Case Study: Employee Data Warehouse and Data Mart

Business Intelligence Batch 9



This event has live translations.

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 Mart
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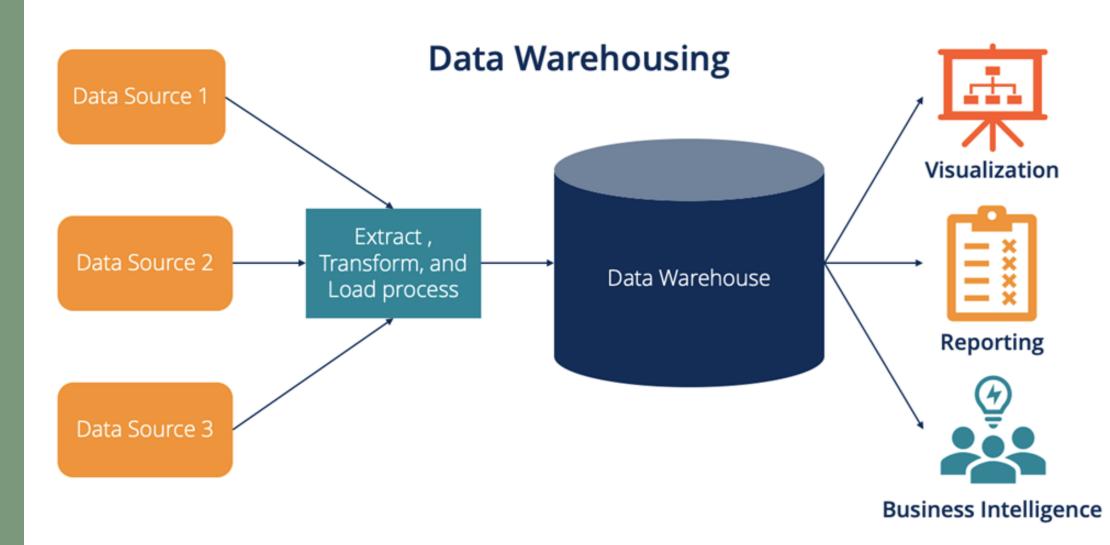
Introduction

Hello! I'm a student in Business Intelligence Bootcamp Batch 9 at Dibimbing.id. I'm excited to share my case study with you. I used Draw SQL and PostgreSQL to analyze data employee of the company. I construct an Entity-Relationship Diagram (ERD) for data warehouse. The primary objective of this analysis is to offer strategic recommendations for improving overall performance levels within the company.

Data Warehouse

A data warehouse is a system that aggregates data from one or more sources into single consistent data store to support data analytics.

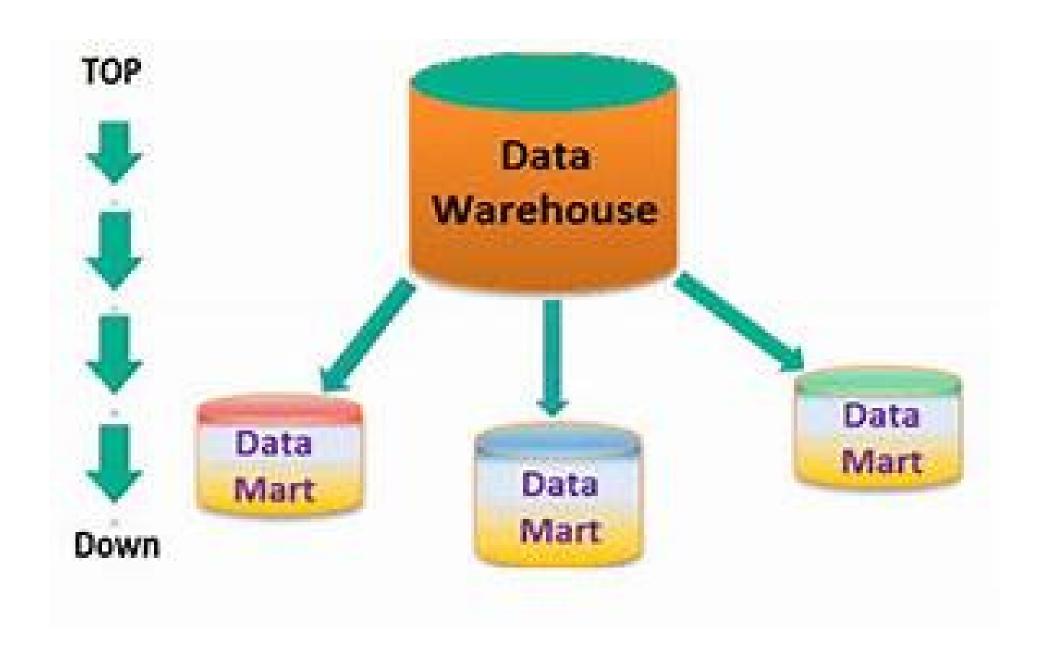
Source: oracle.com



Data Mart

A data mart is a simple form of data warehouse focused on a single subject or line of business. With a data mart, teams can access data and gain insights faster, because they don't have to spend time searching within a more complex data warehouse or manually aggregating data from different sources.

source: oracle.com



Tools & Sources









DrawSQL:

Design a data warehouse (DWH) schema for the Employee domain. Create an Entity-Relationship Diagram (ERD) representing the schema and describe it using the star schema.

POSTGRESQL

In this project I used PostgreSQL as a data warehouse tool. This will involved the query of SQL and determining of the dimensions of the tables.

EXCEL & CANVA:

Excel used for created diagram for simple visualization Canva used for created presentation

Objective and Requirement

Objective:

Design a data warehouse (DWH) schema for the Employee domain. Create an Entity-Relationship Diagram (ERD) representing the schema and describe it using either the star schema or snowflake schema. Provide detailed descriptions of the tables and columns involved. Finally, create three sample queries (Data Mart tables) from the DWH schema.

Requirement:

ERD Diagram

- Create an ERD representing the chosen dataset's schema.
- Clearly illustrate the relationships between tables.

Schema Description:

- Describe the schema using either star schema or snowflake schema.
- Provide explanations for each table, highlighting the primary key, foreign keys, and any important attributes.

Sample Queries (Data Mart Tables):

- Create three Data Mart tables (sample queries) based on the designed schema.
- Each Data Mart table should serve a specific analytical or reporting purpose.
- Include SQL queries to generate these Data Mart tables.

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Problem Statement

01

Create ERD Diagram

Create an ERD representing the chosen dataset's schema with clearly illustrate the relationships between tables. 02

Schema Description

Provide explanations for each table, highlighting the primary key, foreign keys, and any important attributes.

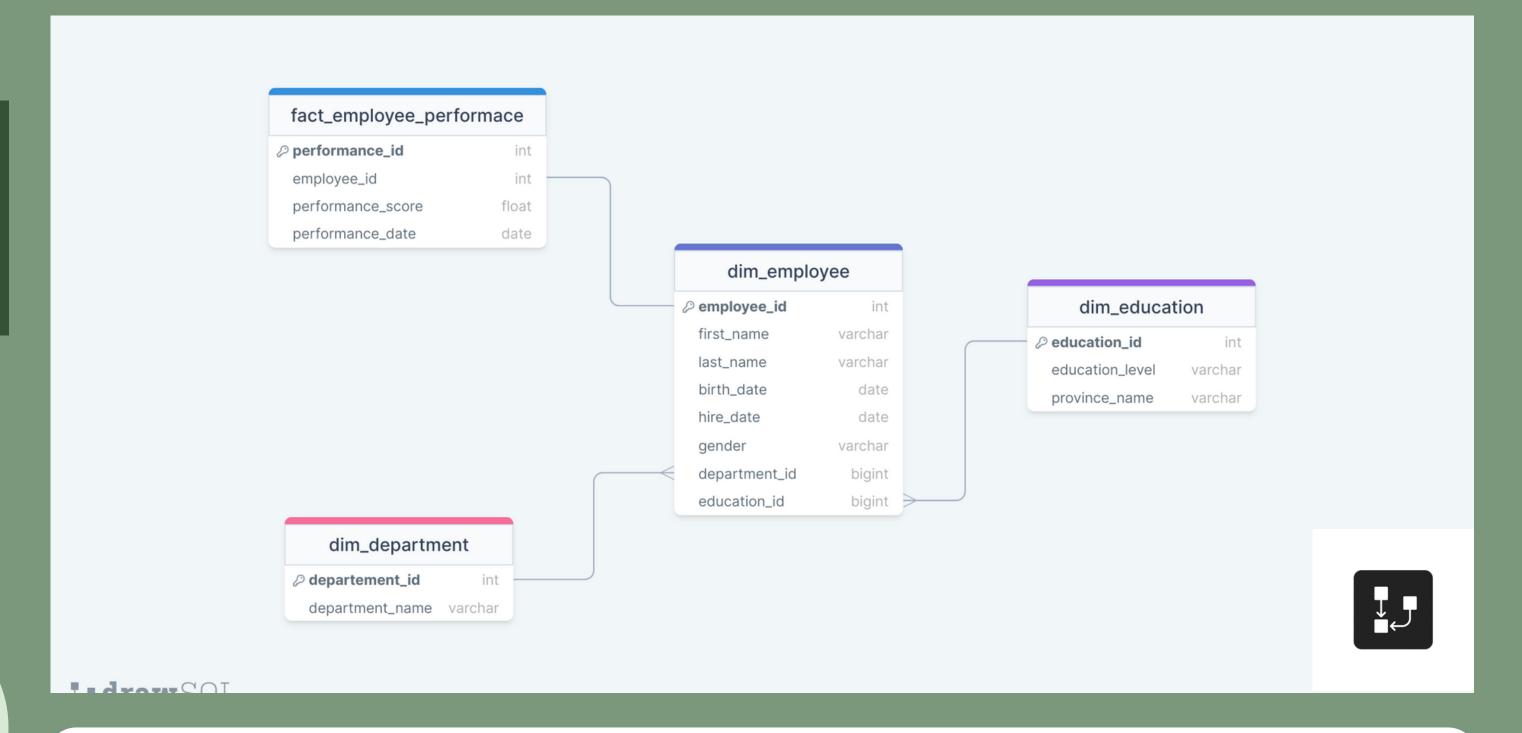
03

Create Sample Queries (Data Mart Tables)

Create three Data Mart, serve a specific analytical or reporting purpose, add SQL queries to generate these Data Mart tables.

ERD Diagram

Employee Data Warehouse

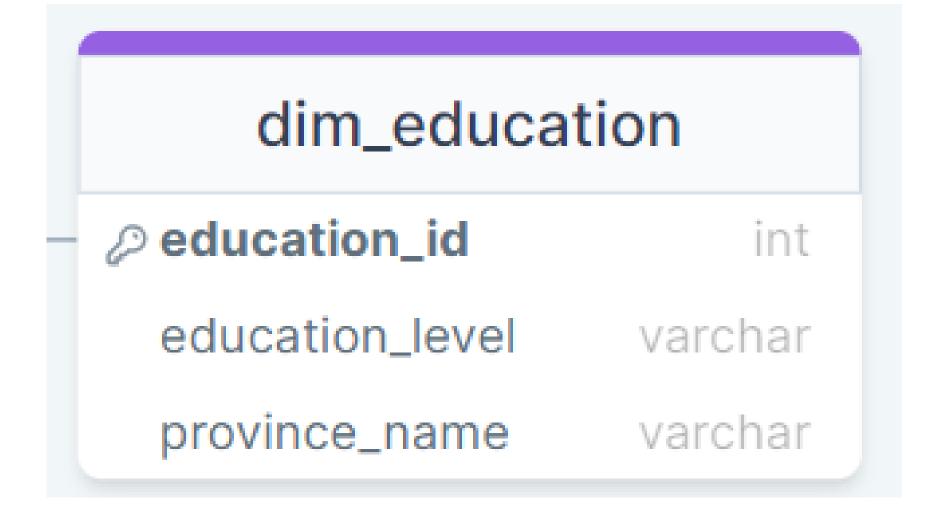


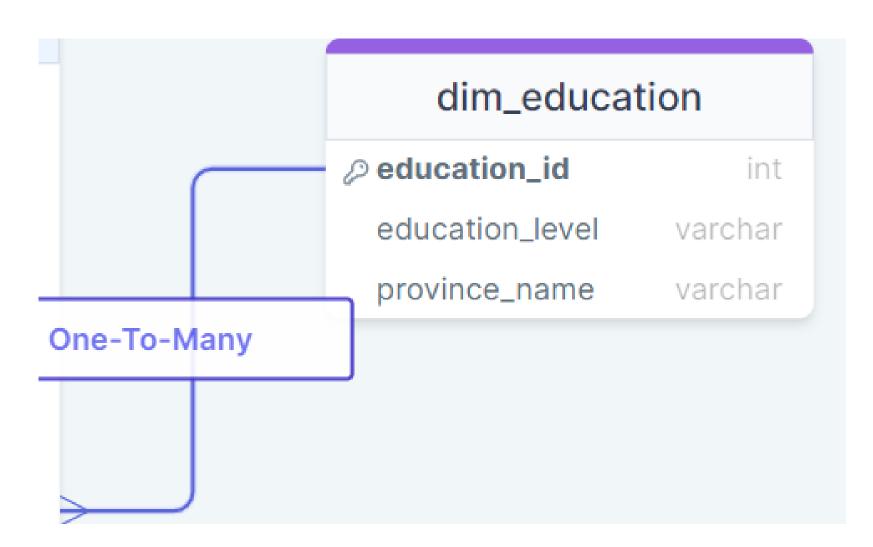
Star Schema

The ERD in Employee data warehouse consists of 1 fact table and 3 dimension tables with a star schema

Dimension Education

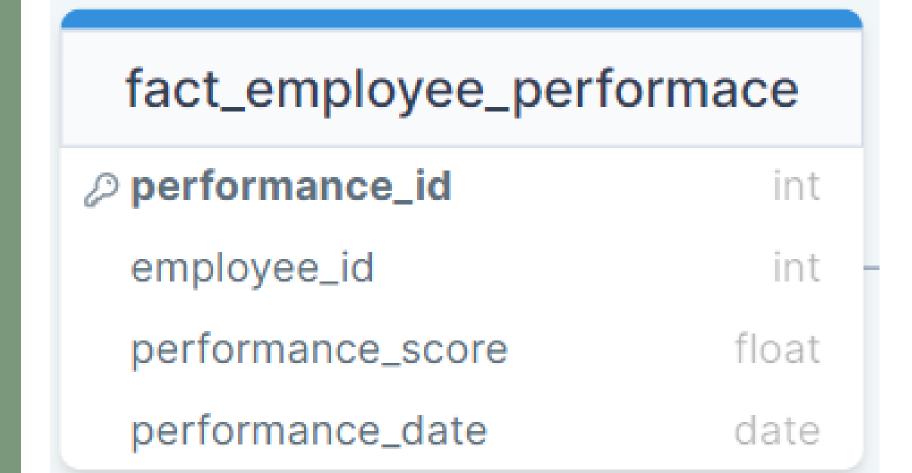
- education_id (Primary Key): This is a unique identifier within the table, serving as the primary means of identifying each education record. It's of type integer.
- education level: This attribute represents the level of education attained by individuals, with possible values including high school, associate degree, master's degree, and PhD. It's of type varchar.
- Foreign Key: The education_id serves as a foreign key referencing the dim_employee table. The relationship from dim_education to dim_employee is described as one-to-many, indicating that one education record can be associated with multiple employee records.

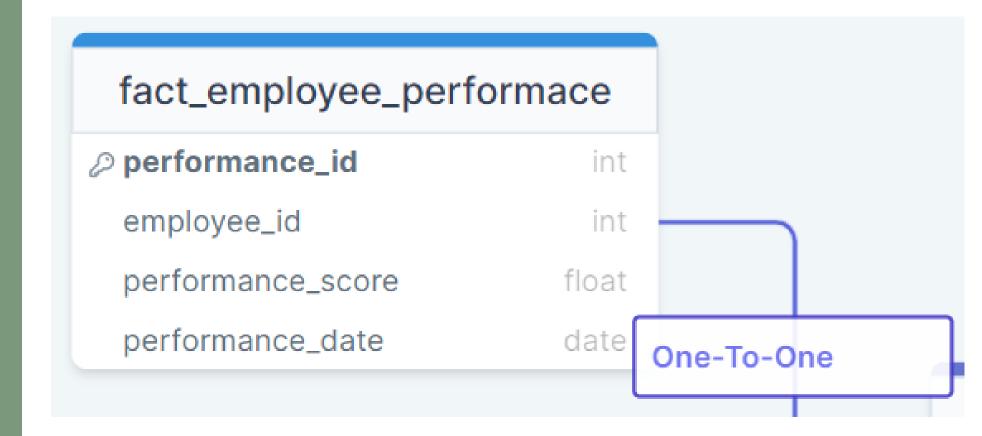




Fact Employee Performance

- performance_id (Primary Key): This is an integer value serving as the primary key, representing a unique identifier for each performance evaluation record. The value varies depending on the time of the evaluation.
- employee_id: This attribute is an integer representing a unique identifier for each employee. It's linked to the dim_employee table, indicating a one-to-one relationship between fact_employee_performance and dim_employee.
- performance_score: This attribute represents the performance score of an employee and is of decimal type.
- **performance_date**: This attribute denotes the date when the employee's performance was evaluated. It's of date type, providing information about the timing of the evaluation.

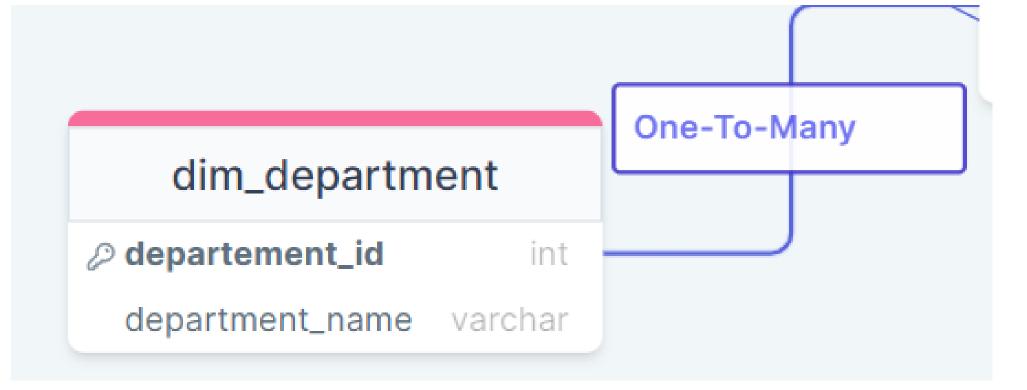




Dimension Department

- Primary key: department_id (unique identifier for each department, of type integer) refferencing the dim_employee table. The relationship from dim_department to dim_employee is described as one to many indicating that one department id record can be assosiated with multiple employee record.
- department_name : foreign key with data type varchar

dim_department departement_id int department_name varchar



Dimension Employee

- employee_id (Primary Key): This is a unique identifier within the table, serving as the primary means of identifying each employee id. It's of type integer.
- Foreign Key: department_id serves as a foreign key referencing the dim_education table. The relationship from dim_employee to dim_education is described as -many to one, indicating that one education record can be associated with multiple employee records.
- Atrribute : first_name, last_name, birt_date, hire_date, gender, department_id, and education_id

dim_employee

<pre> @ employee_id</pre>	int
first_name	varchar
last_name	varchar
birth_date	date
hire_date	date
gender	varchar
department_id	bigint
education_id	bigint

dim_employee

@ employee_id int first_name varchar last_name varchar birth_date date hire_date date gender varchar department_id bigint education_id bigint



Data Mart Analyzing

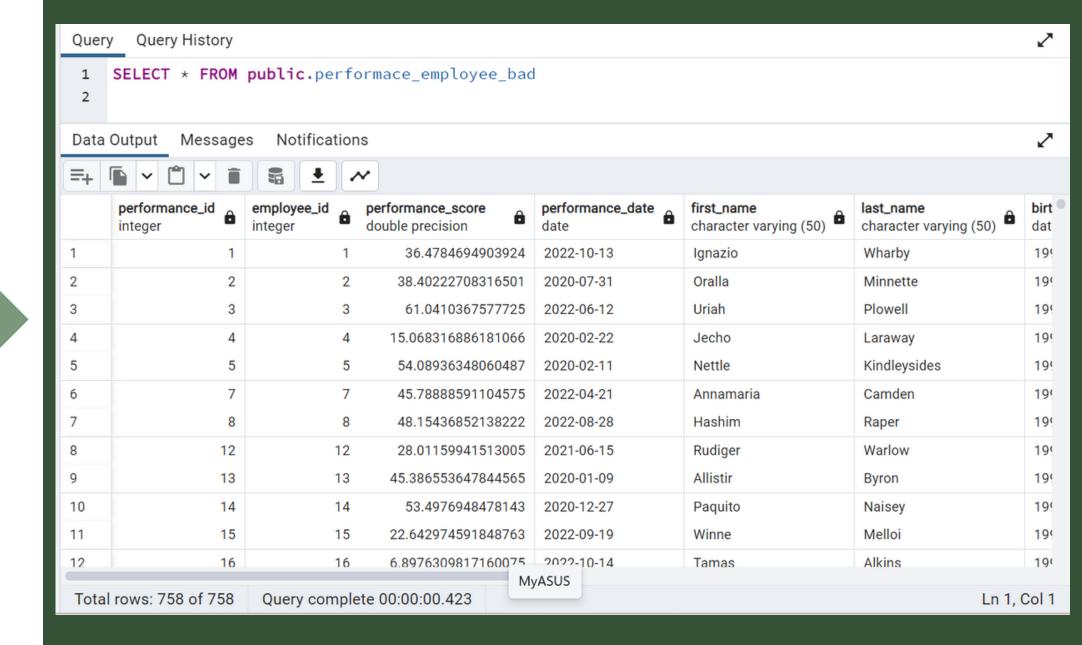
An Employee's performance created to analyze employee who has a bad or good or excellent performance during works on the Company.

SQL CODE

Code to analyze the employee's bad performance by performance score under 75

```
-- Data Mart Employee's bad performance with Performance score <
CREATE VIEW public.performace employee bad AS
SELECT
    f.performance_id,
   f.employee_id,
    f.performance score,
   f.performance date,
    e.first_name,
    e.last_name,
   e.birt_date,
   e.hire_date,
    e.gender,
    e.department_id,
   d.department_name,
    e.education id,
    ed.education level
FROM
    fact employee performance f
LEFT JOIN
    dim_employee e ON f.employee_id = e.employee_id
    dim department d ON e.department id = d.department id
LEFT JOIN
    dim_education ed ON e.education_id = ed.education_id
WHERE f.performance_score < 75 ;</pre>
```

Table Result

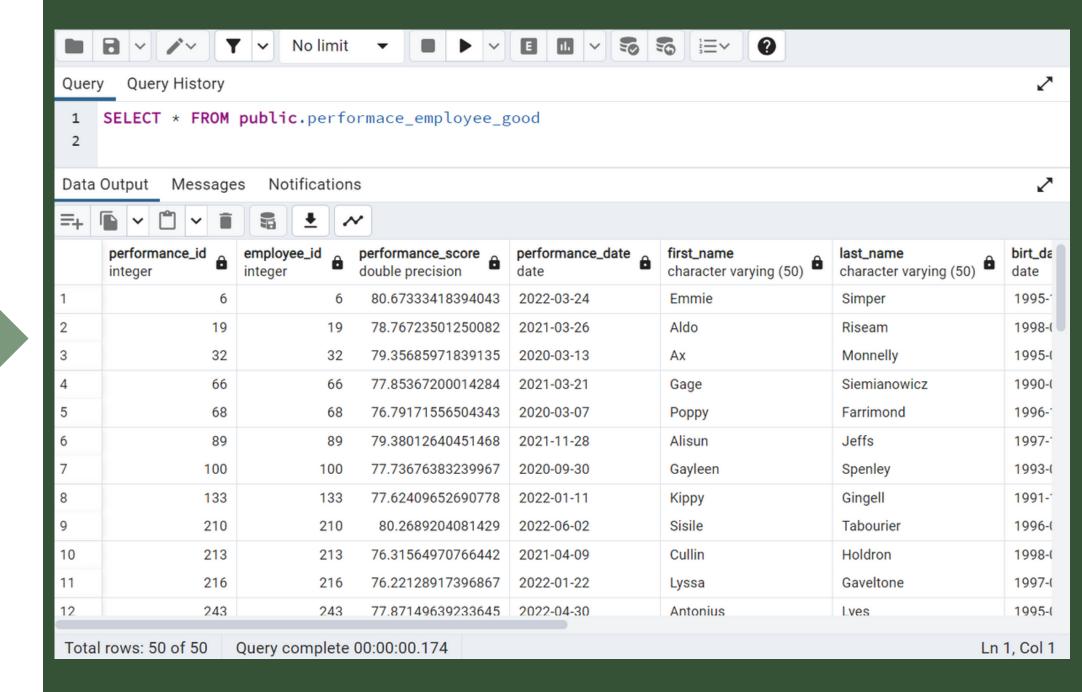


SQL CODE

Code to analyze the employee's good performance by performance score between 75 and 81

```
Data Mart Employee's good performance with Performance score > 75 < 81
CREATE VIEW public.performace_employee_good AS
SELECT
    f.performance id,
    f.employee_id,
    f.performance score,
   f.performance_date,
    e.first_name,
    e.last name,
    e.birt_date,
    e.hire_date,
    e.gender,
    e.department id,
    d.department_name,
    e.education_id,
    ed.education level
FROM
    fact_employee_performance f
LEFT JOIN
    dim_employee e ON f.employee_id = e.employee_id
    dim department d ON e.department id = d.department id
LEFT JOIN
    dim_education ed ON e.education_id = ed.education_id
 JHERE f.performance score BETWEEN 75 AND 81;
```

Table Result



SQL CODE

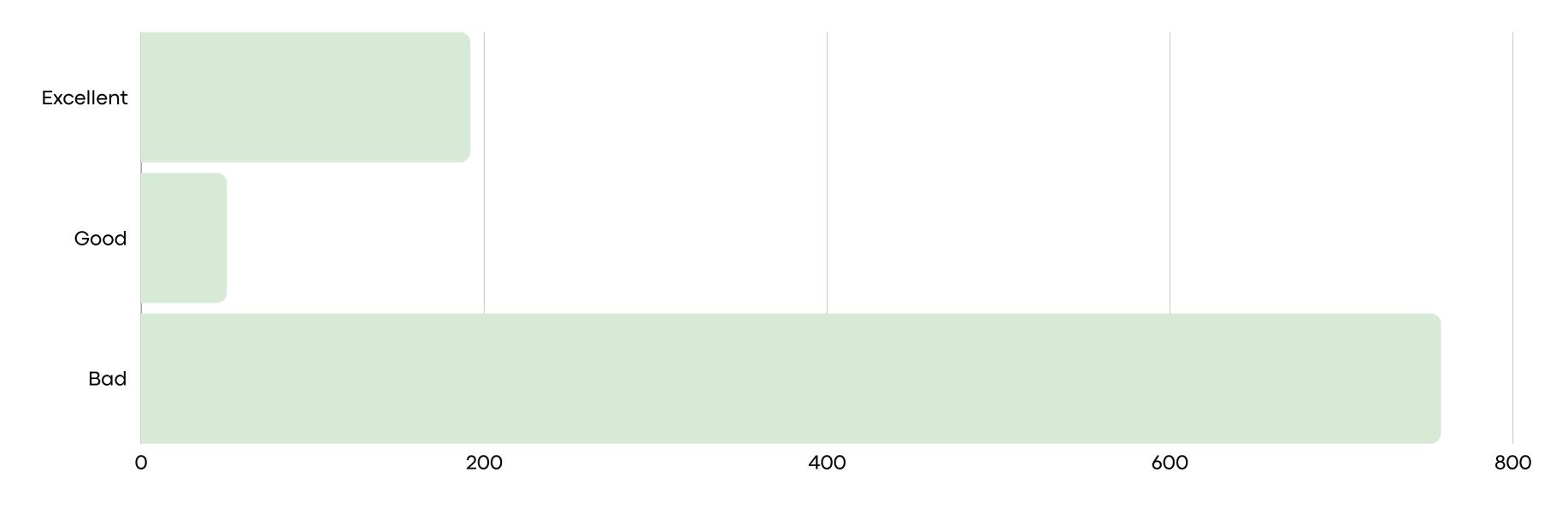
Code to analyze the employee's excellent performance by performance score more than 81

```
-- Data Mart Employee's excellent performance with Performance score > 81
CREATE VIEW public.performace_employee_excellent AS
SELECT
    f.performance_id,
    f.employee_id,
    f.performance_score,
    f.performance_date,
    e.first_name,
    e.last_name,
    e.birt_date,
    e.hire_date,
    e.gender,
    e.department_id,
    d.department_name,
    e.education_id,
    ed.education_level
FROM
    fact_employee_performance f
LEFT JOIN
    dim_employee e ON f.employee_id = e.employee_id
    dim_department d ON e.department_id = d.department_id
LEFT JOIN
    dim_education ed ON e.education_id = ed.education_id
WHERE f.performance_score > 81 ;
```

Table Result

Query Ustory									
1 2	a company that the transmission of the contract of the contrac								
Data Output Messages Notifications									
	performance_id integer	employee_id integer	performance_score double precision	performance_date date	first_name character varying (50)	last_name character varying (50)	birt_da date		
1	9	9	94.05782915152795	2022-03-25	Ezequiel	Speedy	1996- ⁻		
2	10	10	95.32636516472932	2021-07-26	Bernard	Whatsize	1994-(
3	11	11	83.25610647569377	2020-11-26	Neils	Boland	1992-(
4	21	21	98.34831252250262	2020-10-26	Hillery	Parris	1992-(
5	23	23	86.62816016205352	2020-11-10	Cheslie	Skures	1994- ⁻		
6	45	45	99.12381793011704	2021-07-11	Jerri	Cholton	1994-(
7	49	49	90.65680676366286	2022-01-05	Rand	Gianninotti	1994- ⁻		
8	58	58	92.00939277912774	2020-09-10	Ajay	Bank	1992-(
9	76	76	94.87317576347156	2020-09-09	Sibyl	Garken	1998-(
10	82	82	97.37783692925015	2021-01-28	Frederik	Rolstone	1991-(
11	85	85	82.27825671836482	2020-04-12	Dorette	Crandon	1991-		
12	94	94	82.90274883642972	2022-12-17	Christiana	Abrahamsen	1992-(
Total	Total rows: 192 of 192								

Employee's Performance Score Analysis



Source: chart data mart.

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Recommendations

Implement Performance Improvement Plans (PIPs):

- For employees with poor performance, initiate structured PIPs outlining clear expectations, goals, and timelines for improvement.
- Provide support, training, and regular feedback throughout the process.

Recognition and Rewards Program:

- Recognize and reward employees who consistently deliver good and excellent performance. I
- mplement a structured recognition program to acknowledge their contributions publicly, which can motivate others to strive for similar achievements.

Training and Development Opportunities:

- Invest in training and development programs to upskill employees across all performance levels.
- Offer targeted training sessions to address specific skill gaps identified in poor performers.

Regular Performance Reviews and Feedback:

- Conduct regular performance reviews for all employees to provide constructive feedback and set performance goals.
- Use these reviews as an opportunity to identify challenges faced by poor performers and offer support to overcome them

Thank You

*Data that provided in this project is purely based on hypothetical assumption and for illustrative purpose only

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