



# **CS 412 Intro. to Data Mining**

## **Chapter 4. Data Warehousing and On-line Analytical Processing**

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# **Chapter 4: Data Warehousing and On-line Analytical Processing**

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- Data Warehouse: Basic Concepts
- Data Warehouse Modeling: Data Cube and OLAP
- Data Warehouse Design and Usage
- Data Warehouse Implementation
- Summary



# What is a Data Warehouse?

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- Defined in many different ways, but not rigorously
  - A decision support database that is maintained **separately** from the organization's operational database  
*မရပြန်ဆောင်*
  - Support **information processing** by providing a solid platform of consolidated, historical data for analysis
- “A data warehouse is a subject-oriented, integrated, time-variant, and nonvolatile collection of data in support of management’s decision-making process.”—W. H. Inmon
- Data warehousing:
  - The process of constructing and using data warehouses

# Data Warehouse—Subject-Oriented

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- ❑ Organized around major subjects, such as **customer, product, sales**
- ❑ Focusing on the modeling and analysis of data for decision makers, not on daily operations or transaction processing
- ❑ Provide **a simple and concise view** around particular subject issues by **excluding data that are not useful** in the decision support process

# Data Warehouse—Integrated

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- Constructed by integrating multiple, heterogeneous data sources
  - relational databases, flat files, on-line transaction records
- Data cleaning and data integration techniques are applied.
  - Ensure consistency in naming conventions, encoding structures, attribute measures, etc. among different data sources
  - Ex. Hotel price: differences on currency, tax, breakfast covered, and parking
  - When data is moved to the warehouse, it is converted

მრავალი სამუშაო  
მდგრადი დანართები

# Data Warehouse—Time Variant

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- The time horizon for the data warehouse is significantly longer than that of operational systems
  - Operational database: current value data
  - Data warehouse data: provide information from a historical perspective (e.g., past 5-10 years)
- Every key structure in the data warehouse
  - Contains an element of time, explicitly or implicitly
  - But the key of operational data may or may not contain “time element”

# Data Warehouse—Nonvolatile

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- ❑ Independence
  - ❑ A physically separate store of data transformed from the operational environment
- ❑ Static: Operational update of data does not occur in the data warehouse environment
  - ❑ Does not require transaction processing, recovery, and concurrency control mechanisms
  - ❑ Requires only two operations in data accessing:
    - ❑ initial loading of data and access of data

Data base

# OLTP vs. OLAP

→ Data warehouse

- OLTP: Online transactional processing
- DBMS operations
- Query and transactional processing
- OLAP: Online analytical processing
- Data warehouse operations
- Drilling, slicing, dicing, etc.

	OLTP	OLAP
users	clerk, IT professional	knowledge worker
function	day-to-day operations	decision support
DB design	application-oriented	subject-oriented
data	current, up-to-date detailed, flat relational isolated	historical, summarized, multidimensional integrated, consolidated
usage	repetitive	ad-hoc
access	read/write index/hash on prim. key	lots of scans
unit of work	short, simple transaction	complex query
# records accessed	tens	millions
# users	thousands	hundreds
DB size	100MB-GB	100GB-TB
metric	transaction throughput	query throughput, response

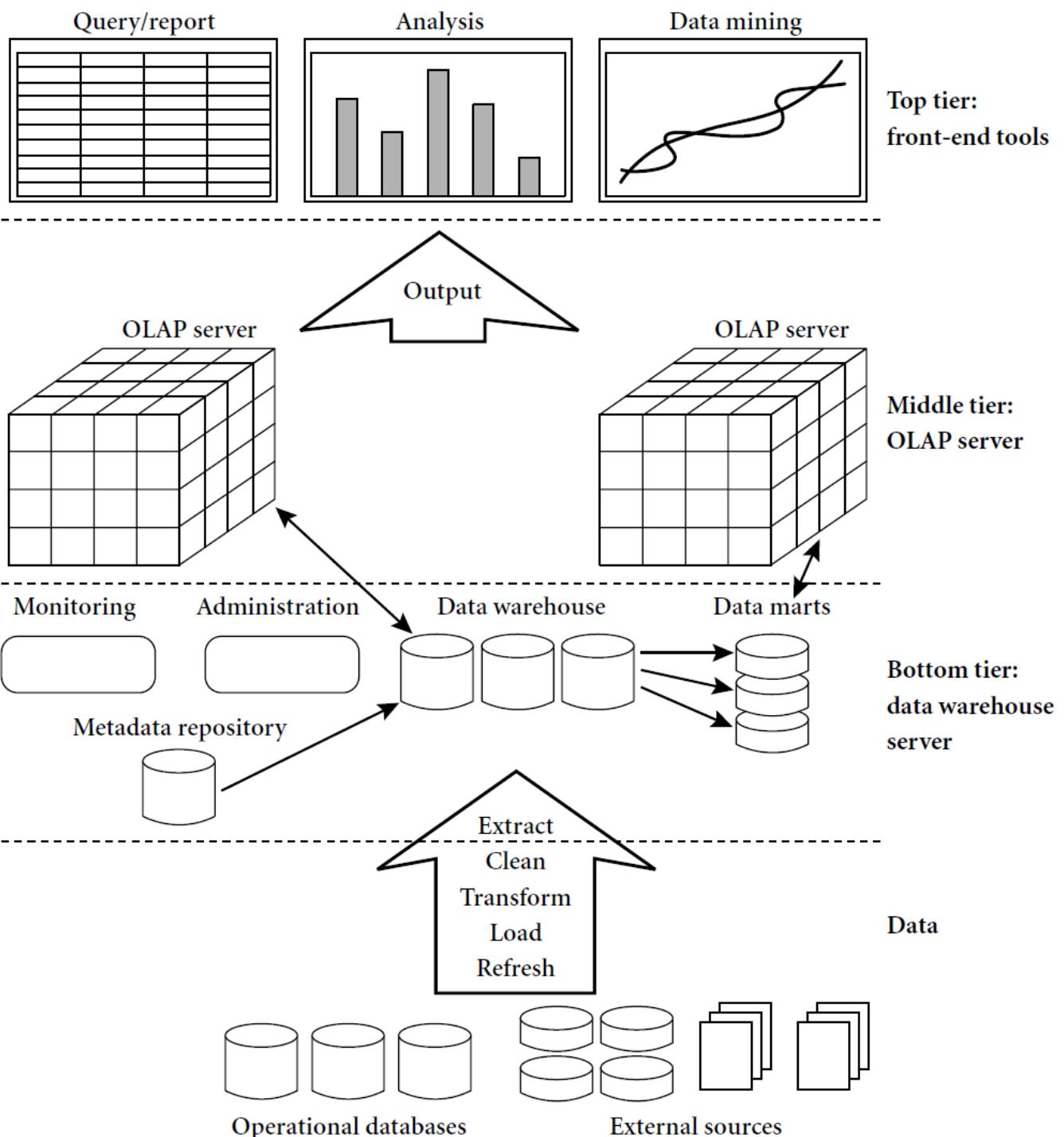
# Why a Separate Data Warehouse?

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- ❑ High performance for both systems
  - ❑ DBMS— tuned for OLTP: access methods, indexing, concurrency control, recovery
  - ❑ Warehouse—tuned for OLAP: complex OLAP queries, multidimensional view, consolidation
- ❑ Different functions and different data:
  - ❑ missing data: Decision support requires historical data which operational DBs do not typically maintain
  - ❑ data consolidation: DS requires consolidation (aggregation, summarization) of data from heterogeneous sources
  - ❑ data quality: different sources typically use inconsistent data representations, codes and formats which have to be reconciled
- ❑ Note: There are more and more systems which perform OLAP analysis directly on relational databases

# Data Warehouse: A Multi-Tiered Architecture

- Top Tier: Front-End Tools
- Middle Tier: OLAP Server
- Bottom Tier: Data Warehouse Server
- Data



# Three Data Warehouse Models

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- **Enterprise warehouse**
  - Collects all of the information about subjects spanning the entire organization
- **Data Mart**
  - A subset of corporate-wide data that is of value to a specific groups of users
  - Its scope is confined to specific, selected groups, such as marketing data mart
  - Independent vs. dependent (directly from warehouse) data mart
- **Virtual warehouse**
  - A set of views over operational databases
  - Only some of the possible summary views may be materialized

# **Extraction, Transformation, and Loading (ETL)**

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- Data extraction**
  - get data from multiple, heterogeneous, and external sources
- Data cleaning**
  - detect errors in the data and rectify them when possible
- Data transformation**
  - convert data from legacy or host format to warehouse format
- Load**
  - sort, summarize, consolidate, compute views, check integrity, and build indices and partitions
- Refresh**
  - propagate the updates from the data sources to the warehouse

# Metadata Repository

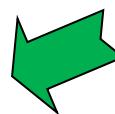
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- ❑ **Meta data** is the data defining warehouse objects. It stores:
  - ❑ Description of the structure of the data warehouse
  - ❑ schema, view, dimensions, hierarchies, derived data defn, data mart locations and contents
  - ❑ Operational meta-data
  - ❑ data lineage (history of migrated data and transformation path), currency of data (active, archived, or purged), monitoring information (warehouse usage statistics, error reports, audit trails)
  - ❑ The algorithms used for summarization
  - ❑ The mapping from operational environment to the data warehouse
  - ❑ Data related to system performance
    - ❑ warehouse schema, view and derived data definitions
  - ❑ Business data
    - ❑ business terms and definitions, ownership of data, charging policies

# **Chapter 4: Data Warehousing and On-line Analytical Processing**

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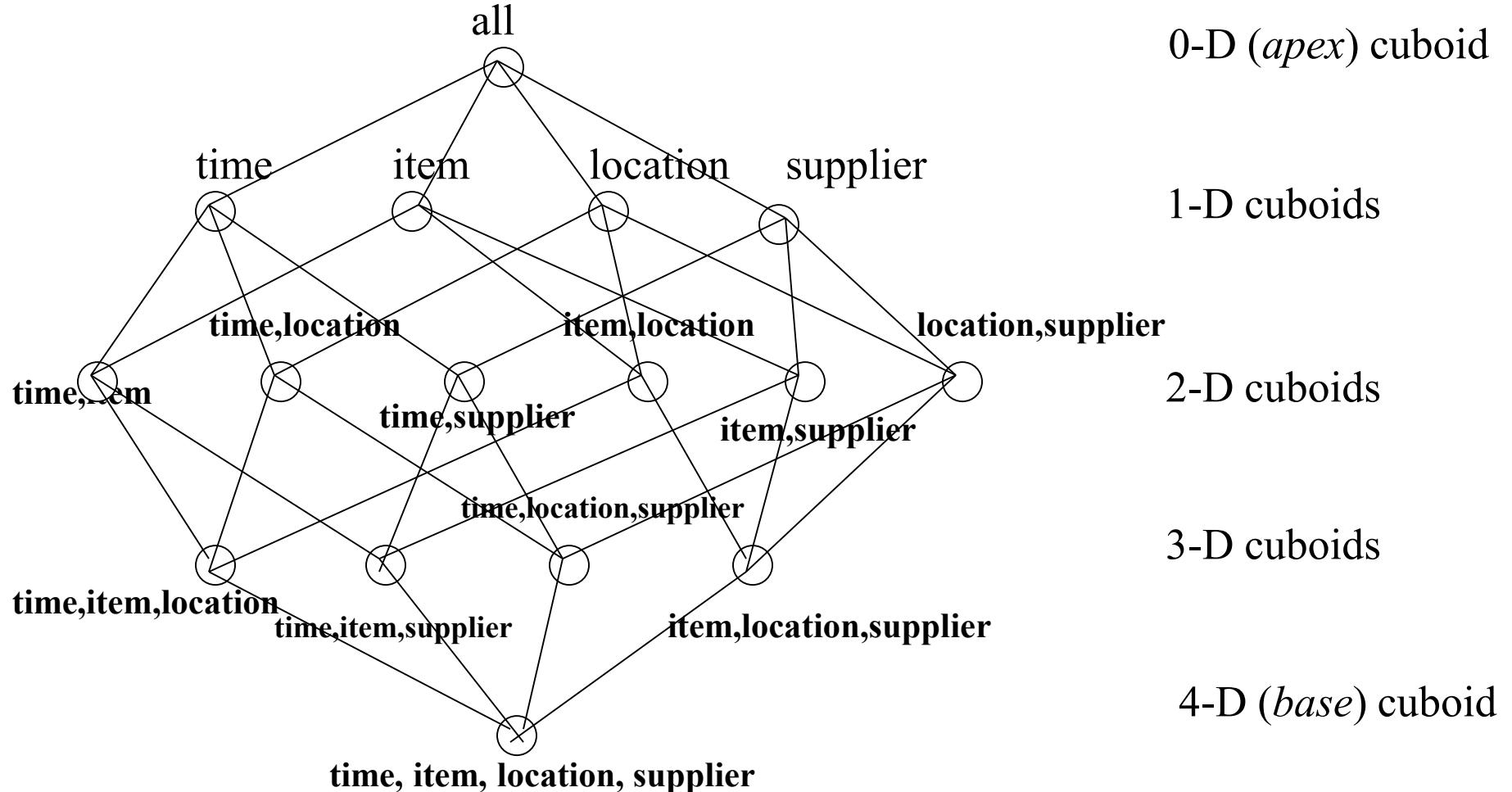
- Data Warehouse: Basic Concepts
- Data Warehouse Modeling: Data Cube and OLAP
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# From Tables and Spreadsheets to Data Cubes

- ❑ A **data warehouse** is based on a multidimensional data model which views data in the form of a data cube
- ❑ A data cube, such as sales, allows data to be modeled and viewed in multiple dimensions
  - ❑ **Dimension tables**, such as item (item\_name, brand, type), or time(day, week, month, quarter, year) ទីផ្សារ Dimension រៀលបែងចែង
  - ❑ **Fact table** contains **measures** (such as dollars\_sold) and keys to each of the related dimension tables ព័ត៌មាន
- ❑ **Data cube**: A lattice of cuboids
  - ❑ In data warehousing literature, an n-D base cube is called a **base cuboid**
  - ❑ The top most 0-D cuboid, which holds the highest-level of summarization, is called the **apex cuboid**
  - ❑ The lattice of cuboids forms a **data cube**.

# Data Cube: A Lattice of Cuboids

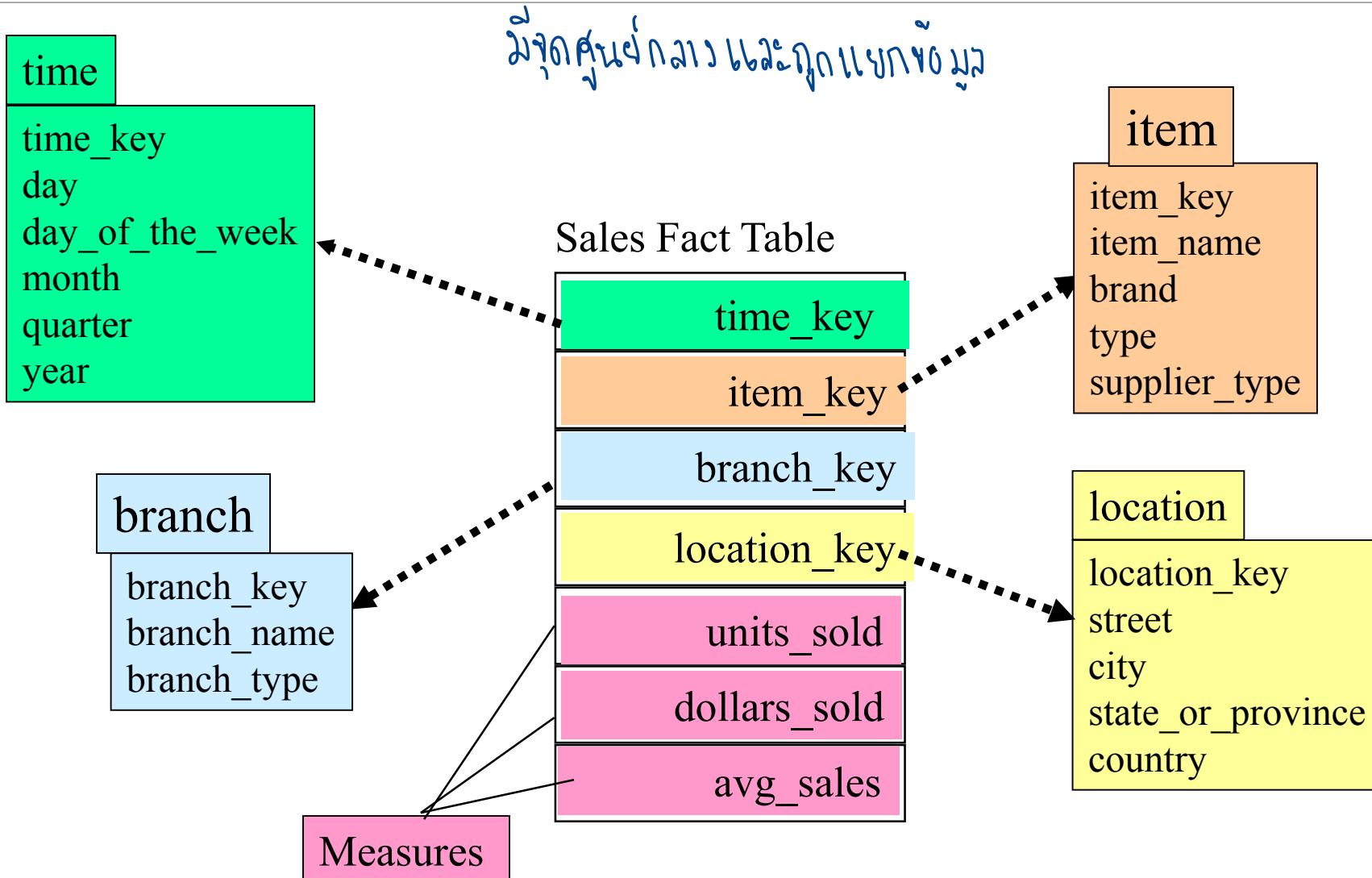


# Conceptual Modeling of Data Warehouses

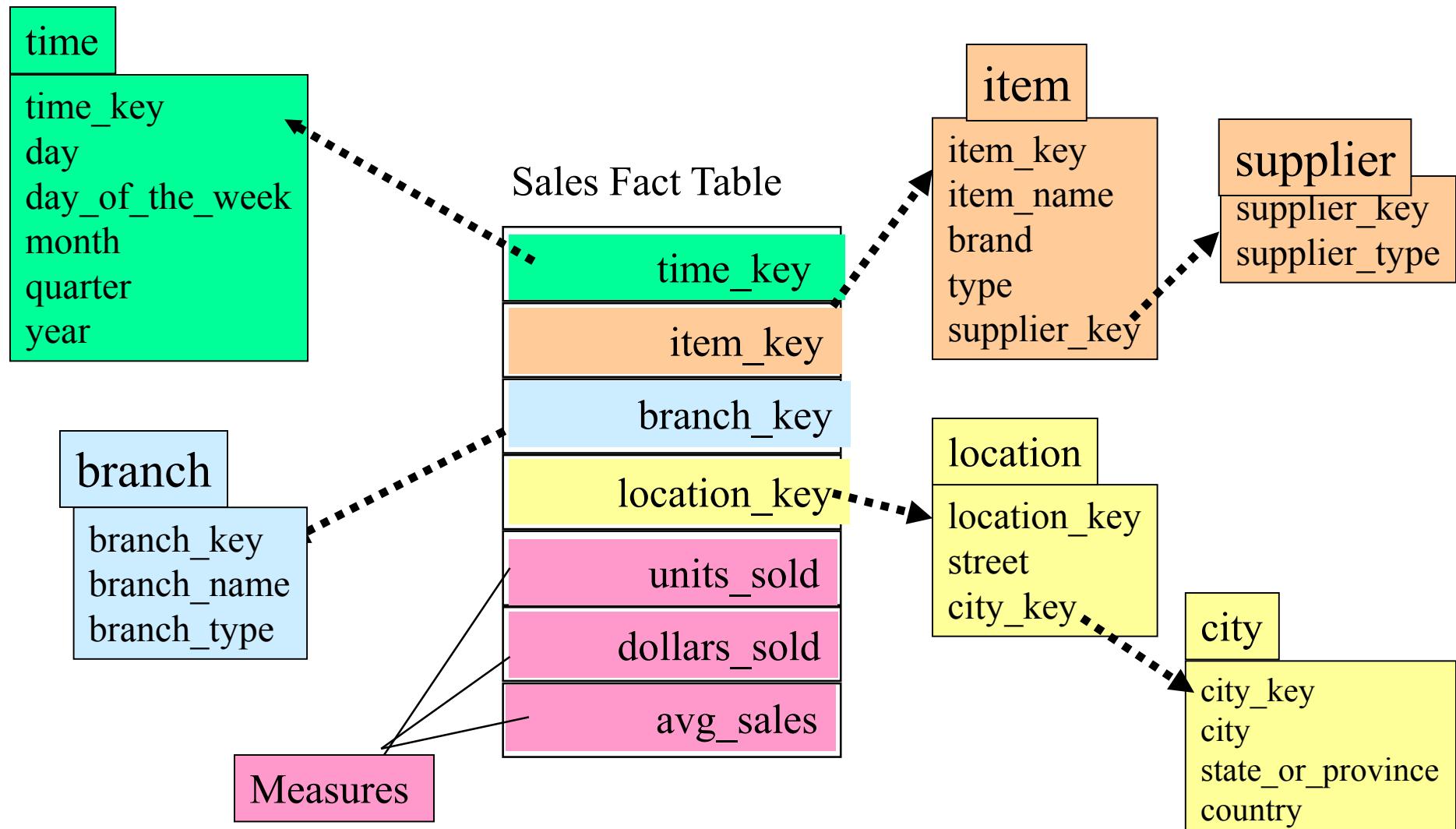
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- Modeling data warehouses: dimensions & measures
  - Star schema: A fact table in the middle connected to a set of dimension tables
  - Snowflake schema: A refinement of star schema where some dimensional hierarchy is normalized into a set of smaller dimension tables, forming a shape similar to snowflake
  - Fact constellations: Multiple fact tables share dimension tables, viewed as a collection of stars, therefore called **galaxy schema** or fact constellation

# Star Schema: An Example

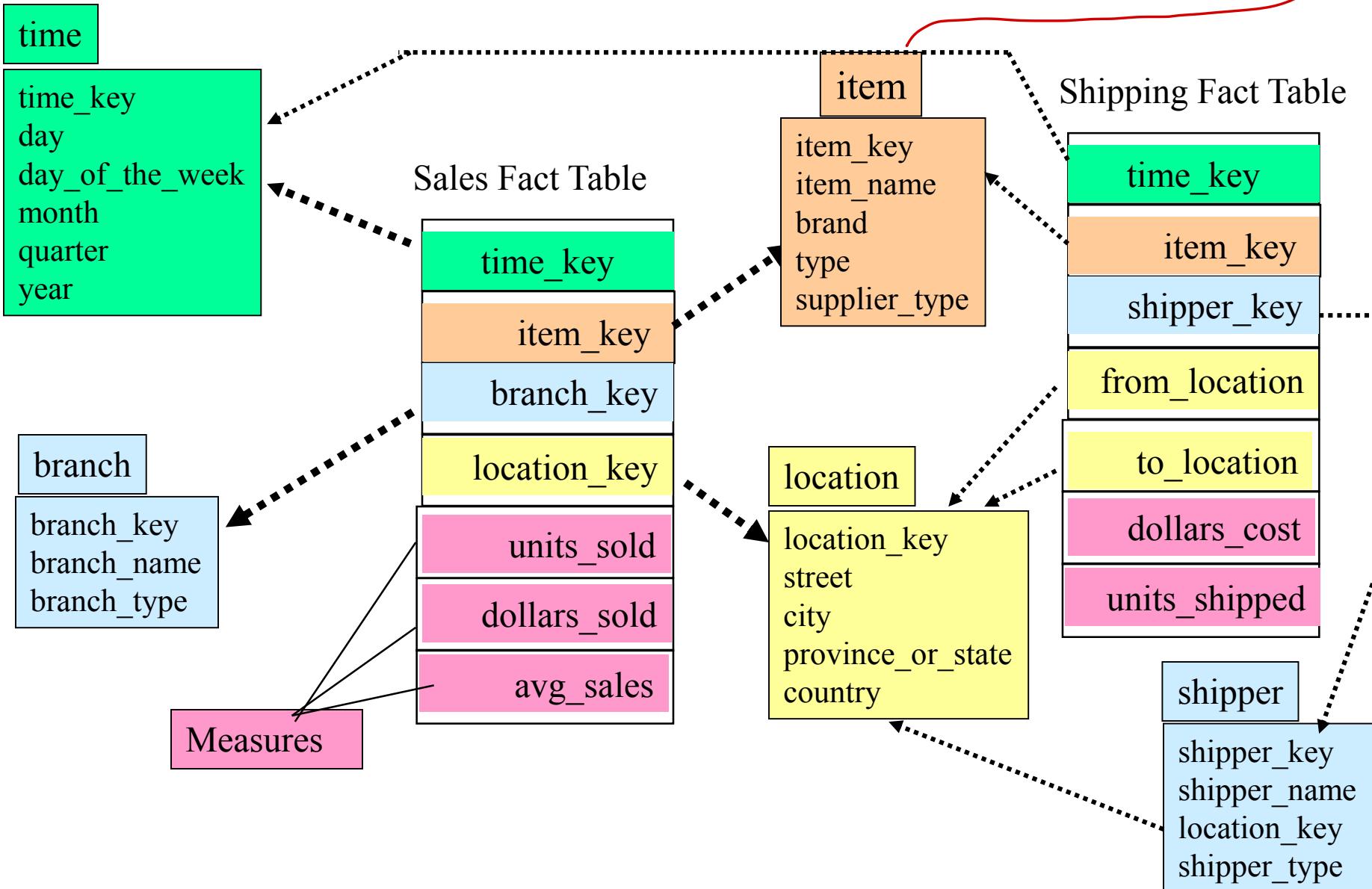


# Snowflake Schema: An Example

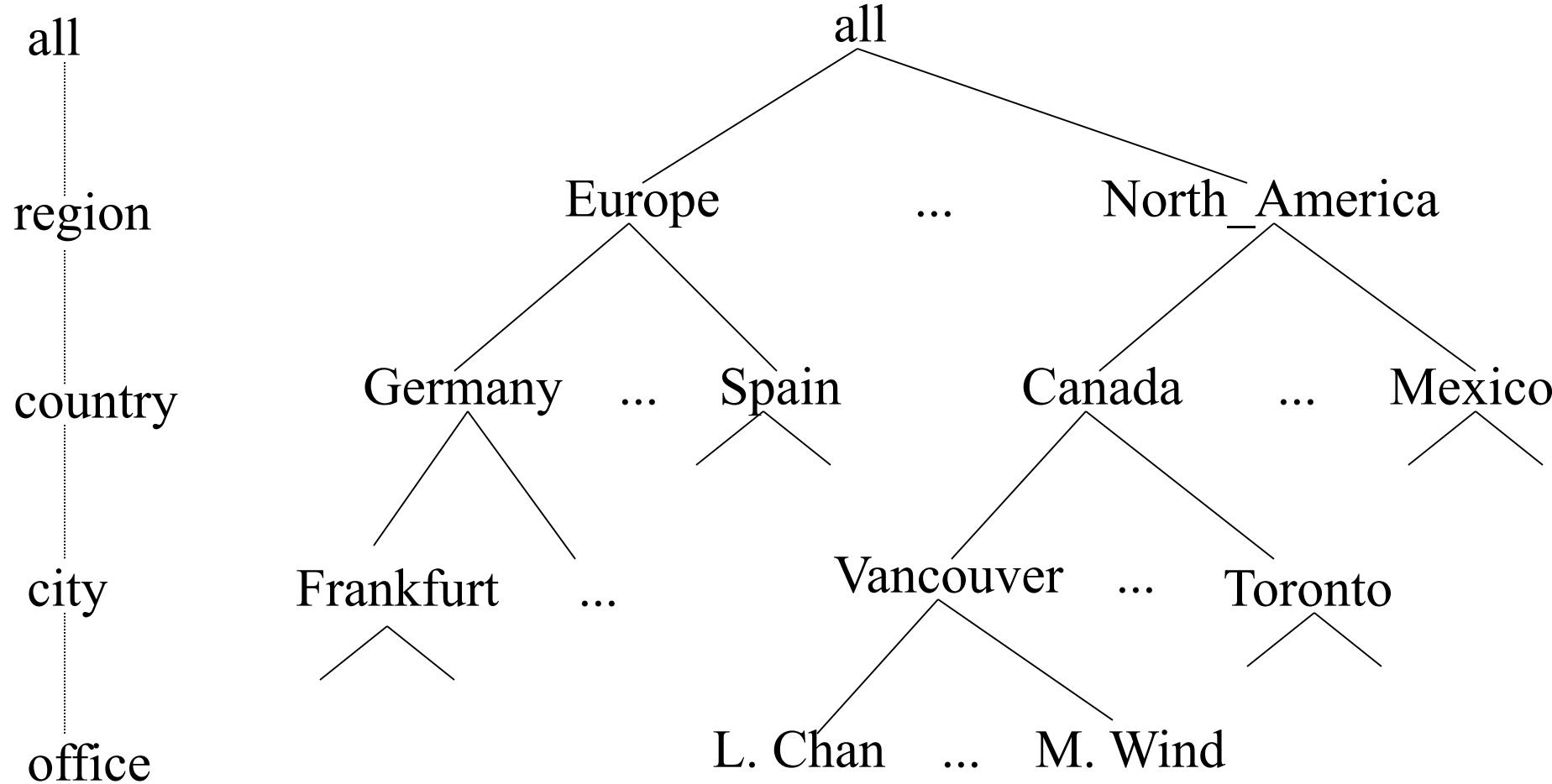


អ៊ីនធុណឺសក្នុងការបង្ហាញទូទៅដែលមានការចូលរួមគ្នា Dimension របស់ខ្លួន

# Fact Constellation: An Example



# A Concept Hierarchy for a Dimension (location)

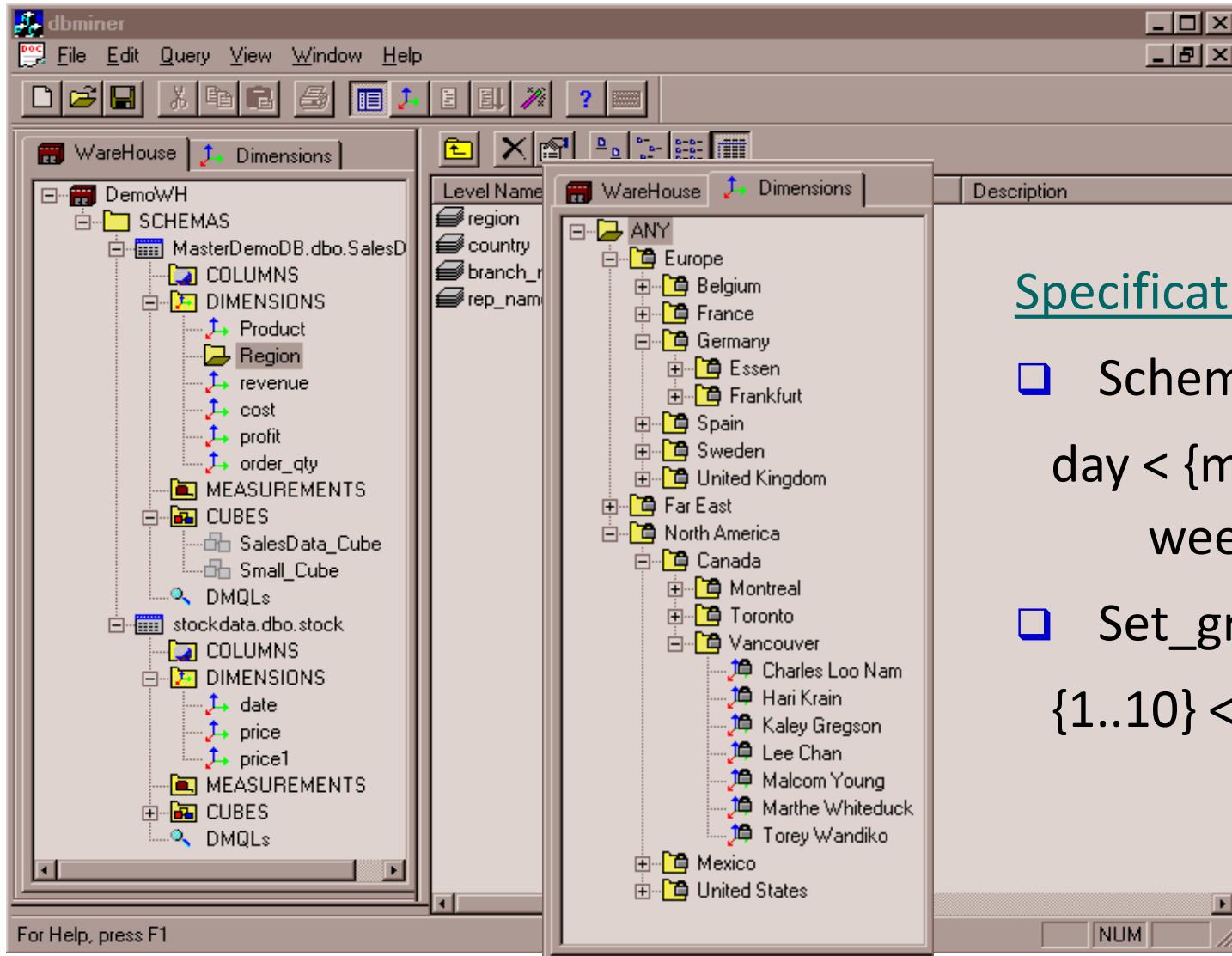


# Data Cube Measures: Three Categories

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- **Distributive**: if the result derived by applying the function to  $n$  aggregate values is the same as that derived by applying the function on all the data without partitioning
  - E.g., `count()`, `sum()`, `min()`, `max()`
- **Algebraic**: if it can be computed by an algebraic function with  $M$  arguments (where  $M$  is a bounded integer), each of which is obtained by applying a distributive aggregate function
  - $\text{avg}(x) = \text{sum}(x) / \text{count}(x)$
  - Is `min_N()` an algebraic measure? How about `standard_deviation()`?
- **Holistic**: if there is no constant bound on the storage size needed to describe a subaggregate.
  - E.g., `median()`, `mode()`, `rank()`

# View of Warehouses and Hierarchies



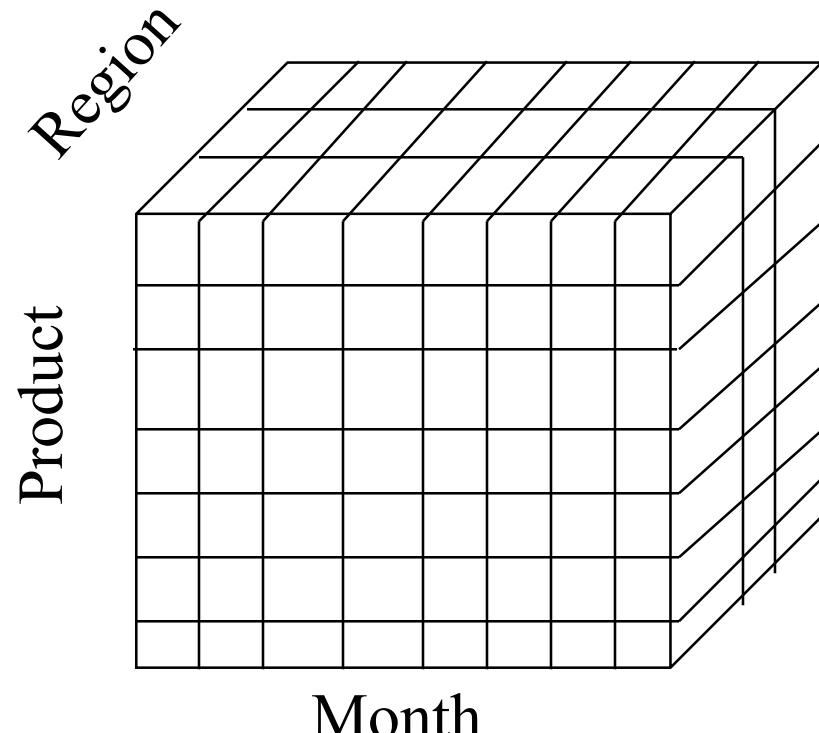
## Specification of hierarchies

- Schema hierarchy  
day < {month < quarter;  
week} < year
- Set\_grouping hierarchy  
{1..10} < inexpensive

# Multidimensional Data

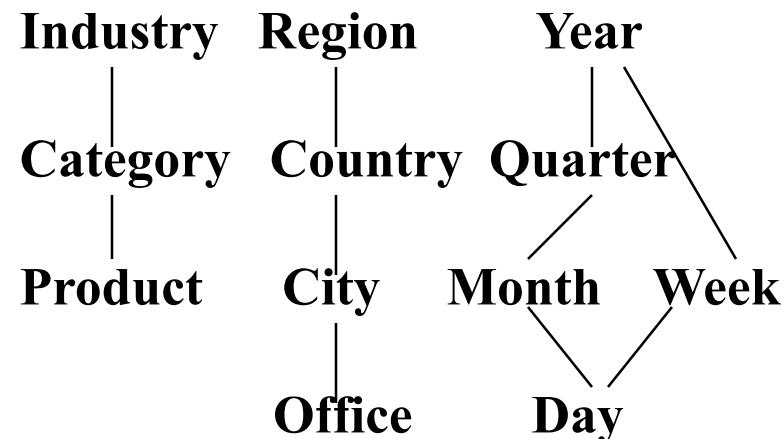
ແບ່ງພື້ນພົກເປັນຂອງ ສິນຄ້າ, ເດືອນ, ອາຍຸ

- Sales volume as a function of product, month, and region

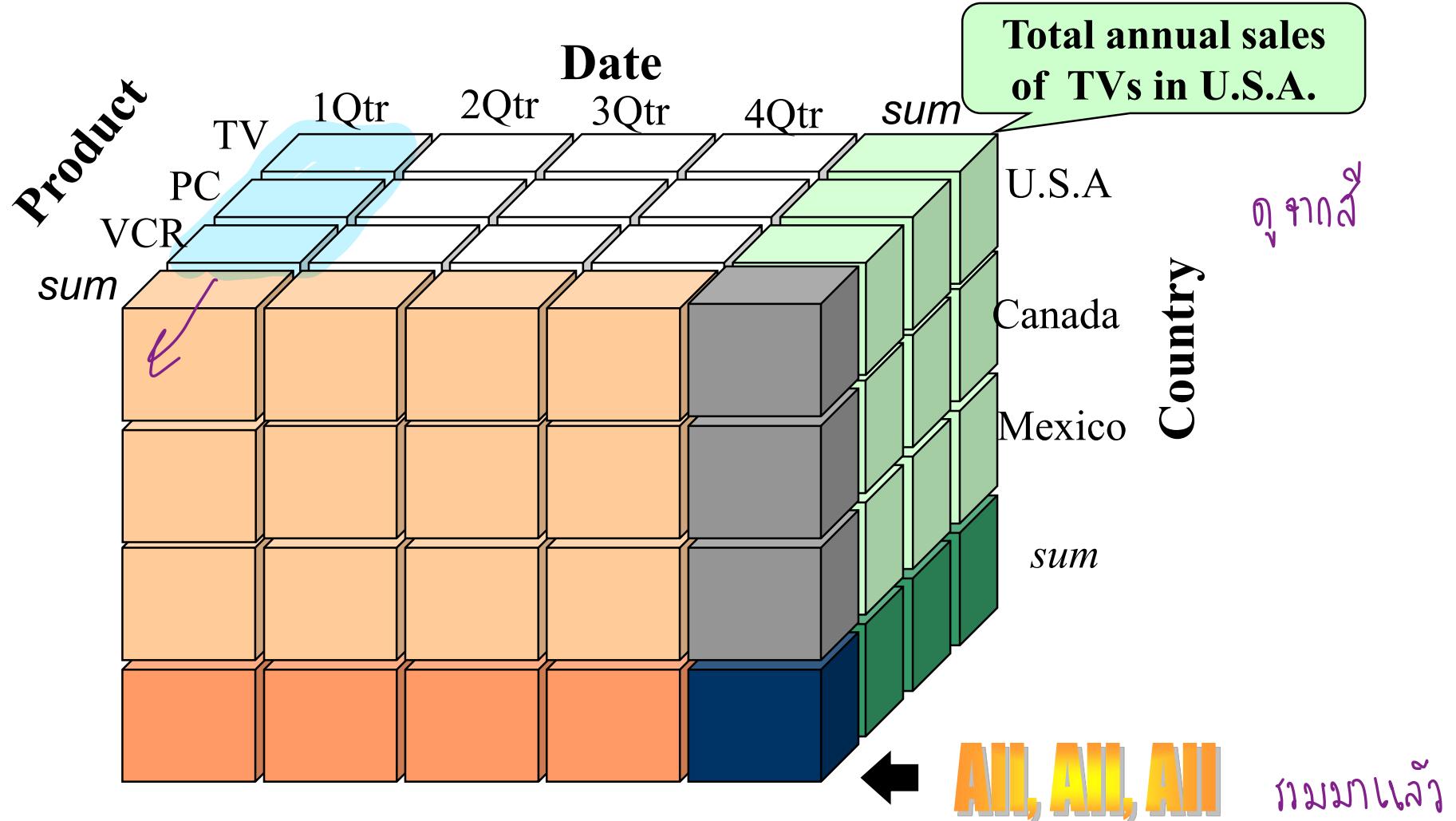


Dimensions: *Product, Location, Time*  
Hierarchical summarization paths

↳ ນອກຮະເບື້ອກນາກຈີ່ມ

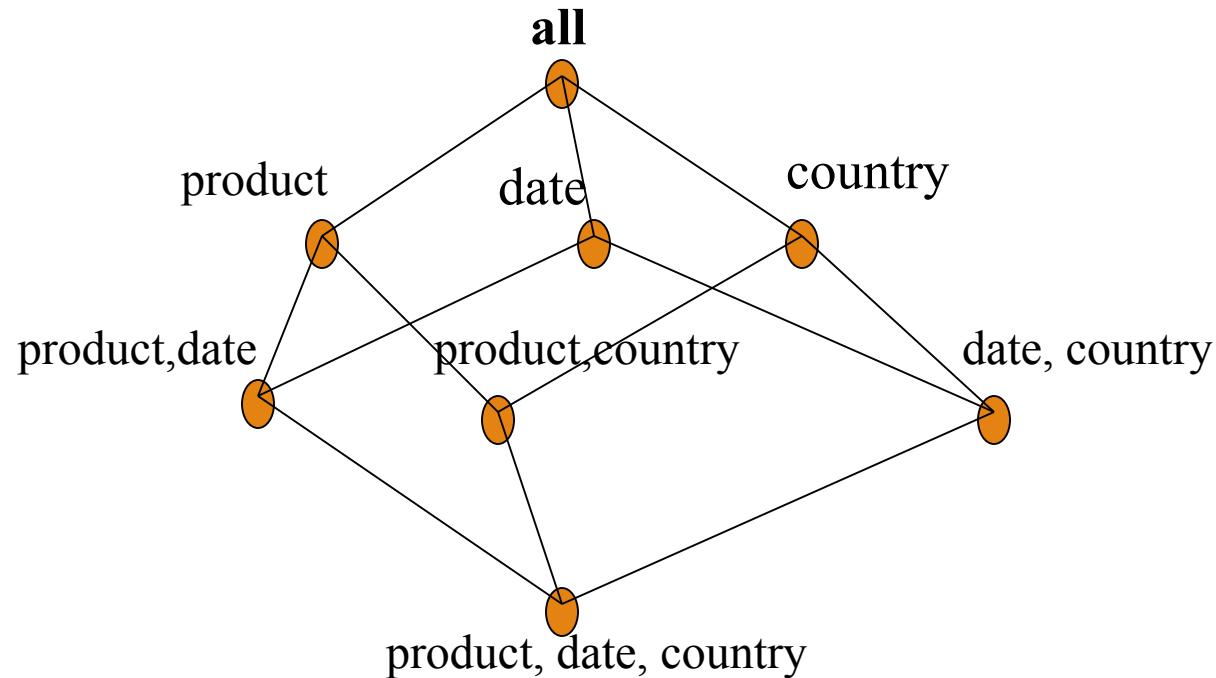


# A Sample Data Cube



# Cuboids Corresponding to the Cube

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0-D (*apex*) cuboid

1-D cuboids

2-D cuboids

3-D (*base*) cuboid

# Typical OLAP Operations

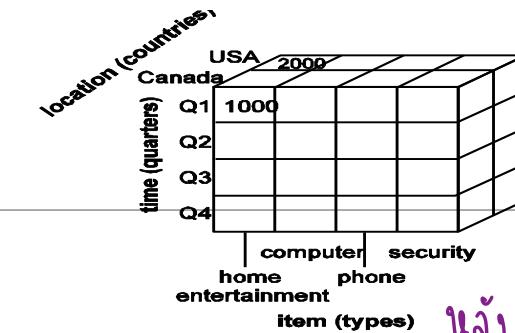
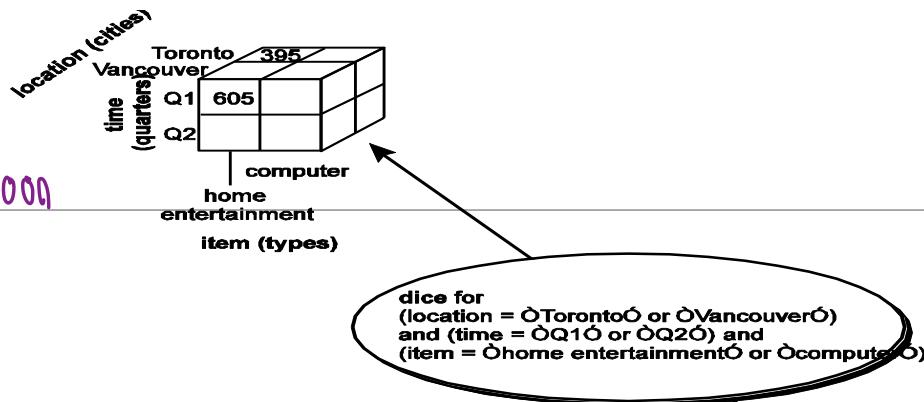
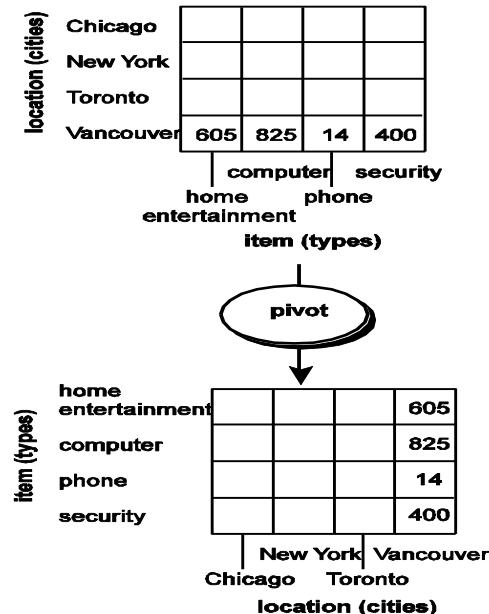
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- Roll up (drill-up): summarize data
  - *by climbing up hierarchy or by dimension reduction*
- Drill down (roll down): reverse of roll-up
  - *from higher level summary to lower level summary or detailed data, or introducing new dimensions*
- Slice and dice: *project and select*
- Pivot (rotate):
  - *reorient the cube, visualization, 3D to series of 2D planes*
- Other operations
  - *Drill across: involving (across) more than one fact table*
  - *Drill through: through the bottom level of the cube to its back-end relational tables (using SQL)*

# Typical OLAP Operations

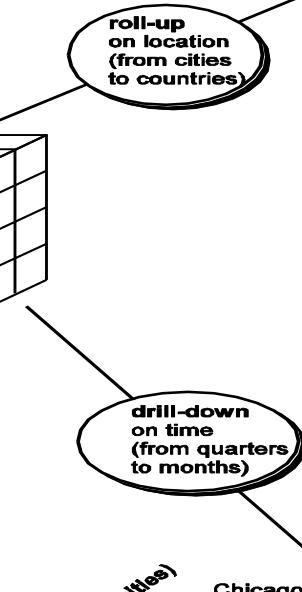
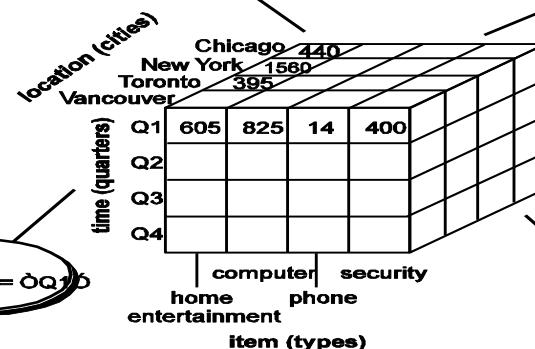
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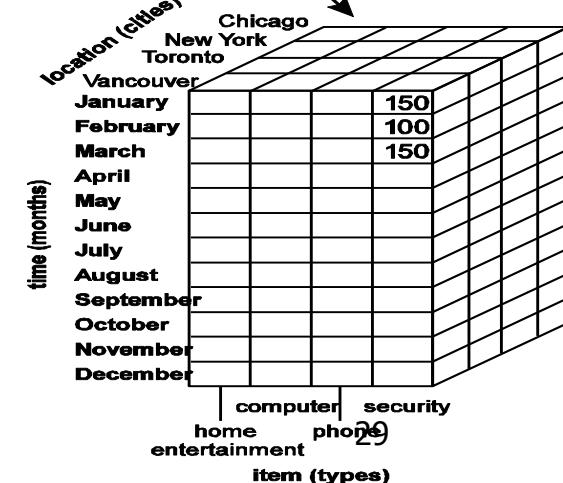
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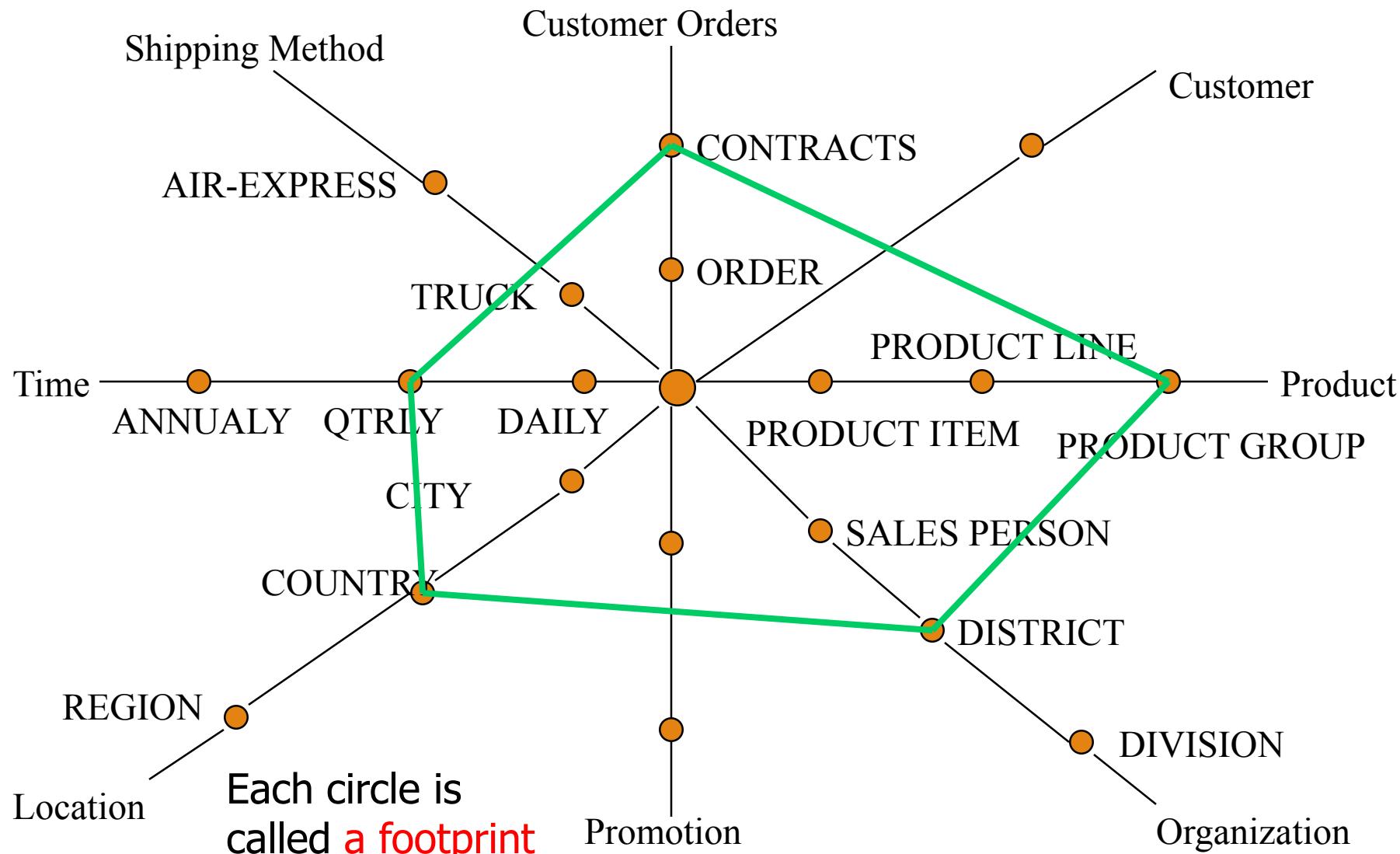


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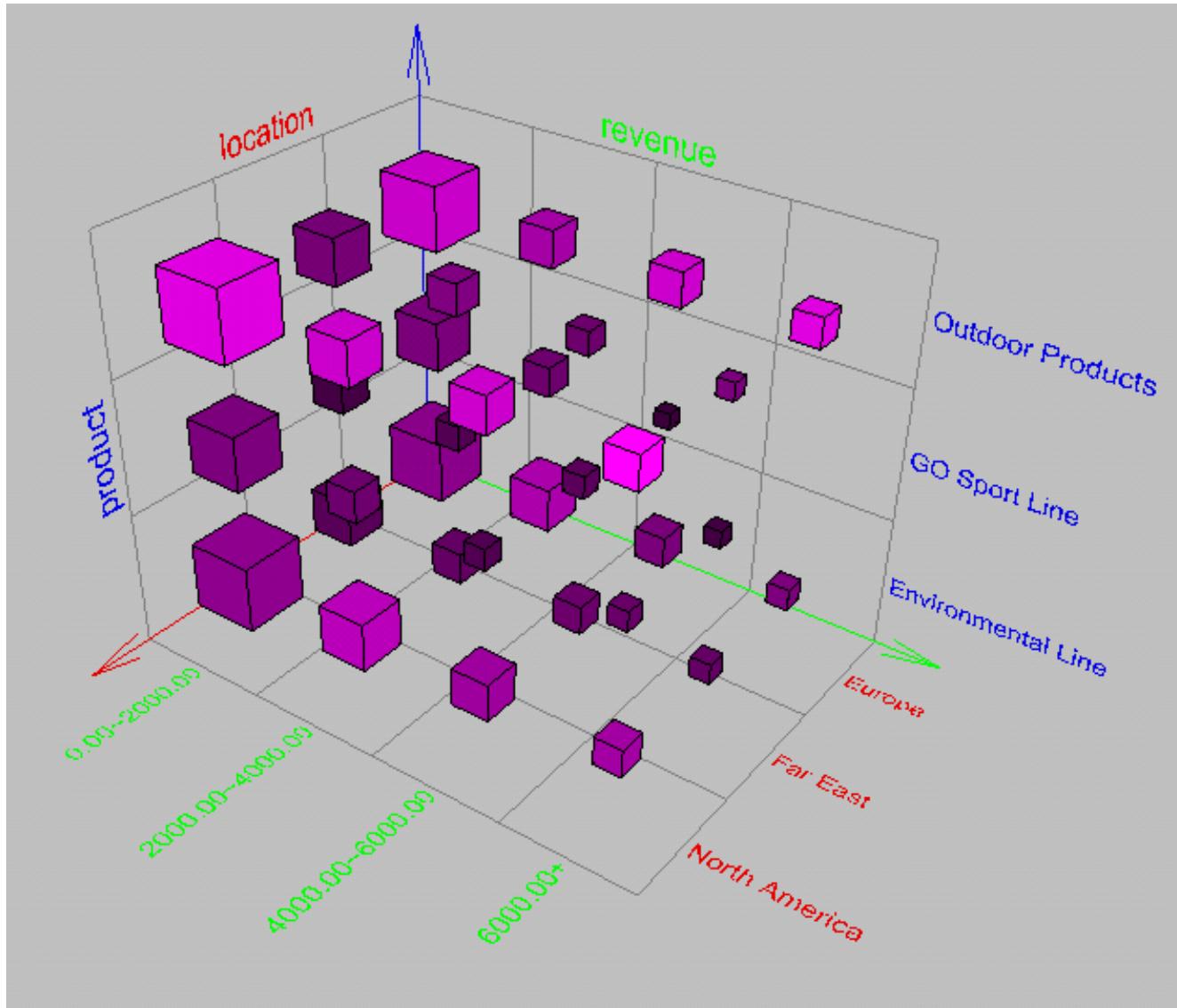
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# A Star-Net Query Model



# Browsing a Data Cube



- Visualization
- OLAP capabilities
- Interactive manipulation

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# **Design of Data Warehouse: A Business Analysis Framework**

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- Four views regarding the design of a data warehouse
  - Top-down view
    - allows selection of the relevant information necessary for the data warehouse
  - Data source view
    - exposes the information being captured, stored, and managed by operational systems
  - Data warehouse view
    - consists of fact tables and dimension tables
  - Business query view
    - sees the perspectives of data in the warehouse from the view of end-user

# Data Warehouse Design Process

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- ❑ **Top-down, bottom-up approaches or a combination of both**
  - ❑ Top-down: Starts with overall design and planning (mature)
  - ❑ Bottom-up: Starts with experiments and prototypes (rapid)
- ❑ **From software engineering point of view**
  - ❑ Waterfall: structured and systematic analysis at each step before proceeding to the next
  - ❑ Spiral: rapid generation of increasingly functional systems, short turn around time, quick turn around
- ❑ **Typical data warehouse design process**
  - ❑ Choose a business process to model, e.g., orders, invoices, etc.
  - ❑ Choose the grain (*atomic level of data*) of the business process
  - ❑ Choose the dimensions that will apply to each fact table record
  - ❑ Choose the measure that will populate each fact table record

# Data Warehouse Usage

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- Three kinds of data warehouse applications
  - Information processing
    - supports querying, basic statistical analysis, and reporting using crosstabs, tables, charts and graphs
  - Analytical processing
    - multidimensional analysis of data warehouse data
    - supports basic OLAP operations, slice-dice, drilling, pivoting
  - Data mining
    - knowledge discovery from hidden patterns
    - supports associations, constructing analytical models, performing classification and prediction, and presenting the mining results using visualization tools

# **From On-Line Analytical Processing (OLAP) to On Line Analytical Mining (OLAM)**

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- Why online analytical mining?
  - High quality of data in data warehouses
  - DW contains integrated, consistent, cleaned data
  - Available information processing structure surrounding data warehouses
  - ODBC, OLEDB, Web accessing, service facilities, reporting and OLAP tools
  - OLAP-based exploratory data analysis
    - Mining with drilling, dicing, pivoting, etc.
  - On-line selection of data mining functions
    - Integration and swapping of multiple mining functions, algorithms, and tasks

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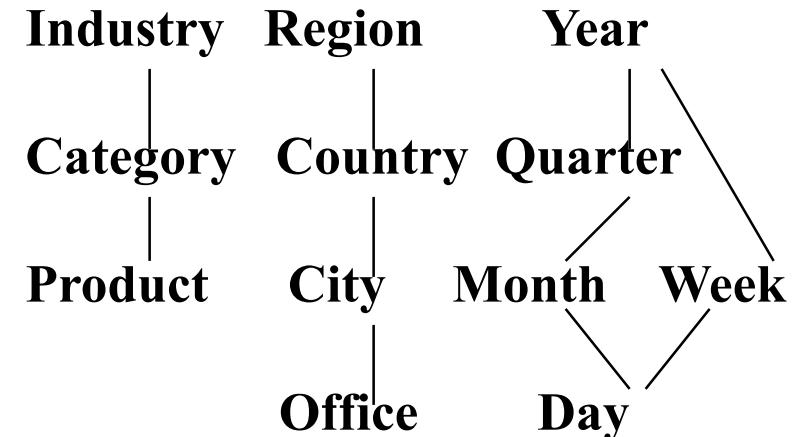


# Efficient Data Cube Computation

- ❑ Data cube can be viewed as a lattice of cuboids
  - ❑ The bottom-most cuboid is the base cuboid
  - ❑ The top-most cuboid (apex) contains only one cell
  - ❑ How many cuboids in an n-dimensional cube with L levels?
- ❑ Materialization of data cube
  - ❑ **Full materialization:** Materialize every (cuboid)
  - ❑ **No materialization:** Materialize none (cuboid)
  - ❑ **Partial materialization:** Materialize some cuboids
  - ❑ Which cuboids to materialize?
    - ❑ Selection based on size, sharing, access frequency, etc.

Why this formula?

$$T = \prod_{i=1}^n (L_i + 1)$$



# The “Compute Cube” Operator

- Cube definition and computation in DMQL

```
define cube sales [item, city, year]: sum (sales_in_dollars)  
compute cube sales
```

- Transform it into a SQL-like language (with a new operator `cube by`, introduced by Gray et al.'96)

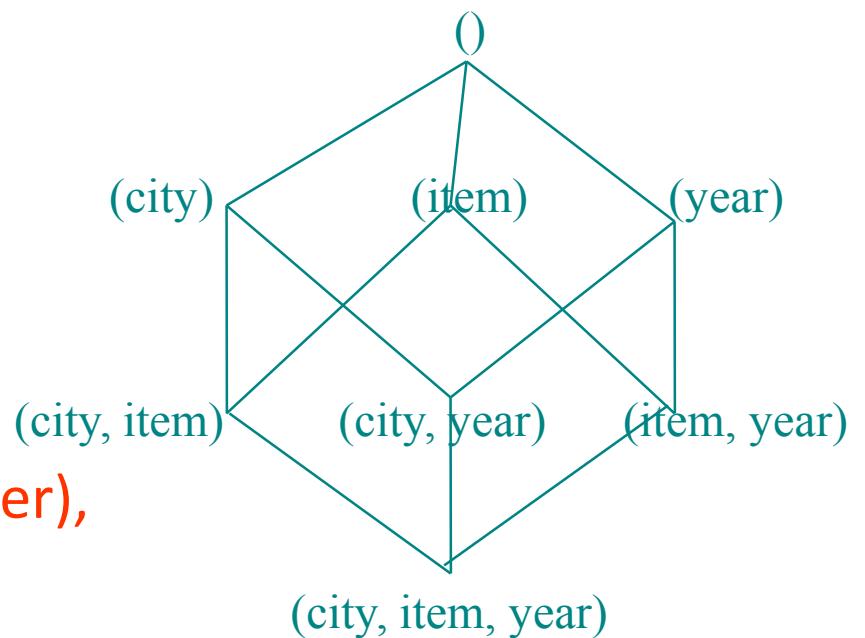
```
SELECT item, city, year, SUM (amount)  
FROM SALES  
CUBE BY item, city, year
```

- Need compute the following Group-Bys

(date, product, customer),

(date, product), (date, customer), (product, customer),

(date), (product), (customer)



# Indexing OLAP Data: Bitmap Index

- Index on a particular column
  - Each value in the column has a bit vector: bit-op is fast
  - The length of the bit vector: # of records in the base table
  - The  $i$ -th bit is set if the  $i$ -th row of the base table has the value for the indexed column
  - not suitable for high cardinality domains
- A recent bit compression technique, Word-Aligned Hybrid (WAH), makes it work for high cardinality domain as well [Wu, et al. TODS'06]

Base table

Cust	Region	Type
C1	Asia	Retail
C2	Europe	Dealer
C3	Asia	Dealer
C4	America	Retail
C5	Europe	Dealer

Index on Region

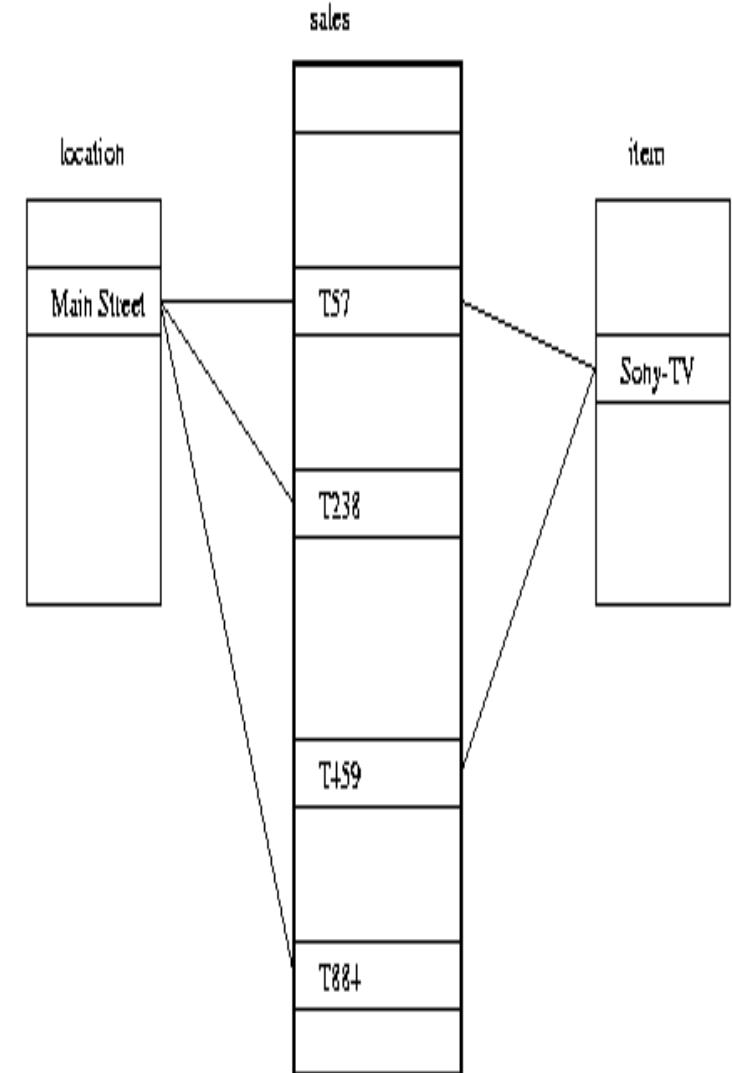
RecID	Asia	Europe	America
1	1	0	0
2	0	1	0
3	1	0	0
4	0	0	1
5	0	1	0

Index on Type

RecID	Retail	Dealer
1	1	0
2	0	1
3	0	1
4	1	0
5	0	1

# Indexing OLAP Data: Join Indices

- ❑ Join index:  $JI(R\text{-id}, S\text{-id})$  where  $R (R\text{-id}, \dots) \bowtie S (S\text{-id}, \dots)$
- ❑ Traditional indices map the values to a list of record ids
  - ❑ It materializes relational join in JI file and speeds up relational join
- ❑ In data warehouses, join index relates the values of the dimensions of a start schema to rows in the fact table.
- ❑ E.g., fact table: *Sales* and two dimensions *city* and *product*
  - ❑ A join index on *city* maintains for each distinct city a list of R-IDs of the tuples recording the Sales in the city
  - ❑ Join indices can span multiple dimensions



# Efficient Processing OLAP Queries

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- ❑ Determine which **operations** should be performed on the available cuboids
  - ❑ Transform drill, roll, etc. into corresponding SQL and/or OLAP operations, e.g., dice = selection + projection
- ❑ Determine which **materialized cuboid(s)** should be selected for OLAP op.
  - ❑ Let the query to be processed be on  $\{brand, \text{province\_or\_state}\}$  with the condition “ $year = 2004$ ”, and there are 4 materialized cuboids available:
    - 1)  $\{year, item\_name, city\}$
    - 2)  $\{year, brand, country\}$
    - 3)  $\{year, brand, \text{province\_or\_state}\}$
    - 4)  $\{item\_name, \text{province\_or\_state}\}$  where  $year = 2004$Which should be selected to process the query?
- ❑ Explore indexing structures and compressed vs. dense array structs in MOLAP

# **OLAP Server Architectures**

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- **Relational OLAP (ROLAP)**

- Use relational or extended-relational DBMS to store and manage warehouse data and OLAP middle ware
- Include optimization of DBMS backend, implementation of aggregation navigation logic, and additional tools and services
- Greater scalability

- **Multidimensional OLAP (MOLAP)**

- Sparse array-based multidimensional storage engine
- Fast indexing to pre-computed summarized data

- **Hybrid OLAP (HOLAP)** (e.g., Microsoft SQLServer)

- Flexibility, e.g., low level: relational, high-level: array
- Specialized SQL servers (e.g., Redbricks)
- Specialized support for SQL queries over star/snowflake schemas

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# Summary

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- Data warehousing: A multi-dimensional model of a data warehouse
  - A data cube consists of *dimensions & measures*
  - Star schema, snowflake schema, fact constellations
  - OLAP operations: drilling, rolling, slicing, dicing and pivoting
- Data Warehouse Architecture, Design, and Usage
  - Multi-tiered architecture
  - Business analysis design framework
  - Information processing, analytical processing, data mining, OLAM
- Implementation: Efficient computation of data cubes
  - Partial vs. full vs. no materialization
  - Indexing OLAP data: Bitmap index and join index
  - OLAP query processing
  - OLAP servers: ROLAP, MOLAP, HOLAP

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