

University of Trieste Data Management for Big Data Course Academic Year 2022–2023

Data Warehouse case study

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1 Introduction

The aim of this project is to study an efficient implementation of a suite of business oriented ad-hoc queries over the public TPC-H benchmark, which can be considered as a Big Data database, that has been implemented in Postgres.

1.1 TPC-H benchmark database

The TPC-H benchmark is a decision support benchmark that can be downloaded from the TPC official website. The data generator lets the user specify a *scale factor* in order to control the size of the resulted database. Our choices was to use a *scale factor* of 10, meaning that the overall database size is approximately 13 GB.

1.1.1 Database statistics

The benchmark is composed by eight tables:

- CUSTOMER, with 16 columns and 1500000 tuples (312MB);
- LINEITEM, with 32 columns and 59 986 052 tuples (11 GB); the main attributes that are going to be used are:

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- 1_extendedprice (1 351 462 distinct values, i.e. there is an average of 44 tuples with the same value, that range from 900.91 to 104 949.50),
- 1_discount (11 distinct values, i.e. there is an average of 5 453 277 tuples with the same value, that range from 0.00 to 0.10),
- o l_returnflag (which can assume values A→accepted, R→returned, N→not yet delivered; the percentage of tuples for each value is roughly the same),
- o l_commitdate,
- 0 l_receiptdate;
- NATION, with 8 columns and 25 tuples (24 kB);
- ORDERS, with 18 columns and 1500000 tuples (2481 kB); the main attributes that are going to be used are:
 - o_orderdate,
- PART, with 18 columns and 2000000 tuples (363 MB); the main attributes that are going to be used are:
 - o p_type;
- PARTSUPP, 10 columns and with 8 000 000 tuples (1535 MB);
- REGION, 6 columns and with 5 tuples (24 kB);
- SUPPLIER, 14 columns and with 100 000 tuples (20 MB).

Other attributes have been used, but statistics about them have been omitted for lack of usefulness (e.g., keys of the tables, for which the cardinality is exactly the cardinality of the corresponding table).

2 Export/import revenue value

2.1 Naïve Implementation

```
WITH query1 AS (
1
2
   SELECT
3
       EXTRACT (YEAR FROM o_orderdate) AS _year,
       EXTRACT (QUARTER FROM o_orderdate) AS _quarter,
4
       EXTRACT (MONTH FROM o_orderdate) AS _month,
5
6
       c_regionname,
7
       c_nationname,
8
       c_name,
       s_regionname,
10
       s_nationname,
```

```
11
       s_name,
12
       p_type,
13
       SUM(l_extendedprice * (1 - l_discount)) AS revenue
   FROM lineitem_orders
14
       JOIN part ON l_partkey = p_partkey
15
       JOIN supplier_location ON (s_suppkey = l_suppkey)
16
       JOIN customer_location ON (c_custkey = o_custkey)
17
   WHERE s_nationkey <> c_nationkey
18
19
   GROUP BY
20
       _year,
21
       _quarter,
22
       _month,
23
       c_regionkey,
24
       c_regionname,
25
       c_nationkey,
26
       c_nationname,
27
       c_custkey,
28
       c_name,
29
       s_regionkey,
30
       s_regionname,
31
       s_nationkey,
32
       s_nationname,
33
       s_suppkey,
34
       s_name,
35
       p_type
36
   )
37
   SELECT * FROM query1;
```

3 Late delivery

It is asked to retrieve the number of orders where at least one "lineitem" has been received later than the committed date. The aggregation should be performed with the Month \rightarrow Year roll-up, and the (Customer's) Nation \rightarrow Region roll-up.

Lorem ipsum...

4 Returned item loss

It is asked to retrieve the *revenue loss* for customers who might be having problems with the parts that are shipped to them, where a *revenue loss* is defined as SUM(1_extendedprice*(1-1_disc for all qualifying *lineitems*.

4.1 Naïve implementation

```
1
   WITH lineitem_orders AS (
2
       SELECT
3
           o_orderkey,
           l_partkey,
4
5
           l_suppkey,
6
           o_orderdate,
7
           o_custkey,
8
           l_extendedprice,
9
           l_discount,
10
           l_returnflag,
           l_commitdate,
11
12
           l_receiptdate
13
       FROM lineitem JOIN orders ON (l_orderkey=o_orderkey)
14),
15 query3 \overline{\text{AS}} (
16 SELECT
       EXTRACT(YEAR FROM o_orderdate) AS _year,
17
18
       EXTRACT(QUARTER FROM o_orderdate) AS _quarter,
       EXTRACT(MONTH FROM o_orderdate) AS _month,
19
20
       c_name,
       SUM(l_extendedprice*(1-l_discount)) AS returnloss
21
22 FROM
23
       lineitem_orders
24
       JOIN customer ON (o_custkey=c_custkey)
25 WHERE
26
     l_returnflag='R'
27
       -- AND c_name='Customer#000129976'
       -- AND EXTRACT(QUARTER FROM o_orderdate) = 1
28
29 GROUP BY
30
       _year,
31
       _quarter,
       _month,
32
33
       c_custkey,
34
       c_name
35 )
36 SELECT * FROM query3;
```

5 Conclusions

Lorem ipsum dolor sit amet, consectetur adipiscing elit. Pellentesque mollis odio felis, eu aliquam velit congue at. Morbi et aliquet risus. Sed varius, diam vel semper varius, nibh mi bibendum est, vel molestie magna elit nec elit. Morbi ut facilisis mi. Suspendisse tristique porta purus, ac convallis tellus porta et. Maecenas ac semper justo, ut tincidunt turpis. Proin euismod viverra nisi iaculis accumsan. Suspendisse hendrerit suscipit purus sed viverra. Nullam gravida suscipit sagittis. Donec at pulvinar nunc. Donec consequat nibh elit, ornare posuere nisi feugiat laoreet. Vivamus nec imperdiet justo.

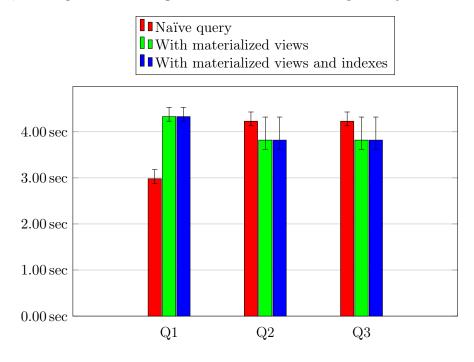


Figure 1: Query timings

Mauris vitae eros lacus. Etiam facilisis orci ac nunc tincidunt, sed vehicula sem ultrices. Sed dignissim velit elit, vel dictum tortor feugiat eget. Nulla nec sagittis quam. Cras diam mauris, suscipit vel urna in, congue laoreet diam. In consequat, nisi non iaculis interdum, risus lacus auctor nisi, in sagittis massa libero in nibh. Phasellus venenatis urna eu nibh maximus ullamcorper. Pellentesque tincidunt, nulla vel ultrices malesuada, justo velit sollicitudin orci, vitae euismod ipsum nisl non magna.