# Laboratory of Data Science

Gianni Andreozzi Martina Trigilia

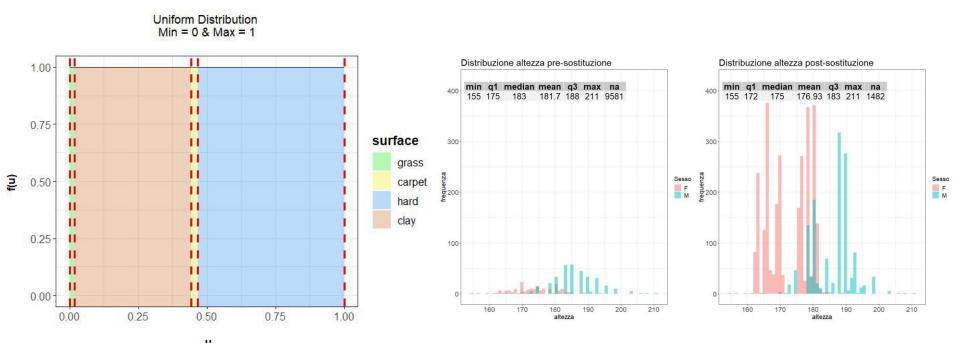
## Part 1

### **Pre Processing**

- Correction of id errors: different player\_id but same person or same player\_id but different names; same tourney\_id associated with different names and different tourney level; same tourney\_id and same match\_num (match\_id) but different players ⇒ Generation of new ids by concatenation.
- Spelling errors in female\_players.csv and male\_players.csv
- IOC codes:
  - Standardisation: e.g. DEU ⇒ GER
  - Spelling errors

### Missing Values

Missing data were initially searched in other records for matching ids.



#### **Code Structure**

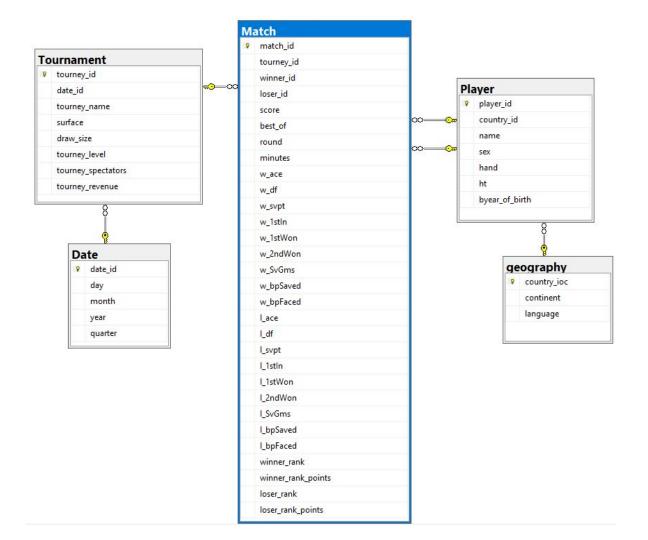
Main function create\_tablecreate 
 ⇒ structure (header and set of ids) + reads the tennis table in a loop and fills the respective tables (match.csv, player.csv and tournament.csv).

#### **Code Structure**

- Date.csv: the date is transformed into datetime and the required attributes are extracted (the quarter via get\_quarter())
- Player.csv: map\_player() creates a dictionary that maps the player's name to his gender; get\_sex() gets the gender of the player by searching the dictionary; get\_year\_of\_birth() extracts the year of birth via the tournament date and the player's years.
- Geography.csv: Creation of a dict associating the name of a country with its language (obtained thanks to coutry\_list.csv). Reading country.csv and writing a table with the respective fields.

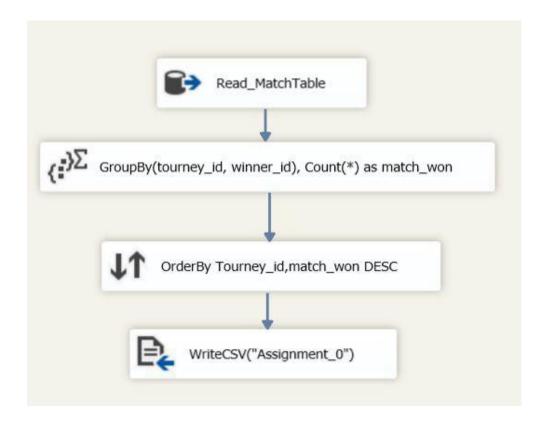
### DW creation and data loading

- DW creation SQL Server Management Studio
- Null values not allowed for primary keys
- Connection to the DB via the pyodbc library
- Constraints of primary and foreign keys: first the loading of the
   Dimensions Tables (commit immediately after loading each table)
- Loading the Fact Table: commit after each fifth of the table
- Connection closure

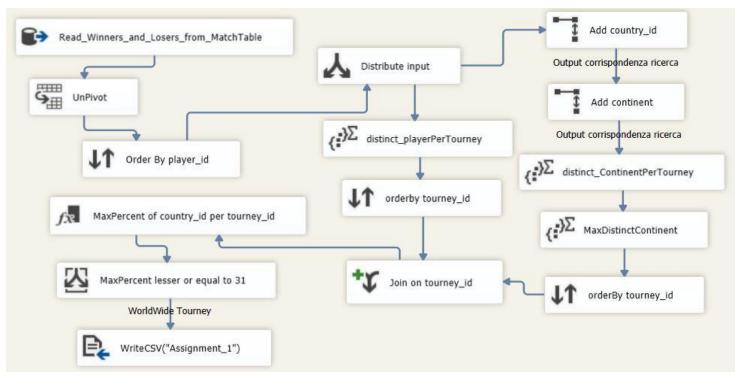


## Part 2

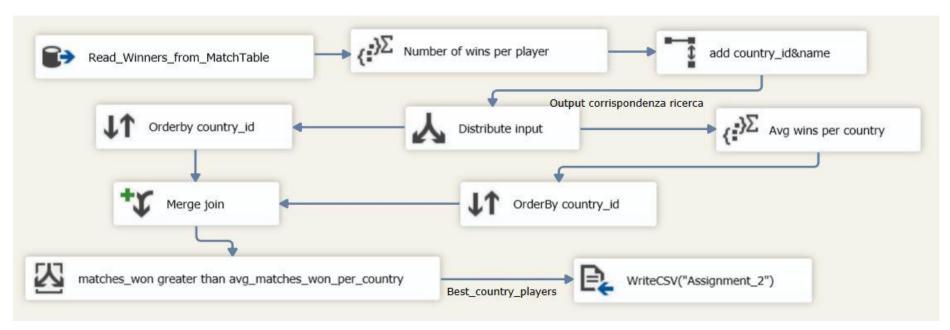
#### **Assignment 0:** For every tournament, the players ordered by number of matches won.



**Assignment 1:** A tournament is said to be "worldwide" if no more than 30% of the participants come from the same continent. List all the worldwide tournaments.



**Assignment 2:** For each country, list all the players that won more matches than the average number of won matches for all players of the same country.



## Part 3

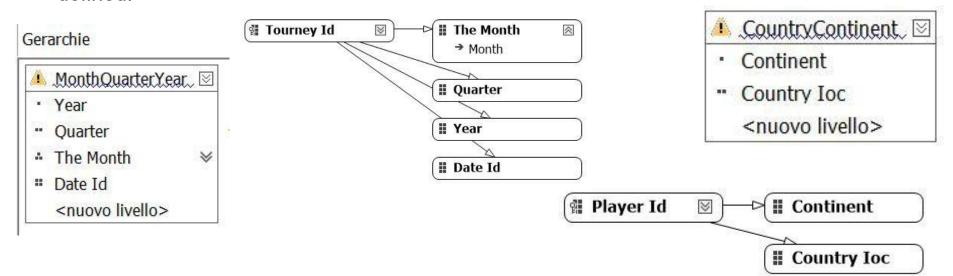
**Assignment 0:** Build a datacube from the data of the tables in your database, defining the appropriate hierarchies for time and geography. Use the rank and rank points of the winner and loser as measure.

Creating the dimensions (Player and Tournament) and the cube.



#### Definition of hierarchies:

- CountryContinent (Continent → Country ioc) within the Player dimension
- MonthQuarterYear (Year → Quarter → The Month → Date Id) within the Tournament dimension. The Month represents the month of the year and has been derived from Month ('New Named Calculation') and the functional dependency The Month → Month has been defined.



## **Assignment 1:** Show the percentage increase in winner rank points with respect to the previous year for each winner

**WITH MEMBER** abs\_incr **AS** ([Tournament].[MonthQuarterYear].currentmember.lag(1), [Measures].[Winner Rank Points])

MEMBER diff AS [Measures].[Winner Rank Points] - abs\_incr

MEMBER perc\_incr AS

CASE WHEN abs\_incr = 0 THEN '-' ELSE diff/abs\_incr END,
FORMAT\_STRING = 'percent'.

**SELECT** {[Measures].[Winner Rank Points], *perc\_incr*} **ON COLUMNS**, **NONEMPTY** (([Winner].[Name], [Tournament].[MonthQuarterYear].[Year])) **ON ROWS FROM** [Group\_17];

#### Assignment 2: For each country show the total winner rank points in percentage with

respect to the total winner rank points of the corresponding continent.

```
WITH MEMBER perc_country AS [Measures].[Winner Rank Points]/([Winner].[CountryContinent].currentmember.parent, [Measures].[Winner Rank Points]), FORMAT_STRING = 'percent'.
```

**SELECT** {[Measures].[Winner Rank Points], *perc\_country* } **ON COLUMNS**, **NONEMPTY** (([Winner].[Continent].[Continent], [Winner].[CountryContinent].[Country loc])) **ON ROWS FROM** [Group\_17];

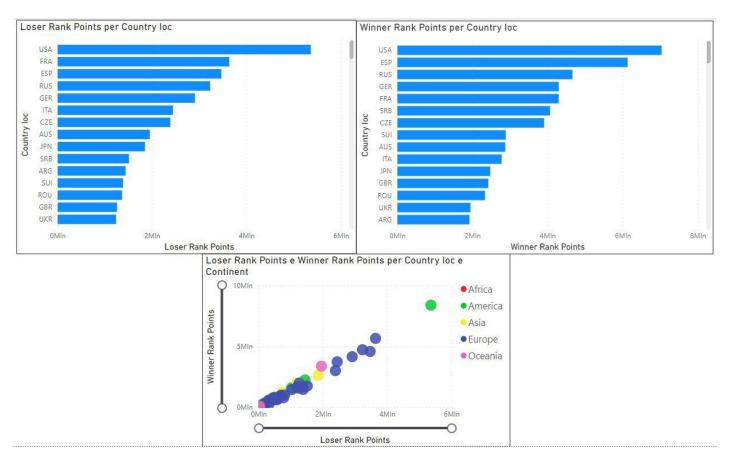
**Assignment 3:** Show the losers having a total loser rank points greater than 10% of the totals loser rank points in each continent by continent and year.

**WITH MEMBER** *points\_contyear* **AS** ([Loser].[Name].currentmember.parent, [Measures].[Loser Rank Points])

```
MEMBER ratio AS [Measures].[Loser Rank Points]/points_contyear , FORMAT_STRING = 'Percent'.
```

```
SELECT {[Measures].[Loser Rank Points], ratio, points_contyear } ON COLUMNS ,
NONEMPTY(
FILTER(([Tournament].[MonthQuarterYear].[Year], [Loser].[CountryContinent].[Continent],
[Loser].[Name].[Name]),
    ratio > 0.10)
) ON ROWS
FROM [Group_17];
```

## **Assignment 4:** Create a dashboard that shows the geographical distribution of winner rank points and loser rank points.



## **Assignment 5:** Create a dashboard of your choosing, that you deem interesting w.r.t. the data available in your cube

