



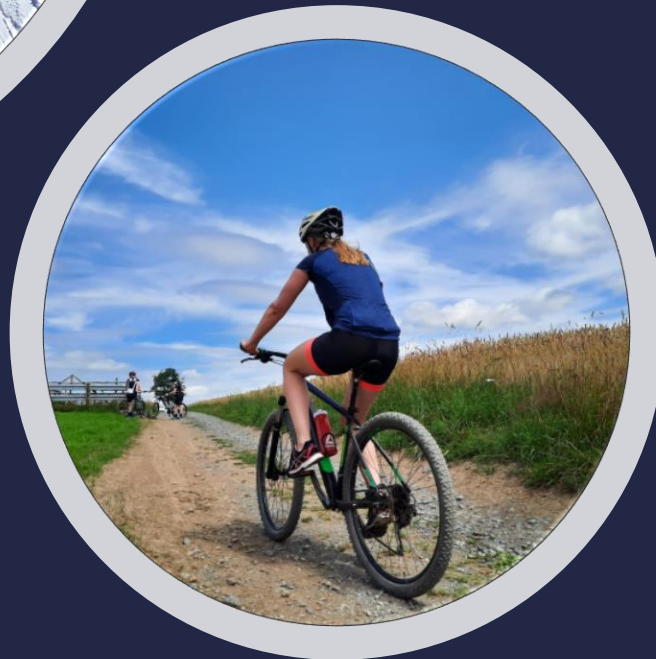
# Dimensions Demystified

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**Demystify several types of dimensions and discuss which problems they can solve.**



Who am I?



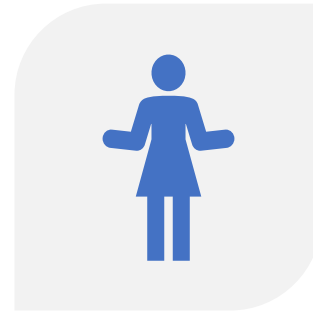
# Before we start..



Focused  
on Power BI



Intermediate  
level



First time  
speaker



Q&A



**Star Schema**

**Slowly Changing Dimension**

**Degenerate Dimension**

**Role-playing Dimension**

**Junk Dimension**



# Star Schema

# Facts

- Store observations and events and contain numeric data about business processes
  - Orders
  - Units
  - Revenue

# Dimensions

- Contains descriptive attributes which can determine the aggregation level of the fact:
  - Date
  - Product
  - Customer



# Relationships

- Dimension contains a unique row identifier for each row
- Fact table contains a column with corresponding keys

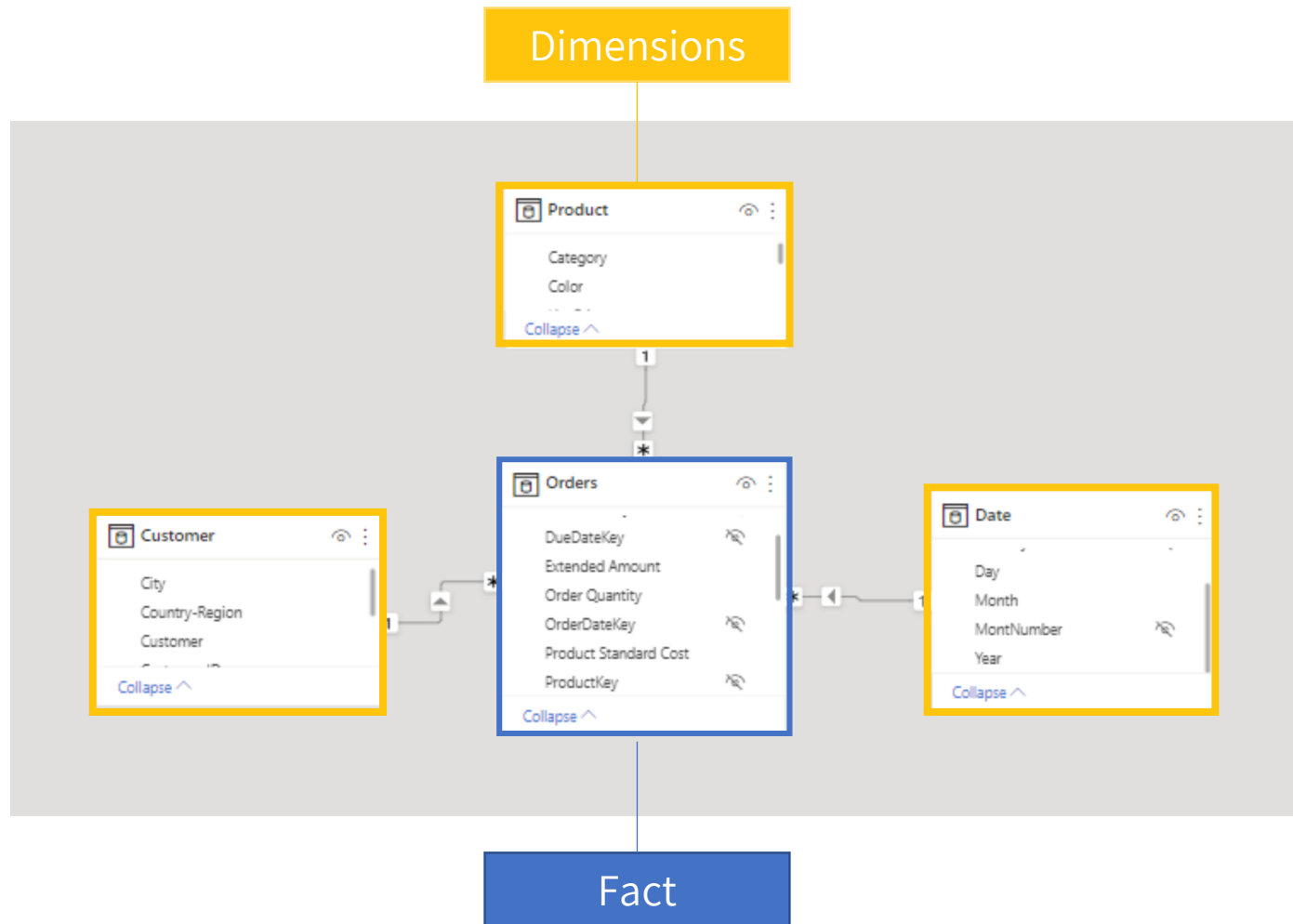
## Dim Date

DateKey	Date
01042022	01-04-2022
02042022	02-04-2022
03042022	03-04-2022

## Fact Orders

DateKey	Quantity	..
01042022	100	..
01042022	200	..
01042022	100	..

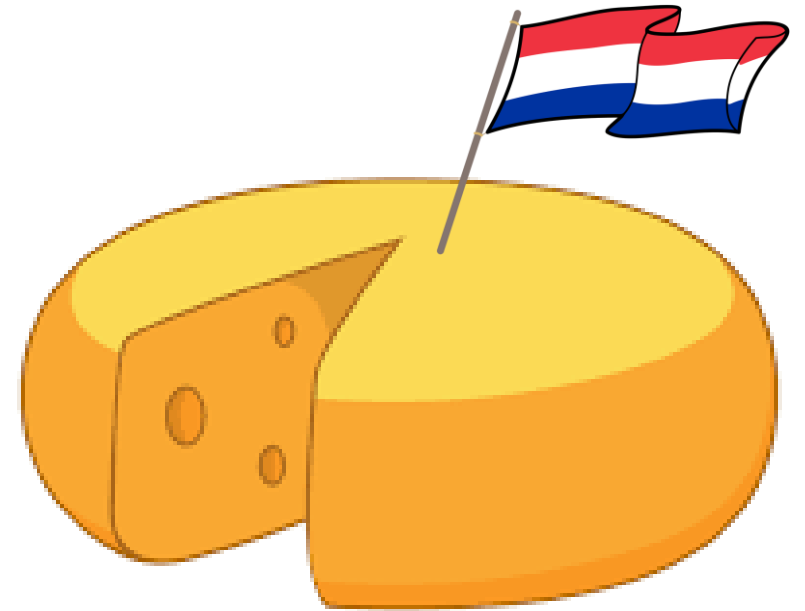
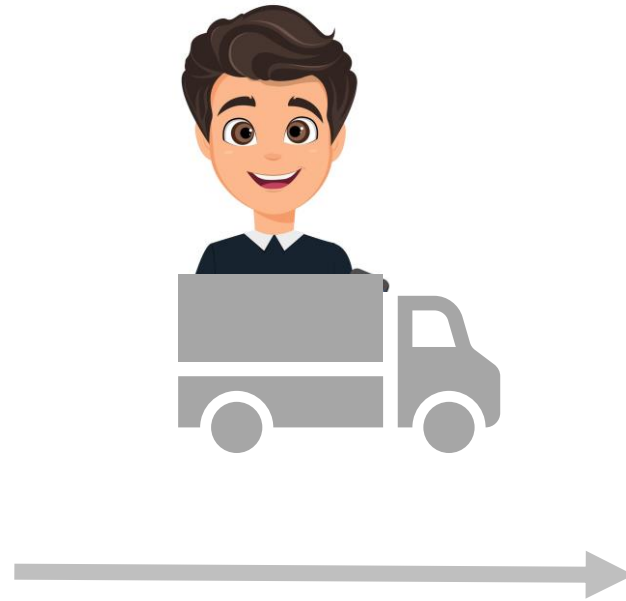
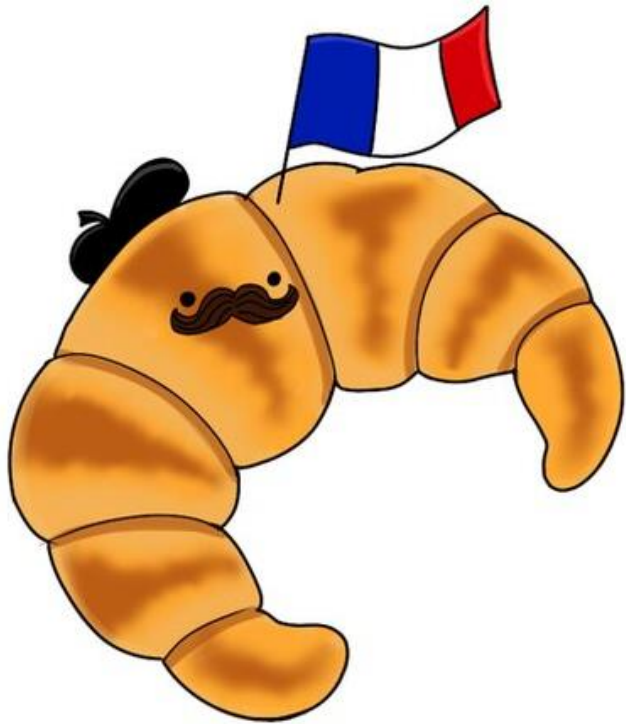
# Star schema





# Slowly Changing Dimensions





# What should we do?

- Replace old address with new address



- Store old address and new address



# Slowly Changing Dimension

- Dimension that manages the changes of the attributes over time
  - Phone number
  - Email address
  - Address
- Type 1 and Type 2

# Slowly Changing Dimension Type 1

- Overwrite the last value in the dimension with the new value
  - Email addresses
  - Phone numbers
- Not an issue for supplementary values



# Slowly Changing Dimension Type 2

- Keep te past and current values in the dimension
  - In this way we do not lose any information
- The business key stays the same, but the surrogate key changes.
  - **Surrogate key:** unique identifier of the row without any business meaning
  - **Business key / Alternate key:** might have a meaning..

**Demo Time**

# Type 1 vs. Type 2

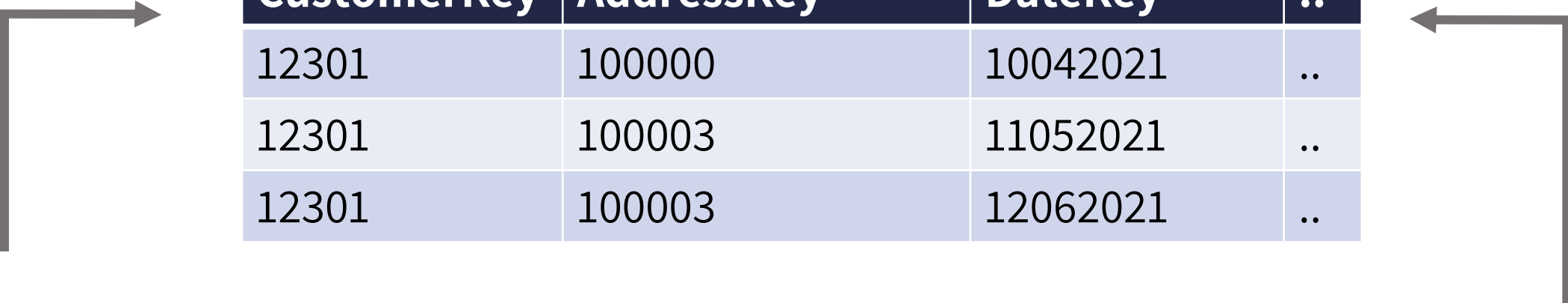
- Keep only the latest value: Type 1
- Keep past and current value: Type 2

# But there is even a third option

- And it's not called Slowly Changing Dimension Type 3
- Create a new table
  - Dim Address

# But there is even a third option

## Fact Orders



CustomerKey	AddressKey	DateKey	..
12301	100000	10042021	..
12301	100003	11052021	..
12301	100003	12062021	..

## Dim Customer

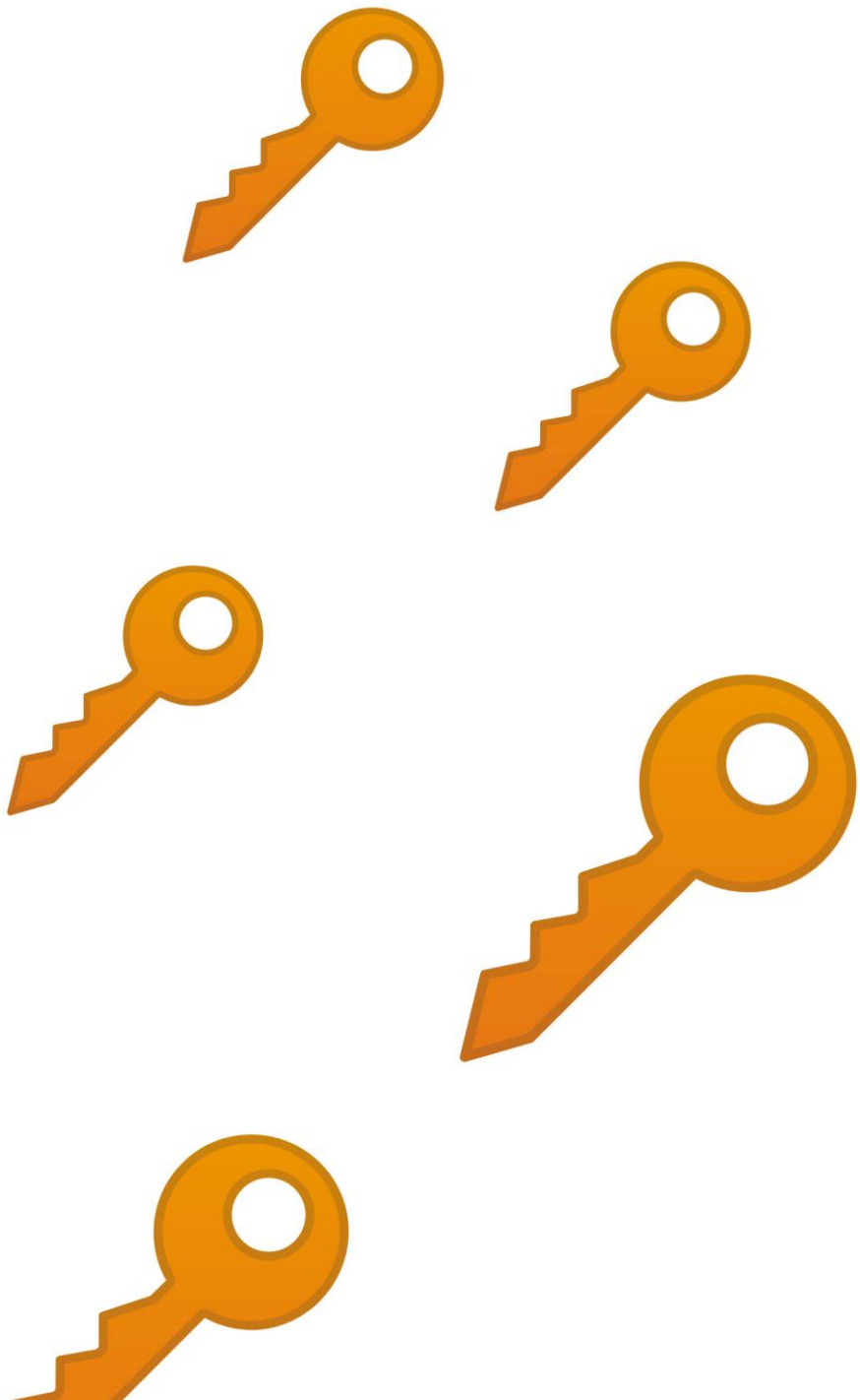
CustomerKey	Name
12301	Sam Turner
12302	Isa Cox
12303	Rosa Hu

## Dim Address

AddressKey	Country	Postal Code
100000	France	95003
100002	Netherlands	5352 CZ
100003	Netherlands	1027 AB

# But there is even a third option

- The address will always be assigned correctly
- But more difficult to find out where the customer actually lives.
  - There we could store his current address back in dim Customer
  - But then we are in a way multiplying the data
  - Or we create a snowflake schema..
- Many solutions to model one problem



# Degenerate Dimensions

# Orderlines

- Orderline table with keys and values
- Therefore, the only information left of the Order is the Ordernumber

## Orderlines

Ordernumber	DateKey	ProductKey	CustomerKey	Amount
AB3732	20210901	345	12301	200
AB3732	20210901	221	12301	100
AB3733	20210902	343	14221	300
AB3733	20210902	221	14221	200



# Following the standard

- Dim Order with :
  - OrderKey (surrogate key)
  - Ordernumber (business key)

## Dim Order

OrderKey	Ordernumber
3732	AB3732
3733	AB3733

# Following the standard ★

## Dim Order

OrderKey	Ordernumber
3732	AB3732
3733	AB3733



1 .. \*

## Fact Orderlines

OrderKey	DateKey	ProductKey	CustomerKey	Amount
3732	20210901	345	12301	200
3732	20210901	221	12301	100
3733	20210902	343	14221	300
3733	20210902	221	14221	200

# Following the standard

- Very clear to the end user
- A lot of new unique values → model size might blow up

# Degenerate Dimension

- Dimension key is placed in the fact table, but there is no associated dimension table with it.
- All necessary attributes are stored in other dimensions

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## Fact Orderlines

Ordernumber	DateKey	ProductKey	CustomerKey	Amount
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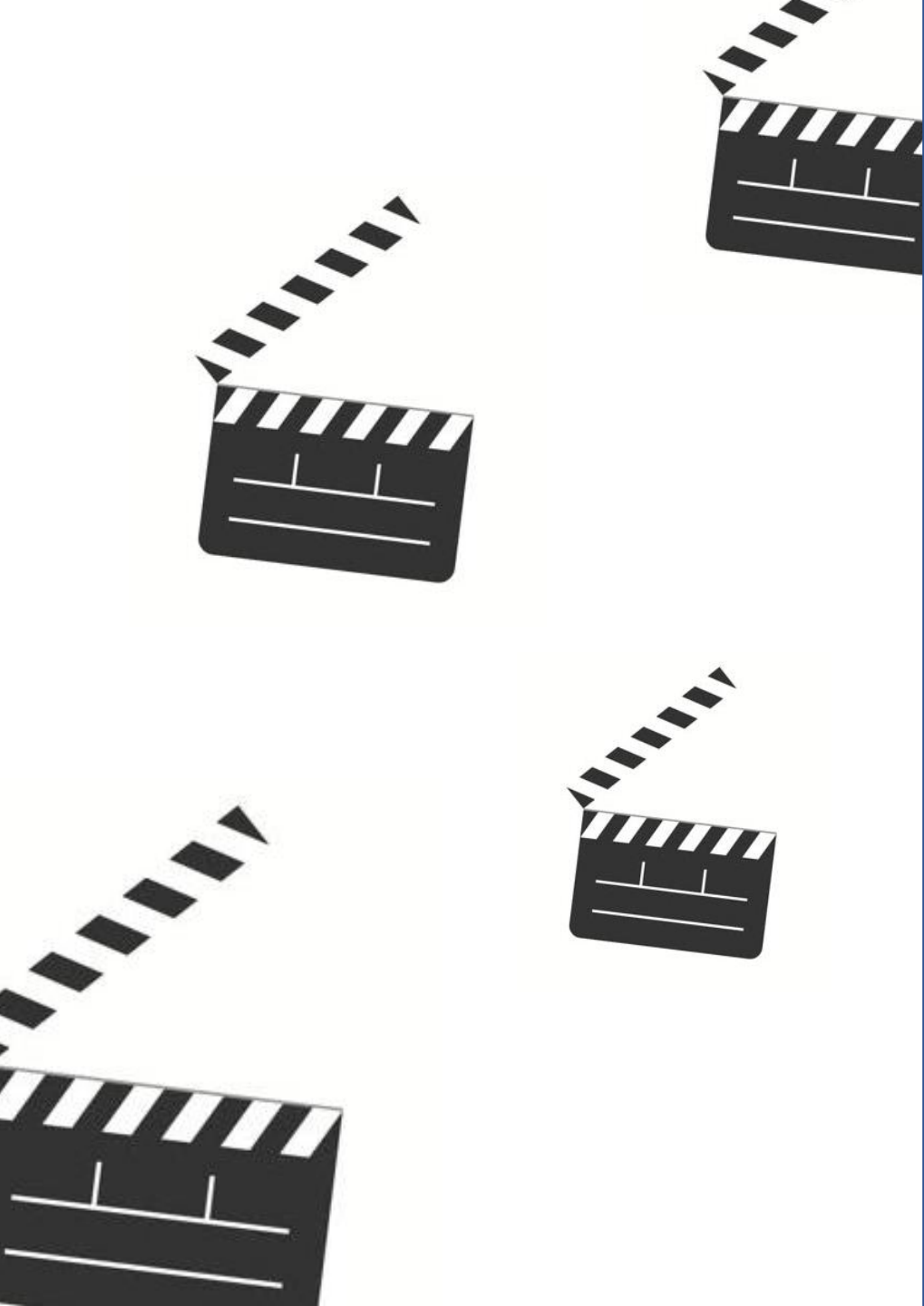
# Degenerate Dimension

- Model size will be smaller
- Performance of might decrease when filtering on ordernumber (depending on the calculations)
- Unclear for the end user

# Star schema vs. Degenerate Dimension

- Filter report on Ordernumber
- Clear model for the end user
- Model size



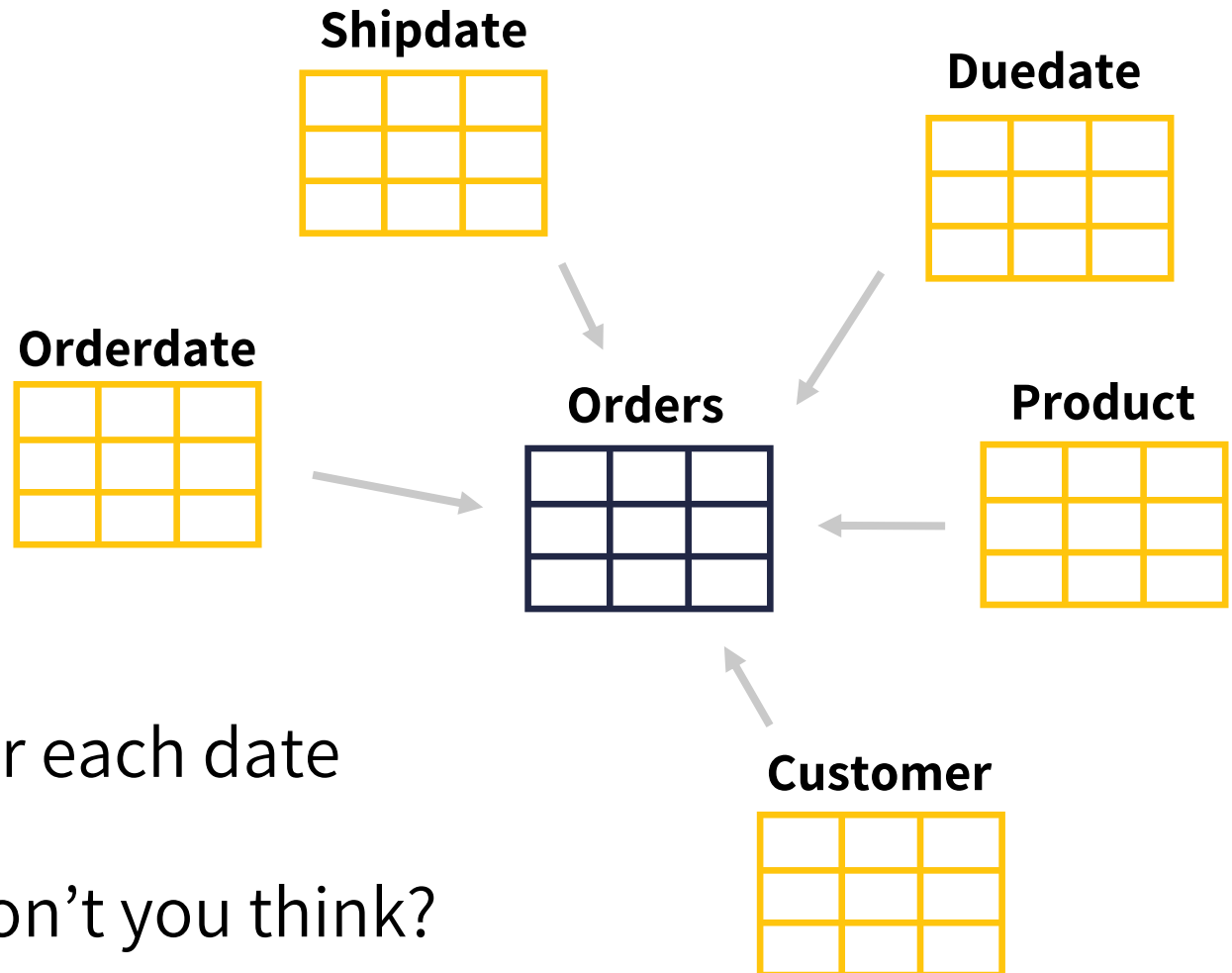


# Role Playing Dimensions



# Following the standard ★

- Three dates in fact table:
  - Order Date
  - Ship Date
  - Due Date
- Import a date dimension for each date
- It's getting a bit crowded don't you think?



# Role Playing Dimension



- Dimension that is used to filter the related fact table over multiple different relationships.

# Role Playing Dimension



**Date**


Date[DateKey]

1 .. \*



**Orders**


Orders[OrderDateKey]

# Role Playing Dimension



**Date**


Date[DateKey]

1 .. \*



**Orders**


Orders[ShipDateKey]

# Role Playing Dimension



## Date


Date[DateKey]

1 .. \*



## Orders


Orders[DueDateKey]

# Demo Time

# Role Playing Dimension

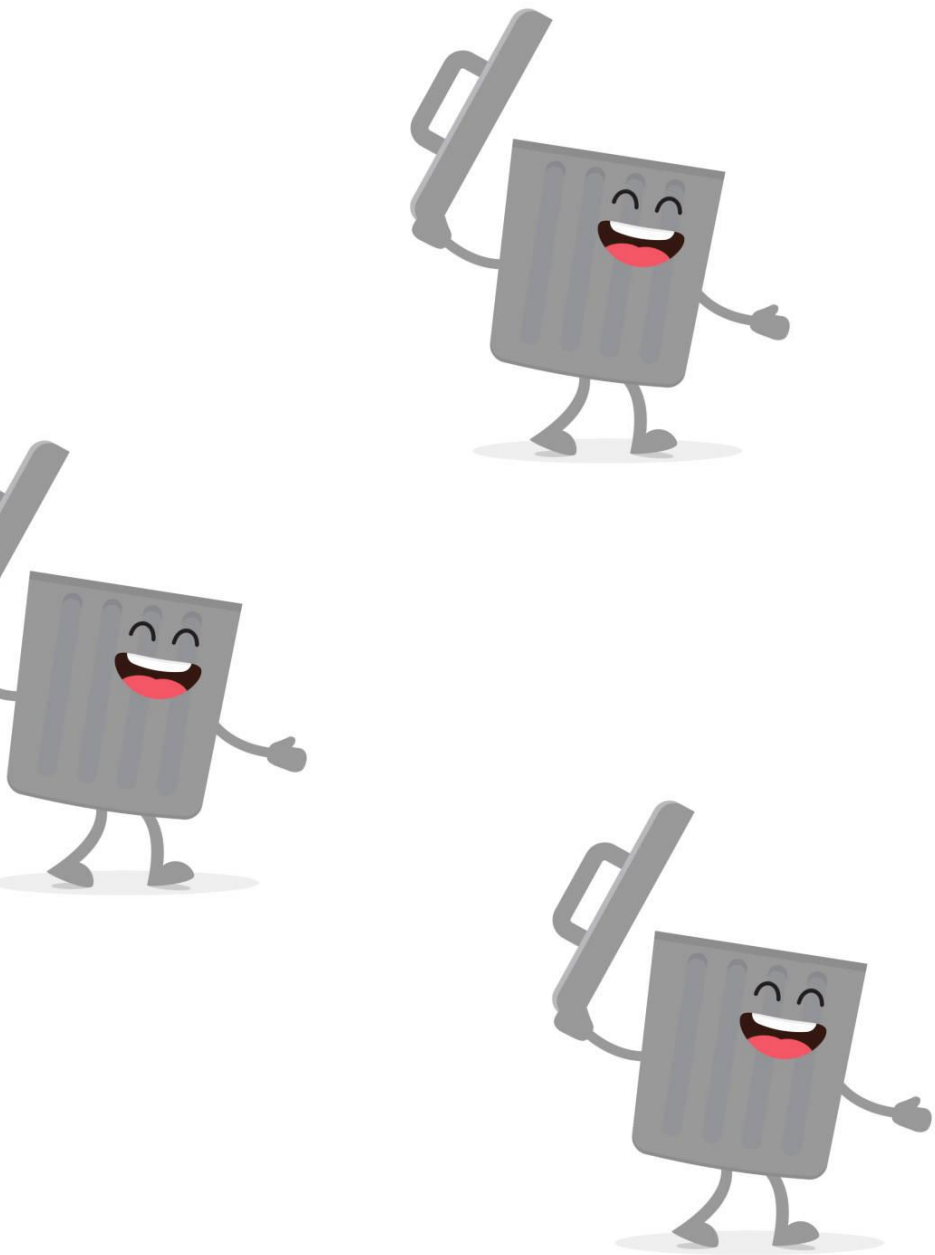
- USERRELATIONSHIP()

# Star schema vs. Role Playing Dimension

- Only a few date tables (instead of 3.. Or 6.. Or 21)
- Easily show multiple measures in one graph
- Filter sales simultaneously by different types of dates
- # Measures
- Clear for the end user







# Junk Dimensions

# So many flags?

- Flags on lowest granularity
- Add them to the fact table?

## Fact Ordelines

Ordernumber	ProductKey	IsShipped	IsPaid	IsPackaged	IsTransferred
AB3732	345	1	1	1	1
AB3732	221	0	1	0	1
AB3733	343	1	0	1	1
AB3733	221	1	0	1	1

# Following the standard

- Dim Orderline with:
  - Orderline Key & Ordernumber
  - Add the flags

## Dim Orderline

OrderLineKey	Ordernumber	IsShipped	IsPaid	IsPackaged	IsTransferred
1	AB3732	1	1	1	1
2	AB3732	0	1	0	1
3	AB3733	1	0	1	1
4	AB3733	1	0	1	1

## Dim Orderline

OrderLineKey	Ordernumber	IsShipped	IsPaid	IsPackaged	IsTransferred
1	AB3732	1	1	1	1
2	AB3732	0	1	0	1
3	AB3733	1	0	1	1
4	AB3733	1	0	1	1



1 .. \* (but actually 1 .. 1)

## Fact Ordelines

OrderLineKey	Quantity
1	100
2	200
3	300
4	200

# Following the standard

- Very clear for the end user
- A lot of new unique values → model size might blow up

# Junk Dimension

- Dimension that stores indicators and flags with low cardinality.
- **Low cardinality:** A column that has a lot of duplicated data (0 / 1, yes / no, low / medium / high) has low cardinality

# Junk Dimensions

## Fact Orderlines

Ordernumber	ProductKey	IsShipped	IsPaid	IsPackaged	IsTransferred
AB3732	345	1	1	1	1
AB3732	221	0	1	0	1
AB3733	343	1	0	1	1
AB3733	221	1	0	1	1

# Junk Dimensions

- Dimension that stores indicators and flags with low cardinality.
- Create one row for each of the flag combinations

## Dim Ordeline Status

OrderLineStatusKey	IsShipped	IsPaid	IsPackaged	IsTransferred
1	1	1	1	1
2	0	1	0	1
3	1	0	1	1



# Junk Dimensions

## Dim Orderline Status

OrderLineStatusKey	IsShipped	IsPaid	IsPackaged	IsTransferred
1	1	1	1	1
2	0	1	0	1
3	1	0	1	1



1 .. \*

## Fact Orderlines

Ordernumber	ProductKey	OrderlineStatusKey
AB3732	345	1
AB3732	221	2
AB3733	343	3
AB3733	221	3

# Star schema vs. Junk Dimension

- Model size
- Clear for the end user



# There isn't always one good answer

- And that's why the following phrase is our favorite phrase in our field of work..

***“Lunch break”***

*“It depends”*

# There isn't always one good answer

- But make sure, you always document your model very well so the end user knows what to expect!

# How?

- Add descriptions to measures
- Add descriptions to (ambiguous) columns
- Create content page on e.g. sharepoint
- Add a report with all the definitions

# Wrap up

- Four implementations of a dimension
- Each their pros and cons
- Document, document, document..



**Q&A**

# Feedback

<https://evals.datagrillen.com>