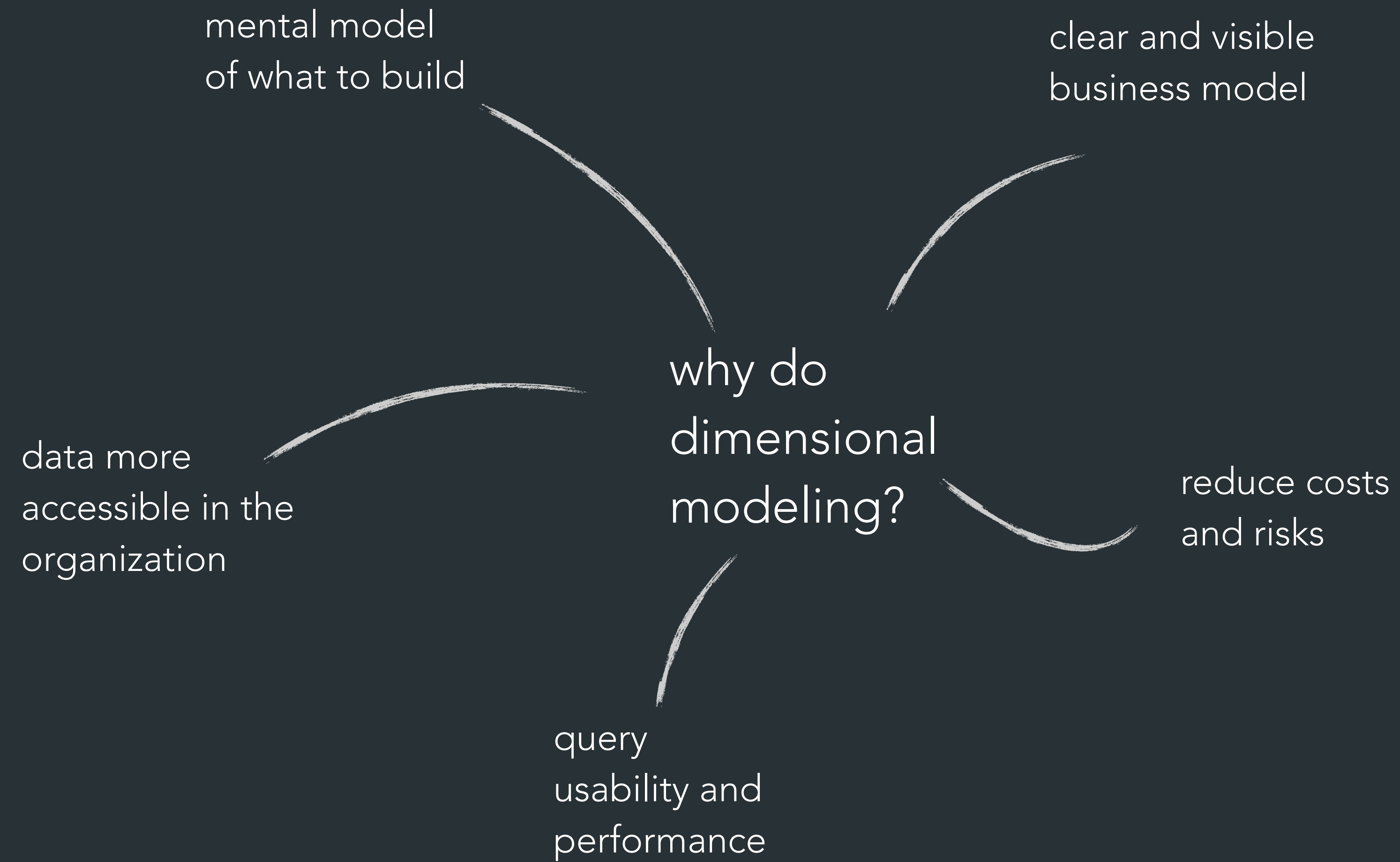


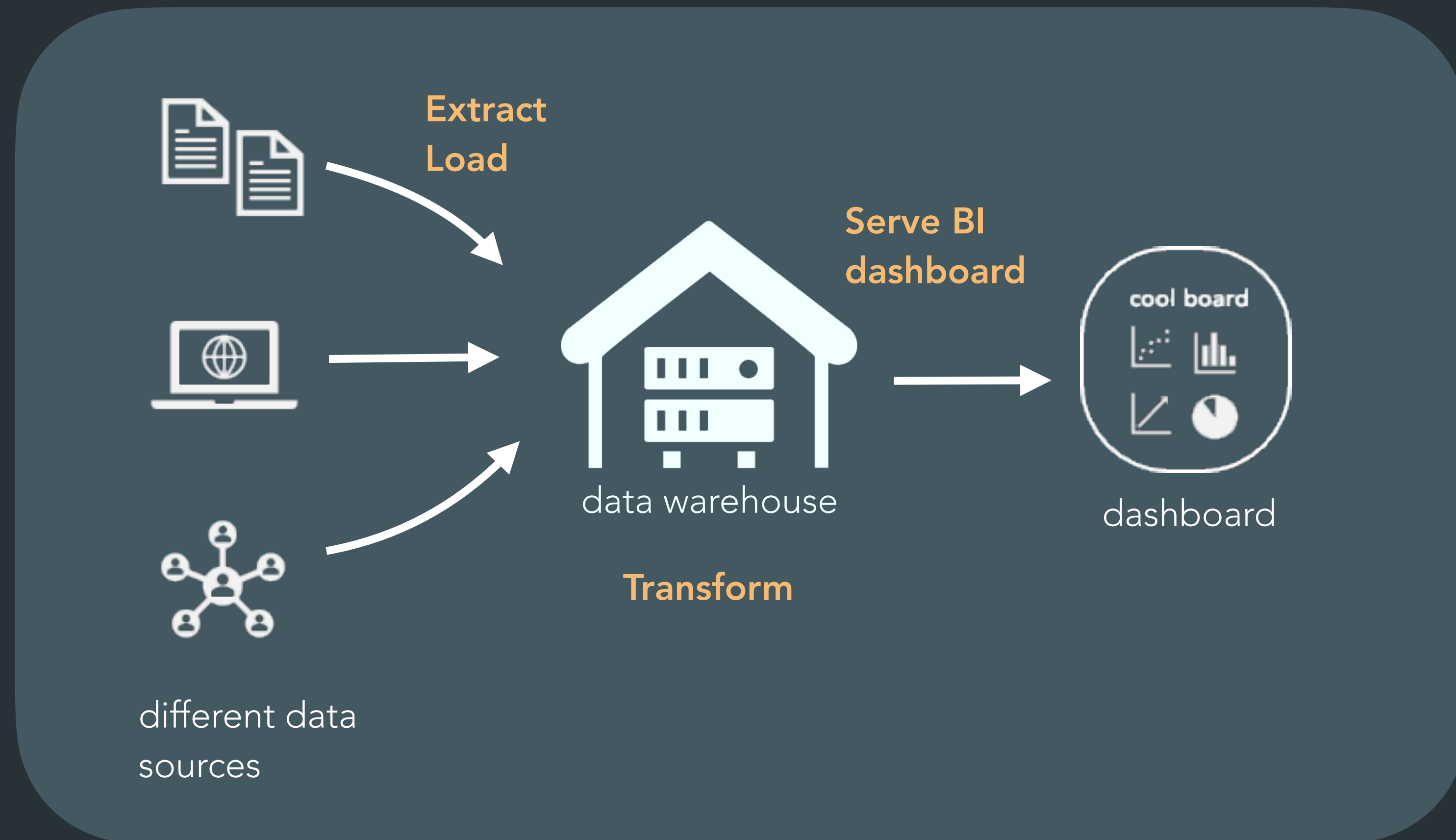
kokchun giang

using **dimensional
modeling** to align the
data warehouse to
the business





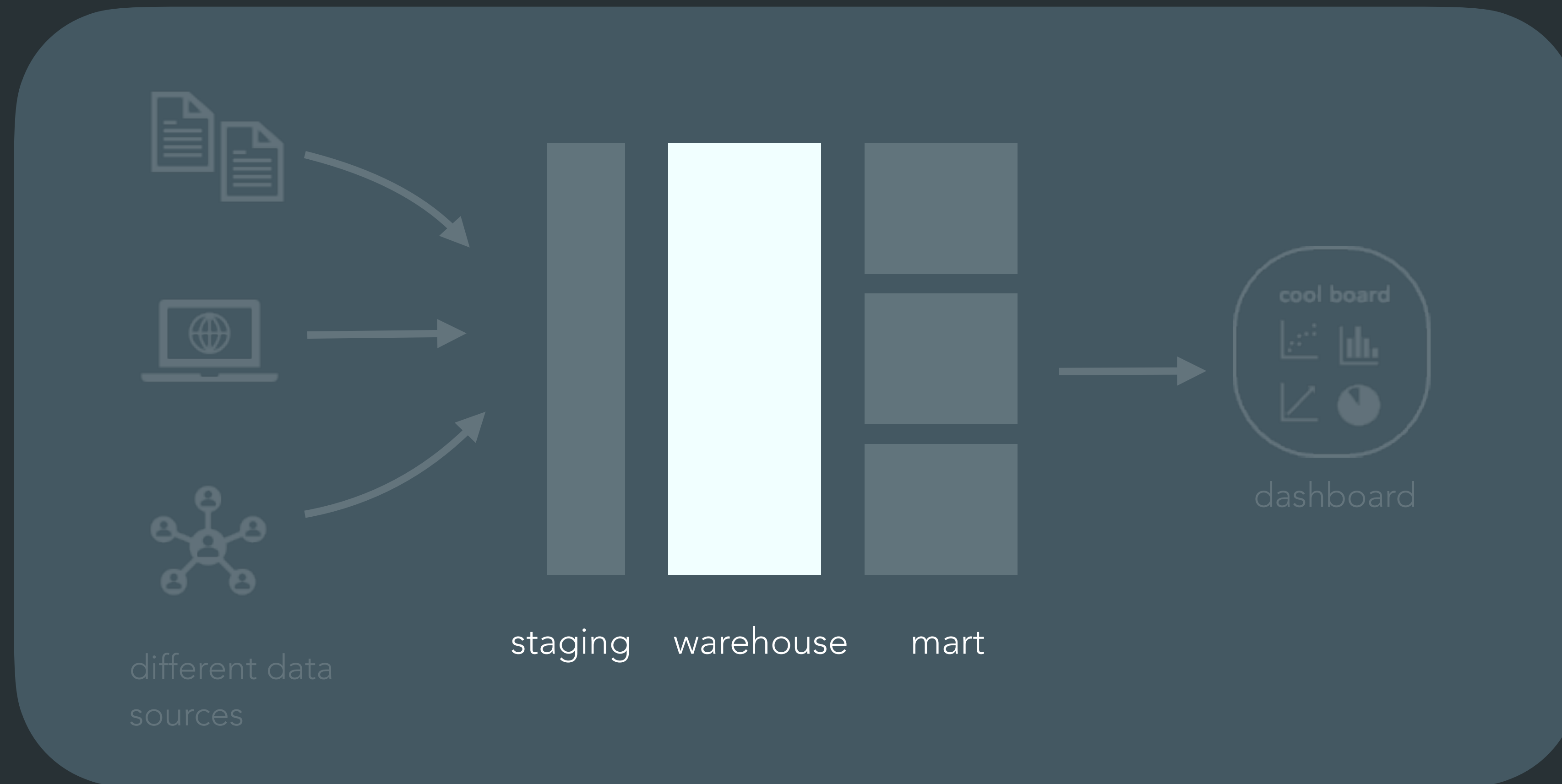
remember the **data pipeline** in this course



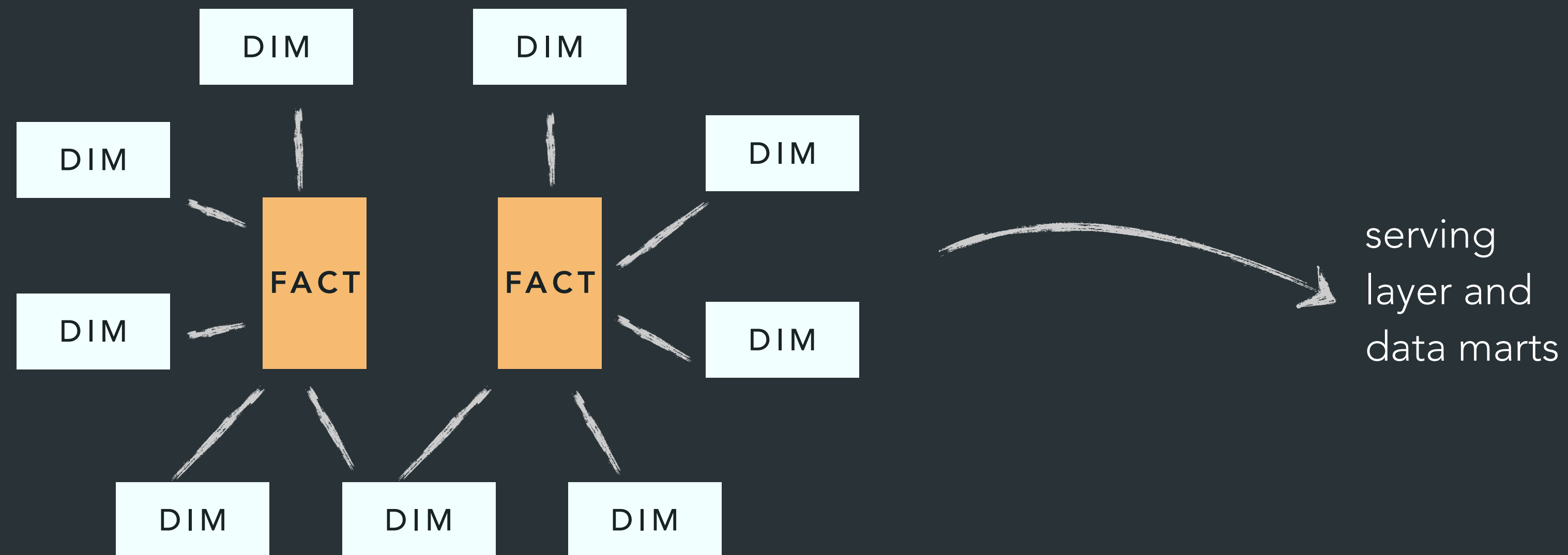
we'll now focus on **data warehouse** part



more specifically **warehouse layer**



model the warehouse layer as **star schemas**

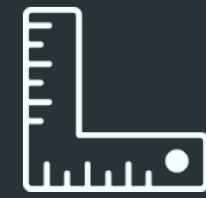


4 steps of dimensional modeling

1. find the
business process



3. identify the
dimensions



2. define the grain



4. identify facts

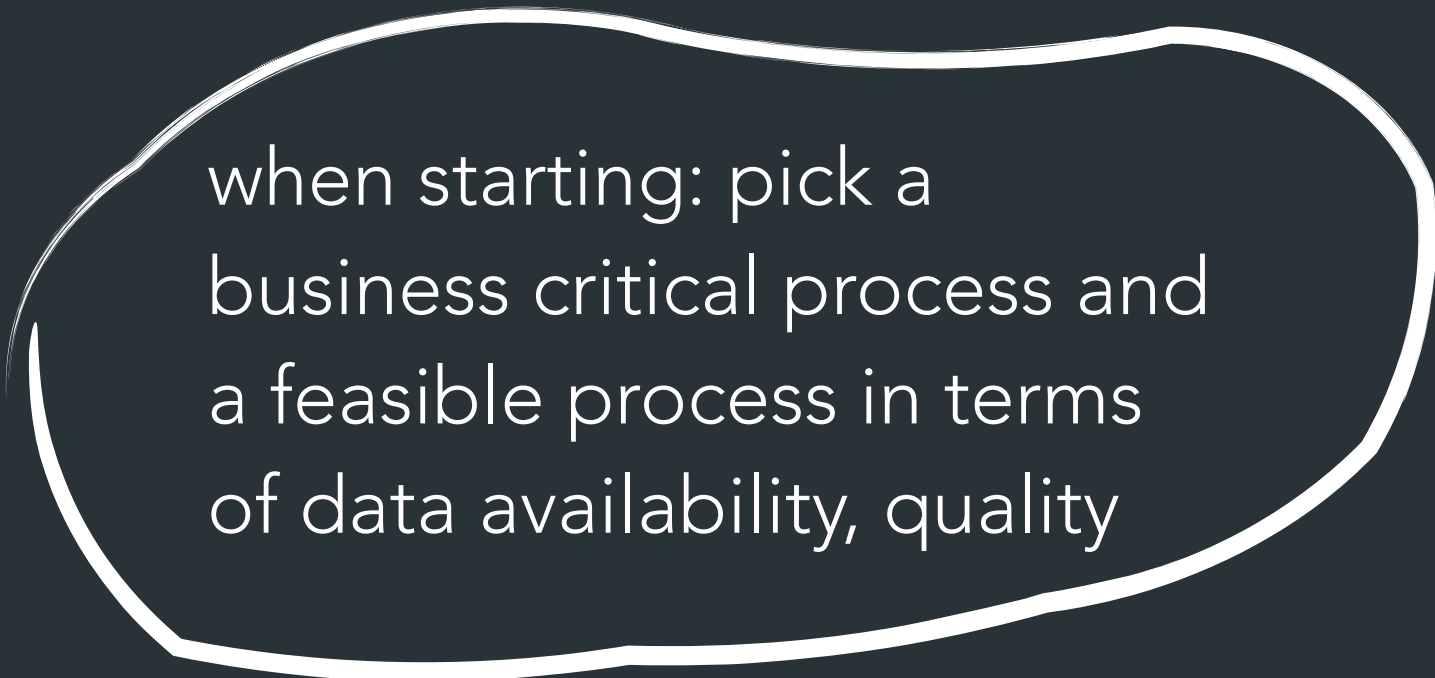


find out **business process** to model

activities to achieve specific organizational goals

example

retail sales
store inventory
warehouse inventory
retail promotion tracking
retail sales forecast
receive warehouse deliveries



when starting: pick a
business critical process and
a feasible process in terms
of data availability, quality

the more **granular**, the better - sales example

more
granular



transactional
grain

daily grain

monthly grain

more
aggregated

each row represents

single sale

daily sale

total sale at monthly level

low grain of a fact is much easier to join to different dimensions, making it better at meeting various business requirements

dimensions - example healthcare

dimensions are descriptive attributes that provide **context** for the facts,

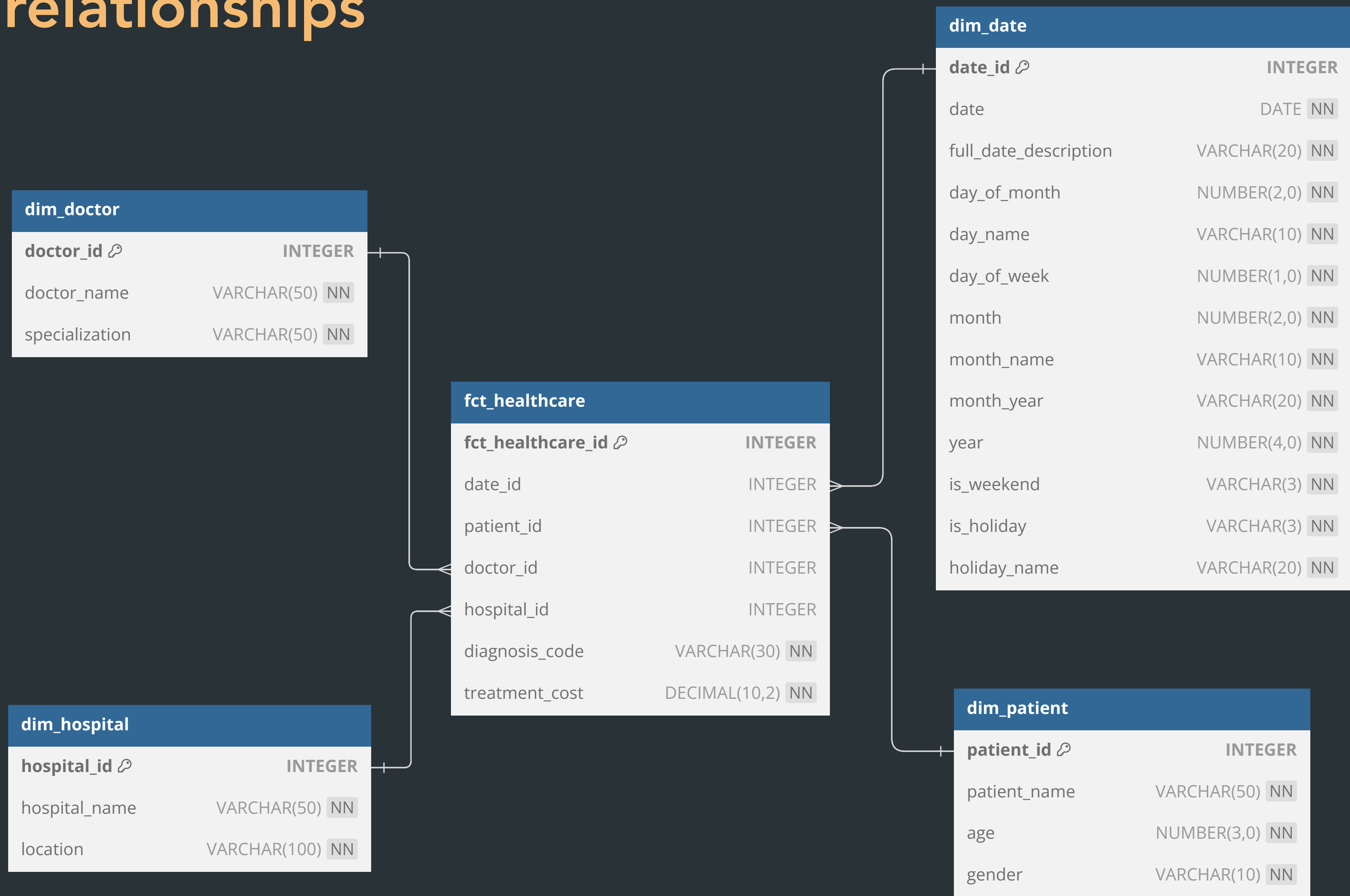
dimension tables	description
date	day, month, quarter, year
patient	patient id, patient name, age, gender
doctor	doctor id, doctor name, specialization
hospital	hospital id, hospital name, location

facts - example healthcare

quantitative data points for measurable events or transactions in a business process stored in **fact table**

fact column	description
patient visits	number of patient visits
diagnosis code	code representing diagnosis
treatment cost	cost of treatment in SEK

fact and dimension tables linked through **foreign-key relationships**



star schema of
the hospital
example