.
- Method: radio buttons for 'Append: Add records into existing table.' (selected), 'Always Replace: Always clear the destination table before adding records.', and 'Replace on new data: When there is new data, delete existing data, and insert new data.'
- Timestamp-based Partition Key: dropdown menu with 'time' selected. Below it, text says 'Select a column. Columns for user-defined partitions are not supported. See [data partitioning](#).'
- Data Storage Timezone: dropdown menu with 'UTC (default)' selected. Below it, text says 'Timezone the data is stored in; data will also be displayed in this timezone.'
Under 'SCHEDULE':
- Repeat: radio buttons for 'Off' (selected) and 'On'.
- Scheduling Timezone: dropdown menu with 'Asia/Saigon' selected. Below it, text says 'Timezone the schedule operates on.'

2. Select a **Database** > **Select an existing** or **Create New Database**.
3. Optionally, type a database name.
4. Select a **Table**> **Select an existing** or **Create New Table**.
5. Optionally, type a table name.
6. Choose the method for importing the data.
 - **Append** (default)-Data import results are appended to the table. If the table does not exist, it will be created.
 - **Always Replace**-Replaces the entire content of an existing table with the result output of the query. If the table does not exist, a new table is created.
 - **Replace on New Data**-Only replace the entire content of an existing table with the result output when there is new data.
7. Select the **Timestamp-based Partition Key** column.
If you want to set a different partition key seed than the default key, you can specify the long or timestamp column as the partitioning time. As a default time column, it uses upload_time with the add_time filter.
8. Select the **Timezone** for your data storage.
9. Under **Schedule**, you can choose when and how often you want to run this query.
 - Run once:
 - a. Select **Off**.
 - b. Select **Scheduling Timezone**.
 - c. Select **Create & Run Now**.
 - Repeat the query:
 - a. Select **On**.
 - b. Select the **Schedule**. The UI provides these four options: *@hourly*, *@daily* and *@monthly* or custom *cron*.
 - c. You can also select **Delay Transfer** and add a delay of execution time.
 - d. Select **Scheduling Timezone**.
 - e. Select **Create & Run Now**.

After your transfer has run, you can see the results of your transfer in **Data Workbench** > **Databases**.