1. Data set Description

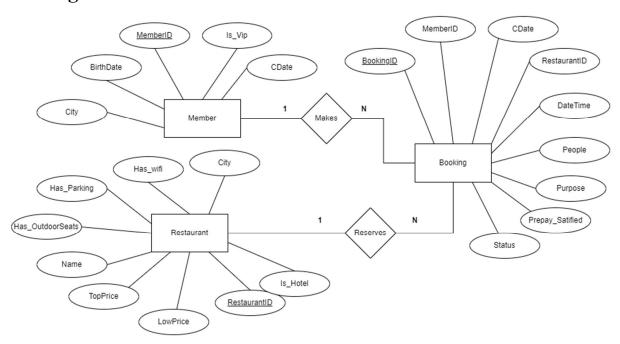
Online real-time restaurant-reservation services

The selected dataset contains restaurant reservation records from **EZTABLE**, a Taiwan-based online booking platform, covering the **years 2012 to 2014**. It includes information about member bookings, restaurant details, and member profiles. Each record in the training set represents a member's first booking. The data is split across multiple files, including Bookings.csv (bookings), Member.csv (member details), and Restaurant.txt (restaurant attributes), enabling the use of **multiple data sources**. The dataset provides sufficient data to construct dimensional models, build ETL pipelines, and perform business intelligence analysis.

- 1.Bookings (.csv) -Contains data related to each booking done through the website.
 - → booking_id (varchar), member_id (varchar), cdate (datetime), restaurant_id (varchar), datetime (datetime), people (varchar), purpose (varchar), gender (varchar), status varchar, is_required_prepay_satisfied (varchar),
- 2.Members (.csv) -Details about each member who has made a booking.
 - → id (varchar), is_vip (varchar), gender (varchar), birthdate (date), city (varchar), cdate (datetime)
- 3. Restaurants (.txt) This includes all the restaurants in which the site can make bookings to.
 - → id(varchar), is_hotel(varchar), city(varchar), cityarea(varchar), name(varchar), abbr(varchar), tel(varchar), parking(int), outdoor_seating(int), wheelchair (int), price1(float), price2(float), lat(int), lng(int),, cdate(varchar)

Data Set Selected - Online real-time restaurant-reservation services

ER Diagram



2. Preparation of Data Sources

The dataset has been prepared using three types of data sources to simulate a realistic ETL environment.

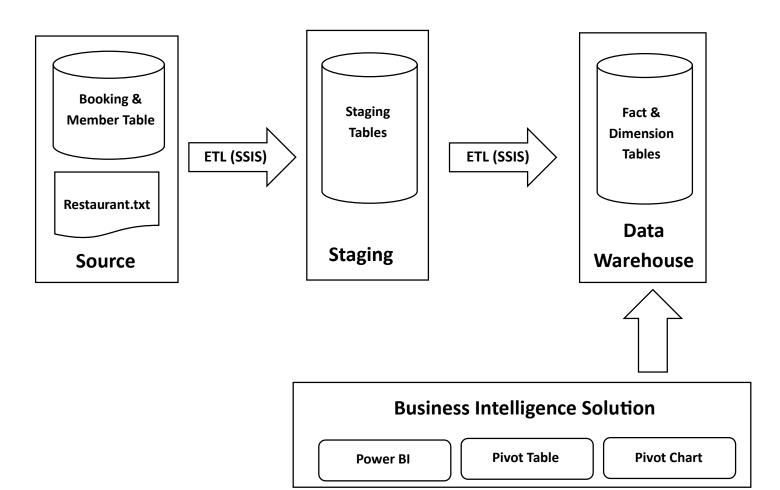
The main booking data from **Booking.csv** was imported into a SQL Server table for structured storage and querying and then forwarded to staging.

The member information from **Member.csv** was also imported into the SQL server and was chosen as the slowly changing dimension and also forwarded to staging.

The restaurant data from **Restaurant.txt** was kept introducing a different data source format and bought straight to the staging through the Staging process

This separation allows for a richer ETL process, involving multiple formats and transformations. Each source contains unique keys (member_id, restaurant_id,booking_id) enabling the integration of data across sources. These formats support various extraction methods within SSIS.

3. Architectural Design



- **1.Source** For the given dataset, two of the data sources are first loaded into the SQL server to observe the data. The other file for restaurant is directly taken as a flat file. The source database name is DWBI_Restaurant_Source.
- **2.Staging** Acts as a temporary storage facility to make sure all data sources required for the warehouse are bought. The staging database name is DWBI_Restaurant_Staging.
- **3.Warehouse** A data warehouse is a large collection of business data that is used to enhance internal decision-making. In this scenario the database DWBI_Restaurant_DW is used as the data warehouse. The said data warehouse comprises of 4 dimensional tables and 1 fact table
- **4.BI Solution -** Integrates Power BI and Excel to analyze data from deployed SSAS Cube made of the Data Warehouse tables. Power BI provides interactive reports and dashboards, while Excel enables detailed ad-hoc analysis using pivot tables and charts. These reports ensure real-time insights and easy access for decision-making
- **5.ETL** Extraction, transformation and Loading of data is done through an Visual studio integration project(SSIS), by connecting all above mentioned databases and files sources.

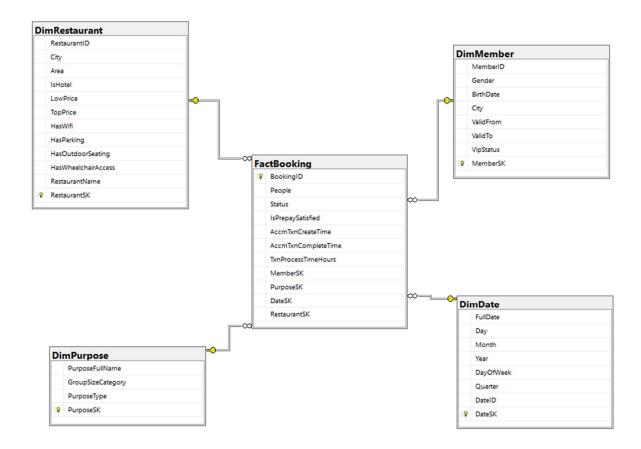
4. Data Warehouse Design

The data warehouse follows a **Star Schema** structure with the central **FactBooking** table storing detailed booking transactions. It connects to four dimensions: **DimMember, DimRestaurant, DimDate**, and the newly added **DimPurpose**. DimMember is designed as a **Slowly Changing Dimension** (Type 2) to track changes in member demographics. DimRestaurant captures restaurant location and feature attributes. DimDate enables flexible time-based analysis, and DimPurpose stores the reason for the booking along with a new derived category called GroupSizeCategory based on the number of people in the party. This model supports in-depth business intelligence reporting, such as analyzing large group bookings for birthdays, or tracking member behavior across cities and time.

Assumptions Made:

- 1. MemberID, RestaurantID, and BookingID are stored as VARCHAR to match anonymized IDs.
- 2. DimMember assumes Type 2 SCD tracking using ValidFrom, ValidTo, and IsCurrent.
- 3. HasWifi, HasParking, etc., are binary features stored as BIT.
- 4. DateID in DimDate follows a YYYYMMDD HHMMSS000 format.
- 5. Only successful bookings (excluding test/invalid ones) are loaded into FactBooking.

Relational Diagram Design



• Schema Used – Star Schema

A Star schema simplifies queries, improves performance, and makes reporting faster by structuring data into **one central fact table** connected to **multiple dimension tables**.

• Hierarchies used – For Date and Restaurant

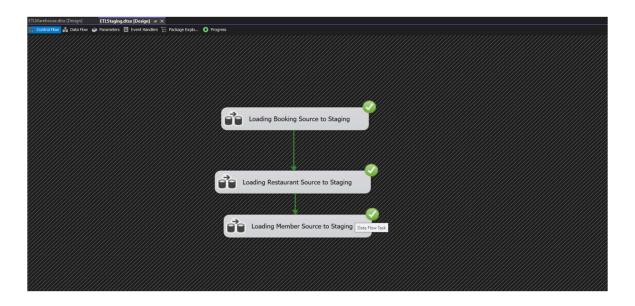
The date is broken down into hierarchies starting from day to month and then the year. Since the same restaurant exists in different cities there exists a hierarchy from the restaurant name to the city to the Area.

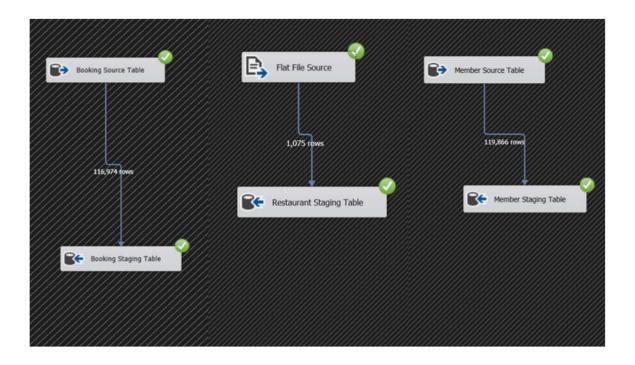
Slowly Changing Dimension - Member

The Member dimension was taken as the slowly changing dimension due to values such as City as well as VIP status which can change over time. We chose Type 2 SCD, so that a new record is created if a change is made to one of those attributes.

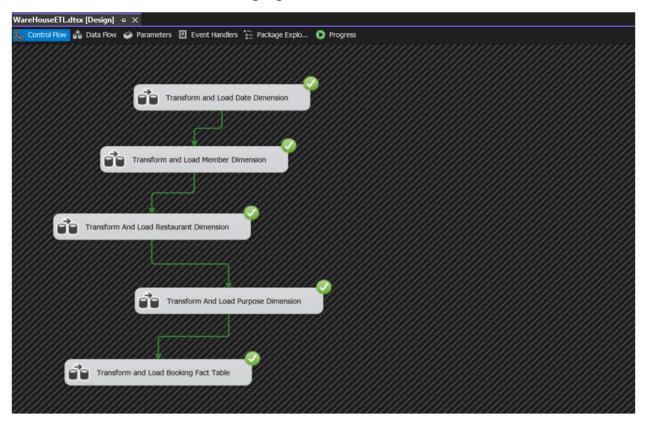
5 ETL Development

- 5.1 Extract Data from files to Source -Select the flat files and import the to the Source database and then create a Staging Database as well.
- 5.2 Extract Data from Source to Staging tables

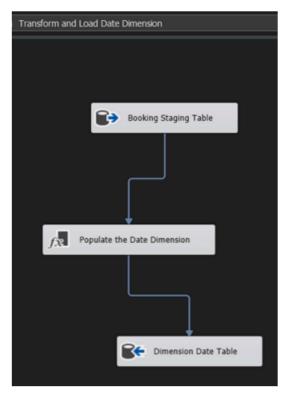




5.3 Extract Data from Staging to Warehouse



5.3.1 Creating a Date Dimension Table and Loading it



```
☐CREATE TABLE [dbo].[DimDate] (

[FullDate] DATETIME NULL,

[Day] TINYINT NULL,

[Month] TINYINT NULL,

[Year] SMALLINT NULL,

[DayOfWeek] VARCHAR(10) NULL,

[Quarter] TINYINT NULL,

[DateID] DATETIME NOT NULL,

[DateSK] INT IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,

CONSTRAINT [PK_DimDate_DateSK] PRIMARY KEY

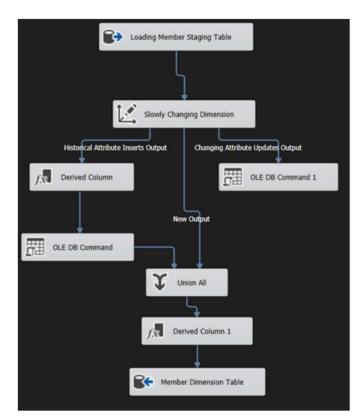
CLUSTERED ([DateSK] ASC)

ON [PRIMARY];

GO
```

5.3.2 Creating a Member Dimension Table and Loading it

(Chosen as the Slowly Changing Dimension)



```
☐CREATE TABLE [dbo].[DimMember] (

[MemberID] VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,

[Gender] VARCHAR(50) NULL,

[BirthDate] VARCHAR(50) NULL,

[City] VARCHAR(100) NULL,

[ValidFrom] DATETIME NULL,

[ValidTo] DATETIME NULL,

[VipStatus] VARCHAR(50) NULL,

[MemberSK] INT IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,

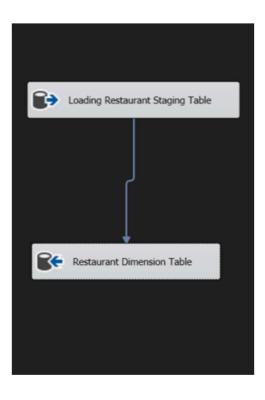
CONSTRAINT [PK_DimMember_MemberSK] PRIMARY KEY

CLUSTERED ([MemberSK] ASC)

ON [PRIMARY];

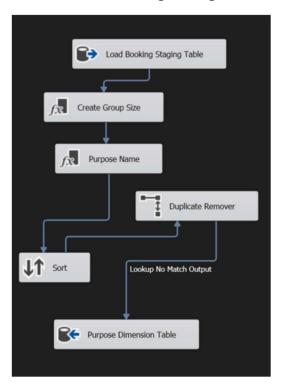
GO
```

5.3.3 Creating a Restaurant Dimension Table and Loading it



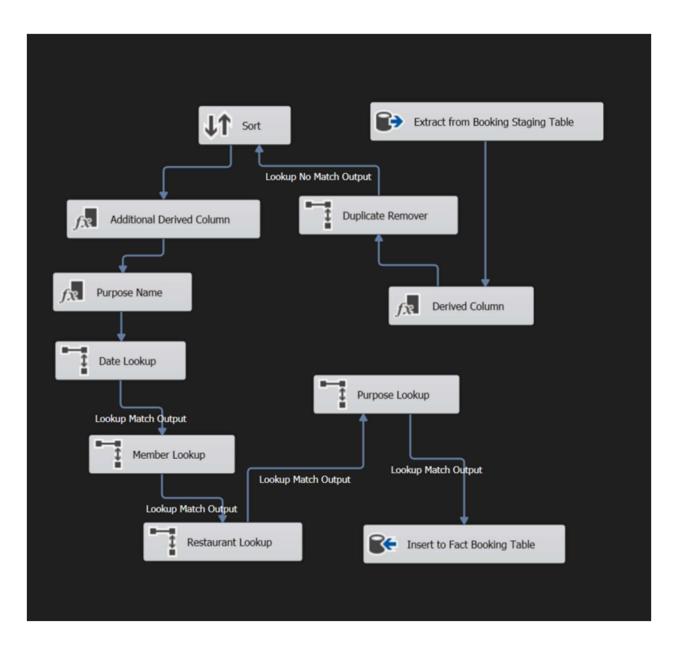
```
□CREATE TABLE [dbo].[DimRestaurant] (
     [RestaurantID] VARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
     [City] VARCHAR(100) NULL,
     [Area] VARCHAR(100) NULL,
     [IsHotel] BIT NULL,
     [LowPrice] INT NULL,
     [TopPrice] INT NULL,
     [HasWifi] BIT NULL,
     [HasParking] BIT NULL,
     [HasOutdoorSeating] BIT NULL,
     [HasWheelchairAccess] BIT NULL,
     [RestaurantName] VARCHAR(50) NULL,
     [RestaurantSK] INT IDENTITY(1,1) NOT NULL,
     CONSTRAINT [PK DimRestaurant] PRIMARY KEY
     CLUSTERED ([RestaurantSK] ASC)
 ) ON [PRIMARY];
 GO
```

5.3.4 Creating a Purpose Dimension Table and Loading it

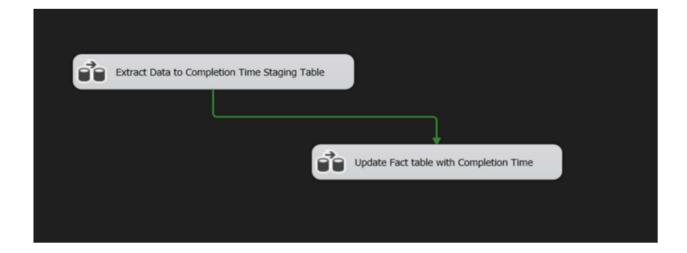


5.4 Creating a Fact Booking Table and Loading it by looking up the Id on each dimension and then referencing the equivalent SK on each table

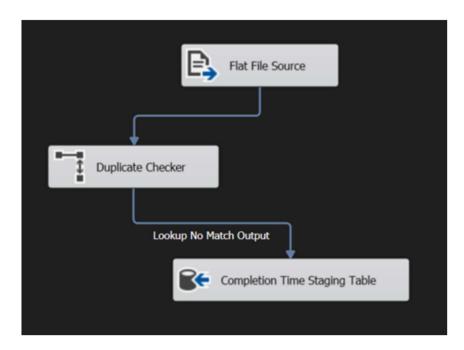
```
CREATE TABLE [dbo].[FactBooking] (
    [BookingID] INT NOT NULL,
     [People] TINYINT NULL,
    [Status] VARCHAR(50) NULL,
    [IsPrepaySatisfied] BIT NULL,
     [AccmTxnCreateTime] DATETIME NULL
     [AccmTxnCompleteTime] DATETIME NULL,
     [TxnProcessTimeHours] INT NULL,
     [MemberSK] INT NULL,
    [PurposeSK] INT NULL,
     [DateSK] INT NULL,
    [RestaurantSK] INT NULL,
    CONSTRAINT [PK_FactBooking] PRIMARY KEY CLUSTERED ([BookingID] ASC)
) ON [PRIMARY];
ALTER TABLE [dbo].[FactBooking]
    WITH CHECK ADD
     CONSTRAINT [FK_FactBooking_DimDateSK] FOREIGN KEY ([DateSK]) REFERENCES [dbo].[DimDate] ([DateSK]),
    CONSTRAINT [FK_FactBooking_DimMember] FOREIGN KEY ([MemberSK]) REFERENCES [dbo].[DimMember] ([MemberSK]),
    CONSTRAINT [FK_FactBooking_DimRestaurant] FOREIGN KEY ([RestaurantSK]) REFERENCES [dbo].[DimRestaurant] ([RestaurantSK]),
    CONSTRAINT [FK_FactBooking_PurposeSK] FOREIGN KEY ([PurposeSK]) REFERENCES [dbo].[DimPurpose] ([PurposeSK]);
ALTER TABLE [dbo].[FactBooking] CHECK CONSTRAINT [FK_FactBooking_DimDateSK];
ALTER TABLE [dbo].[FactBooking] CHECK CONSTRAINT [FK_FactBooking_DimMember];
ALTER TABLE [dbo].[FactBooking] CHECK CONSTRAINT [FK_FactBooking_DimRestaurant];
ALTER TABLE [dbo].[FactBooking] CHECK CONSTRAINT [FK_FactBooking_PurposeSK];
```



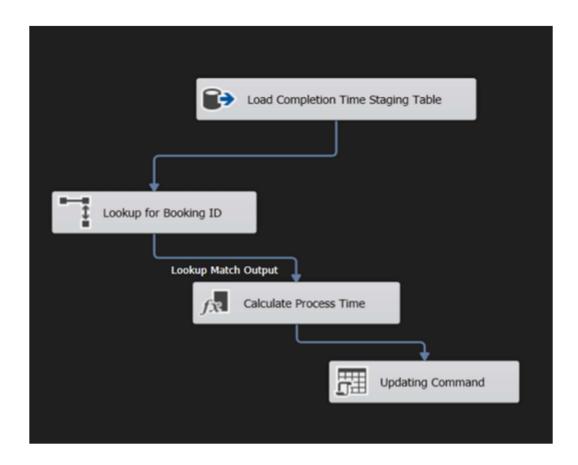
5.5 For the completion-time table, as csv file was created and imported to the staging tables. This was referenced to update Completing Time and Processing time in hours in the Fact Table.



5.5.1 Extracting from csv Flat file to Staging Database

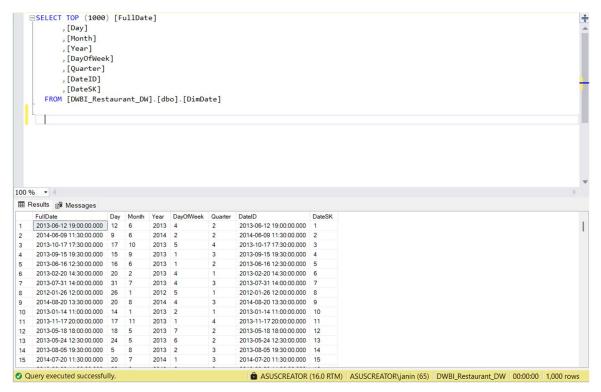


5.5.2 Referencing the Booking ID and Updating the Complete-time and Process-time-hours Columns.

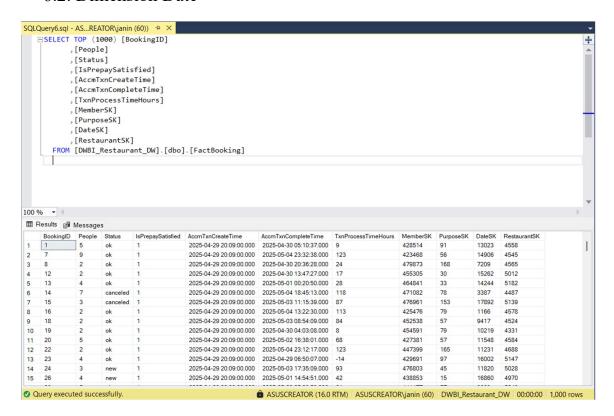


6. The ETL process is complete.

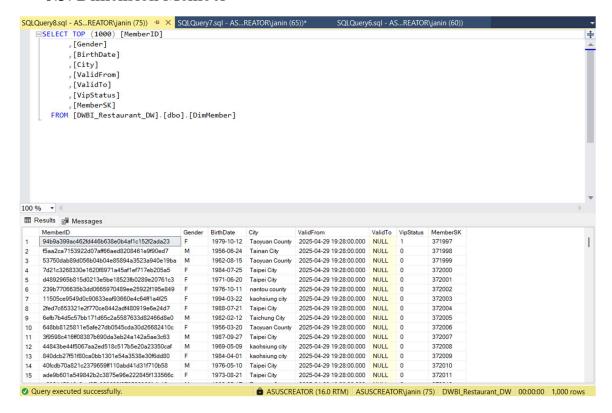
6.1. Fact Booking Table



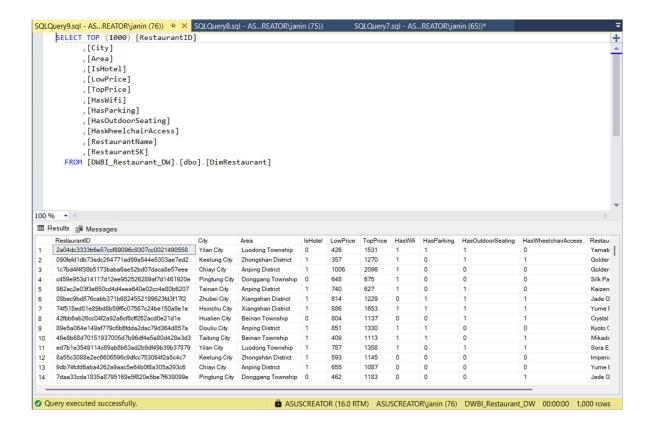
6.2. Dimension Date



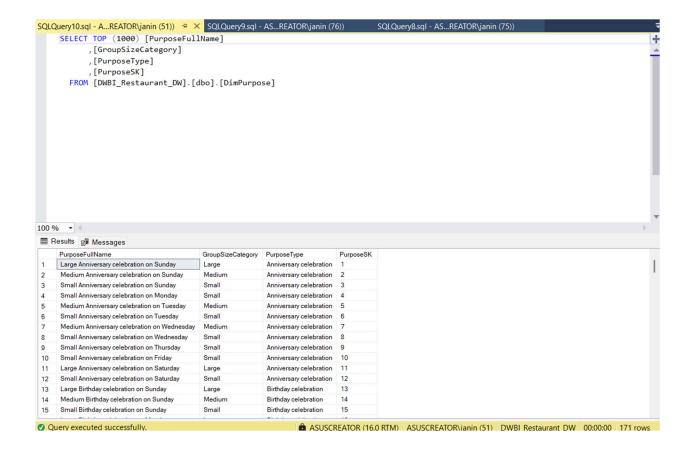
6.3. Dimension Member



6.4. Dimension Restaurant



6.5. Dimension Purpose



7. With all tables properly structured and interconnected using **foreign keys** to the **FactBooking** table, ensuring a well-defined relational model. Each dimension—**DimMember, DimPurpose, DimDate, and DimRestaurant**—has its own **surrogate key** (**SK**), facilitating joins and efficient data retrieval. These relationships establish a **proper data warehouse schema**, enabling seamless reporting, analysis, and decision-making within the BI solution.

- THE END -