PART A

(PART A: TO BE REFFERED BY STUDENTS)

Experiment No. 02

Aim: Implementation of OLAP operation

Prerequisite: Database Management Concepts

Outcome:

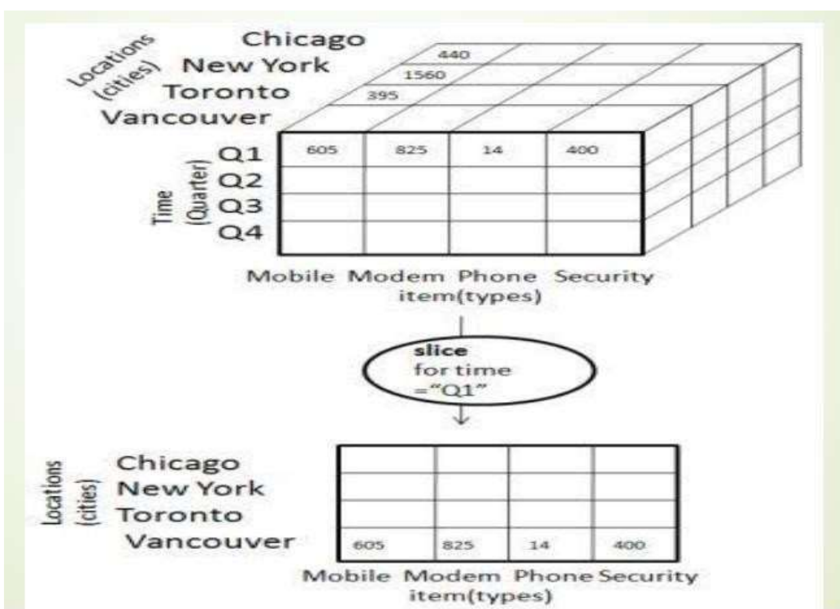
After successful completion of this experiment students will be able to

1. Build a Data warehouse.
2. Analyze data using OLAP operations so as to take strategic decisions

Theory:

Slice:-

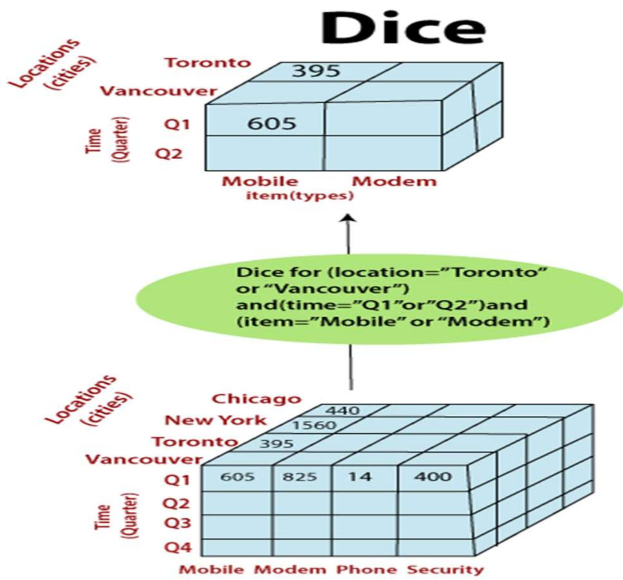
The Slice OLAP operations takes one specific dimension from a cube given and represents a new sub-cube, which provides information from another point of view. It can create a new sub-cube by choosing one or more dimensions. The use of Slice implies the specified granularity level of the dimension. The following diagram that shows how slice works.



Dice:-

Dice selects two or more dimensions from a given cube and provides a new subcube. In order to locate a single value for a cube, it includes adding values for each dimension.

The following diagram that shows how dice works.

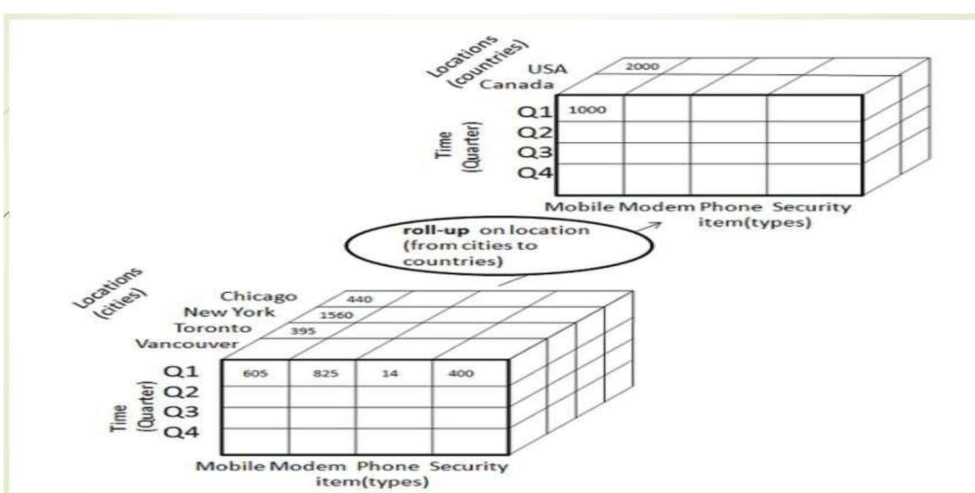


Roll-up:-

Roll-up performs aggregation on a data cube in any of the following ways −

- By climbing up a concept hierarchy for a dimension
- By dimension reduction

The following diagram illustrates how roll-up works.

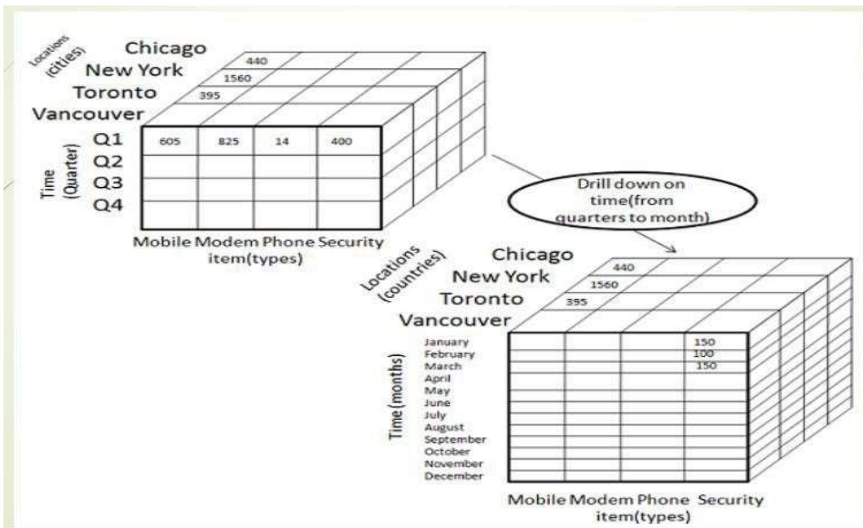


Drill down:-

Drill-down is the reverse operation of roll-up. It is performed by either of the following ways –

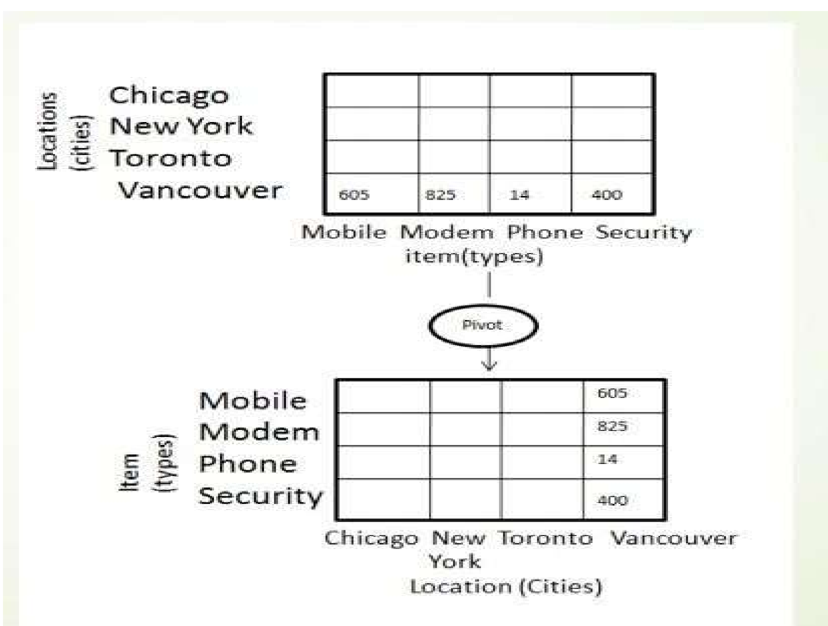
- By stepping down a concept hierarchy for a dimension
- By introducing a new dimension

The following diagram illustrates how drill-down works –



Pivot:-

The pivot operation is also known as rotation. It rotates the data axes in view in order to provide an alternative presentation of data. The following diagram that shows the pivot operation.



PART B

(PART B: TO BE COMPLETED BY STUDENTS)

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Class: AI & DS	Batch: A1
Date of Experiment: 02/08/2024	Date of Submission: 08/08/2024
Grade:	

B.1 Input and Output:

- **Code**

STEP 1: CREATION OF DIMENSION TABLE

1. Dimension Table Product

```
CREATE table Product_dw
(prod_id int PRIMARY KEY,
Prod_name varchar(60) NOT NULL,
Prod_category varchar(255) NOT NULL,
Brand_name varchar(255) NOT NULL,
Supply_name varchar(255) NOT NULL,
Prod_price int(15));
```

2. Dimension Table Time

```
CREATE table Time_dw
(time_id int PRIMARY KEY,
day DATE NOT NULL,
month varchar(255) NOT NULL,
qt varchar(255) NOT NULL,
yr varchar(255) NOT NULL);
```

3. Dimension table Location

```
CREATE table Location_dw
( loc_id int PRIMARY KEY,
```

street varchar(60) NOT NULL,

city varchar(255) NOT NULL,

state varchar(255) NOT NULL,

country varchar(255) NOT NULL);

STEP 2: CREATION OF FACT TABLE (SALES)

CREATE table Fact_sales

(prod_id int REFERENCES Product_dw(prod_id),

time_id int REFERENCES Time_dw(time_id),

loc_id int REFERENCES Location_dw(loc_id),

number_of_unit_sold int NOT NULL,

Total_sales int NOT NULL);

STEP 3: INSERT DATA INTO DIMENSION TABLE AND FACT TABLE

1. Dimension Table Product

INSERT INTO Product_dw VALUES (1, ‘Rice’, ‘Grocery’, 'Dawat',’Ramesh’,140);

INSERT INTO Product_dw VALUES (2, ‘Sugar’, ‘Grocery’, 'Dawat',’Ramesh’,50);

INSERT INTO Product_dw VALUES (3, ‘Kurta’, ‘Cloth’, 'Max',’Lila’,500);

INSERT INTO Product_dw VALUES (4, ‘jacket’, ‘Cloth’, 'Max',’Lila’,700);

SELECT * FROM Product_dw;

2. Dimension Table Time

INSERT INTO Time_dw VALUES (101,DATE '2021-1-17', 'january', 'Q1','2021');

INSERT INTO Time_dw VALUES (102, DATE '2021-2-14', 'february', 'Q1','2021');

INSERT INTO Time_dw VALUES (103, DATE '2021-5-21', 'may', 'Q2','2021');

INSERT INTO Time_dw VALUES (104, DATE '2021-6-26', 'june', 'Q2','2021');

SELECT * FROM Time_dw;

3. Dimension Table Location

INSERT INTO Location_dw VALUES (201,'ML ROAD','MUMBAI','MAHARASHTRA','INDIA');

INSERT INTO Location_dw VALUES (202,'AI ROAD','MUMBAI','MAHARASHTRA','INDIA');

INSERT INTO Location_dw VALUES (203,'BI ROAD','KOLKATA','WEST BENGAL','INDIA');

```
INSERT INTO Location_dw VALUES (204,'DB ROAD','KOLKATA','WEST
BENGAL','INDIA');

SELECT * FROM Location_dw;
```

4. Fact Table Sales

```
INSERT INTO Fact_sales VALUES (1,101,201,400,80000);

INSERT INTO Fact_sales VALUES (1,102,201,400,90000);

INSERT INTO Fact_sales VALUES (1,103,201,400,70000);

INSERT INTO Fact_sales VALUES (1,104,201,400,90000);

SELECT * FROM fact_sales;
```

STEP 4: OLAP OPERATIONS

1) Slice

a)

```
 SELECT Prod_name ,Total_sales

FROM Fact_sales

INNER JOIN Product_dw

ON Fact_sales.prod_id = Product_dw.prod_id

WHERE prod_name='Rice';
```

b)

```
SELECT Prod_name ,Total_sales ,day

FROM ((Fact_sales

INNER JOIN Product_dw

ON Fact_sales.prod_id =Product_dw.prod_id) JOIN Time_dw

ON Fact_sales.time_id =Time_dw.time_id)

WHERE prod_name='Rice';
```

2) Dice

```
Select Prod_name ,Fact_sales.total_sales from((Product_dw INNER JOIN

Fact_sales ON Product_dw.prod_id=Fact_sales.prod_id) JOIN Time_dw ON

Fact_sales.time_id=Time_dw.time_id) where Prod_name='Rice' and qt='Q1';
```

3) Roll-up

```
SELECT yr, SUM(total_sales) FROM (Fact_sales NATURAL JOIN
Product_dw)JOIN Time_dw ON Fact_sales.time_id=Time_dw.time_id
WHERE Prod_name='Rice' GROUP BY yr;
```

4) Drill-down

```
SELECT qt,SUM(total_sales) FROM (Fact_sales NATURAL JOIN
Product_dw)JOIN Time_dw ON Fact_sales.time_id=Time_dw.time_id
WHERE Prod_name='Rice' GROUP BY qt;
```

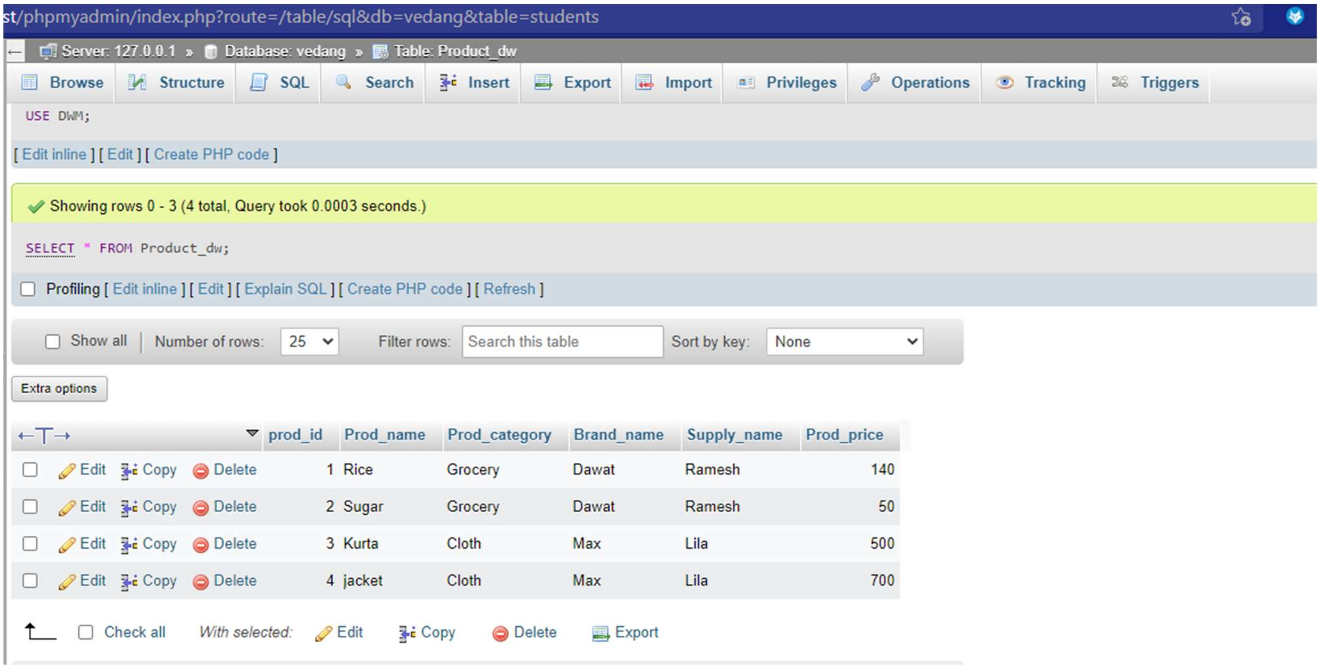
5) Pivot

```
SELECT
   yr AS Year,
   MAX(CASE WHEN month = 'January' THEN qt ELSE NULL END) AS January,
   MAX(CASE WHEN month = 'February' THEN qt ELSE NULL END) AS February,
   MAX(CASE WHEN month = 'May' THEN qt ELSE NULL END) AS May,
   MAX(CASE WHEN month = 'June' THEN qt ELSE NULL END) AS June
FROM
   Time_dw
GROUP BY
 yr;
```

- **Output**

1. Dimension Tables and Fact Table

a) Product Dimension Table


st/phpmyadmin/index.php?route=/table/sql&db=vedang&table=students

Server: 127.0.0.1 » Database: vedang » Table: Product_dw

Browse | Structure | SQL | Search | Insert | Export | Import | Privileges | Operations | Tracking | Triggers

```
USE DWM;
```

[Edit inline] [Edit] [Create PHP code]

Showing rows 0 - 3 (4 total, Query took 0.0003 seconds.)

```
SELECT * FROM Product_dw;
```

Profiling [Edit inline] [Edit] [Explain SQL] [Create PHP code] [Refresh]

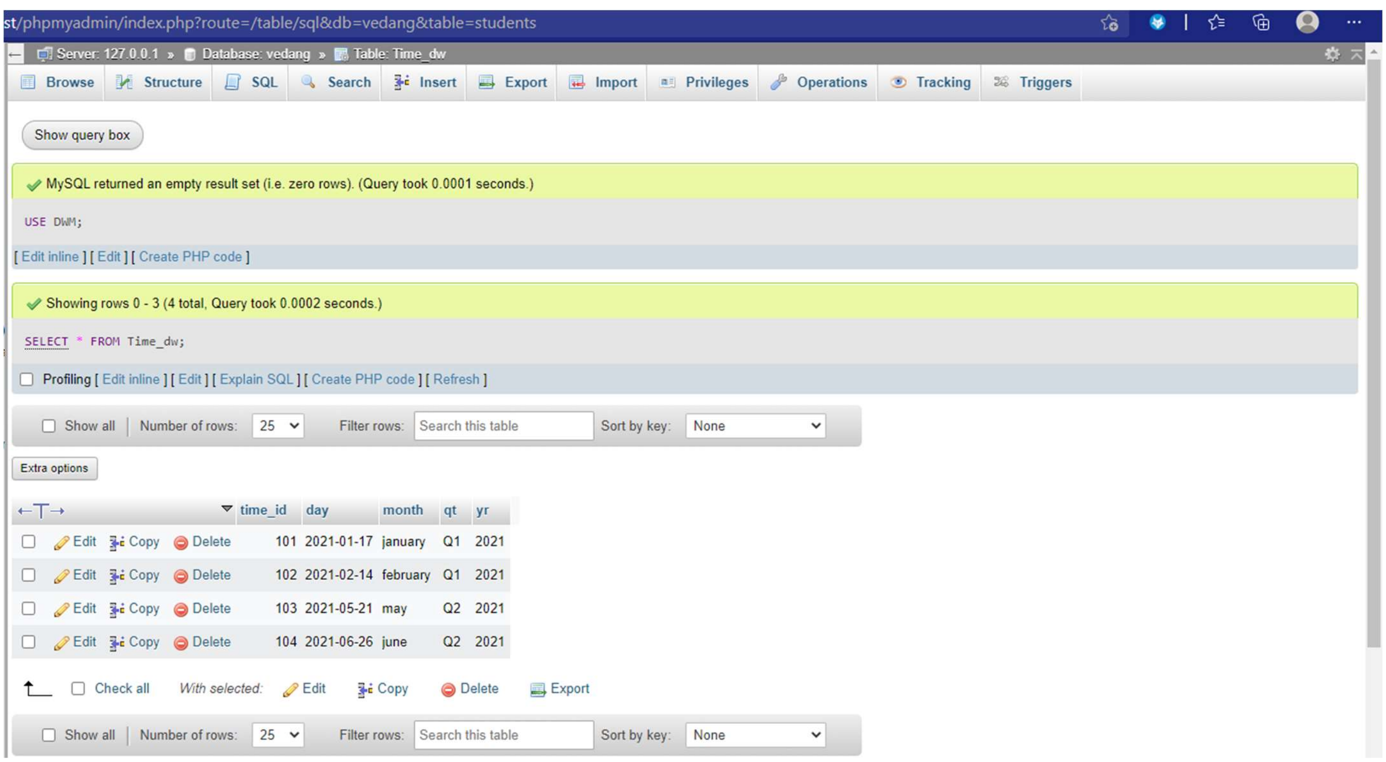
Show all | Number of rows: 25 | Filter rows: Search this table | Sort by key: None

Extra options

prod_id	Prod_name	Prod_category	Brand_name	Supply_name	Prod_price
1	Rice	Grocery	Dawat	Ramesh	140
2	Sugar	Grocery	Dawat	Ramesh	50
3	Kurta	Cloth	Max	Lila	500
4	jacket	Cloth	Max	Lila	700

Check all With selected: Edit Copy Delete Export

b) Time Dimension Table


st/phpmyadmin/index.php?route=/table/sql&db=vedang&table=students

Server: 127.0.0.1 » Database: vedang » Table: Time_dw

Browse | Structure | SQL | Search | Insert | Export | Import | Privileges | Operations | Tracking | Triggers

Show query box

MySQL returned an empty result set (i.e. zero rows). (Query took 0.0001 seconds.)

```
USE DWM;
```

[Edit inline] [Edit] [Create PHP code]

Showing rows 0 - 3 (4 total, Query took 0.0002 seconds.)

```
SELECT * FROM Time_dw;
```

Profiling [Edit inline] [Edit] [Explain SQL] [Create PHP code] [Refresh]

Show all | Number of rows: 25 | Filter rows: Search this table | Sort by key: None

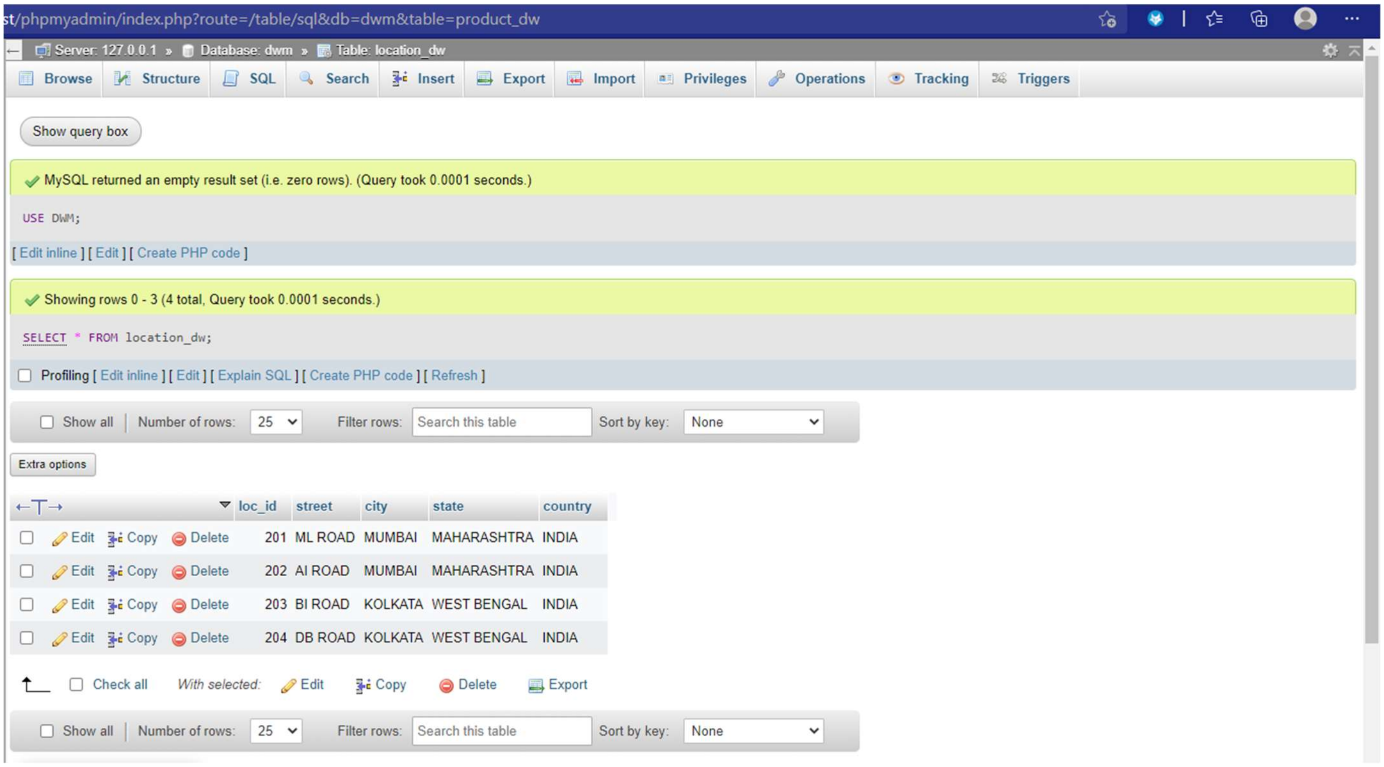
Extra options

time_id	day	month	qt	yr
101	2021-01-17	january	Q1	2021
102	2021-02-14	february	Q1	2021
103	2021-05-21	may	Q2	2021
104	2021-06-26	june	Q2	2021

Check all With selected: Edit Copy Delete Export

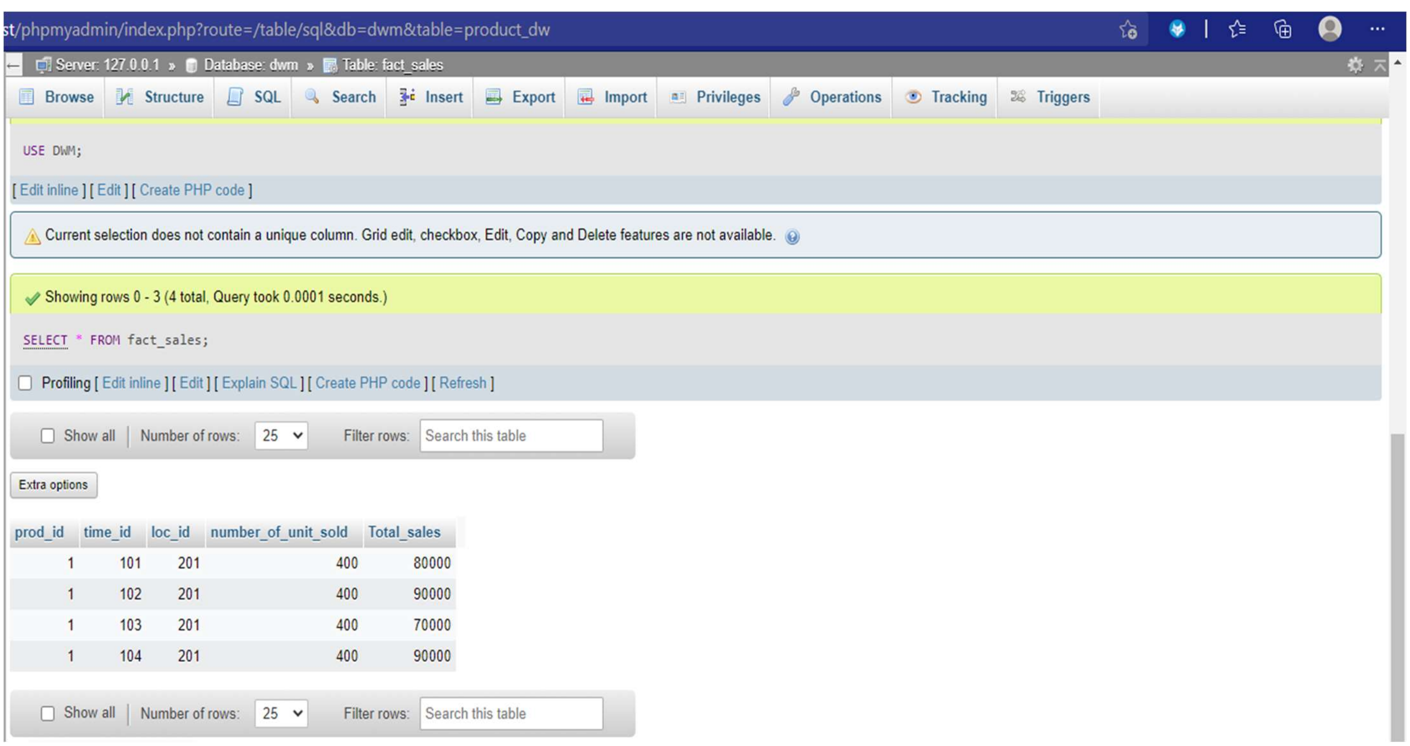
Show all | Number of rows: 25 | Filter rows: Search this table | Sort by key: None

c) Location Dimension Table



loc_id	street	city	state	country
201	ML ROAD	MUMBAI	MAHARASHTRA	INDIA
202	AI ROAD	MUMBAI	MAHARASHTRA	INDIA
203	BI ROAD	KOLKATA	WEST BENGAL	INDIA
204	DB ROAD	KOLKATA	WEST BENGAL	INDIA

d) Sales Fact Table

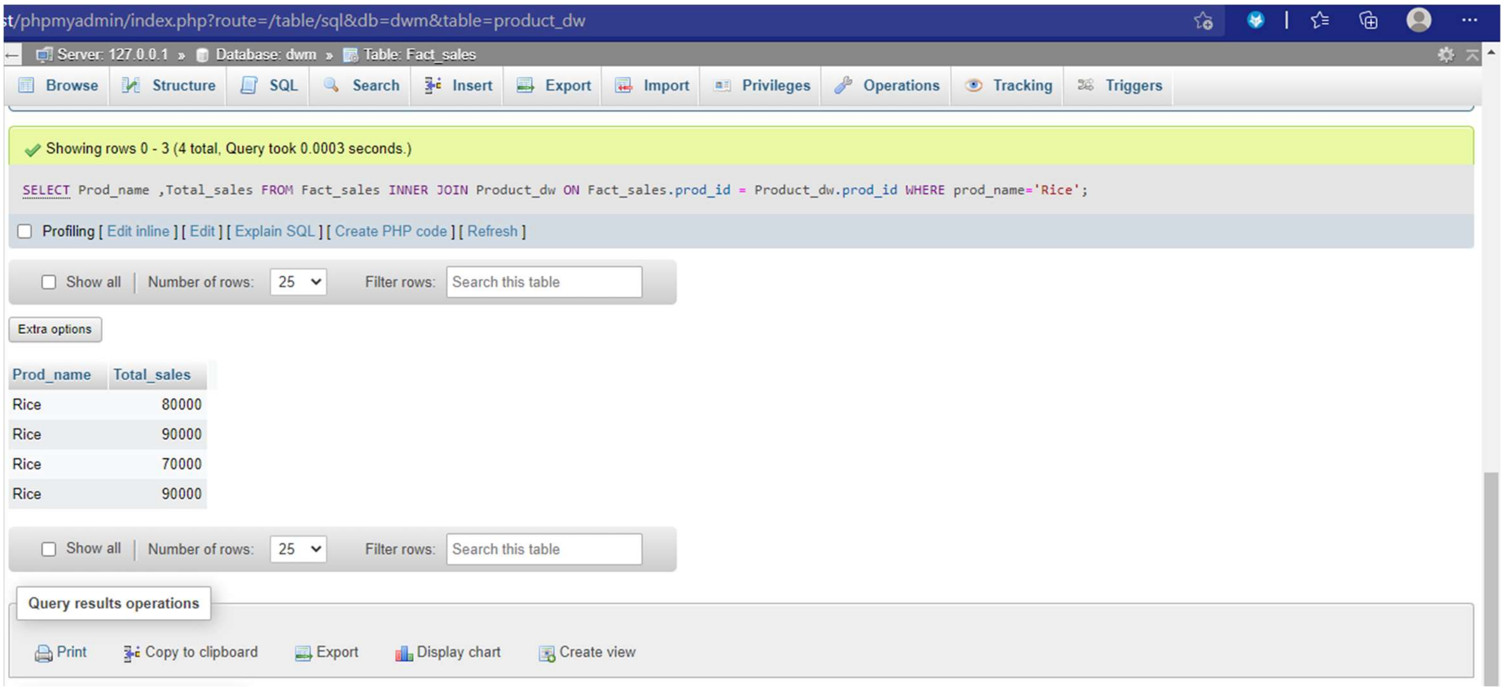


prod_id	time_id	loc_id	number_of_unit_sold	Total_sales
1	101	201	400	80000
1	102	201	400	90000
1	103	201	400	70000
1	104	201	400	90000

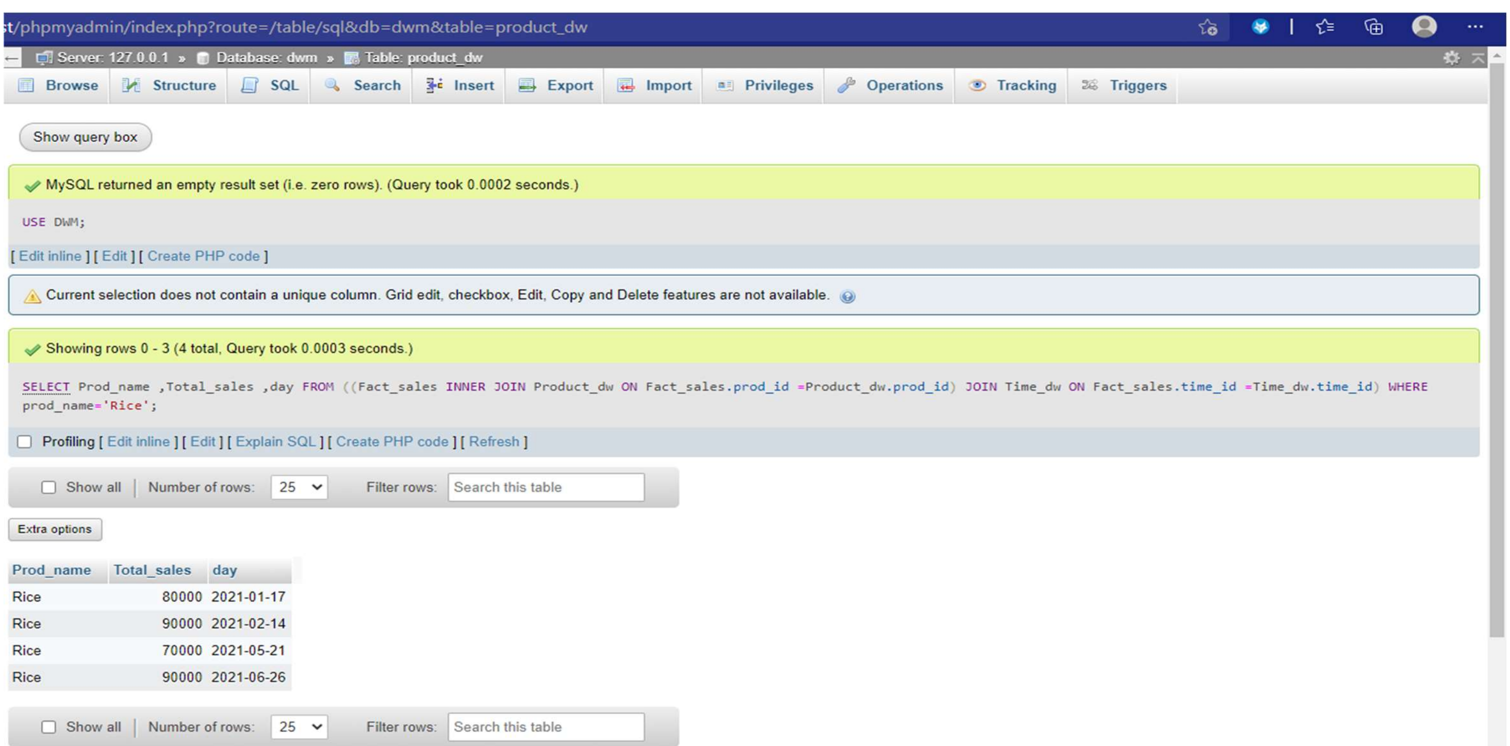
2. OLAP operations

a) Slice

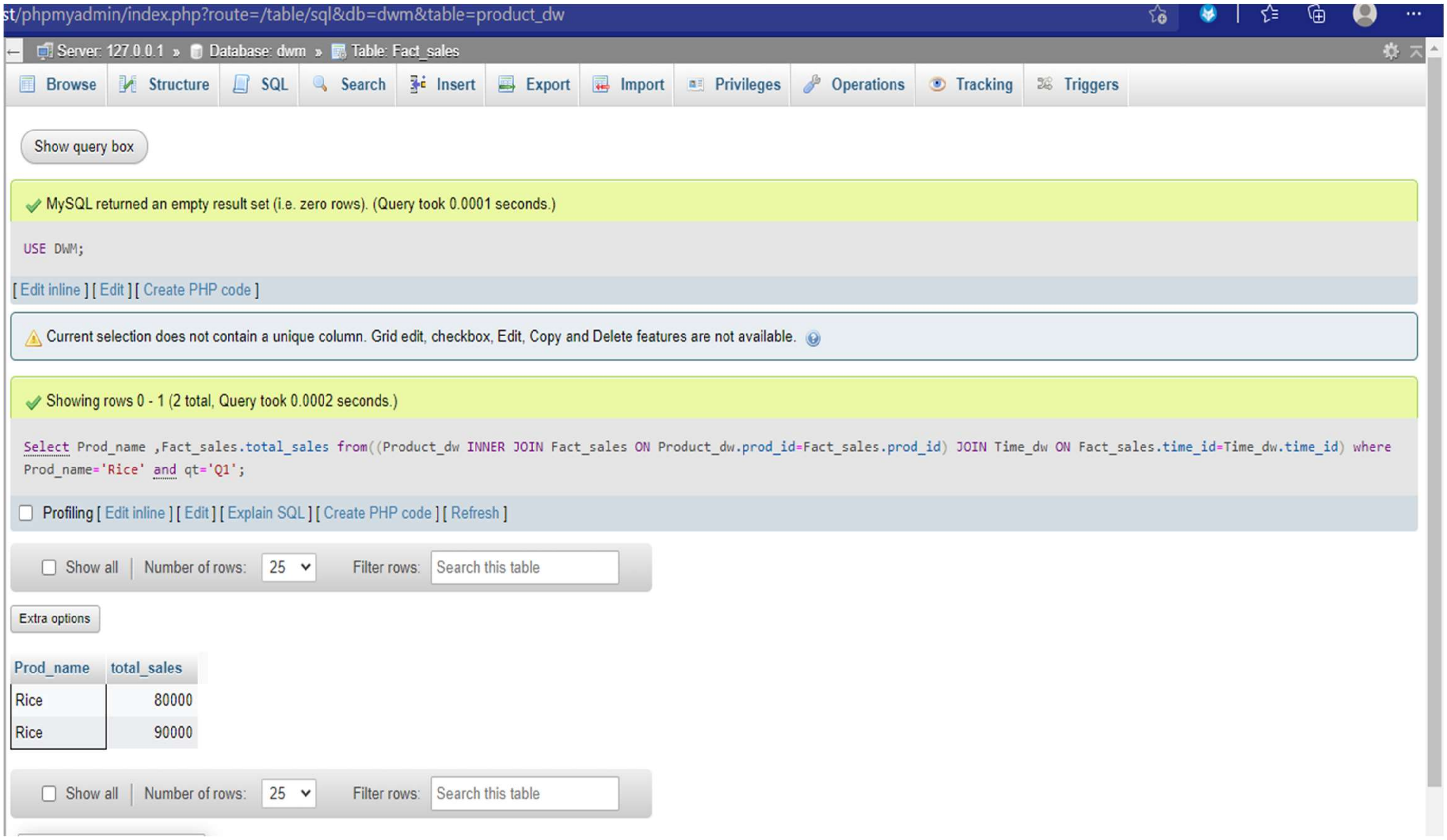
i.



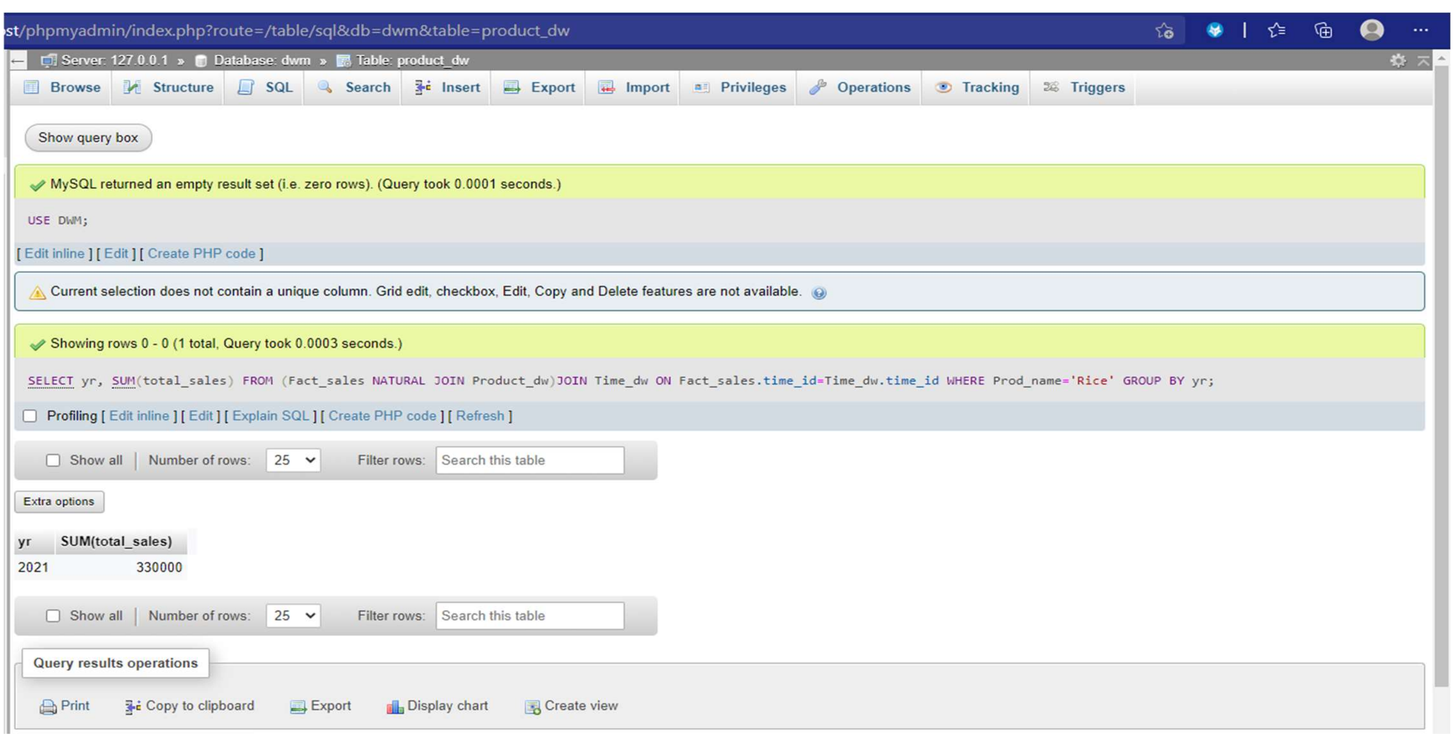
ii.



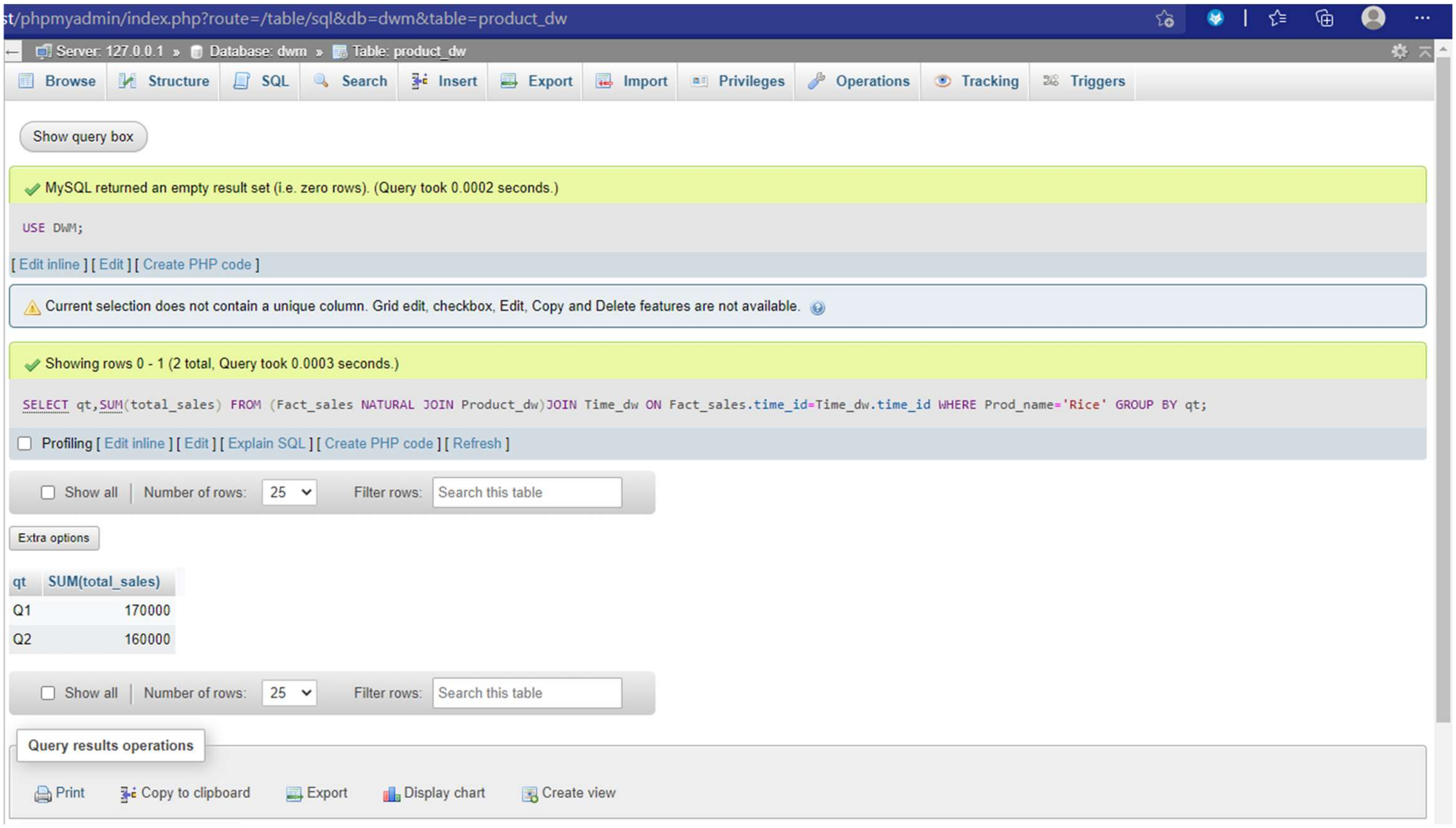
b) Dice



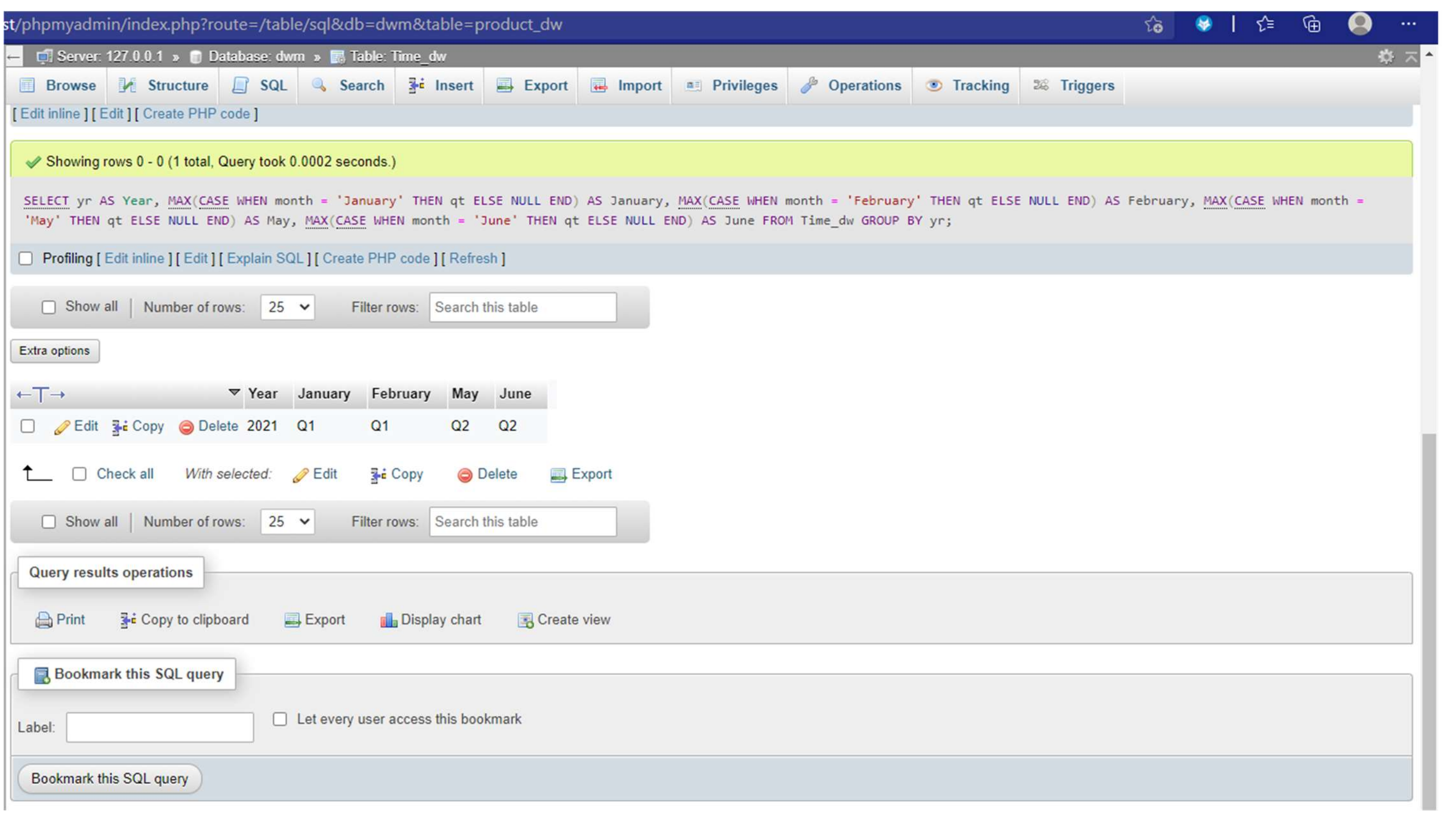
c) Roll-up



d) Drill-down



e) Pivot



B.2 Observations and learning:

The OLAP operations, including slicing, dicing, drilling down, and rolling up, were successfully executed, allowing for detailed manipulation and analysis of the data cube. Each operation met its intended purpose, providing complex data insights and facilitating effective reporting. The accuracy of data processing and aggregation was confirmed through consistent results aligned with expected outcomes, ensuring reliable analytical results.

The system exhibited strong scalability, managing increasing data volumes and more complex queries without significant performance degradation. This adaptability indicates that the OLAP implementation is robust and capable of handling future growth in data needs.

B.3 Conclusion:

In conclusion, the experiment on implementing OLAP operations successfully demonstrated the system's ability to perform complex data analysis efficiently. Key operations such as slicing, dicing, drilling down, rolling up and pivot were executed effectively, providing valuable insights and confirming the accuracy of data processing.

B.4 Question of Curiosity:

Q.1) What is an OLAP operation and what are the different types of OLAP operations?

Ans: OLAP (Online Analytical Processing) operations refer to a set of analytical tasks used to interact with and analyze multidimensional data stored in OLAP systems. These operations are crucial for business intelligence and data analysis, enabling users to perform complex queries and gain insights from large datasets.

The different types of OLAP operations are mentioned as follows:

1. Slicing: This operation extracts a single dimension from the data cube, providing a 2D view of the data for a specific value of one dimension. For example, viewing sales data for a specific month.

2. Dicing: This operation selects a subset of data by specifying multiple dimensions and their corresponding values, resulting in a smaller, multidimensional data slice. For instance, examining sales data for a particular product category within specific regions and time periods.

3. Drilling Down: This operation navigates from more general data to more detailed data. For example, drilling down from annual sales data to monthly or daily sales figures.

4. Rolling Up: This operation aggregates data from a detailed level to a more general level. For instance, summing up monthly sales figures to get annual sales data.

5. Pivoting (or Rotation): This operation reorients the multidimensional view of the data cube, allowing users to view data from different perspectives. For example, rotating the data cube to switch between viewing sales by region versus by product.

Q.2) Why OLAP operations are important?

Ans: The OLAP operations are essential because of the following reasons:

1. Enhanced Data Analysis: OLAP operations allow users to perform complex and detailed analysis of multidimensional data, uncovering patterns, trends, and insights that are not easily accessible with simple querying methods.
2. Interactive Querying: Users can interactively query and manipulate data, enabling them to explore various perspectives and drill down into specifics as needed, which aids in making informed business decisions.
3. Efficient Data Aggregation: OLAP systems efficiently aggregate data at different levels of granularity, providing quick access to summarized information or detailed insights, depending on the user's needs.
4. Improved Decision-Making: By facilitating detailed analysis and quick retrieval of insights, OLAP operations support better decision-making processes. Businesses can respond more effectively to market changes and operational challenges.
5. Scalability and Performance: OLAP systems are designed to handle large volumes of data and complex queries, ensuring that performance remains efficient even as data size and query complexity grow.

Q.3) How did the OLAP system handle large volumes of data?

Ans: The OLAP system handles large volumes of data through several key techniques and strategies designed to optimize performance and efficiency which are stated as follows:

1. Data Pre-Aggregation: Data is pre-aggregated at different levels of granularity before queries are executed. This means that summaries and aggregations are computed in advance and stored, reducing the amount of computation required during query execution. This approach speeds up query responses by allowing the system to retrieve pre-computed results rather than performing calculations in real-time.

2. Indexing: Indexes are created for various dimensions and measures within the OLAP system. These indexes facilitate faster data retrieval by allowing quick lookups and reducing the time needed to locate and access data. Indexing improves query performance and ensures efficient data access, even as the volume of data grows.

3. Data Cube Structure: OLAP systems use a multidimensional data cube structure, where data is organized along multiple dimensions (e.g., time, location, product). This structure enables efficient querying and analysis by allowing users to slice, dice, and aggregate data along different axes. The data cube allows for fast retrieval and analysis of data by leveraging pre-computed aggregates and optimizing the data organization.

4. Partitioning: Data is divided into smaller, more manageable segments or partitions based on certain criteria (e.g., time periods, geographic regions). Each partition can be processed and queried independently. Partitioning improves performance and manageability by reducing the amount of data that needs to be processed at once and optimizing query execution.

5. Caching: Frequently accessed data or query results are stored in memory caches. This reduces the need to repeatedly access the underlying database for the same information. Caching speeds up data retrieval and reduces the load on the database by storing and quickly accessing commonly used data.

6. Parallel Processing: OLAP systems often use parallel processing techniques to handle large datasets. This involves distributing data processing tasks across multiple processors or servers. Parallel processing enhances performance and scalability by allowing concurrent execution of queries and data processing tasks.

7. Optimized Query Processing: OLAP systems are designed to optimize query processing through various techniques, such as query optimization algorithms and efficient execution plans. Optimized query processing ensures that even complex queries are executed efficiently, minimizing response times and improving overall performance.

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