

Data Analysis and Integration

Introduction to data warehousing

A customer order

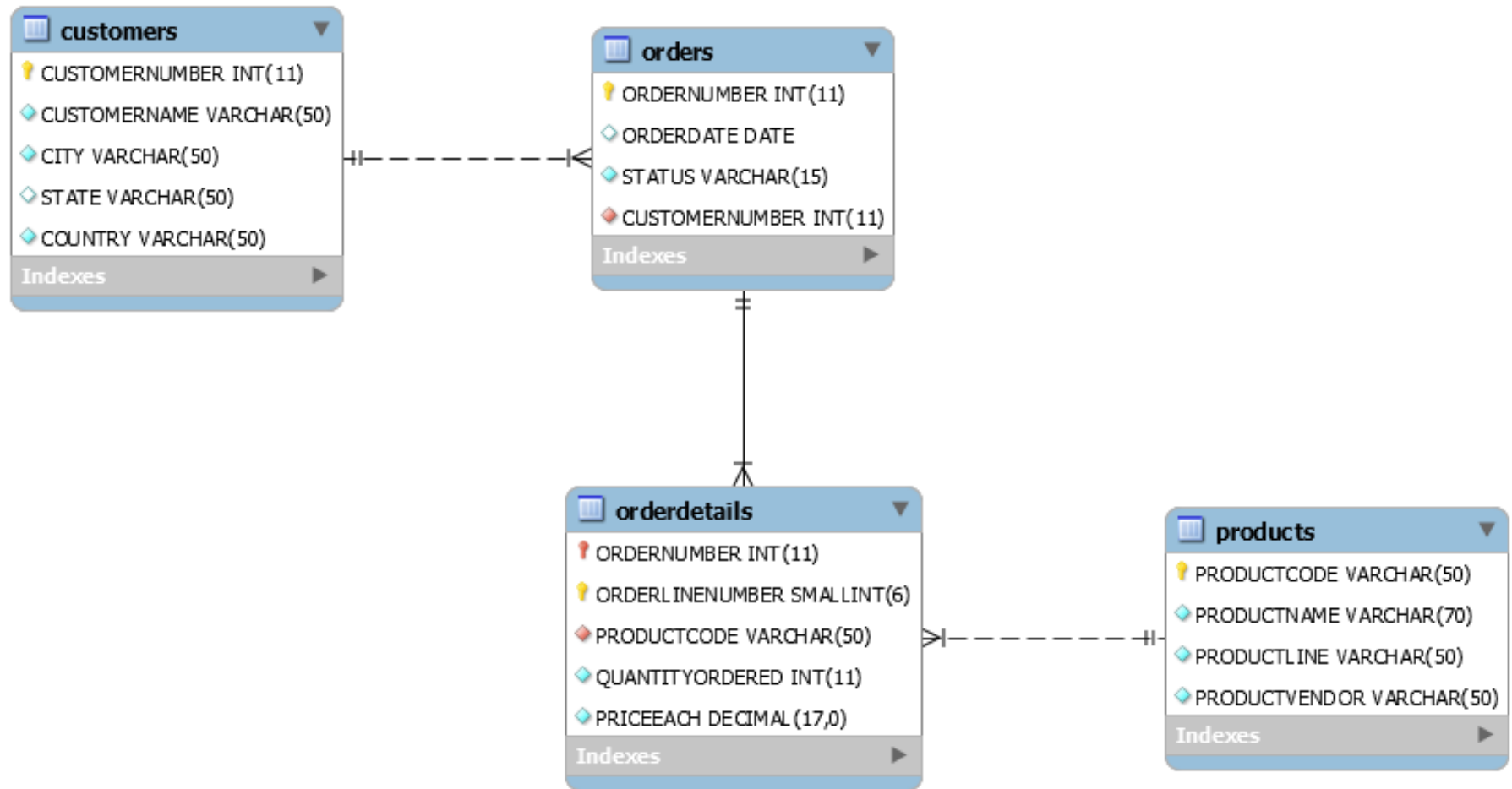
Order number: 10100
Order date: 2003-01-06

Customer:
Toys of Finland, Co.
Keskuskatu 45
Helsinki, Finland

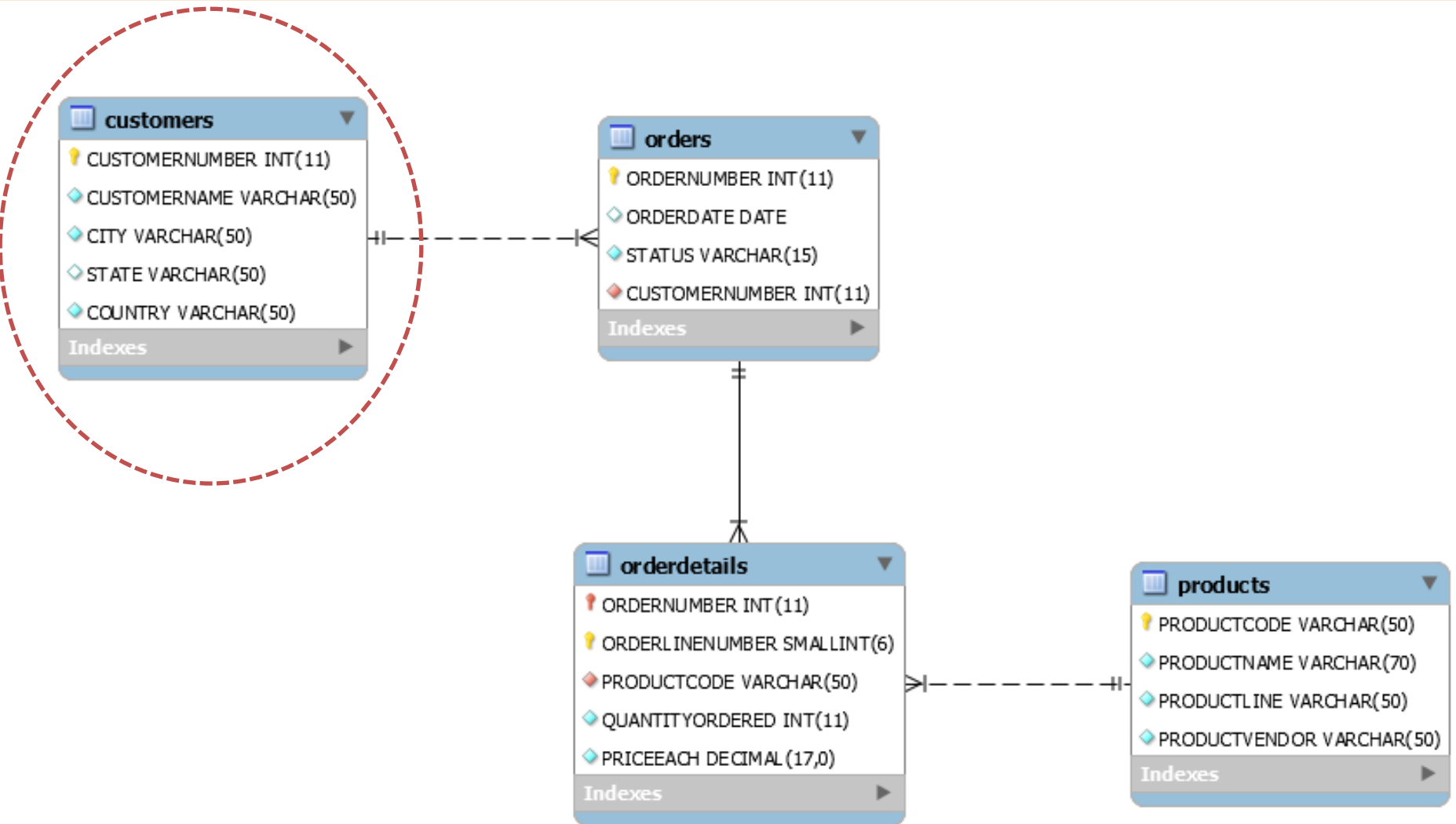
Line	Product	Quantity	Unit price	Total
1	1936 Mercedes Benz 500k Roadster	49	34	1666
2	1911 Ford Town Car	50	68	3400
3	1917 Grand Touring Sedan	30	172	5160
4	1932 Alfa Romeo 8C2300 Spider Sport	22	87	1914

Grand total: 12140

The steelwheels database



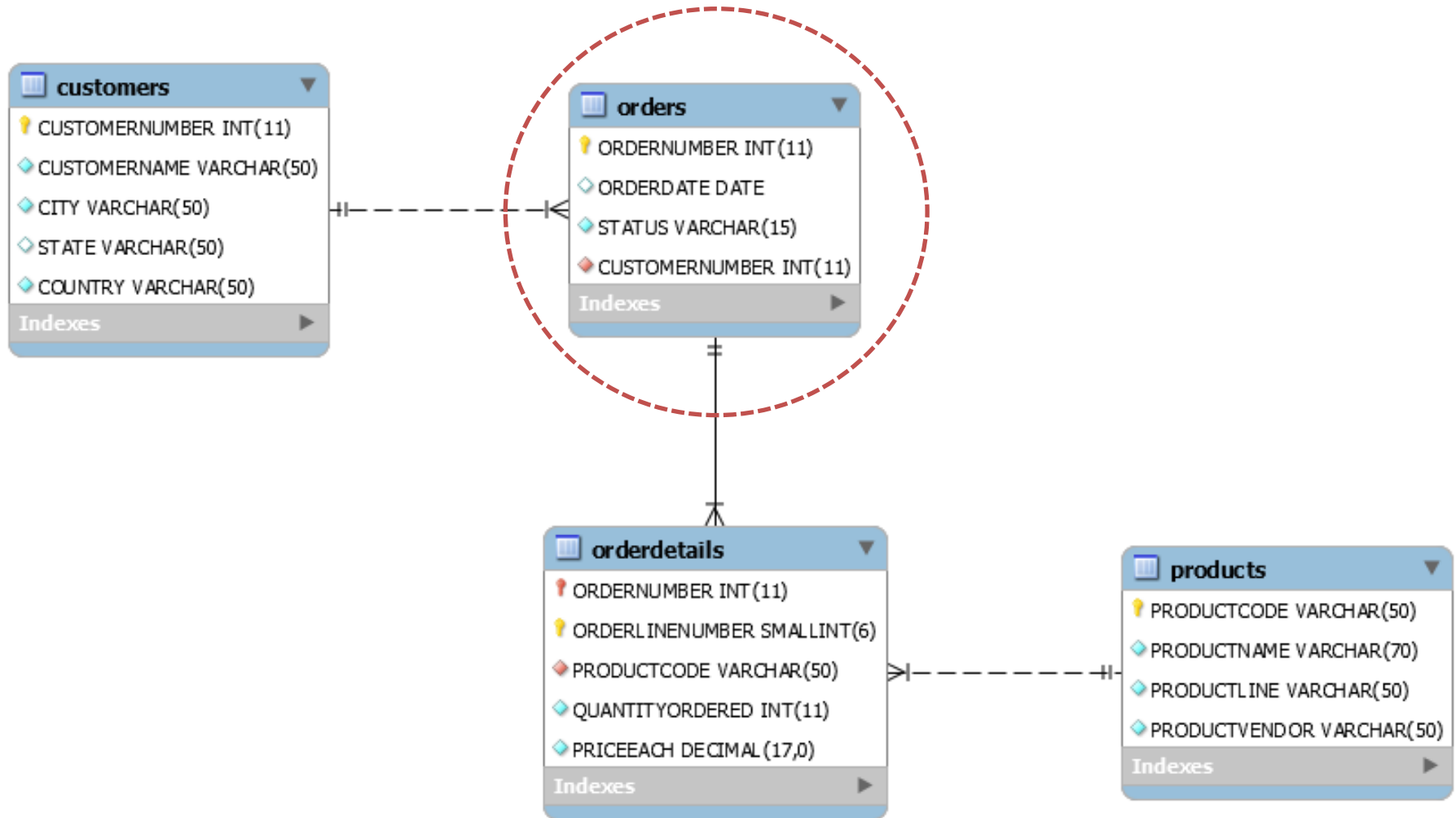
The customers table



The customers table

CUSTOMERNUMBER	CUSTOMERNAME	CITY	STATE	COUNTRY
97	Madison Inc	ST AUGUSTINE	FL	USA
98	Johnson Inc	ST Cloud	FL	USA
99	Tarallo Inc	Sanford	FL	USA
100	Audio Video 'R' Us	Orlando	FL	USA
103	Atelier graphique	Nantes	NULL	France
112	Signal Gift Stores	Las Vegas	NV	USA
114	Australian Collectors, Co.	Melbourne	Victoria	Australia
119	La Rochelle Gifts	Nantes	NULL	France
121	Baane Mini Imports	Stavern	NULL	Norway
124	Mini Gifts Distributors Ltd.	San Rafael	CA	USA
125	Havel & Zbyszek Co	Warszawa	NULL	Poland
128	Blauer See Auto, Co.	Frankfurt	NULL	Germany
129	Mini Wheels Co.	San Francisco	CA	USA
131	Land of Toys Inc.	NYC	NY	USA
141	Euro+ Shopping Channel	Madrid	NULL	Spain
144	Volvo Model Replicas, Co	Luleå	NULL	Sweden
145	Danish Wholesale Imports	Kobenhavn	NULL	Denmark
146	Saveley & Henriot, Co.	Lyon	NULL	France
148	Dragon Souveniers, Ltd.	Singapore	NULL	Singapore
151	Muscle Machine Inc	NYC	NY	USA

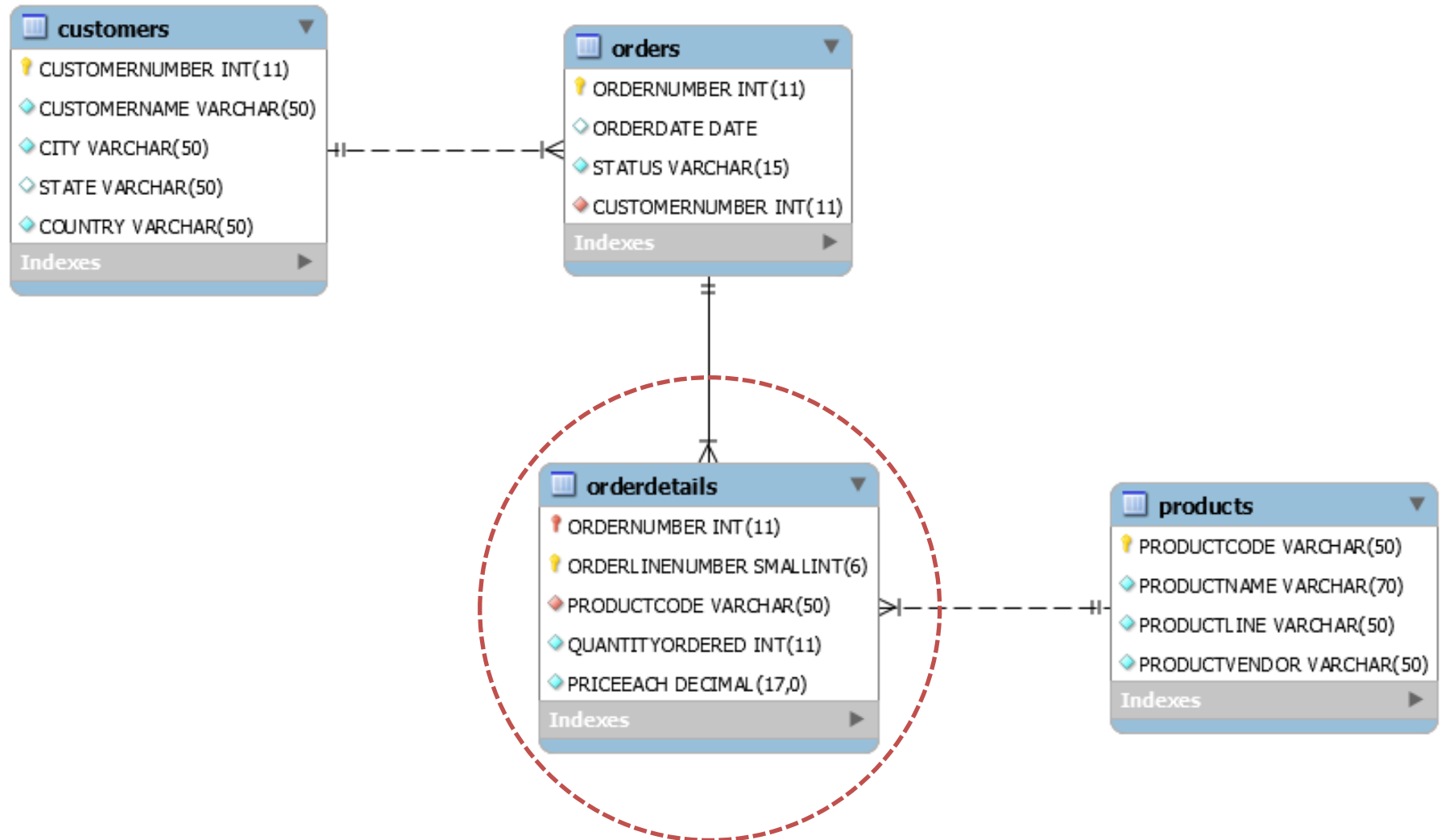
The orders table



The orders table

ORDERNUMBER	ORDERDATE	STATUS	CUSTOMERNUMBER
10100	2003-01-06	Shipped	363
10101	2003-01-09	Shipped	128
10102	2003-01-10	Shipped	181
10103	2003-01-29	Shipped	121
10104	2003-01-31	Shipped	141
10105	2003-02-11	Shipped	145
10106	2003-02-17	Shipped	278
10107	2003-02-24	Shipped	131
10108	2003-03-03	Shipped	385
10109	2003-03-10	Shipped	486
10110	2003-03-18	Shipped	187
10111	2003-03-25	Shipped	129
10112	2003-03-24	Shipped	144
10113	2003-03-26	Shipped	124
10114	2003-04-01	Shipped	172
10115	2003-04-04	Shipped	424
10116	2003-04-11	Shipped	381
10117	2003-04-16	Shipped	148
10118	2003-04-21	Shipped	216
10119	2003-04-28	Shipped	382

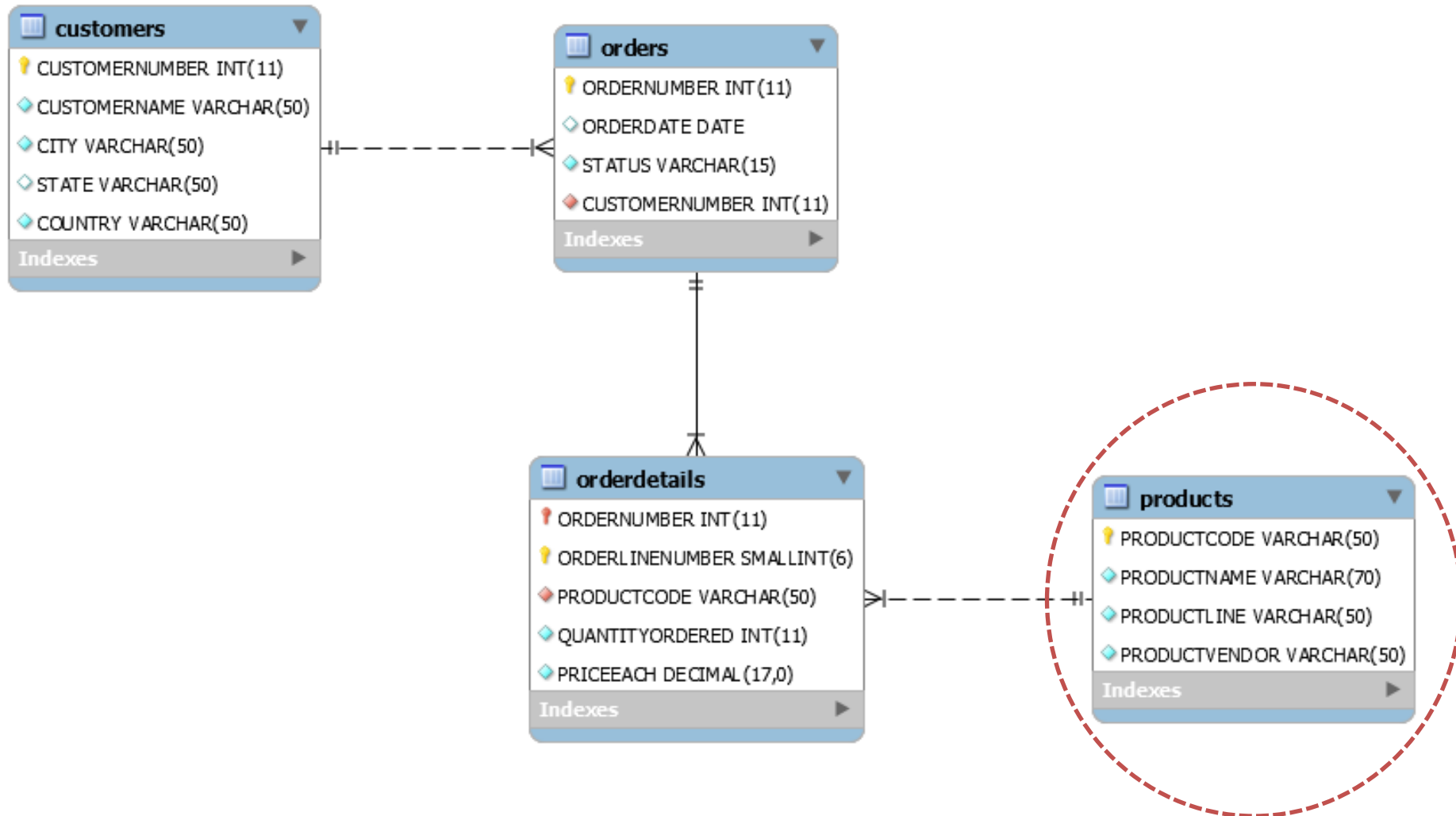
The orderdetails table



The orderdetails table

ORDERNUMBER	ORDERLINENUMBER	PRODUCTCODE	QUANTITYORDERED	PRICEEACH
10100	1	S24_3969	49	34
10100	2	S18_2248	50	68
10100	3	S18_1749	30	172
10100	4	S18_4409	22	87
10101	1	S18_2795	26	145
10101	2	S24_2022	46	54
10101	3	S24_1937	45	31
10101	4	S18_2325	25	151
10102	1	S18_1367	41	50
10102	2	S18_1342	39	123
10103	1	S24_2300	36	102
10103	2	S18_2432	22	54
10103	3	S32_1268	31	104
10103	4	S10_4962	42	129
10103	5	S18_4600	36	117
10103	6	S700_2824	42	106
10103	7	S32_3522	45	76
10103	8	S12_1666	27	126
10103	9	S18_4668	41	47
10103	10	S18_1097	35	112

The products table



The products table

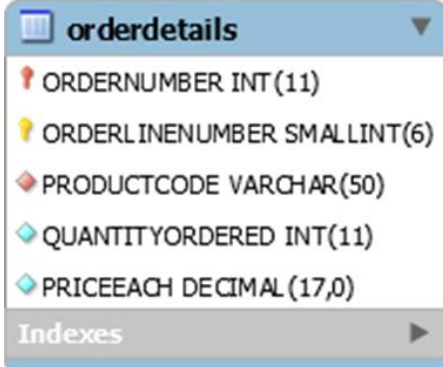
PRODUCTCODE	PRODUCTNAME	PRODUCTLINE	PRODUCTVENDOR
S10_1678	1969 Harley Davidson Ultimate Chopper	Motorcycles	Min Lin
S10_1949	1952 Alpine Renault 1300	Classic Cars	Classic Metal
S10_2016	1996 Moto Guzzi 1100i	Motorcycles	Highway 66
S10_4698	2003 Harley-Davidson Eagle Drag Bike	Motorcycles	Red Start
S10_4757	1972 Alfa Romeo GTA	Classic Cars	Motor City
S10_4962	1962 LanciaA Delta 16V	Classic Cars	Second Gear
S12_1099	1968 Ford Mustang	Classic Cars	Autoart Studio
S12_1108	2001 Ferrari Enzo	Classic Cars	Second Gear
S12_1666	1958 Setra Bus	Trucks and Buses	Welly Diecast
S12_2823	2002 Suzuki XREO	Motorcycles	Unimax Art
S12_3148	1969 Corvair Monza	Classic Cars	Welly Diecast
S12_3380	1968 Dodge Charger	Classic Cars	Welly Diecast
S12_3891	1969 Ford Falcon	Classic Cars	Second Gear
S12_3990	1970 Plymouth Hemi Cuda	Classic Cars	Studio M
S12_4473	1957 Chevy Pickup	Trucks and Buses	Exoto Designs
S12_4675	1969 Dodge Charger	Classic Cars	Welly Diecast
S18_1097	1940 Ford Pickup Truck	Trucks and Buses	Studio M
S18_1129	1993 Mazda RX-7	Classic Cars	Highway 66
S18_1342	1937 Lincoln Berline	Vintage Cars	Motor City
S18_1367	1936 Mercedes-Benz 500K Special Roadster	Vintage Cars	Studio M

Transactional vs. analytical processing

- Transactional processing (OLTP)
 - create a new order
 - add products to an order
 - change the status of an order
 - etc.
- Analytical processing (OLAP)
 - sales by customer country
 - sales by product line
 - sales by year
 - etc.

Analytical queries

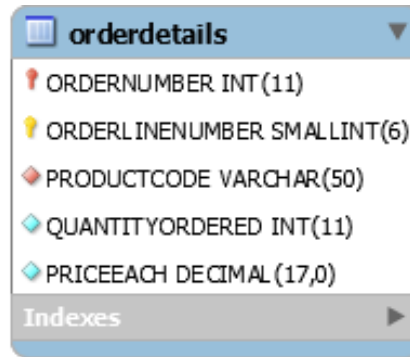
- Calculating sales
 - table: orderdetails
 - column: quantityordered
 - column: priceeach
 - multiply: quantityordered*priceeach
 - sum: sum(quantityordered*priceeach)



A screenshot of a database schema viewer showing the structure of the 'orderdetails' table. The table name is at the top in a blue header. Below it, five columns are listed, each with a small icon and its data type. At the bottom, there is a section for 'Indexes' with a right-pointing arrow.

orderdetails	
🔑	ORDERNUMBER INT(11)
💡	ORDERLINENUMBER SMALLINT(6)
🔲	PRODUCTCODE VARCHAR(50)
🔹	QUANTITYORDERED INT(11)
🔹	PRICEEACH DECIMAL(17,0)
Indexes ▶	

Total sales



A screenshot of a database schema viewer showing the structure of the 'orderdetails' table. The table has five columns: ORDERNUMBER (INT(11)), ORDERLINENUMBER (SMALLINT(6)), PRODUCTCODE (VARCHAR(50)), QUANTITYORDERED (INT(11)), and PRICEEACH (DECIMAL(17,0)). The 'Indexes' tab is visible at the bottom.

Column Name	Data Type
ORDERNUMBER	INT(11)
ORDERLINENUMBER	SMALLINT(6)
PRODUCTCODE	VARCHAR(50)
QUANTITYORDERED	INT(11)
PRICEEACH	DECIMAL(17,0)

```
select sum(a.quantityordered*a.priceeach) as sales  
from orderdetails as a;
```

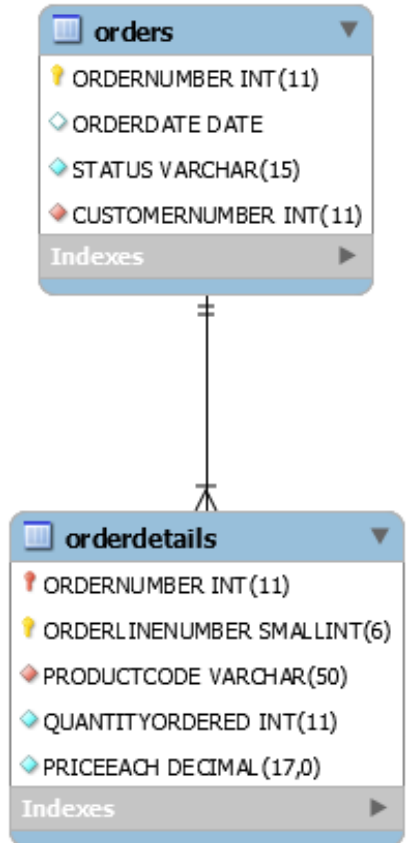
```
+-----+  
|  sales  |  
+-----+  
| 11581065 |  
+-----+  
1 row in set (0.01 sec)
```

Sales by customer

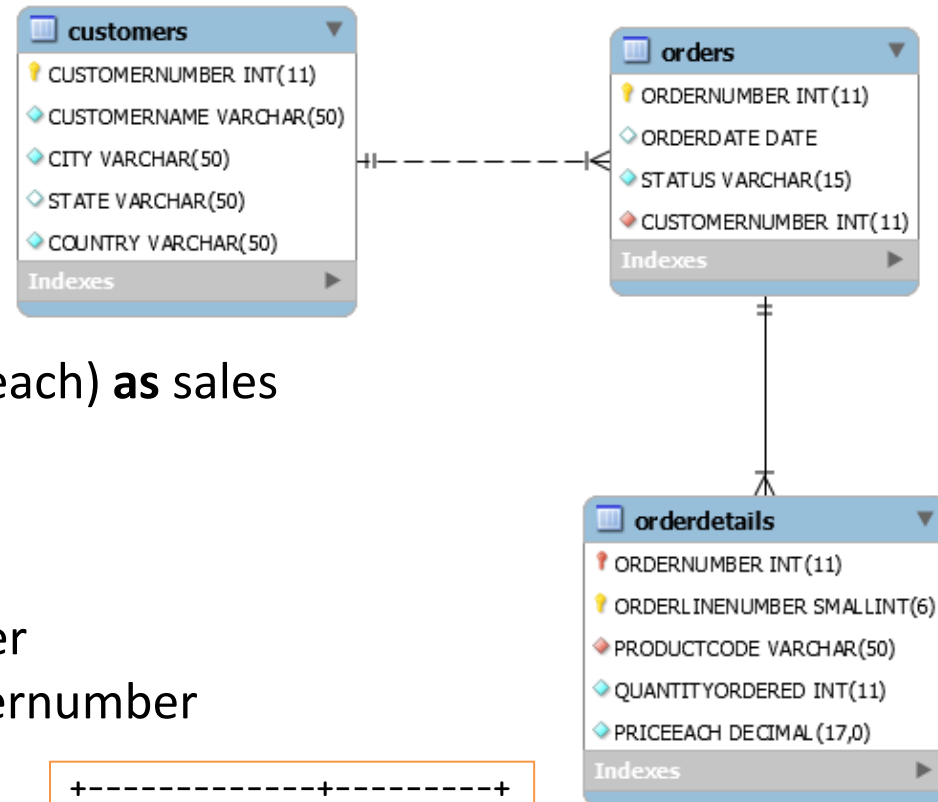
```
select b.customernumber,  
       sum(a.quantityordered*a.priceeach) as sales  
from orderdetails as a,  
     orders as b  
where a.ordernumber = b.ordernumber  
group by b.customernumber;
```

customernumber	sales
97	300000
98	300000
99	30000
100	5160
103	24160
...	...

102 rows in set (0.01 sec)



Sales by customer country

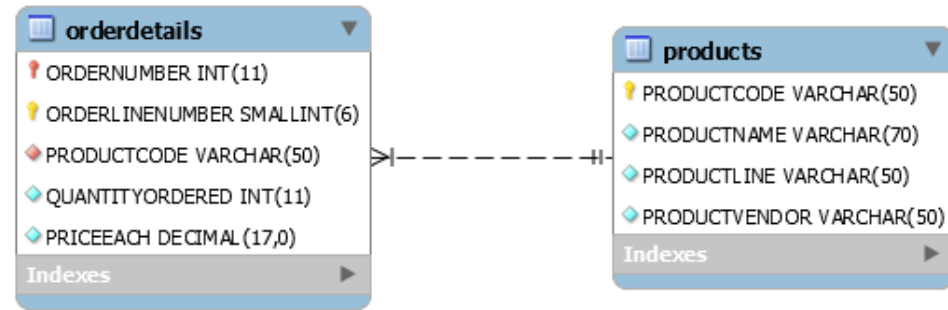


```
select c.country,  
        sum(a.quantityordered*a.priceeach) as sales  
from orderdetails as a,  
      orders as b,  
      customers as c  
where a.ordernumber = b.ordernumber  
      and b.customernumber = c.customernumber  
group by c.country;
```

country	sales
Australia	630638
Austria	202089
Belgium	108485
Canada	224085
...	...

21 rows in set (0.02 sec)

Sales by product line



```
select b.productline,
       sum(a.quantityordered*a.priceeach) as sales
from orderdetails as a,
     products as b
where a.productcode = b.productcode
group by b.productline;
```

productline	sales
Classic Cars	4090489
Motorcycles	1274351
Planes	1077130
Ships	748369
Trains	234662
Trucks and Buses	1154450
Vintage Cars	3001614

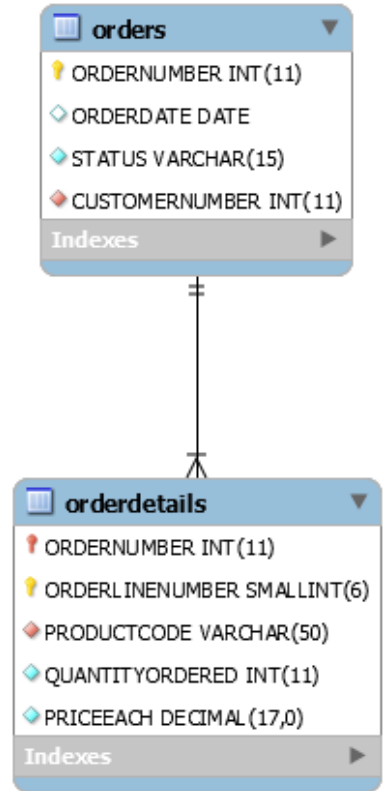
7 rows in set (0.02 sec)

Sales by year

```
select year(b.orderdate) as year,  
       sum(a.quantityordered*a.priceeach) as sales  
from orderdetails as a,  
     orders as b  
where a.ordernumber = b.ordernumber  
group by year(b.orderdate);
```

year	sales
2003	4312435
2004	4987780
2005	1980850

3 rows in set (0.02 sec)

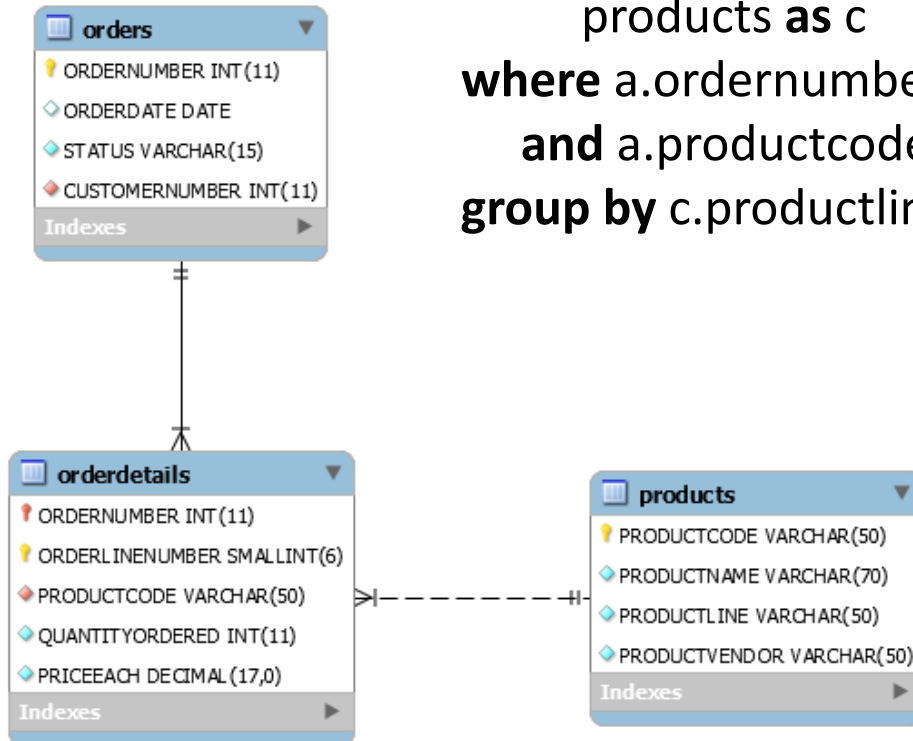


Multi-dimensional model

- Data can be analyzed according to different **dimensions**
 - in this example
 - customer country
 - product line
 - year
 - what about combining multiple dimensions?

Sales by product line and year

```
select c.productline,  
       year(b.orderdate) as year,  
       sum(a.quantityordered*a.priceeach) as sales  
from orderdetails as a,  
     orders as b,  
     products as c  
where a.ordernumber = b.ordernumber  
      and a.productcode = c.productcode  
group by c.productline, year(b.orderdate);
```

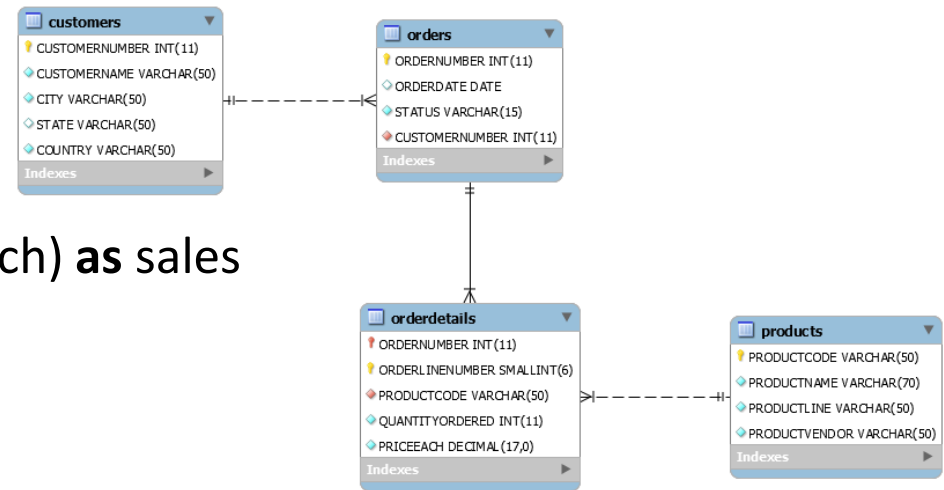


productline	year	sales
Classic Cars	2003	1513998
Classic Cars	2004	1837904
Classic Cars	2005	738587
Motorcycles	2003	397392
Motorcycles	2004	590632
...

21 rows in set (0.03 sec)

Sales by customer country, product line and year

```
select d.country,  
        c.productline,  
        year(b.orderdate) as year,  
        sum(a.quantityordered*a.priceeach) as sales  
from orderdetails as a,  
        orders as b,  
        products as c,  
        customers as d  
where a.ordernumber = b.ordernumber  
        and a.productcode = c.productcode  
        and b.customernumber = d.customernumber  
group by d.country,  
        c.productline,  
        year(b.orderdate);
```



country	productline	year	sales
Australia	Classic Cars	2003	85355
Australia	Classic Cars	2004	76198
Australia	Classic Cars	2005	31460
Australia	Motorcycles	2003	42337
Australia	Motorcycles	2004	33077
...

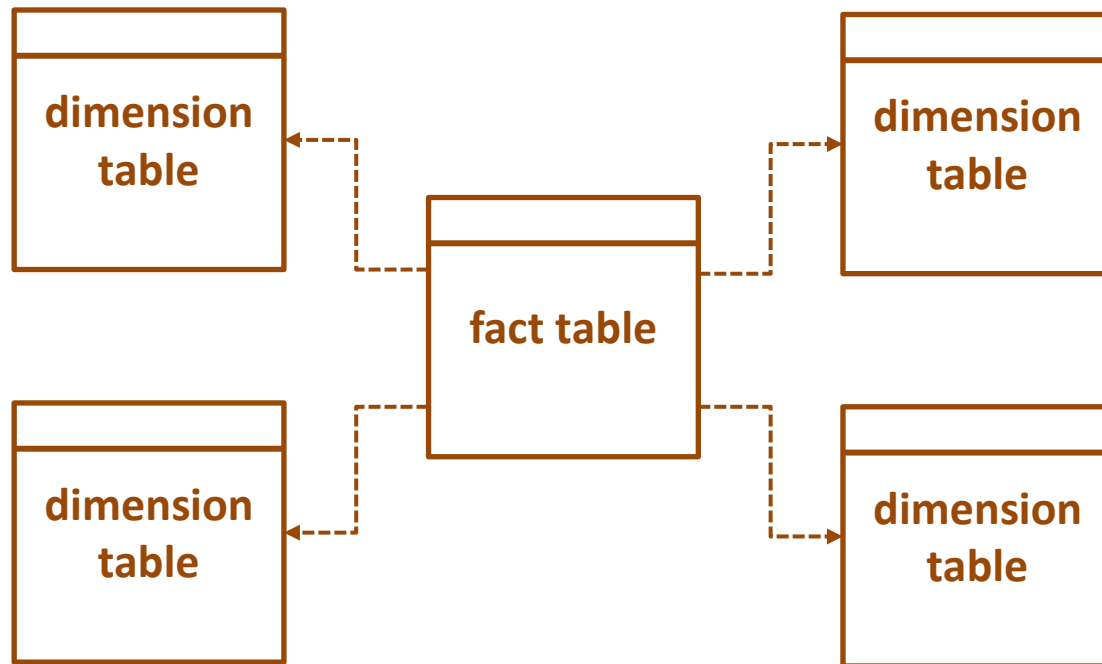
245 rows in set (0.04 sec)

Multi-dimensional model

- Analytical queries over the database
 - non-uniform treatment of dimensions
 - e.g. use of special functions for the time dimension
 - complex aggregates to calculate measures
 - e.g. `sum(quantityordered*priceeach)`
 - some calculations are done over and over again
 - e.g. `quantityordered*priceeach`
 - all of this running in parallel with transactional queries
 - performance impact

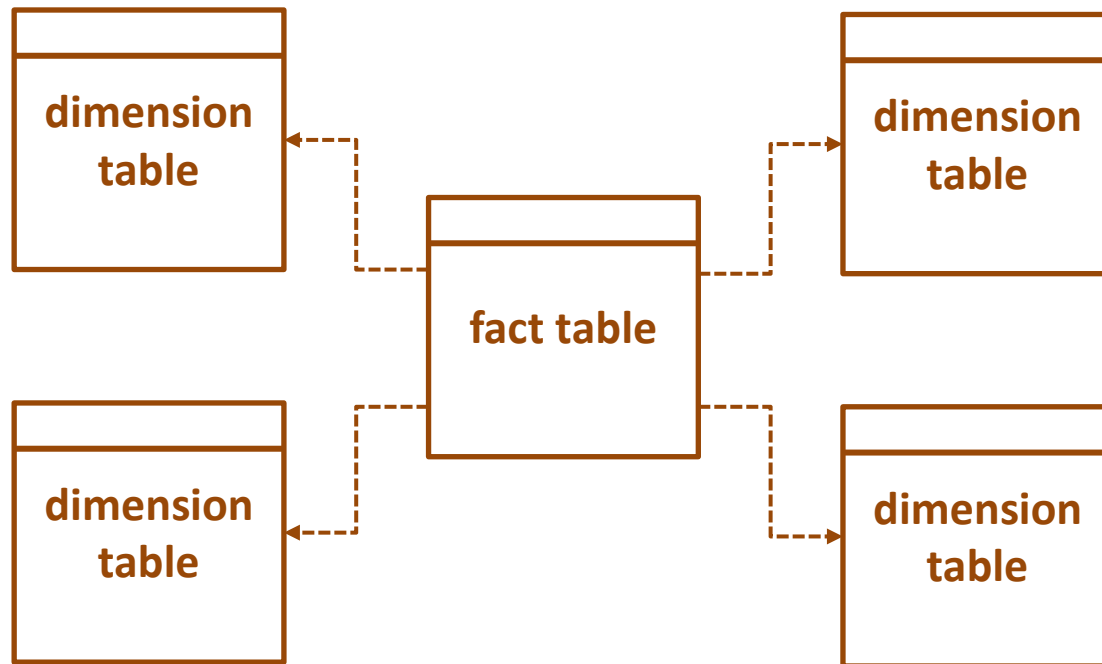
Data warehousing

- Advantages of having a separate data warehouse
 - separate OLTP and OLAP operations
 - design a suitable schema for analytical queries
 - star schema



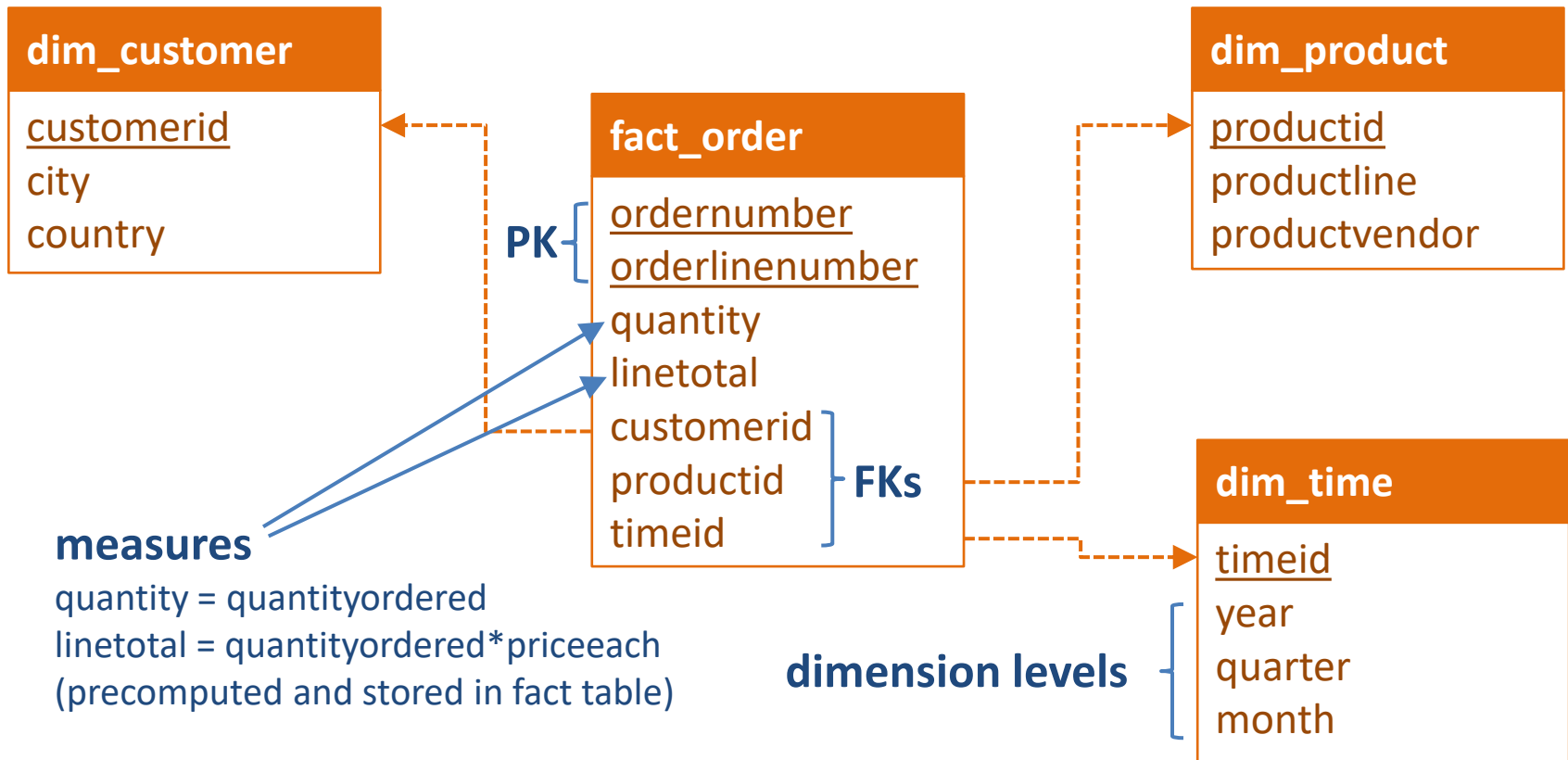
Data warehousing

- Analytical queries over a star schema
 - join fact table with the desired dimension tables
 - group by some level of those dimensions
 - aggregate some measure in the fact table



Data warehousing

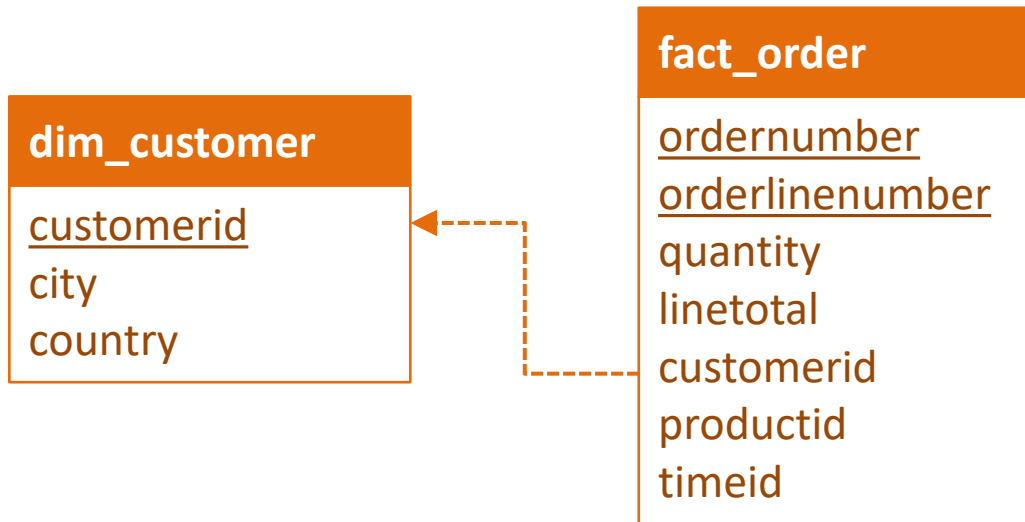
- Example of a star schema



Data warehousing

- Sales by customer country

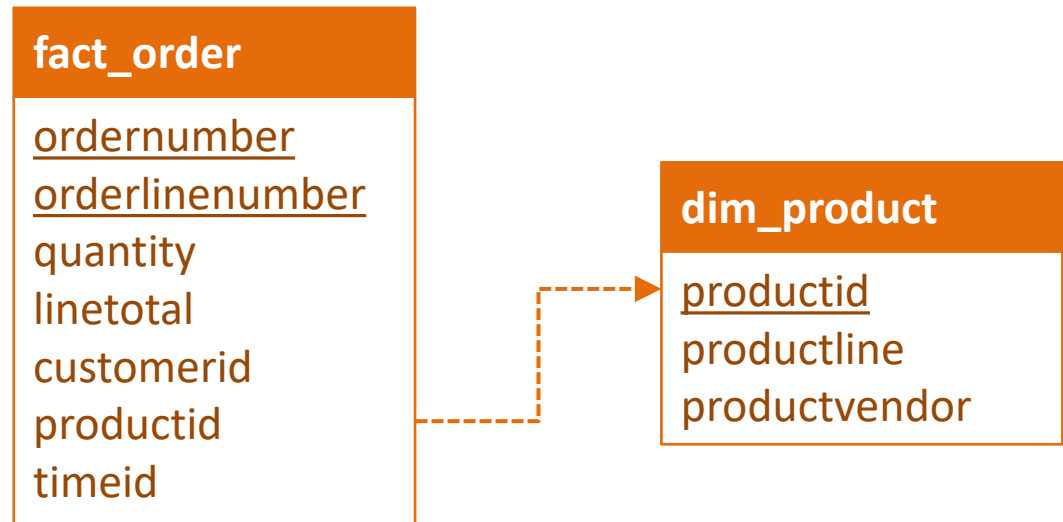
```
select b.country, sum(a.linetotal) as sales  
from fact_order as a, dim_customer as b  
where a.customerid = b.customerid  
group by b.country;
```



Data warehousing

- Sales by product line

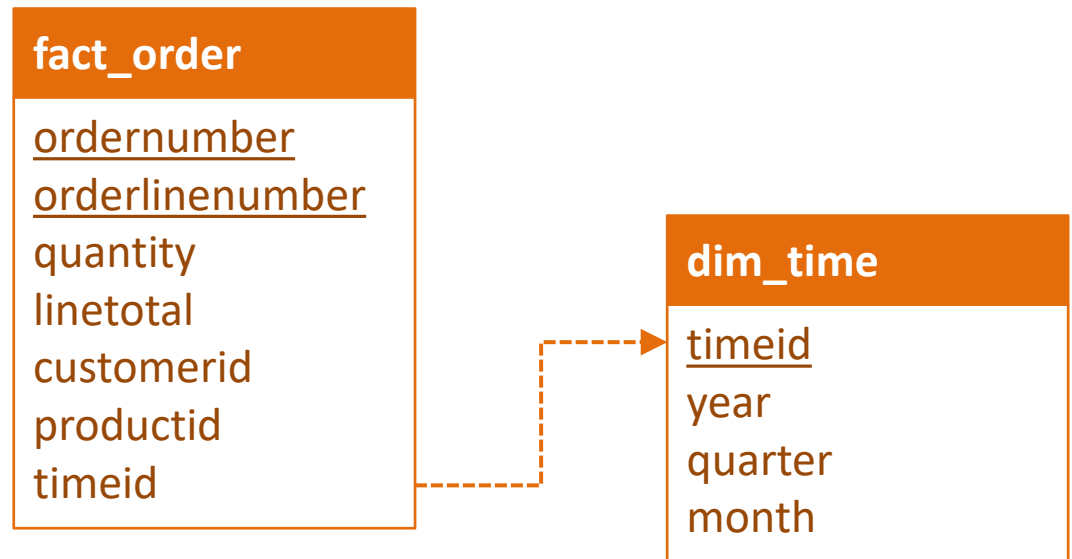
```
select b.productline, sum(a.linetotal) as sales  
from fact_order as a, dim_product as b  
where a.productid = b.productid  
group by b.productline;
```



Data warehousing

- Sales by year

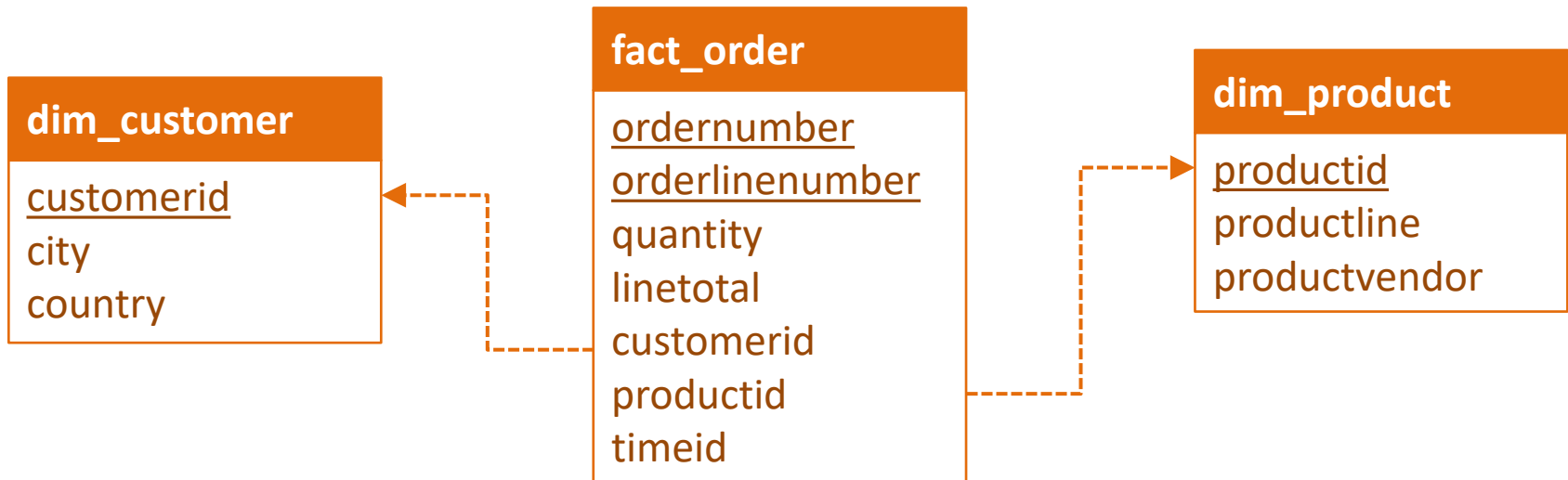
```
select b.year, sum(a.linetotal) as sales  
from fact_order as a, dim_time as b  
where a.timeid = b.timeid  
group by b.year;
```



Data warehousing

- Sales by customer country and product line

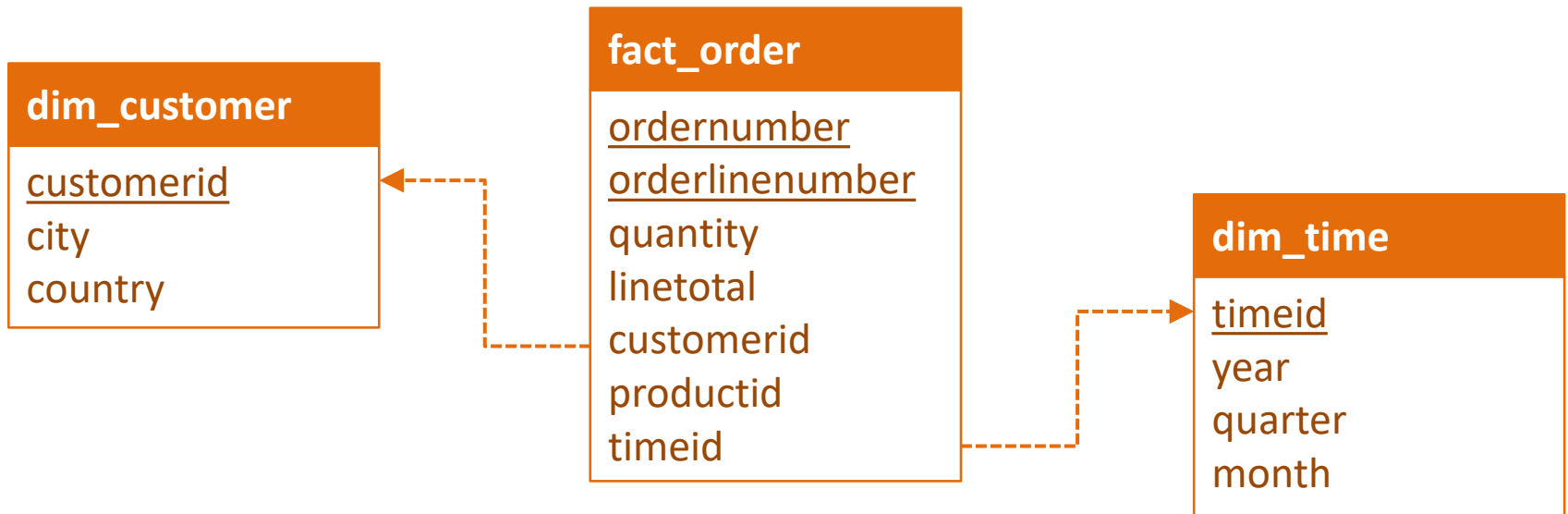
```
select c.country, b.productline, sum(a.linetotal) as sales
from fact_order as a, dim_product as b, dim_customer as c
where a.productid = b.productid and a.customerid = c.customerid
group by c.country, b.productline;
```



Data warehousing

- Sales by customer country and year

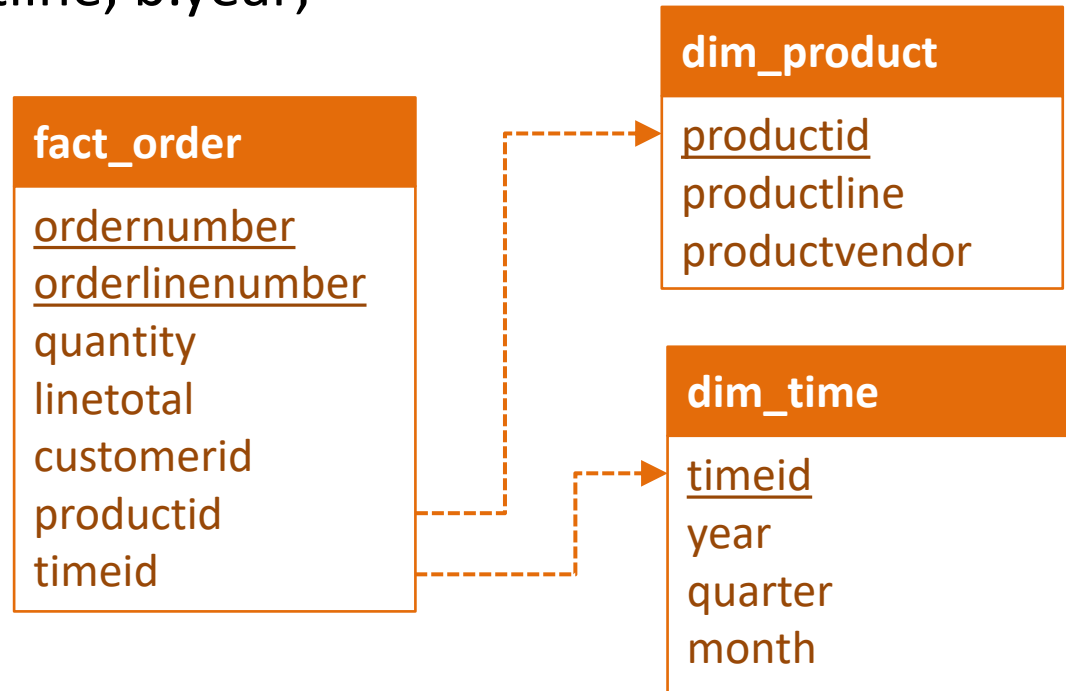
```
select c.country, b.year, sum(a.linetotal) as sales
from fact_order as a, dim_time as b, dim_customer as c
where a.timeid = b.timeid and a.customerid = c.customerid
group by c.country, b.year;
```



Data warehousing

- Sales by product line and year

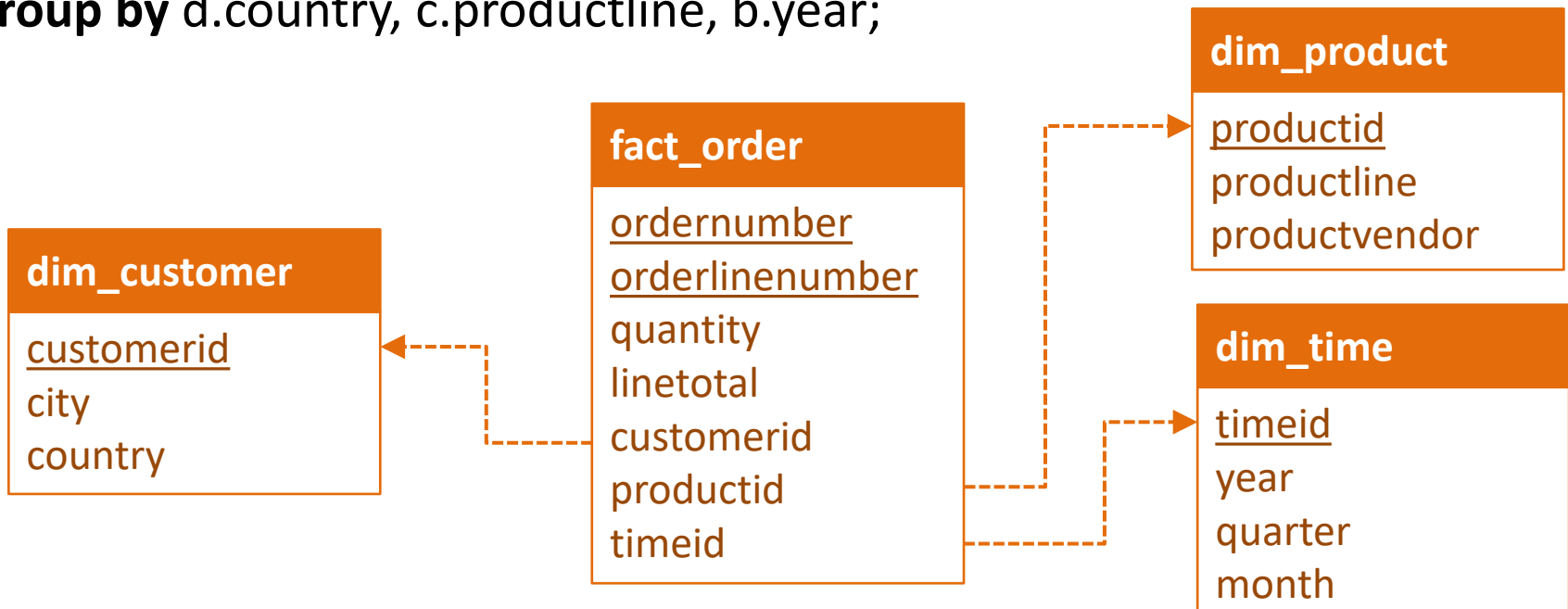
```
select c.productline, b.year, sum(a.linetotal) as sales  
from fact_order as a, dim_time as b, dim_product as c  
where a.timeid = b.timeid and a.productid = c.productid  
group by c.productline, b.year;
```



Data warehousing

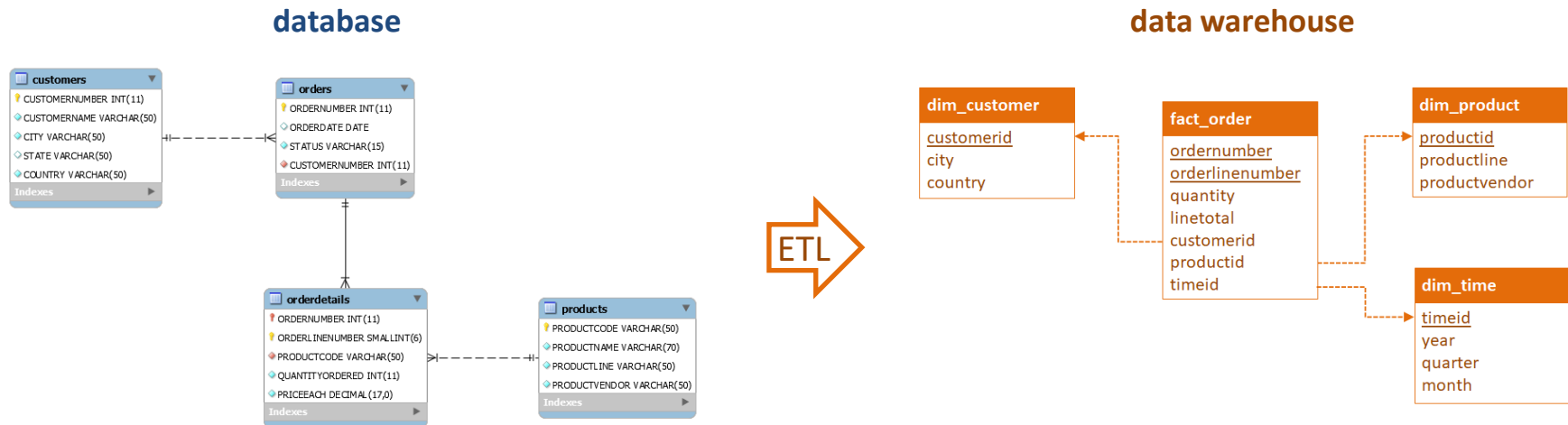
- Sales by customer country, product line and year

```
select d.country, c.productline, b.year, sum(a.linetotal) as sales
from fact_order as a, dim_time as b, dim_product as c, dim_customer as d
where a.timeid = b.timeid and a.productid = c.productid and
      a.customerid = d.customerid
group by d.country, c.productline, b.year;
```



Data warehousing

- How to build a data warehouse
 - ETL process
 - extract data from original database
 - transform data to fit star schema
 - load data onto data warehouse



Data warehousing

- How to build a data warehouse
 - this usually involves
 - one transformation for each dimension table
 - one transformation for the fact table
 - a job that runs all transformations in the correct sequence

