TP Business Intelligence Project Orion

La société Orion

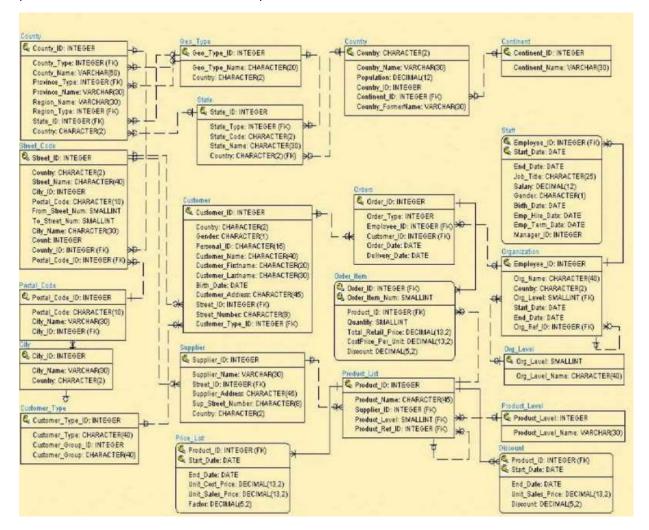
Cette société fictive, présente au niveau mondial, est spécialisée dans la commercialisation d'articles de sport et d'extérieur. Les données disponibles regroupent des informations sur :

- les employés
- les produits
- les clients
- les commandes
- les fournisseurs

La société Orion souhaite améliorer sa performance à l'aide d'un système décisionnel.

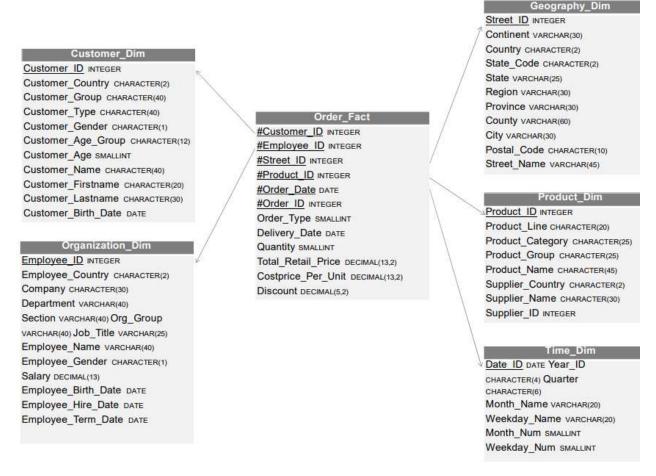
Il faut donc construire un entrepôt de données capable de répondre aux besoins de requête, de reporting, et d'analyses avancées.

Voici le schéma relationnel de la base de données opérationnelle de l'entreprise d'où proviendront les données de l'entrepôt :



Ces tables sont stockées dans la base de données Microsoft Access nommée orion.mdb, hormis la table Staff stockée dans le fichier Microsoft Excel nommé staff.xls.

Voici le schéma en étoile de l'entrepôt de données :



Création des tables de l'entrepôt

```
CREATE TABLE Customer_Dim(
Customer_ID INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
Customer_Country CHARACTER(2),
Customer_Group CHARACTER(40),
Customer_Type CHARACTER(40),
Customer_Gender CHARACTER(1),
Customer_Age SMALLINT,
Customer_Name CHARACTER(40),
Customer_fistname CHARACTER(20),
Customer_Lastname CHARACTER(30),
Customer_Group_age CHARACTER(12),
Customer_Birth_Date DATE

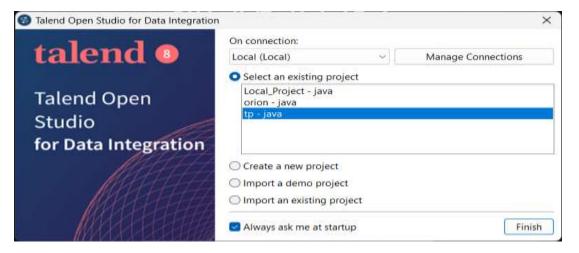
);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Organization_Dim (
Employee_ID INTEGER PRIMARY KEY,
Employee_Country CHARACTER(2),
Company CHARACTER(30),
Department VARCHAR(40),
Section VARCHAR(40),
Org_Group VARCHAR(40),
Job_Title VARCHAR(25),
Employee_Name VARCHAR(40),
Employee_Gender CHARACTER(1),
Salary DECIMAL(13),
Employee_Birth_Date DATE,
Employee_Hire_Date DATE,
Employee_Term_Date DATE);
```

```
CREATE TABLE Geography Dim (
 Street ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
 Continent VARCHAR(30),
 Country CHARACTER(2),
 State_Code CHARACTER(2),
 State VARCHAR(25),
 Region VARCHAR(30),
 Province VARCHAR(30),
 County VARCHAR(60),
 City VARCHAR(30),
 Postal_Code CHARACTER(10),
 Street_Name VARCHAR(45)
CREATE TABLE Product_Dim(
 Product_ID INT PRIMARY KEY,
 Product_Line CHARACTER(20),
 Product_Category CHARACTER(25),
 Product Group CHARACTER(25),
 Product_Name CHARACTER(45),
 Product_Country CHARACTER(2),
 Supplier_Name CHARACTER(30),
 Supplier_ID INTEGER
);
CREATE TABLE Time_Dim (
 Date_ID DATE PRIMARY KEY,
 Year ID CHARACTER(4),
 Quarter CHARACTER(6),
 Month Name VARCHAR(20),
 Weekday_Name VARCHAR(20),
 Month_Num SMALLINT,
 Weekday NUM SMALLINT
```

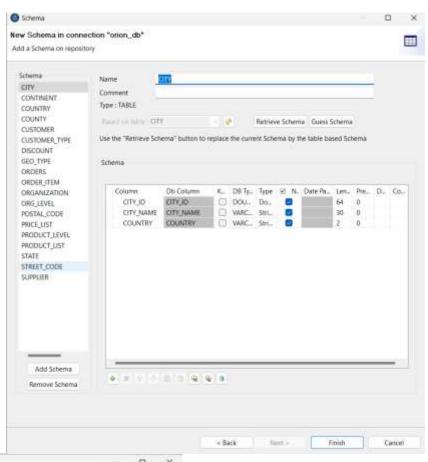
```
CREATE TABLE Order Fact (
 Customer_ID INTEGER,
 Employee_ID INTEGER,
 Street_ID INT,
 Product ID INT,
 Order Date DATE,
 Order_ID INTEGER,
 Order_Type SMALLINT,
 Delivery_Date DATE,
 Quantity SMALLINT,
 Total Retail Proce DECIMAL(13,2),
 Costprice_Per_Unit DECIMAL(13,2),
 Discount DECIMAL(5,2),
 PRIMARY KEY
(Customer_ID,Employee_ID,Street_ID,Product_
ID,Order_Date,Order_ID),
 CONSTRAINT fk_cust_id FOREIGN KEY
(Customer_ID) REFERENCES Customer_Dim
(Customer ID),
 CONSTRAINT fk_org_id FOREIGN KEY
(Employee_ID) REFERENCES
Organization_Dim (Employee_ID),
 CONSTRAINT fk geo id FOREIGN KEY
(Street_ID) REFERENCES Geography_Dim
(Street_ID),
 CONSTRAINT fk_prod_id FOREIGN KEY
(Product_ID) REFERENCES Product_Dim
(Product ID),
 CONSTRAINT fk ord id FOREIGN KEY
(Order Date) REFERENCES Time Dim
(Date_ID)
```

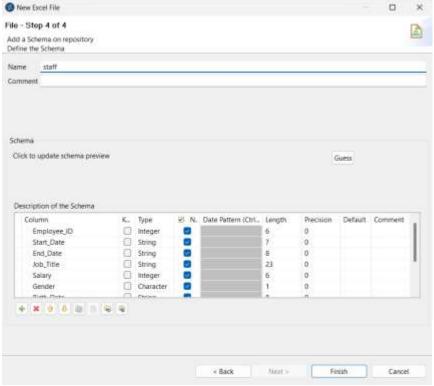
Ouvrir Talend Open Studio. Créer un nouveau projet nommé orion avec l'option Java.



Spécification des données sources

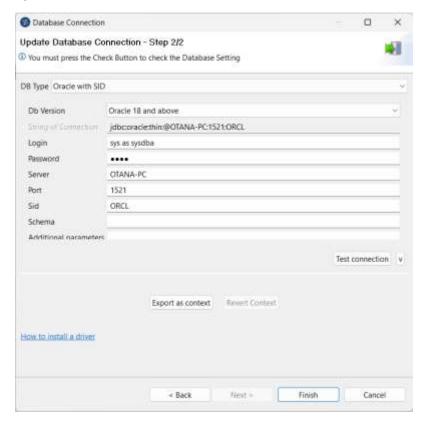
> 🛍 orion_db 0.1





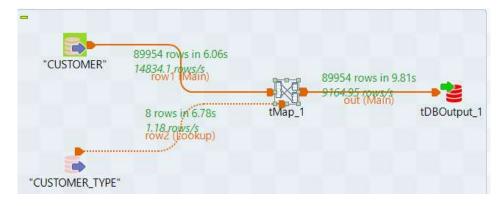
- - ∨ 🗷 staff 0.1
 - - > [Columns(10)

Spécification des données cibles

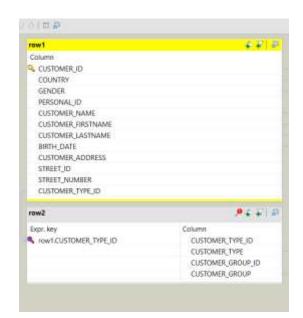


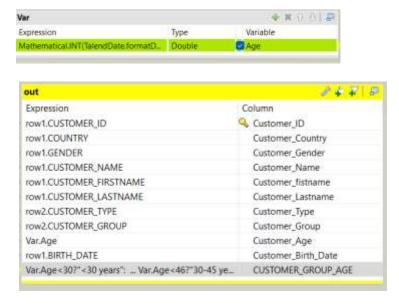
Remplissage de la table Customer_Dim

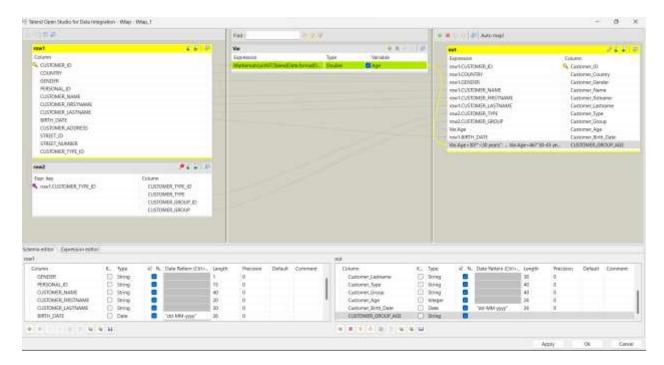
Créer un job nommé Job01_Customer_Dim.



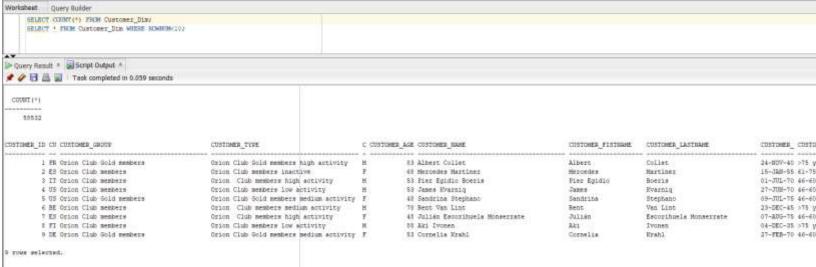
Tmap construction



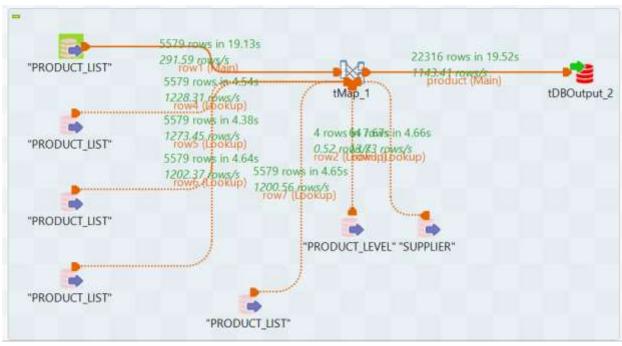




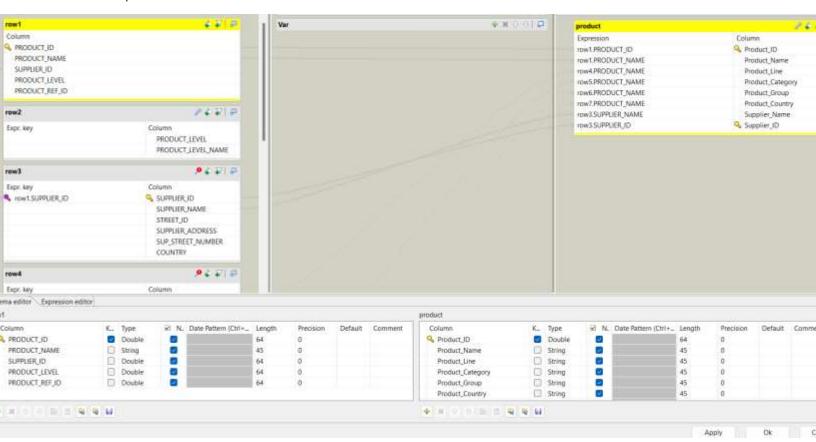
vérifier le résultat du job



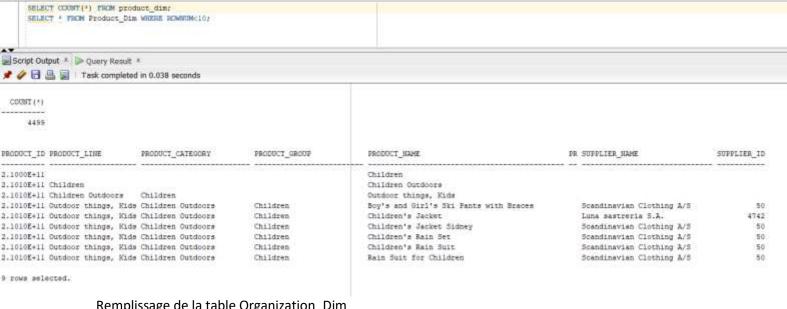
Remplissage de la table Product_Dim



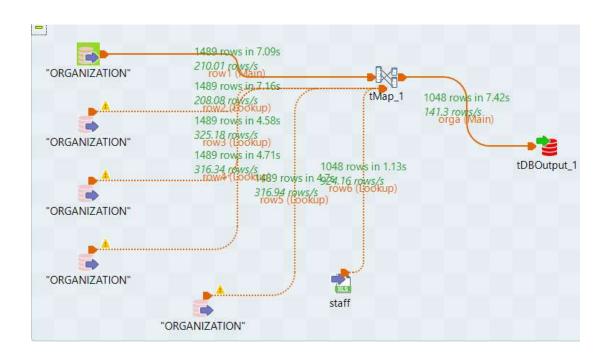
Tmap:



Le resultat :

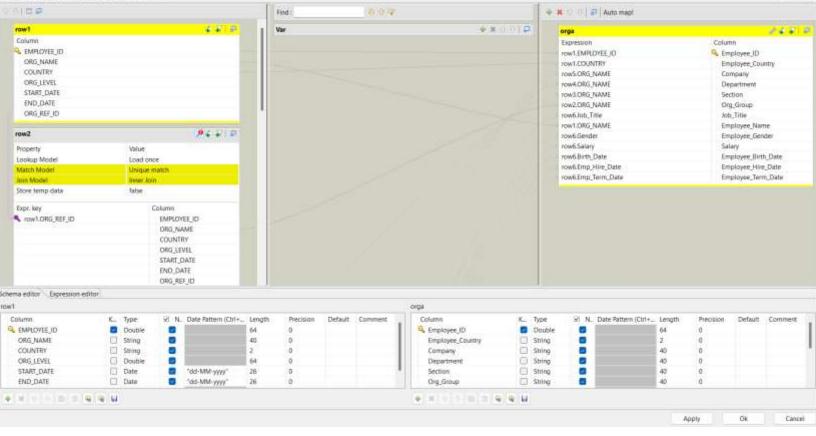


Remplissage de la table Organization_Dim



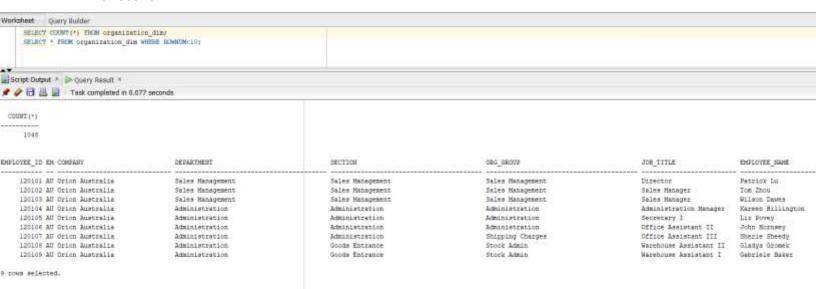
Tmap

Worksheet Query Builder



le resultat :

Talend Open Studio for Data Integration - tMap - tMap 1



Remplissage de la table Time_Dim

Dans cette table, il faut rentrer toutes les dates du 01/01/1998 au 31/12/2002. Avec un programme pl/sql

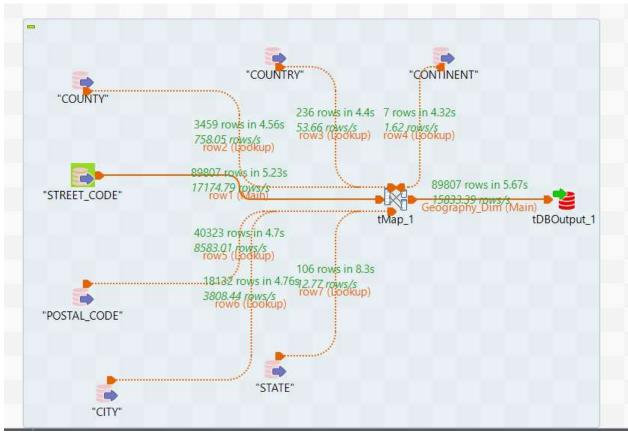
```
DECLARE
    vQuarter CHARACTER(6);
    vMonth_Name VARCHAR(20);
    vWeekday_Name VARCHAR(20);
    vMonth_Num SMALLINT;
    vWeekday_Num SMALLINT;
    vDate_ID_DATE := TO_DATE('01-01-1998', 'DD-MM-YYYY');
```

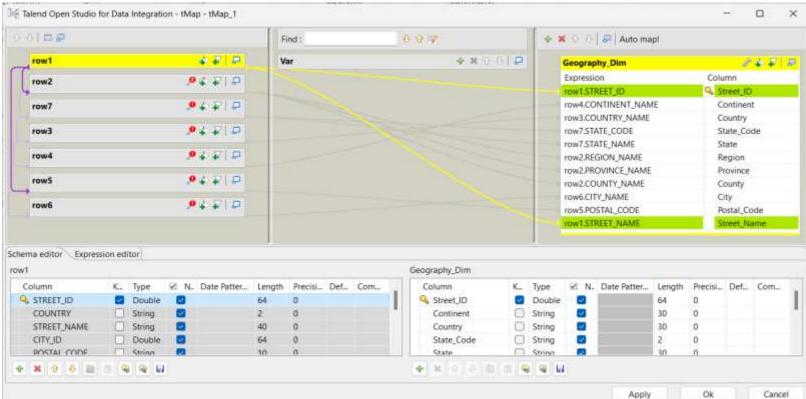
```
BEGIN
  WHILE vDate ID < TO DATE('31-12-2002', 'DD-MM-YYYY') LOOP
   vQuarter := TO CHAR(vDate ID, 'YYYY') | | 'Q' | | TO CHAR(vDate ID, 'Q');
   vMonth Num := TO NUMBER(TO CHAR(vDate ID,'MM'));
   vMonth Name := TO CHAR(vDate ID, 'Month');
    vWeekday Num := TO NUMBER(TO CHAR(vDate ID, 'D'));
    vWeekday Name := TO CHAR(vDate ID, 'Day');
    INSERT INTO Time Dim (Date ID, Year ID, Quarter, Month Name,
Weekday Name, Month Num, Weekday Num)
   VALUES (vDate ID, TO_CHAR(vDate ID, 'YYYY'), vQuarter, vMonth Name,
vWeekday Name, vMonth Num, vWeekday Num);
   vDate ID := vDate ID + 1; -- increment the date by one day
 END LOOP;
 COMMIT; -- commit the changes
 DBMS OUTPUT.PUT LINE ('Time Dim table populated successfully.'); -- display
a message
EXCEPTION
 WHEN OTHERS THEN
  DBMS OUTPUT.PUT LINE ('Error: ' || SQLCODE || ' - ' || SQLERRM); --
display an error message
END;
```

Resultat:

```
Worksheet Query Builder
    SELECT COUNT(*) FROM time_dim;
     SELECT * FROM time dim WHERE ROWNUM<10;
Script Output X DQuery Result X
📌 🥓 🔡 📇 舅 🛘 Task completed in 0.042 seconds
 COUNT (*)
   1825
DATE_ID YEAR QUARTE MONTH_NAME WEEKDAY_NAME MONTH_NUM WEEKDAY_NUM
01-JAN-98 1998 1998Q1 January Thursday
                                                              1
                                                                        5
02-JAN-98 1998 1998Q1 January
                                    Friday
                                                                         6
                                                               1
03-JAN-98 1998 1998Q1 January
                                   Saturday
                                                              1
04-JAN-98 1998 1998Q1 January
                                   Sunday
                                                              1
05-JAN-98 1998 1998Q1 January
                                   Monday
                                                              1
06-JAN-98 1998 1998Q1 January
                                    Tuesday
                                                               1
                                   Wednesday
07-JAN-98 1998 1998Q1 January
                                                               1
                                                                         4
                                                                        5
                                    Thursday
08-JAN-98 1998 1998Q1 January
                                                               1
                                    Friday
09-JAN-98 1998 1998Q1 January
                                                               1
9 rows selected.
```

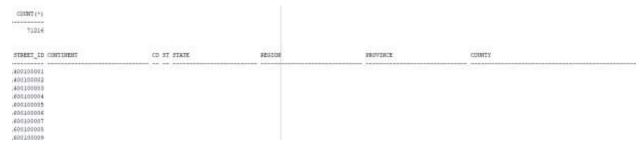
Remplissage de la table Geography_Dim



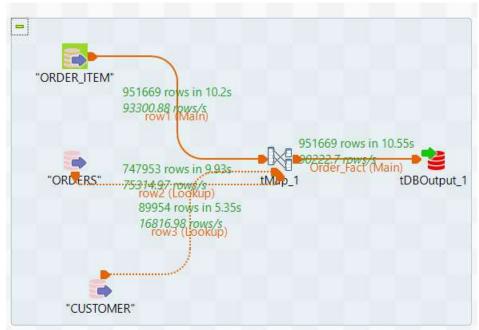


Resultat

◆ × ○ ○ □ □ □ □ □ □ □



Remplissage de la table Order_Fact



Tmap: Talend Open Studio for Data Integration - tMap - tMap_1 X 0.0 mm Find: B G W 🛊 🗶 🕒 👵 🗿 Auto map! 李平 星 Var 4 × 0 0 0 row1 Order Fact # 4 F B Column Expression 944 0 row2 CUSTOMER_ID row2.CUSTOMER_ID row2.EMPLOYEE_ID S EMPLOYEE_ID row3 9 4 F | D STREET_ID row3.STREET_ID PRODUCT_ID row1.PRODUCT_ID ORDER_DATE row2.ORDER_DATE row2.ORDER_ID ORDER_ID row2.ORDER_TYPE ORDER_TYPE row2.DELIVERY_DATE DELIVERY_DATE row1.QUANTITY QUANTITY row1.TOTAL_RETAIL_PRICE TOTAL_RETAIL_PRO... COSTPRICE_PER_U... row1.COSTPRICE_PER_UNIT row1.DISCOUNT DISCOUNT Schema editor Expression editor Order_Fact row1 Column K... Type N. Date Patter... Length Precisi... Def... Com... Column Type N. Date Patter... Length Precisi... Def... Com... Q ORDER_ID Double 64 CUSTOMER ID Double 64 0 SEMPLOYEE_ID Double ORDER_ITEM_NU... 64 D Double 64 0 CO. Public

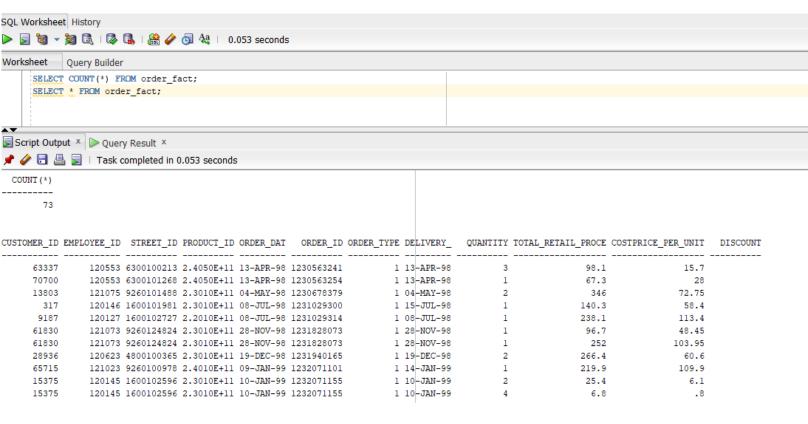
• × 0 0 m m = Q Q W

Apply

Ok

Cancel

Resultat



Lancement des jobs

Dans une étude réelle, les données sources évoluent en permanence. Les jobs doivent donc être planifiés régulièrement. Le lancement des jobs pourra se faire par exemple toutes les nuits pour prendre en compte les données modifiées pendant la journée. La planification des jobs peut se faire grâce au planificateur de tâches du système d'exploitation.