



Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

# Assignment I

Data Warehouse & Business Intelligence

2022

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# **1.Data set selection**

Provided by: kaggle.com

Data Set Name: Melbourne Housing Snapshot

Data Set:

<https://www.kaggle.com/dansbecker/melbourne-housing-snapshot>

## **About Dataset**

The chosen data source is a Kaggle based collection of transactional data. Which represents Melbourne's house-sale information. It is made up of a single CSV file containing enough data in 21 columns. The original huge CSV file has been divided into smaller sub-CSV files. like Seller Details and Property, New Identifiers are contained in the sub-CSV files. In addition, I manually changed some data records to meet the requirements.

## **2.PREPARATION OF DATA SOURCE**

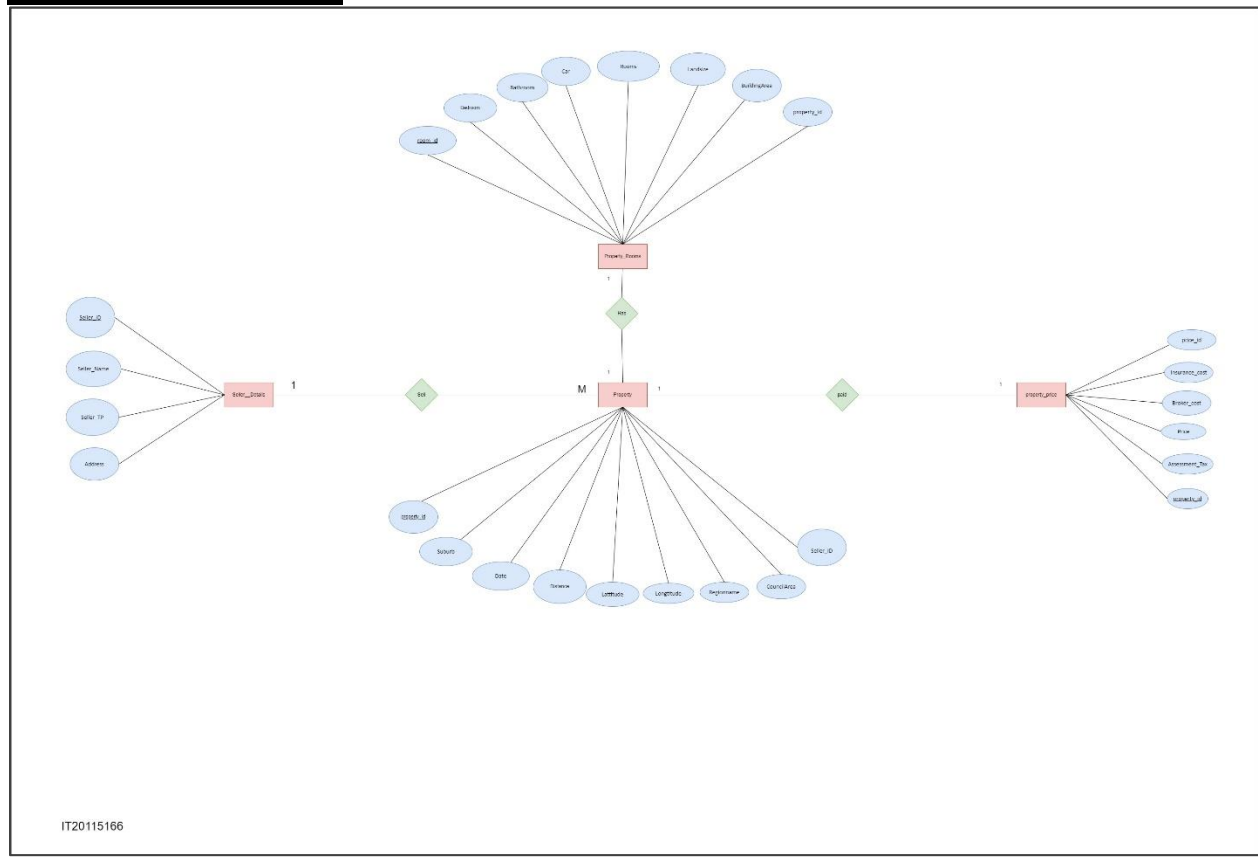
All the data sources are provided in csv format by the web site. In preparation of data sources, some changes have done for the source format. Some of the given files were converted into text files and Property Details csv files into a source database, while others were removed and added to another file.

Final State of Preparation of the source data formats before Transforming data:

- Property\_Details.csv
- Property\_Price.csv
- Property\_Rooms.csv
- Seller.txt

This data collection contains information about house sales in Melbourne. It comprises information on the residence as well as information about the sellers who sold such properties. One csv file was split into two halves, as shown below.

# ER-Diagram



- The above diagram shows the connection between the entities in the data set
- Assumptions:
  - One Seller have many Properties.
  - There can be many campaign data sets in a single summary report
  - Many client transactions are summarized in a single summary report.

# Description of the Data Set

Source Type	Table Name	Include		
Seller.txt	Seller	Column	Data type	Description
		Seller_ID	nvarchar(255)	Unique id of Seller (PK)
		Seller_Name	nvarchar(255)	Name of Seller
		Seller_TP	nvarchar(255)	Phone number of Seller
		Address	nvarchar(255)	Address of Seller
Melbourne_Housing_SnapshotDB	Property_Details	Column	Data type	Description
		property_id	int	Unique id of Property (PK)
		Suburb	nvarchar(255)	Name of Residential name
		Address	nvarchar(255)	Adress of Property
		Method	nvarchar(255)	Sold Method
		Distance	float	Distance From Capital
		Seller_ID	nvarchar(255)	Unique id of Seller (FK)
		Lattitude	float	Lattitude
		Longitude	float	Longitude
		Regionname	nvarchar(255)	Name of Regional
		CouncilArea	nvarchar(255)	Governing Council for the Area
	Property_Price	Column	Data type	Description
		price_id	int	Unique id of Price (PK)
		Assessment_Tax	float	Price of Aessment Tax
		Broker_cost	float	Price of Broker Cost
		Insurance_cost	float	Price of Insurance Cost
		Price	float	Price of that Property
		property_id	int	Unique id of Property (FK)
	Room_Count	Column	Data type	Description
		room_id	int	Unique id of Room (PK)
		Bedroom	int	Number of bedrooms in this Property
		Bathroom	int	Number of bathrooms in this Property
		Car	int	Number of Cars spots in this Property
		Rooms	int	Number of rooms in this Property
		property_id	int	Unique id of Property (FK)
		Landsize	int	Size of the Land
		BuildingArea	int	Area of the Building

# Design of Data Source

## • Property\_Details

The screenshot displays the 'Property\_Details' table in the 'Melbourne Housing Snapshot DB' database. The table has the following columns:

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
property_id	int	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Suburb	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Address	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Method	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
[Date]	date	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Distance	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Latitude	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Longitude	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Regionname	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Seller_ID	int	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
CouncilArea	varchar(50)	<input type="checkbox"/>

The 'Column Properties' pane for 'property\_id' shows the following details:

- (Name): property\_id
- Allow Nulls: Yes
- Data Type: int
- Default Value or Binding: (empty)
- Table Designer: Collation: <-database default>
- Computed Column Specification: Description: int
- Condensed Data Type: int
- Deterministic: Yes
- DTS-published: No
- Full-text Specification: No
- Has Non-SQL Server Subscriber: No
- Identity Specification: No
- Indexable: Yes
- Is Columnset: No
- Is Sparse: No
- Merge-published: No
- Not For Replication: No
- Replicated: No
- RowGuid: No
- Size: 4

## • Property\_Price

The screenshot displays the 'Property\_Price' table in the 'Melbourne Housing Snapshot DB' database. The table has the following columns:

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
price_id	int	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Assessment_Tax	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Broker_cost	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Insurance_cost	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Price	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
property_id	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
[OrderDate]	datetime	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

The 'Column Properties' pane for 'price\_id' shows the following details:

- (Name): price\_id
- Allow Nulls: Yes
- Data Type: int
- Default Value or Binding: (empty)
- Table Designer: Collation: <-database default>
- Computed Column Specification: Description: int
- Condensed Data Type: int
- Deterministic: Yes
- DTS-published: No
- Full-text Specification: No
- Has Non-SQL Server Subscriber: No
- Identity Specification: No
- Indexable: Yes
- Is Columnset: No
- Is Sparse: No
- Merge-published: No
- Not For Replication: No
- Replicated: No
- RowGuid: No
- Size: 4

## • Property\_Rooms

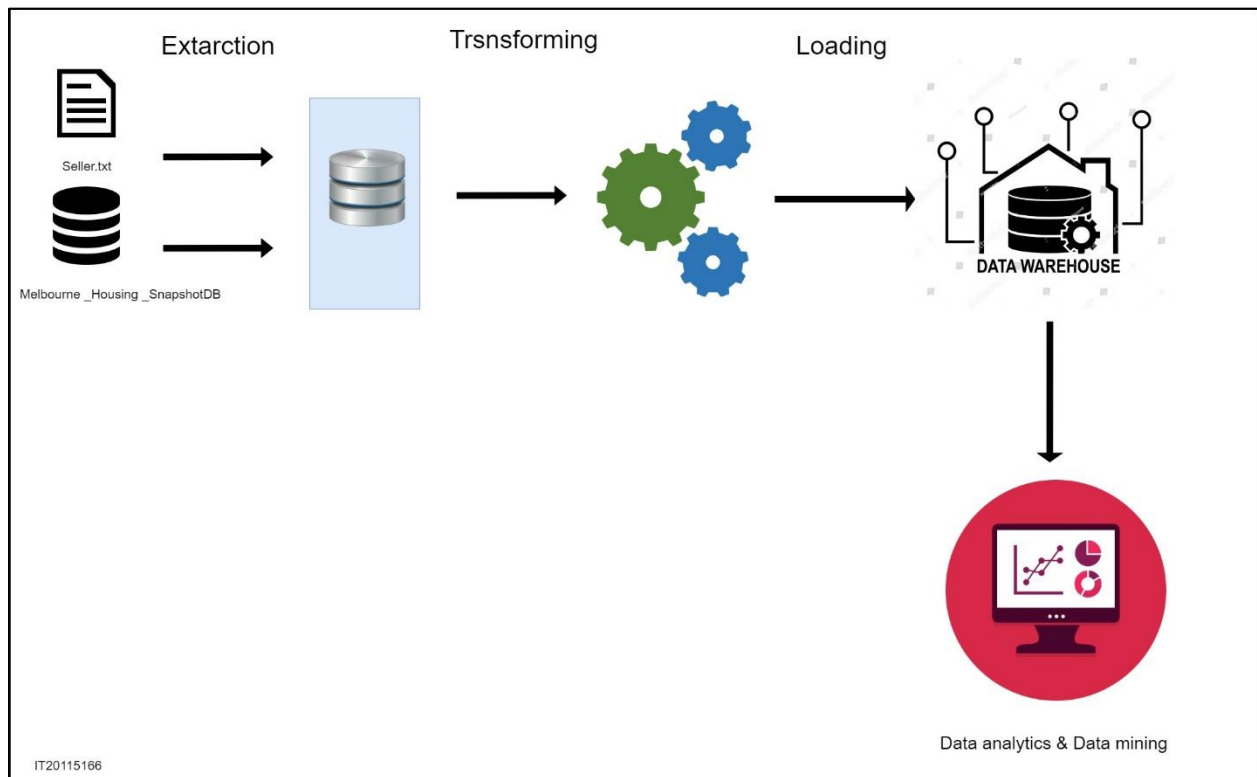
The screenshot displays the Microsoft SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The left pane shows the 'Object Explorer' with the 'Melbourne Housing Snapshot DB' selected. The right pane shows the 'Table Designer' for the 'Property\_Rooms' table. The table structure is as follows:

Column Name	Data Type	Allow Nulls
room_id	int	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bedroom	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Bathroom	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Car	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Rooms	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Landsize	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
BuildingArea	varchar(50)	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
property_id	int	<input type="checkbox"/>

Below the table structure, the 'Column Properties' pane is visible, showing the 'General' tab for the 'room\_id' column:

Property	Value
(Name)	room_id
Allow Nulls	Yes
Data Type	int
Default Value or Binding	

### 3.SOLUTION ARCHITECTURE



(As the figure 2 shows for the ETL processing, initially)

🚦 **Seller:** Text File

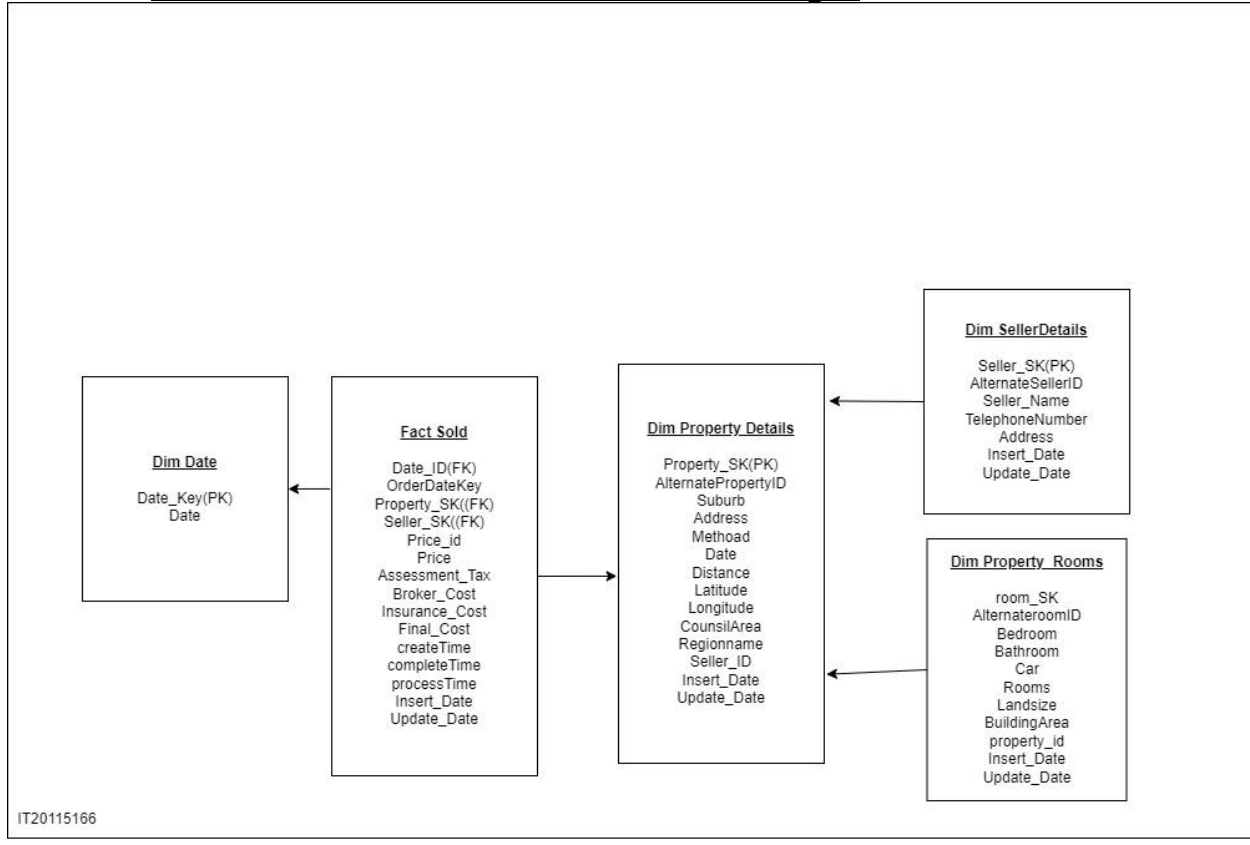
🚦 **Melbourne \_Housing \_SnapshotDB:** Source Database,

We can handle data from various sources and transform it to business insights to make decisions, analyze data, and produce reports using diverse procedures, structures, and technologies. This will also give the data a new dimension



## 4.Data warehouse Design & Development

### I. Data warehouse Table design



Dimention Name	Dimention Attributes	Data Type	Key column	Derived Logic
Dim_Property_Details	Property_SK	int	Primary key	Auto increment
	AlternateProper tyID	int		
	Suburb	varchar (50)		
	Address	varchar (50)		
	Method	varchar (50)		
	Date	varchar (50)		
	Diatance	varchar (50)		

	Latitude	varchar (50)		
	Longitude	varchar (50)		
	Seller_ID	int		
	Regionname	varchar (50)		
	Insert_Date	datetime		System Datetime
	ModifiedDate	datetime		System Datetime
Dim_SellerDetails	Seller_SK	int	Primary key	
	AlternateSellerID	int		
	Seller_Name	nvarchar(50)		
	Telephone_Number	nvarchar(50)		
	Address	nvarchar(50)		
	Insert_Date	datetime		System Datetime
	Update_Date	datetime		System Datetime
DimDate	DateKey	int	Primary key	
	Date	datetime		
	FullDateUK	char(10)		
	FullDateUSA	char(10)		
	DayOfMonth	varchar (4)		
	DaySuffix	varchar (9)		
	DayName	varchar (9)		
	More....			
Fact_Sold	Seller_SK	int	foreign key	
	Property_SK	int	foreign	

			key	
	Date_ID	int	foreign key	
	Price	float		
	price_id	int		
	Assessment_Tax	varchar (50)		
	Broker_Cost	varchar (50)		
	createTime	datetime		
	completeTime	datetime		
	processTime	datetime		
	Insurance_Cost	float		
	Final_Cost	float		Price+Assessment_Tax+Broker_Cost+Insurance_Cost
	Insert_Date	datetime		System Datetime
	Update_Date	datetime		System Datetime
DimProperty_Rooms	room_SK	int		
	AlternateroomID	int		
	Bedroom	varchar (50)		
	Bathroom	varchar (50)		
	Car	varchar (50)		
	Rooms	varchar (50)		
	landsize	varchar (50)		
	BuildingArea	varchar (50)		
	property_id	int		
	Insert_Date	datetime		System Datetime
	Insert_Date	datetime		System Datetime

## Calculation

: Final Cost =( Price+ Assessment\_Tax+ Broker\_Cost+ Insurance\_Cost)

### I. Assumptions

- dbo.DimDate is added to the Data Warehouse for better performance.
- dbo. Property\_Price is used in creating the fact table

### II. Slowly changing dimensions

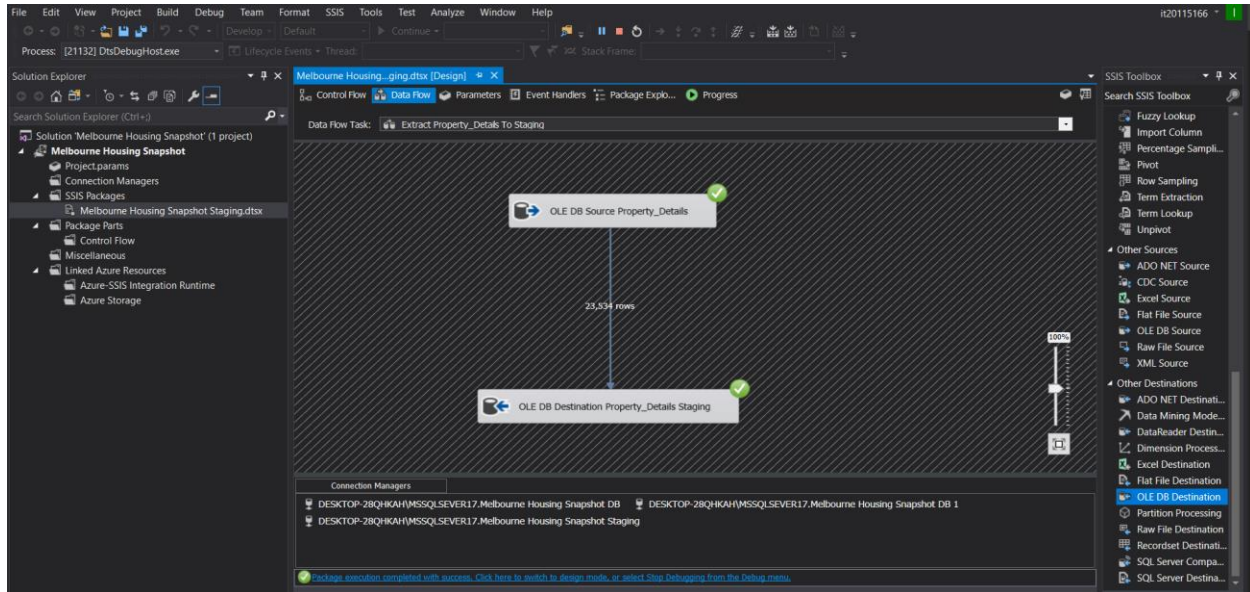
- Customer Details were considered as a slowly changing dimension

• Dimension table	Attributes
Dim_SellerDetails	Telephone_Number (changing attribute) Address (Hostorical)

# 5.ETL Development

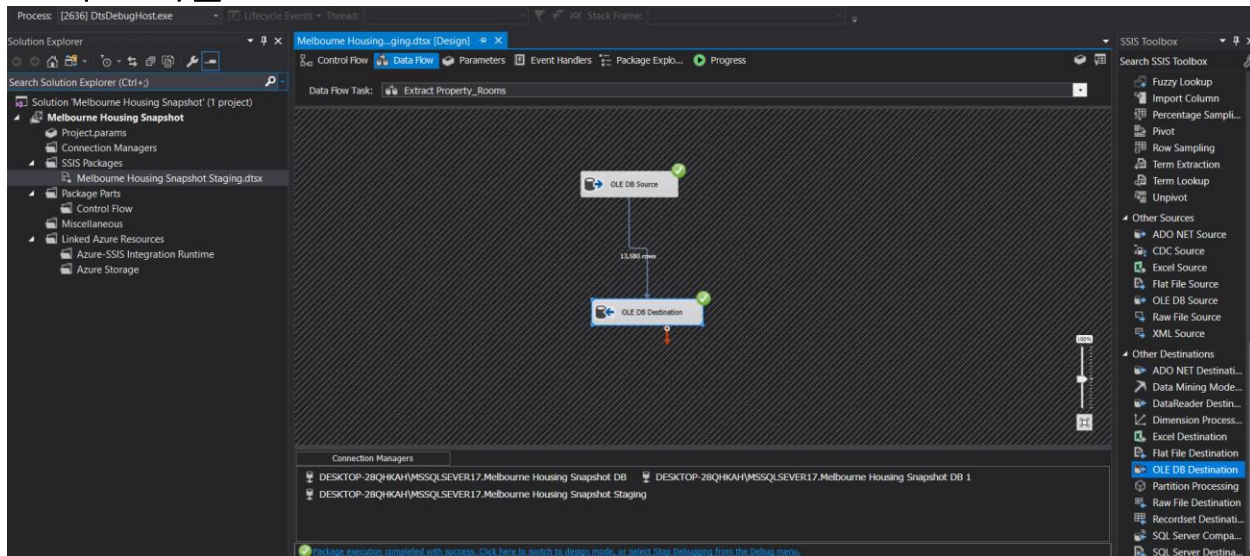
## I. Data Extraction & Load into Staging Tables

### Property\_Details



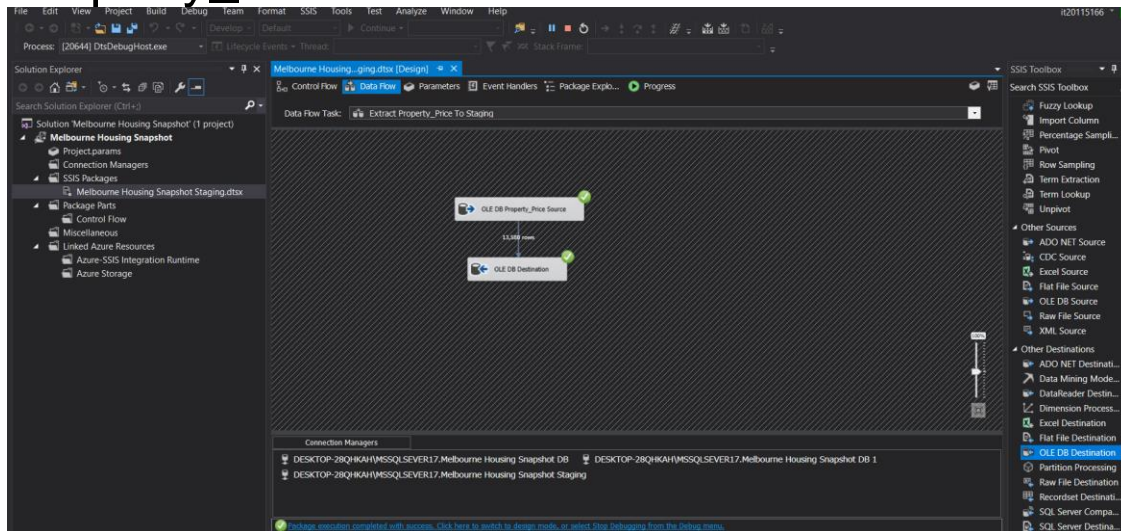
(Property Details is extracted from Property Details the table in the source database and inserted to the Property Details Staging table)

### Property\_Rooms



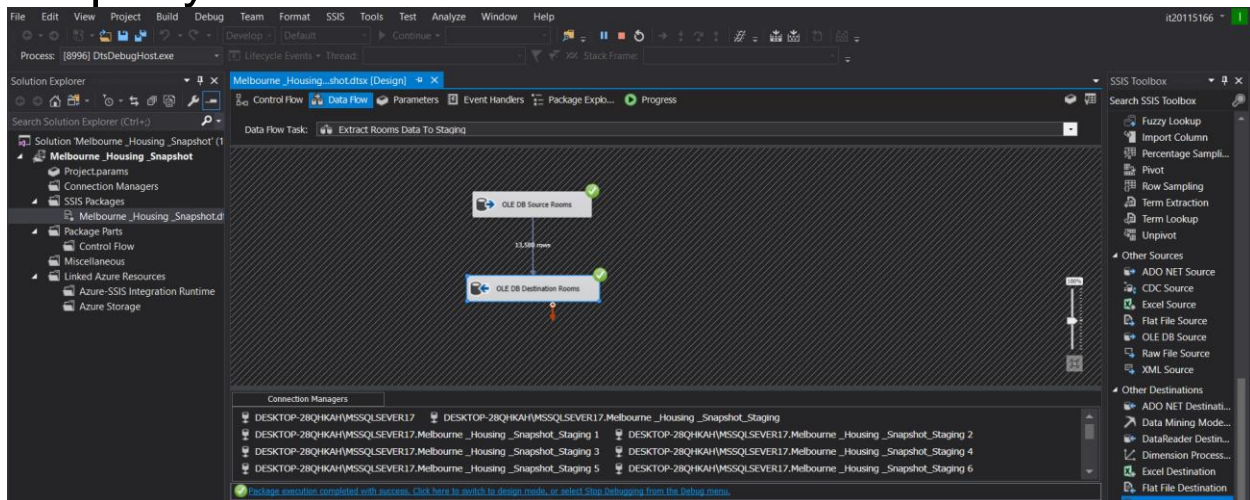
(Place Details is extracted from Property Rooms the table in the source database and inserted to the Property Place Staging table)

# Property\_Price



(Price Details is extracted from Property\_Price the table in the source database and inserted to the Property Price Staging table)

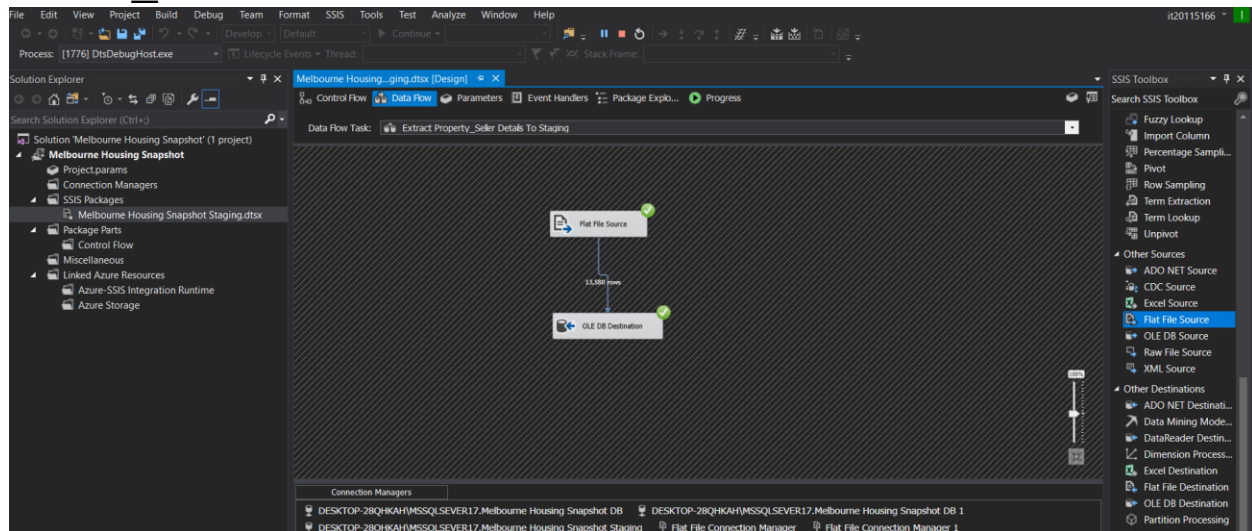
# Property Rooms



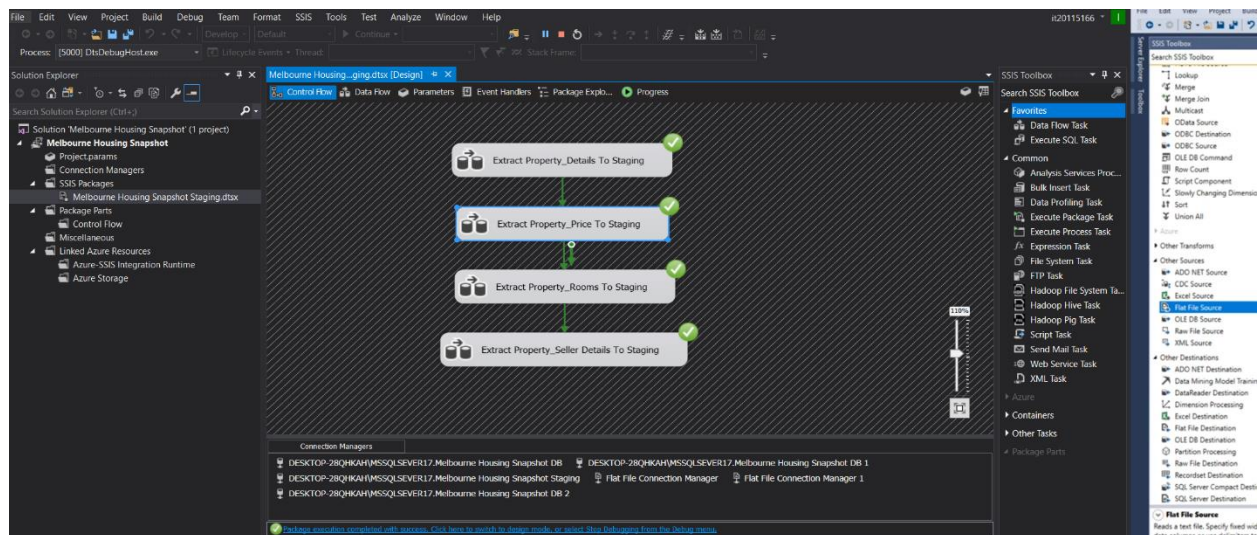
(Room Details is extracted from room\_count the table in the source database and inserted to the Room Count Staging table)



# Seller\_Details



(Seller Details is extracted from Seller.txt the table in the source database and inserted to the Seller Staging table)



(The Control Flow of 'Extract Data and Load into Staging' Step can illustrate as the give figure)

(Staging Tables created and values inserted)

The screenshot displays the SQL Server Enterprise Manager interface. The top pane shows the 'Melbourne Housing Snapshot Staging' database structure, including tables like `dbo.StgProperty_Details`, `dbo.StgProperty_Price`, `dbo.StgProperty_Rooms`, and `dbo.StgSeller_Details`. The bottom pane shows the 'Object Explorer' for the same database, listing the same tables. The right pane shows the SQL query results for the following queries:

```
Select count(*) from StgProperty_Details
Select count(*) from StgProperty_Price
Select Count(*) from StgProperty_Rooms
Select count(*) from StgSeller_Details
```

The results are displayed in a table format with the following data:

	(No column name)
1	13580

	(No column name)
1	13580

	(No column name)
1	122220

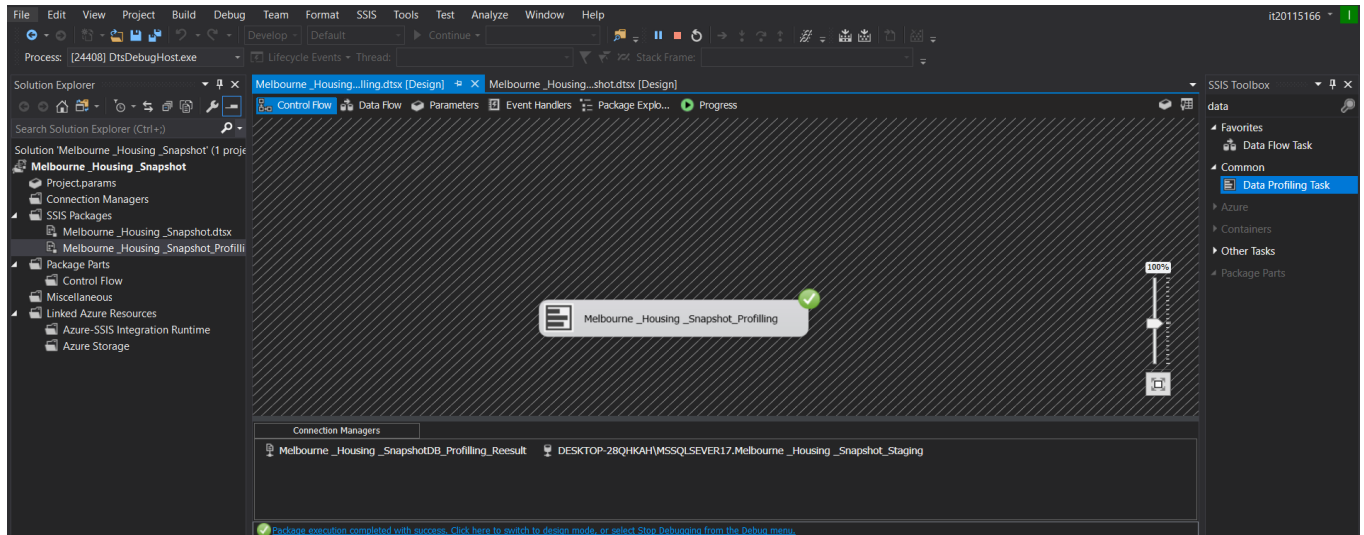
	(No column name)
1	122220

(Available are In Staging



## II. Data Profiling

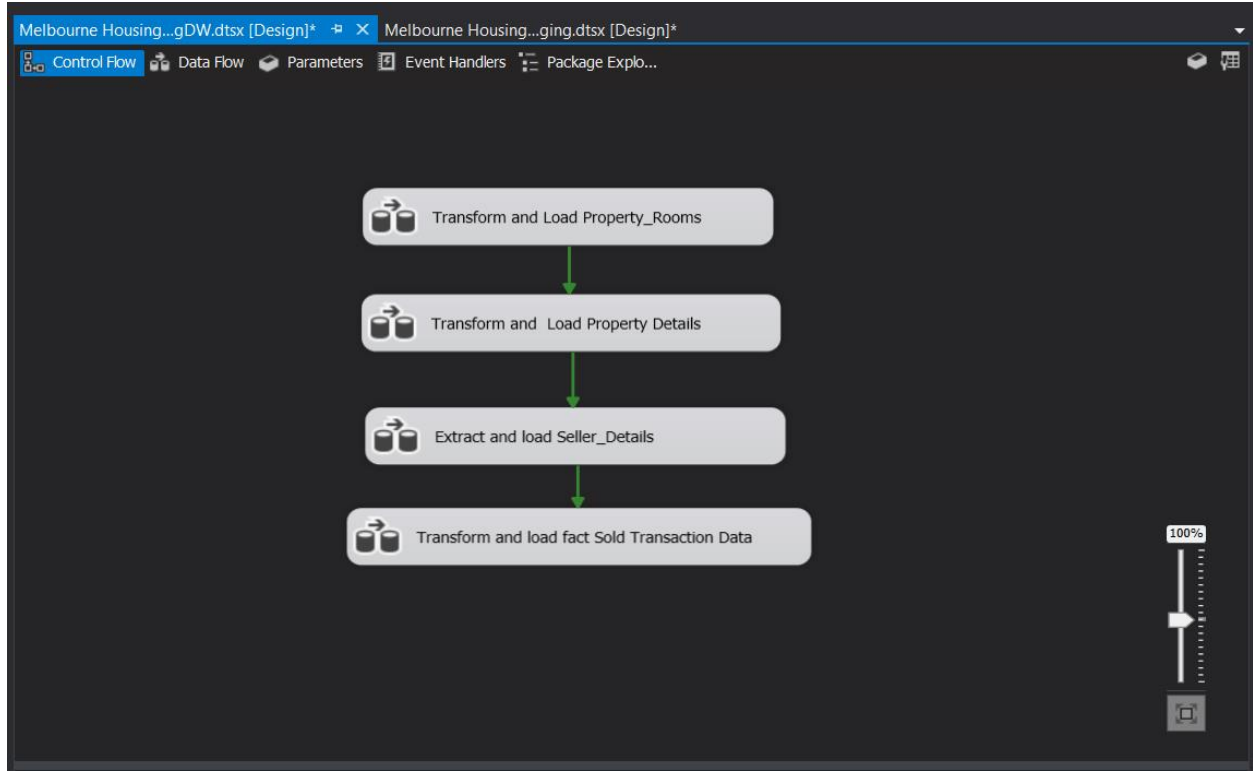
Data Profiling provides the means of analyzing large amount of data using different kind of processes. In this step, null values, repeated values and quality of the data is checked.



- ❖ Each staging table is profiled and saved in a specific folder.
- ❖ As the figure shows, after the Staging step doing this task shows the things what the developer has to consider about the data which are stored in staging table and the developer is able to identify the issues with staging data by data profiling (such as null values).
- ❖ The diagram depicted the entirety of Data Profiling as it relates to Staging.

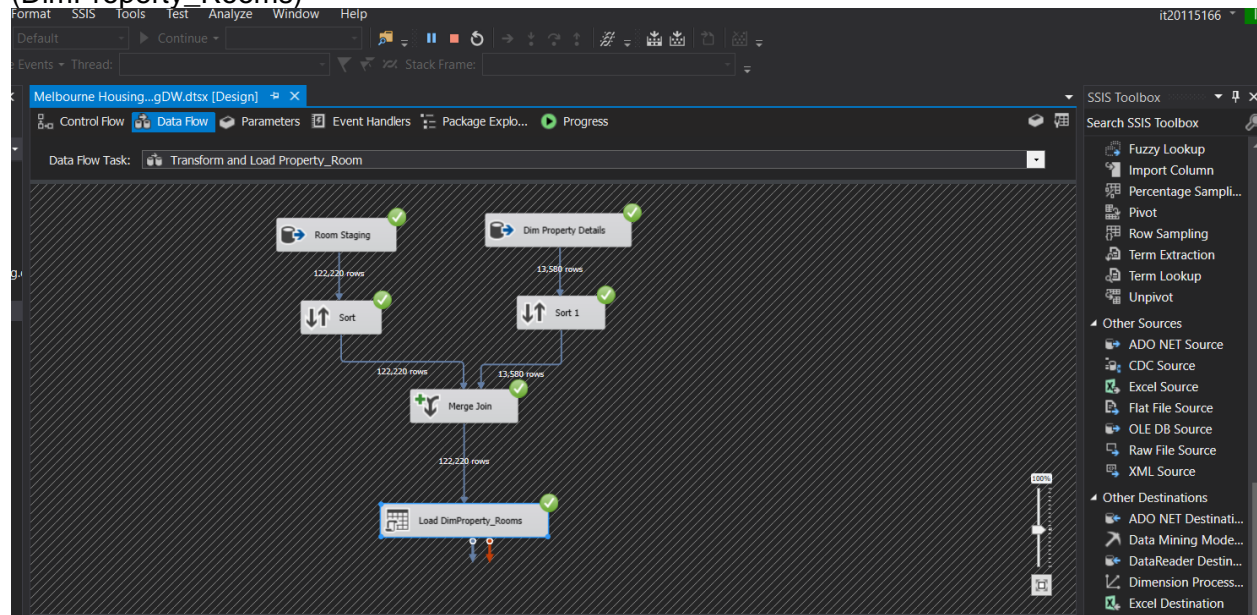
### III. Data Transformation and Loading

- Data Transformation is developed according to the dimensional modeling designed above.



- In this step, the Dimension Tables created in Melbourne Housing Snapshot\_DW are loaded with the data of relevant staging tables

## (DimProperty\_Rooms)

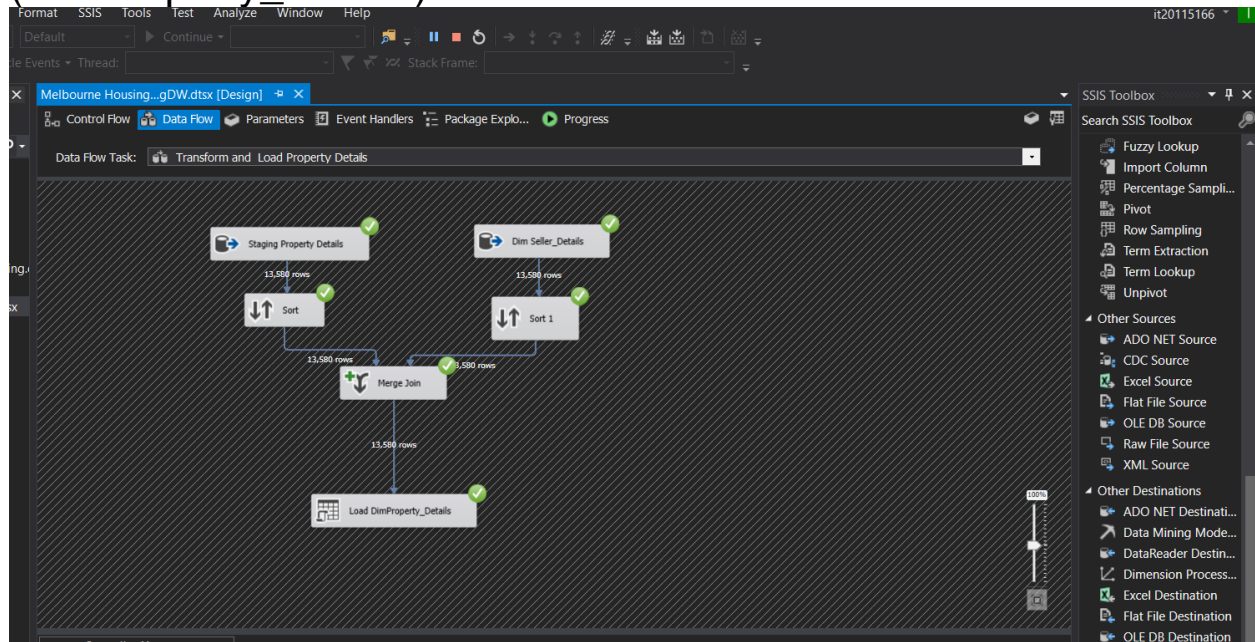


- ❖ Property Room data is loaded to the DimProperty\_Room.
- ❖ Sort and merge transformation tasks are used.

```
SQLQuery44.sql - AH\Mayuresh (57)
USE [Melbourne Housing Snapshot DW]
GO
/***** Object: StoredProcedure [dbo].[UpdateDimProperty_Rooms]    Script Date: 5/14/2022 10:34:40 PM *****/
SET ANSI_NULLS ON
GO
SET QUOTED_IDENTIFIER ON
GO
ALTER PROCEDURE [dbo].[UpdateDimProperty_Rooms]
    @room_id int,
    @Bedroom varchar(50),
    @Bathroom varchar(50),
    @Car varchar(50),
    @Rooms varchar(50),
    @Landsize varchar(50),
    @BuildingArea varchar(50),
    @property_id int
AS
BEGIN
    if not exists (select room_Sk
    from dbo.DimProperty_Rooms
    where AlternateroomID = @room_id)
    BEGIN
        insert into dbo.DimProperty_Rooms
        (AlternateroomID, Bedroom, Bathroom, car, Rooms, Landsize, BuildingArea, property_id, Insert_Date, Update_Date)
        values
        (@room_id, @Bedroom, @Bathroom, @car, @Rooms, @Landsize, @BuildingArea, @property_id, GETDATE(), GETDATE())
    END;
    if exists (select room_Sk
    from dbo.DimProperty_Rooms
    where AlternateroomID = @room_id)
    BEGIN
        update dbo.DimProperty_Rooms
        set AlternateroomID = @room_id,
        Bedroom = @Bedroom,
        Bathroom = @Bathroom,
        Car = @Car,
        Rooms = @Rooms,
        Landsize = @Landsize,
        BuildingArea = @BuildingArea,
        property_id = @property_id,
        Insert_Date = GETDATE(),
        Update_Date = GETDATE()
        where AlternateroomID = @room_id
    END;
END;
```

- ❖ Update DimProperty\_Room procedure is used to check whether the data inserted or not.

## (DimProperty\_Details)



- ❖ Property Details data is loaded to the DimProperty\_Details.
- ❖ Sort and merge transformation tasks are used.

```

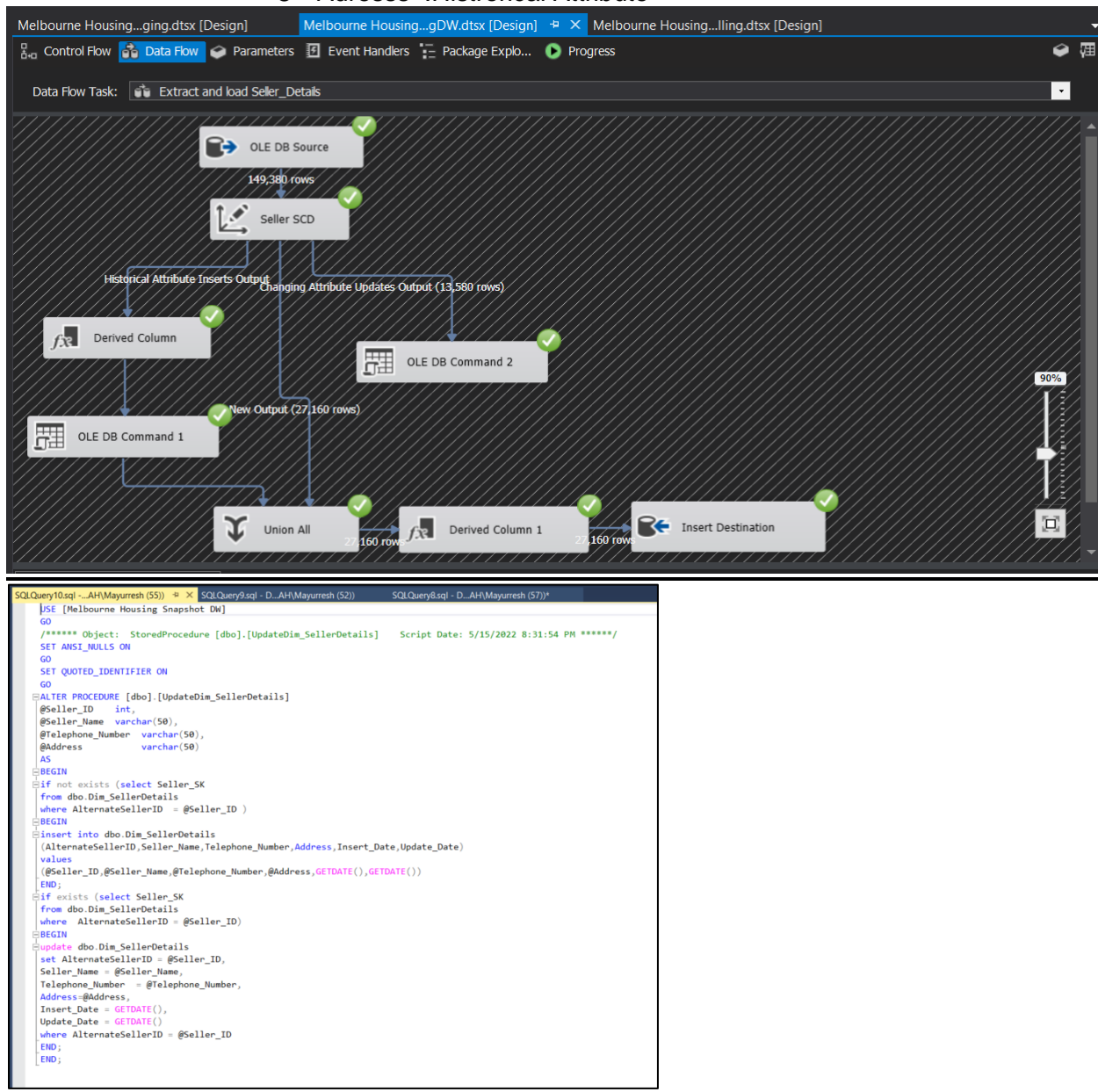
SQLQuery45.sql - AH\Mayuresh (54)
USE [Melbourne Housing Snapshot DW]
GO
/***** Object: StoredProcedure [dbo].[UpdateDimProperty_Details]    Script Date: 5/14/2022 10:38:49 PM *****/
SET ANSI_NULLS ON
GO
SET QUOTED_IDENTIFIER ON
GO
ALTER PROCEDURE [dbo].[UpdateDimProperty_Details]
@property_id int,
@Suburb varchar(50),
@Address varchar(50),
@Method varchar(50),
@Date varchar(50),
@Distance varchar(50),
@Latitude varchar(50),
@Longitude varchar(50),
@Regionname varchar(50),
@CouncilArea varchar(50),
@Seller_ID int
AS
BEGIN
if not exists (select Property_SK
from dbo.DimProperty_Details
where AlternatePropertyID = @property_id)
BEGIN
insert into dbo.DimProperty_Details
(AlternatePropertyID,Suburb,Address, Date,Method,Distance,Latitude,Longitude,Regionname,CouncilArea,Seller_ID,InsertDate,ModifiedDate)
values
(@property_id, @Suburb, @Address, @Date, @Method,@Distance,@Latitude,@Longitude,@Regionname,@CouncilArea,@Seller_ID, GETDATE(),GETDATE())
END;
if exists (select Property_SK
from dbo.DimProperty_Details
where AlternatePropertyID= @property_id)
BEGIN
update dbo.DimProperty_Details
set AlternatePropertyID = @property_id,
Suburb = @Suburb,
Address = @Address,
Date = @Date,
Method = @Method,
Distance = @Distance,
Latitude = @Latitude,
Longitude = @Longitude,
Regionname = @Regionname,
CouncilArea = @CouncilArea,
Seller_ID = @Seller_ID,
InsertDate= GETDATE(),
ModifiedDate= GETDATE()
where AlternatePropertyID = @property_id
END;
END;

```

- ❖ Update DimProperty\_Details procedure is used to check whether the data inserted or not

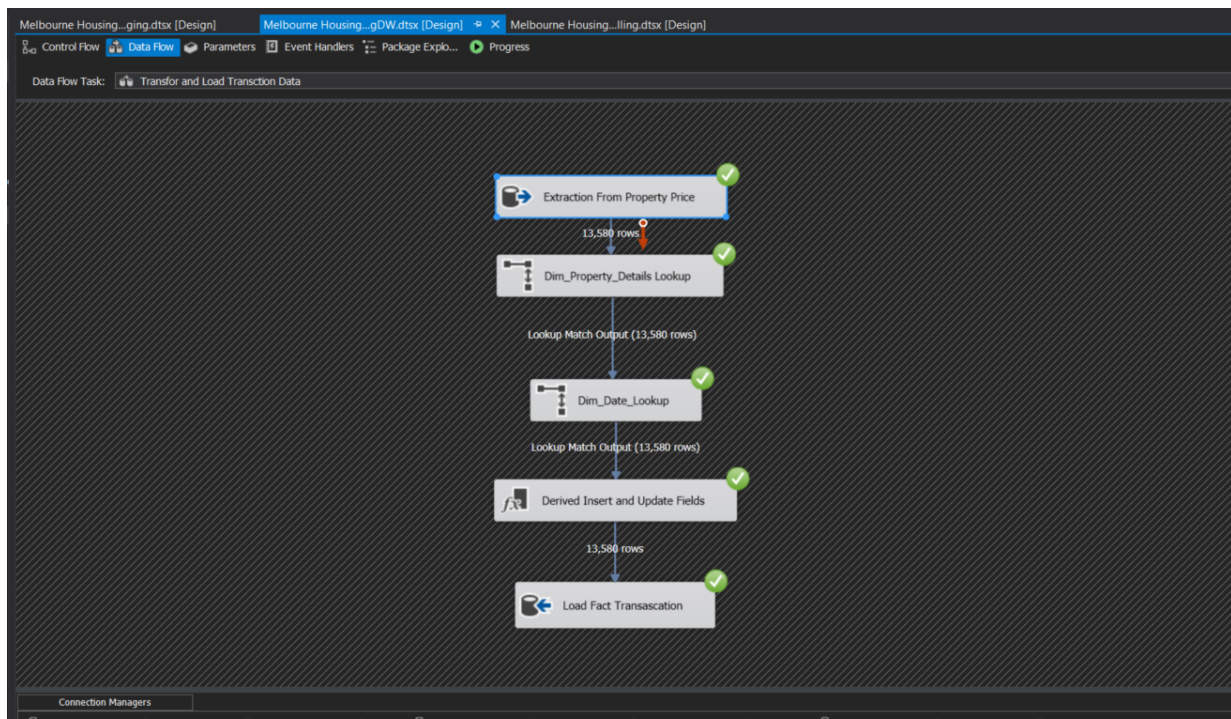
## Loading Slowly Changing Dimension

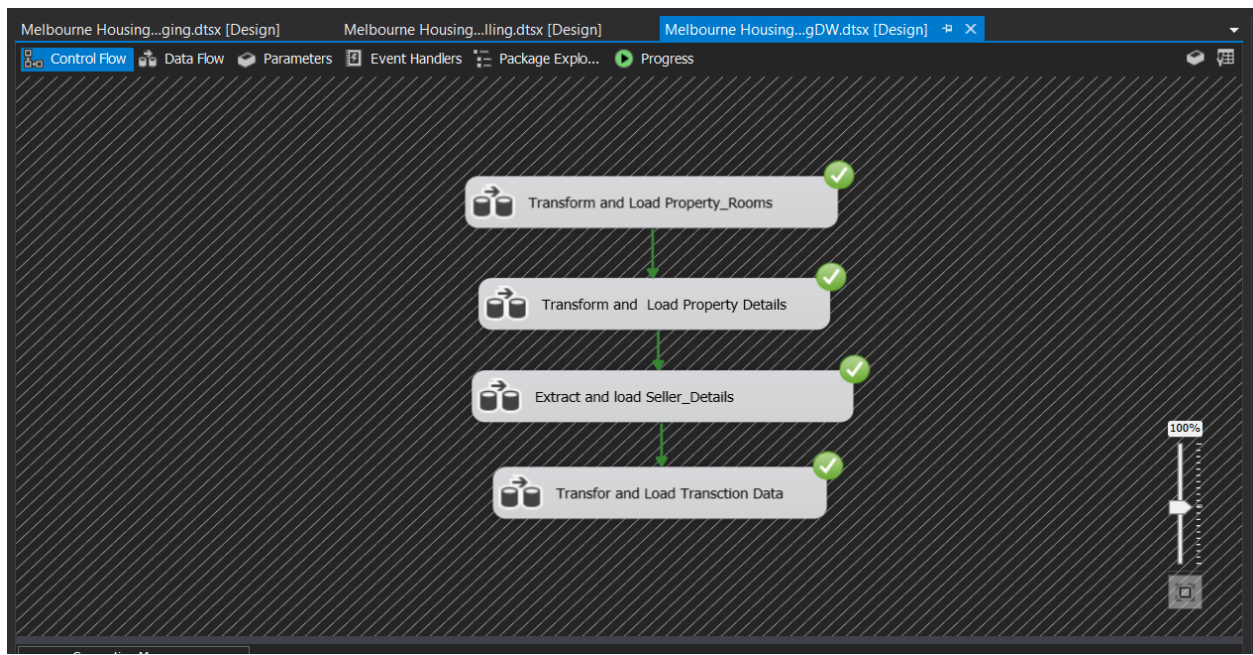
- DimSellerDetails is the slowly changing dimension in this dimensional modeling.
- In order to load data to Dimension table, the slowly changing dimensions (historical) have two specific columns as StartDate & End Date to ensure that the data is valid at the moment.
- slowly changing dimension wizard let the developer to select the Dimension table, Business keys of the dimension and what would be the slowly changing attributes.
- The below mentioned columns were set as changing attributes:
  - Telephone\_Number : Changing Attribute
  - Address : Historical Attribute



## Load data to Fact table

- The final step of Transformation & Loading is load data to fact table. According to the dimensional model, TransactionStaging table is used to insert values into DimTransaction table.
- After loading to all the dimensions, lastly data was loaded to the fact table. The below steps were followed:
  - ❖ Data extracted from the StgProperty\_Price staging.
  - ❖ Join operation is done for the Dim\_Property\_Details Lookup.
  - ❖ Join operation is done for the Dim\_Date\_Lookup.
  - ❖ insert and modified date were derived.
  - ❖ Fact details loaded to the Fact\_Load table.





SQLQuery48.sql -...AH\Mayurresh (55))\* SQLQuery47.sql -...AH\Mayurresh (58))

```
select count (*) from Dim_SellerDetails;  
select count (*) From DimProperty_Details;  
select Count (*) from DimProperty_Rooms;  
Select Count (*) from Fact_Sold;
```

100 %

	(No column name)
1	27160
1	13580
1	13580
1	13580

All Details are loaded