

Name :- Sanket Ambalal Patil

Roll No. :- 43

Division :- B

Subject :- Data Mining and Warehousing

## Experiment No. : 1

**Title :** For an organization of your choice, choose a set of business processes. Design star / snowflake schemas for analyzing these processes. Create a fact constellation schema by combining them. Extract data from different data sources, apply suitable transformations and load into destination tables using an ETL tool. For Example: Business Origination: Sales, Order, Marketing process.

**Objectives :** Understands the basis of Star/Snowflake/fact constellation schema and learn the Rapid Miner tool for performing various operation on built-in or external datasets.

**Hardware Requirement :**

Pentium or higher processor, 2GB RAM and 500 GB HDD.

**Software Requirement :**

Rapid Miner

**Theory :**

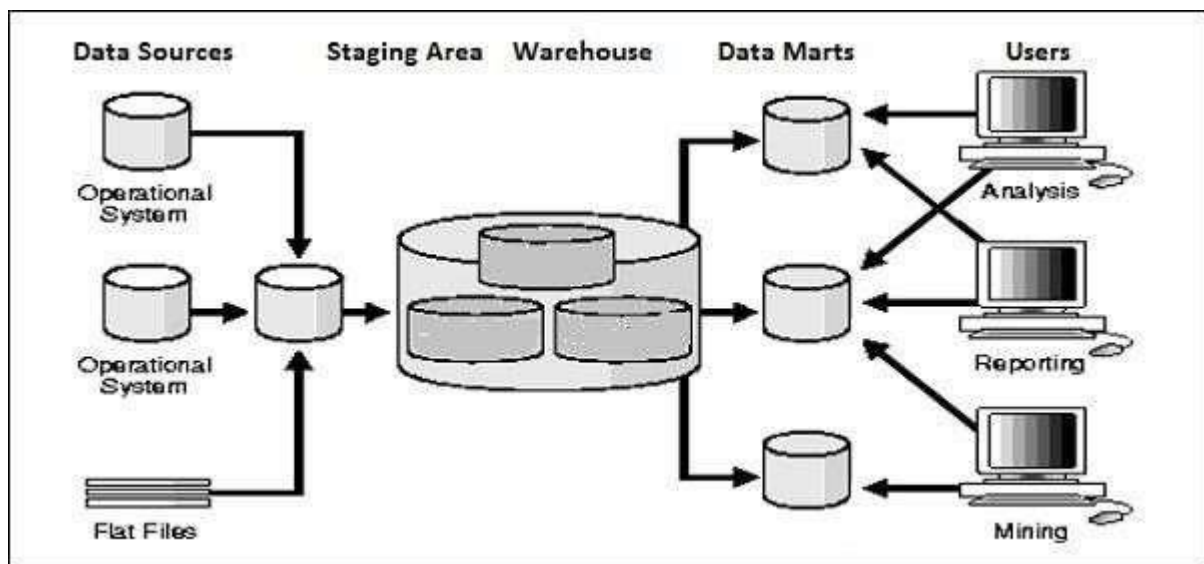
What does ETL mean?

ETL stands for Extract, Transform and Load. An ETL tool extracts the data from different RDBMS source systems, transforms the data like applying calculations, concatenate, etc. and then load the data to Data Warehouse system. The data is loaded in the DW system in the form of dimension and fact tables.

**Extraction**

- A staging area is required during ETL load. There are various reasons why staging area is required.

- The source systems are only available for specific period of time to extract data. This period of time is less than the total data-load time. Therefore, staging area allows you to extract the data from the source system and keeps it in the staging area before the time slot ends.
- Staging area is required when you want to get the data from multiple data sources together or if you want to join two or more systems together. For example, you will not be able to perform a SQL query joining two tables from two physically different databases.
- Data extractions' time slot for different systems vary as per the time zone and operational hours.
- Data extracted from source systems can be used in multiple data warehouse system, Operation Data stores, etc.
- ETL allows you to perform complex transformations and requires extra area to store the data.



## Transform

In data transformation, you apply a set of functions on extracted data to load it into the target system. Data, which does not require any transformation is known as direct move or pass through data.

You can apply different transformations on extracted data from the source system. For example, you can perform customized calculations. If you want sum-of-sales revenue and this is not in database, you can apply the SUM formula during transformation and load the data.

For example, if you have the first name and the last name in a table in different columns, you can use concatenate before loading.

## Load

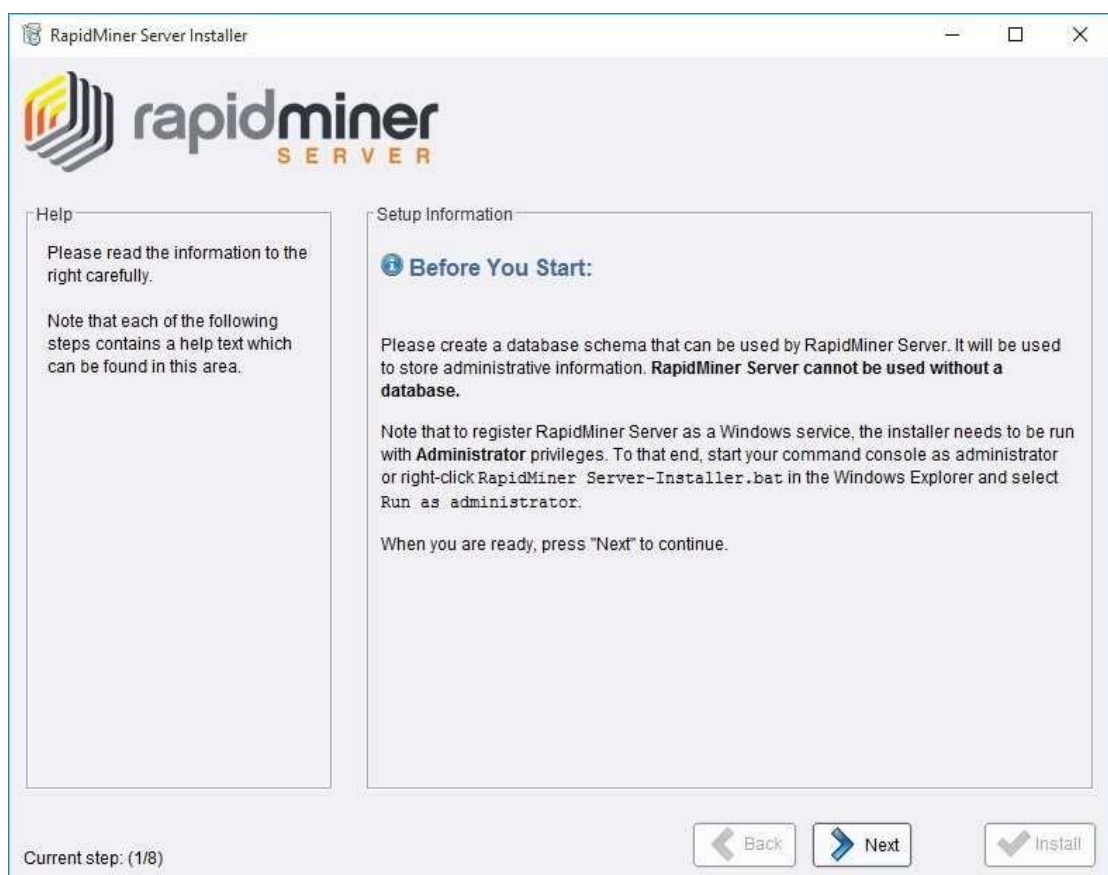
During Load phase, data is loaded into the end-target system and it can be a flat file or a Data Warehouse system.

## Rapid Miner :

Rapid Miner is a world-leading open-source system for data mining. It is available as a stand-alone application for data analysis and as a data mining engine for the integration into own products. Rapid Miner is now Rapid Miner Studio and Rapid Analytics is now called Rapid Miner Server.

## Steps for Installation :

1. Download Rapid Miner Server
2. Installing Rapid Miner Server



3. Configure Rapid Miner Server Settings

**RapidMiner Server Installer**

**rapidminer SERVER**

**Help**

In this step, you can specify a host name and port under which clients, foremost RapidMiner Studio, will connect to RapidMiner Server. Therefore, you must choose a valid hostname. If you check "Bind to this hostname only", RapidMiner Server will listen only on the respective network interface.

Furthermore, you can assign the amount of memory utilized by RapidMiner Server (in MB) and optionally register it as a Windows service.

If you do not have the JAVA\_HOME Environment variable set, you need to specify your Java directory.

**Server Settings**

Hostname:  ☐ Bind to this hostname only

Port for web interface:  Internal Port:

Server web interface will be available at <http://rapidminer.example.com:8080>

Server Memory (in MB):

Number of bundled Job Containers:  Memory per Job Container (in MB):

RapidMiner Server will allocate memory up to **4,096 MB** (System: 20,354 MB)

☒ Register as Windows service (needs administrator privileges)

Service ID:  Service Name:

JAVA\_HOME folder:

Current step: (6/9) Version : 8.0.0 Back Next Install

#### 4. Configuring Rapid Miner server's database connection

**RapidMiner Server Installer**

**rapidminer SERVER**

**Help**

In this step you can configure your Database connection which RapidMiner Server should use. You will need to enter the host or URL as well as the port and the desired DB schema. Username and Password can be filled in as needed. Then just select the appropriate JDBC driver and choose the driver class via the Dropdown menu.

After you have set everything up, you can test the connection to the Database by clicking the Test Connection button.

**Database Configuration**

Database host:  Database port:

Database schema:

Database username:  Database password:

MySQL JDBC driver is not shipped with RapidMiner Server. Please click [here](#) for more information!

JDBC Driver location:  Database system:

☐ Use relative path

JDBC driver class:

Test Connection

Current step: (7/8) Back Next Install

#### 5. Installing Radoop Proxy



## 6. Completing the Installation of Rapid Miner Server

## 7. Installation of Rapid Miner Studio and Select Installation location.

## 8. Installation Complete, Launch Studio

### Data Warehousing Schemas :

1. Star Schema
2. Snowflake Schema
3. Fact Constellation

### Star Schema :

For example, as you can see in the above-given image that fact table is at the center which contains keys to every dimension table like Deal\_ID, Model ID, Date\_ID, Product\_ID, Branch\_ID & other attributes like Units sold and revenue.

### Snowflake Schema :

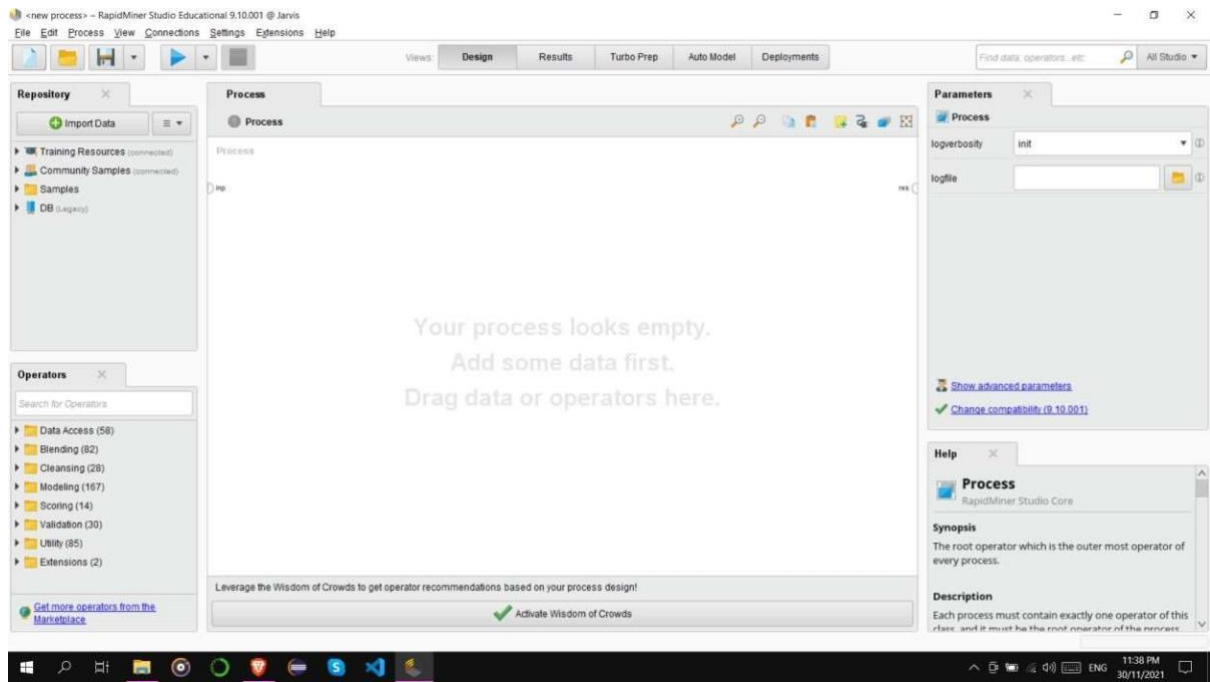
A Snowflake Schema is an extension of a Star Schema, and it adds additional dimensions. It is called snowflake because its diagram resembles a Snowflake.

The dimension tables are normalized which splits data into additional tables. In the following example, Country is further normalized into an individual table.

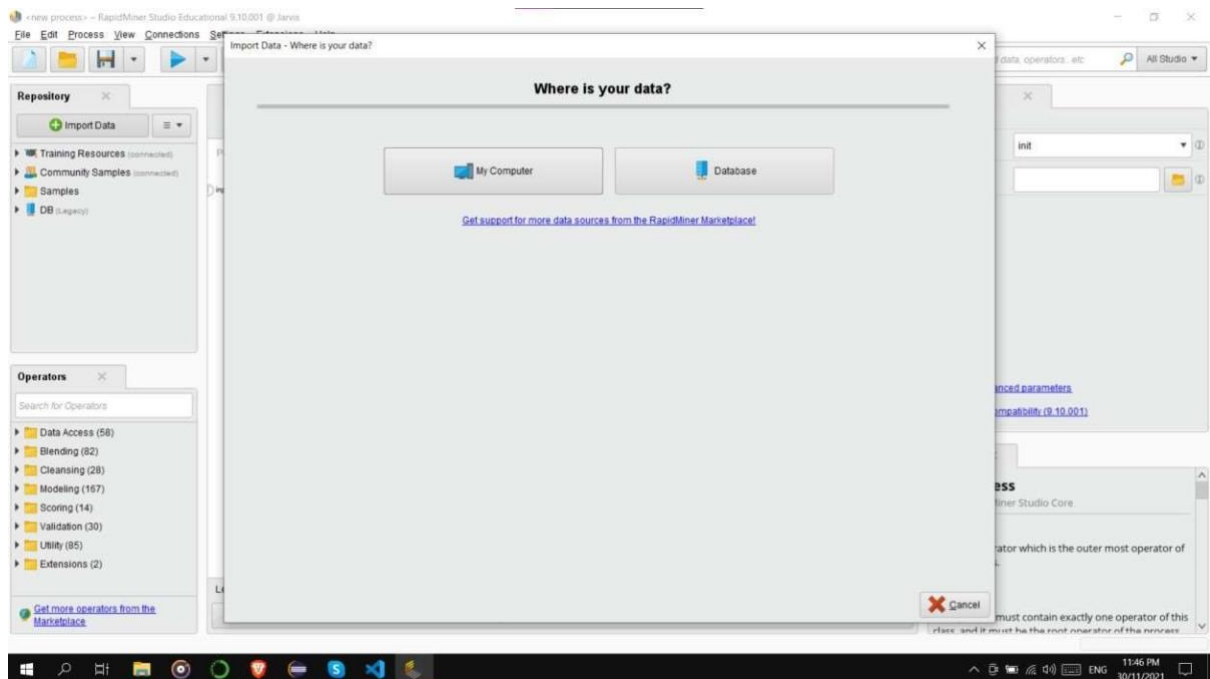
Star Schema	Snow Flake Schema
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Hierarchies for the dimensions are stored in the dimensional table.	Hierarchies are divided into separate tables.
It contains a fact table surrounded by dimension tables.	One fact table surrounded by dimension table which are in turn surrounded by dimension table
In a star schema, only single join creates the relationship between the fact table and any dimension tables.	A snowflake schema requires many joins to fetch the data.
Simple DB Design.	Very Complex DB Design.
De-normalized Data structure and query also run faster.	Normalized Data Structure.
High level of Data redundancy	Very low-level data redundancy
Single Dimension table contains aggregated data.	Data Split into different Dimension Tables.
Cube processing is faster.	Cube processing might be slow because of the complex join
Offers higher performing queries using Star Join Query Optimization. Tables may be connected with multiple dimensions.	The Snow Flake Schema is represented by centralized fact table which unlikely connected with multiple dimensions.

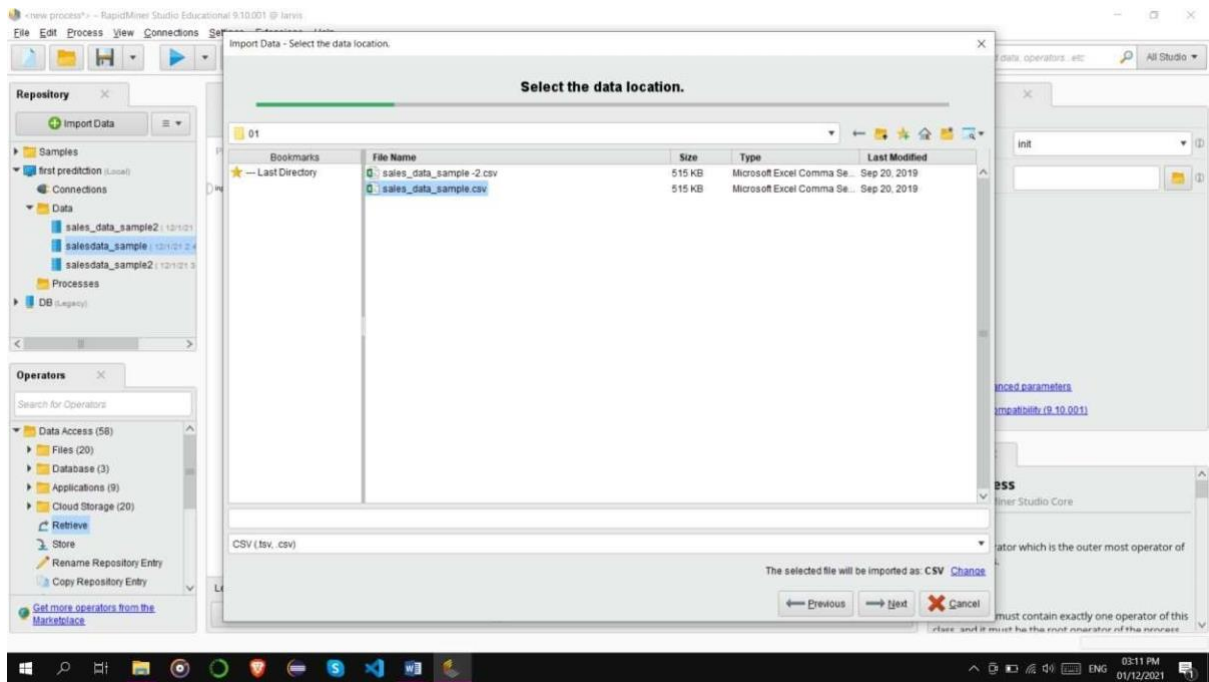
Design Model



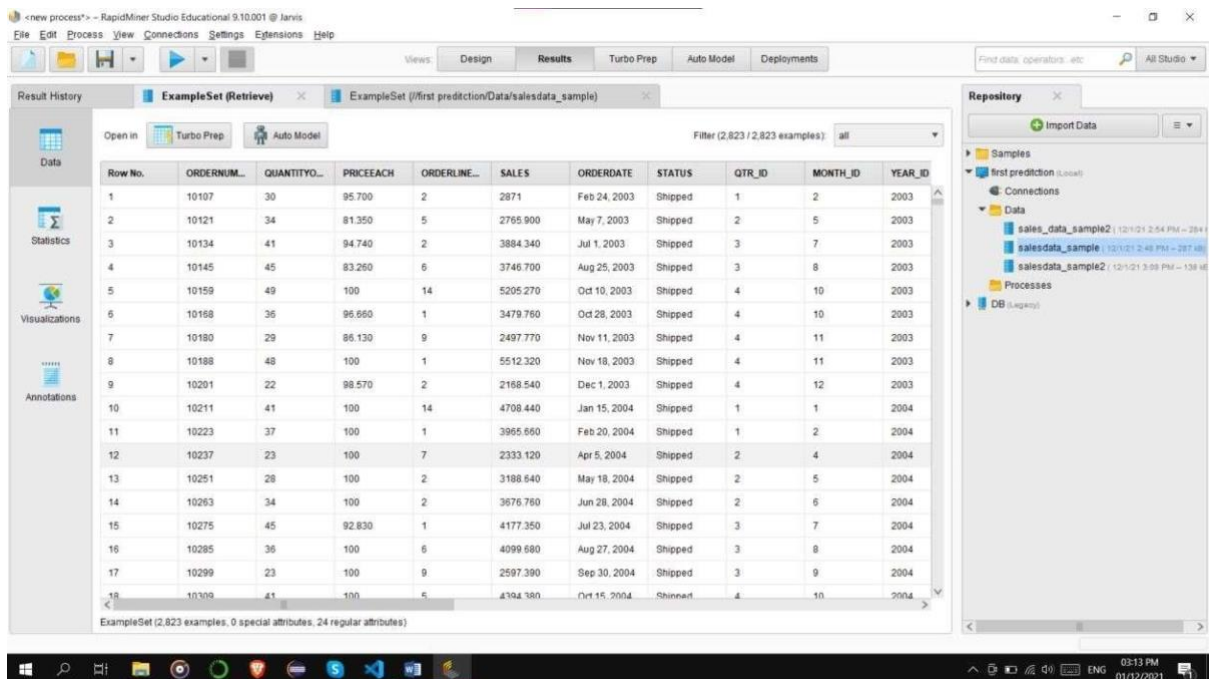
## Step 1 - Import Data from Source



## Step 2 - Select data Location

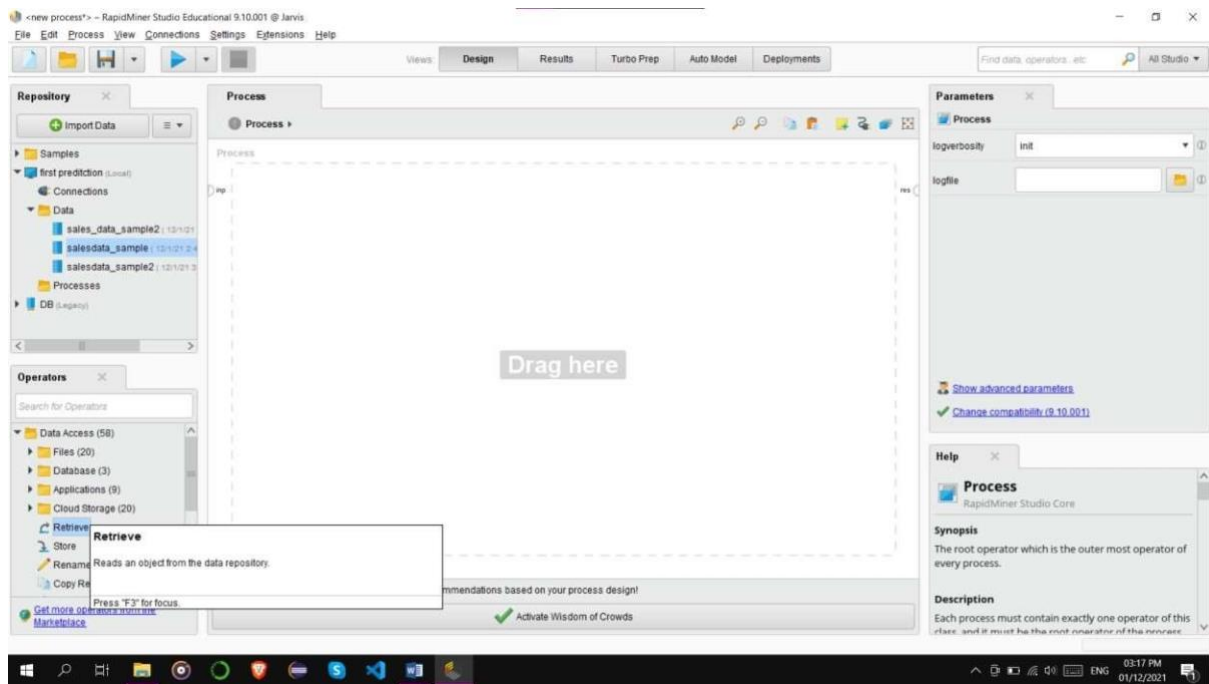


Step 3 - Open Dataset regarding business

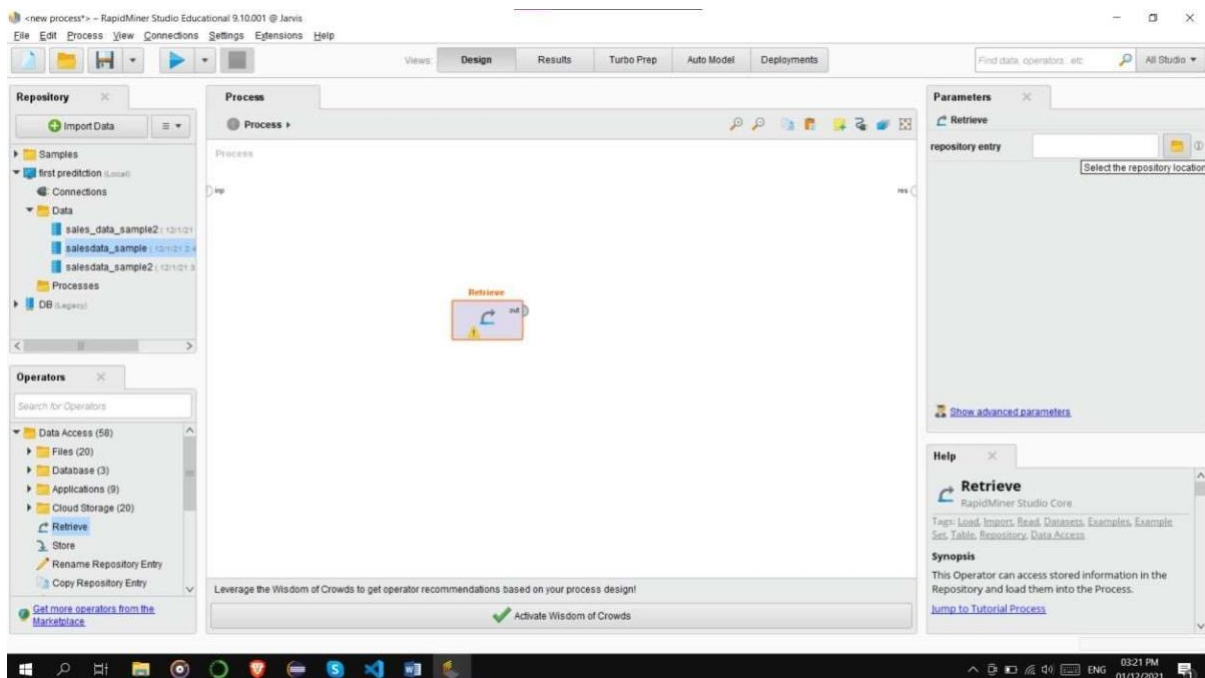


Step 4 - Click on retrieve operator drag in process view, It has input and out Operator.

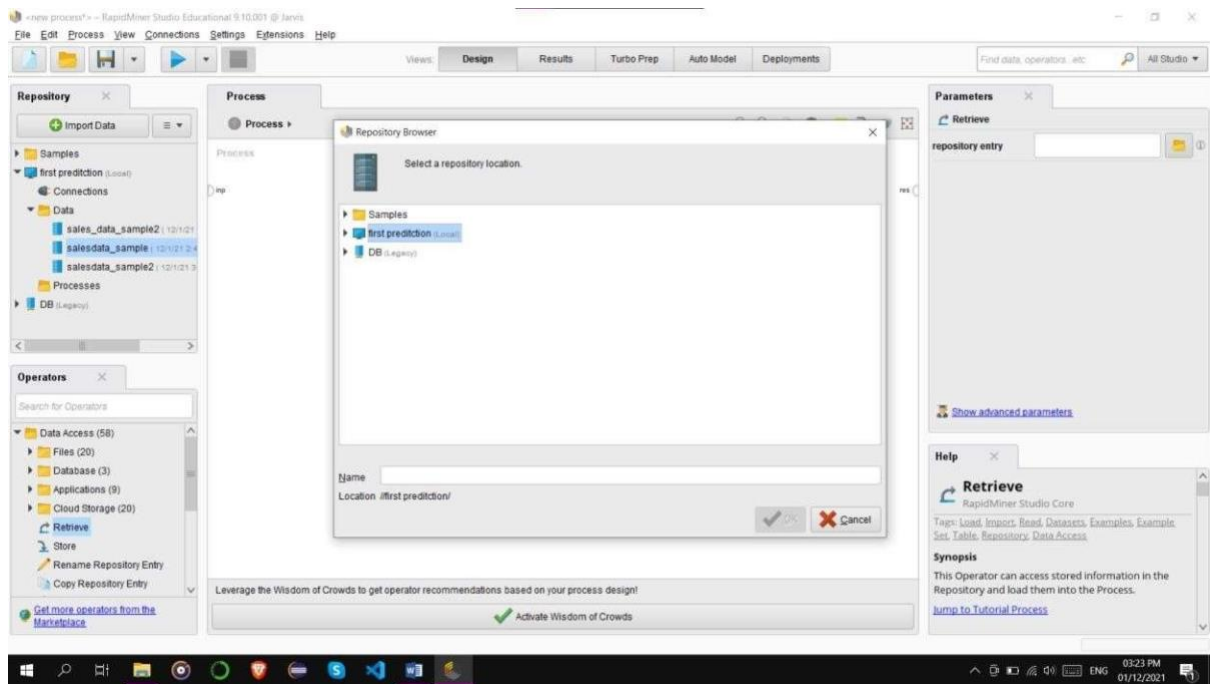




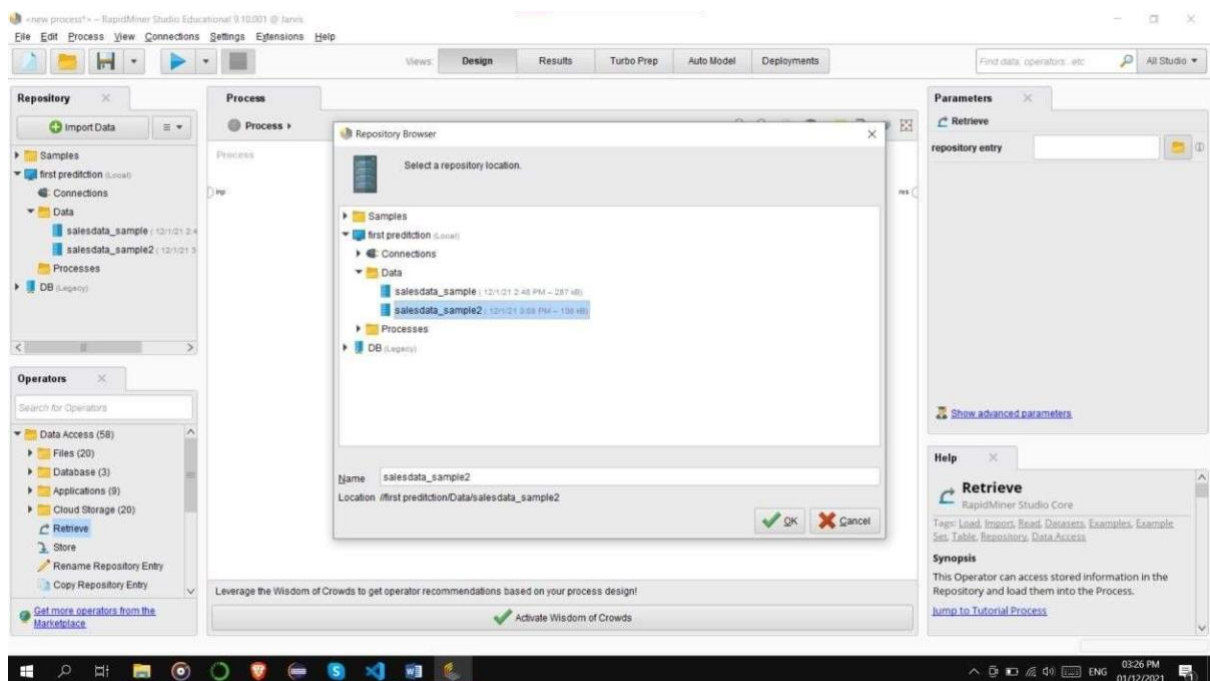
## Step 5 - Click on Repository Entry



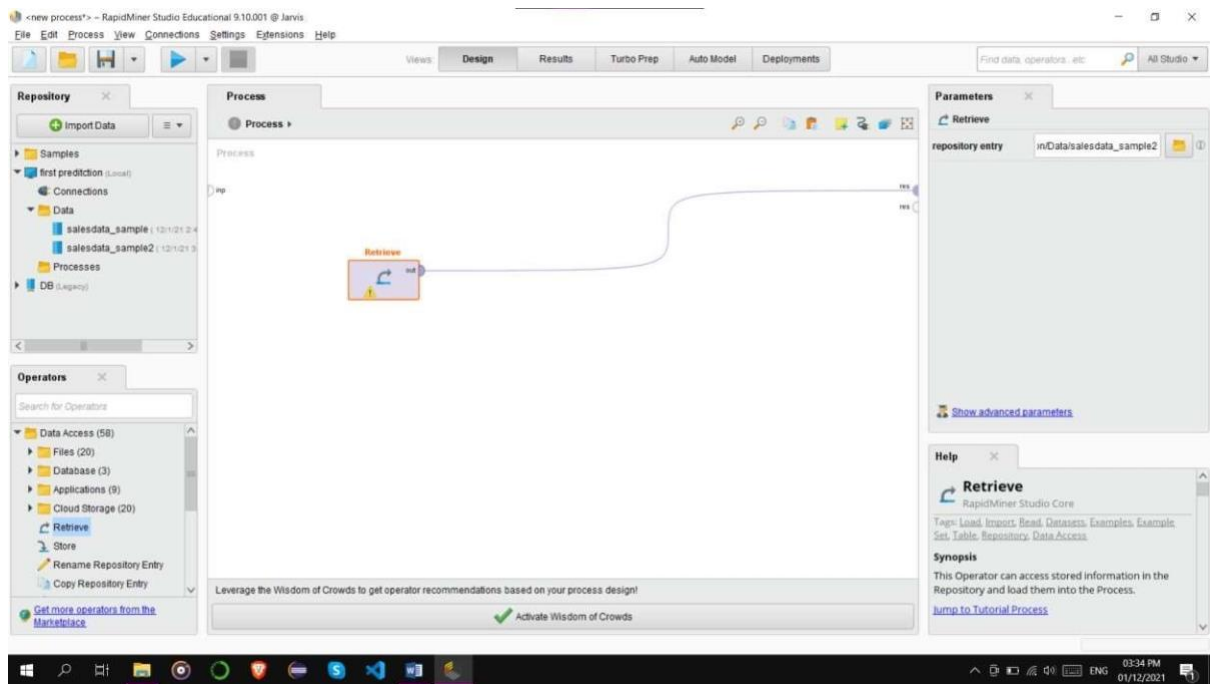
## Step 6 - Select Local Repository



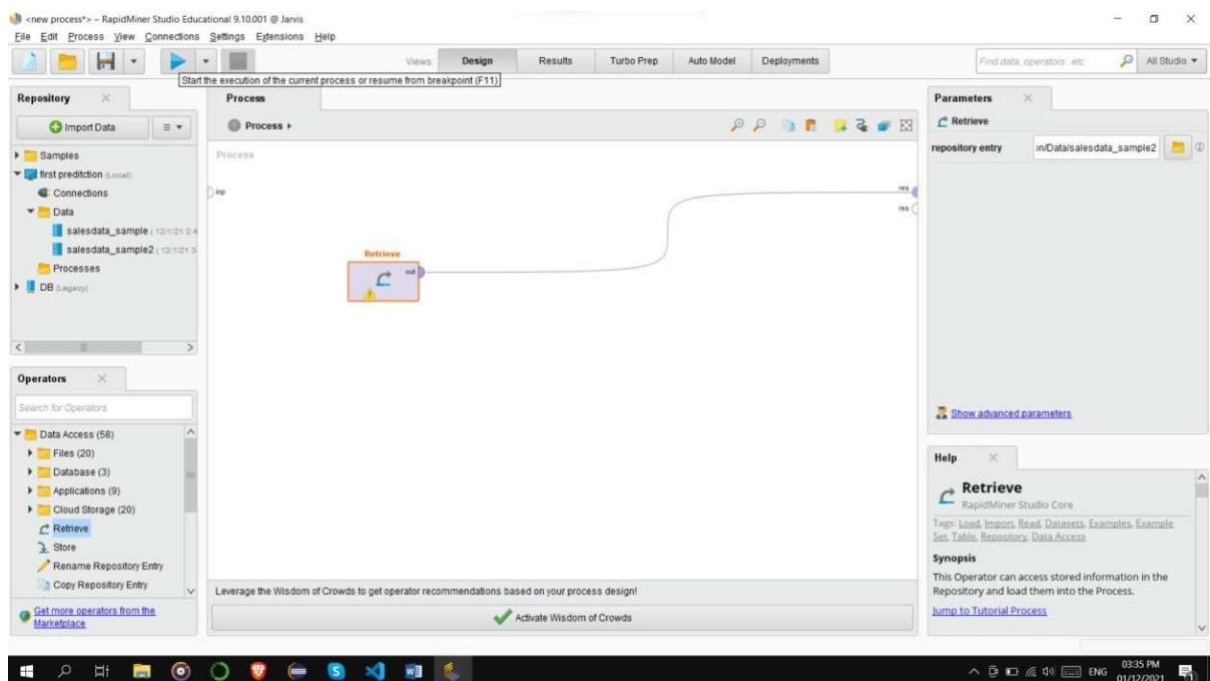
Step 7 - Select updated dataset



Step 8 - Join out operator to result operator



## Step 9 - Start Execution of Current Process



## Step 10 - Output Result Generated after Execution of Current Process

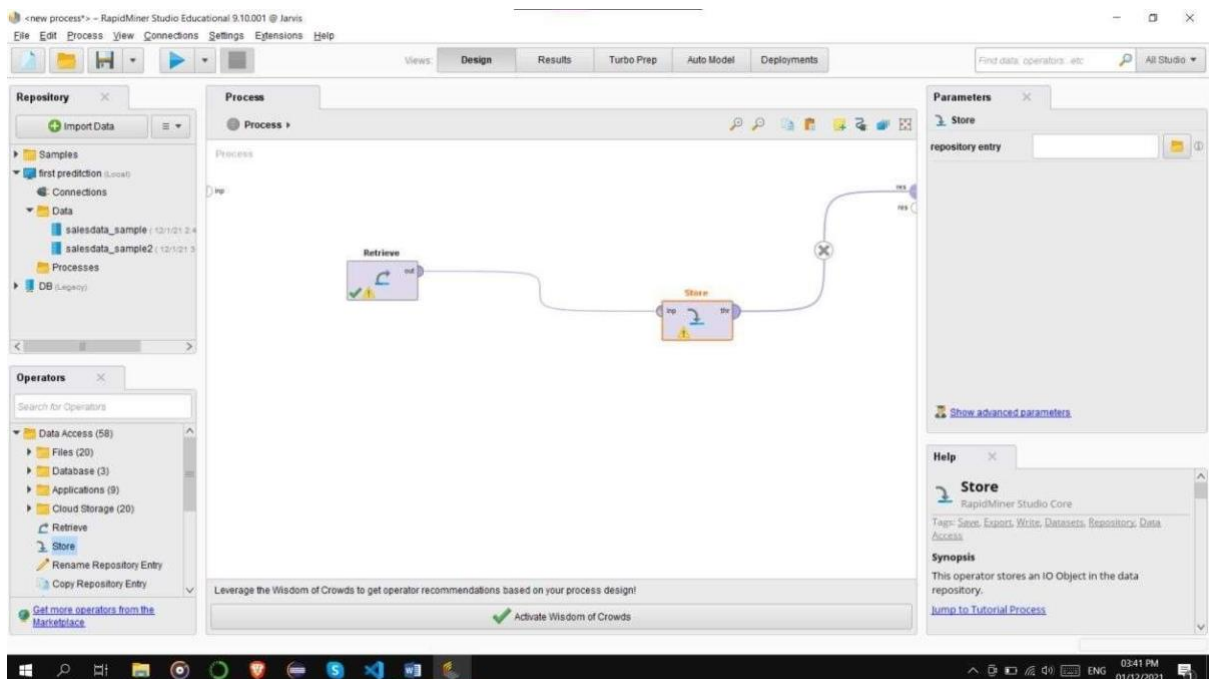
ExampleSet (Retrieve) | ExampleSet (/first prediction/Data/salesdata\_sample)

Filter (2,823 / 2,823 examples): all

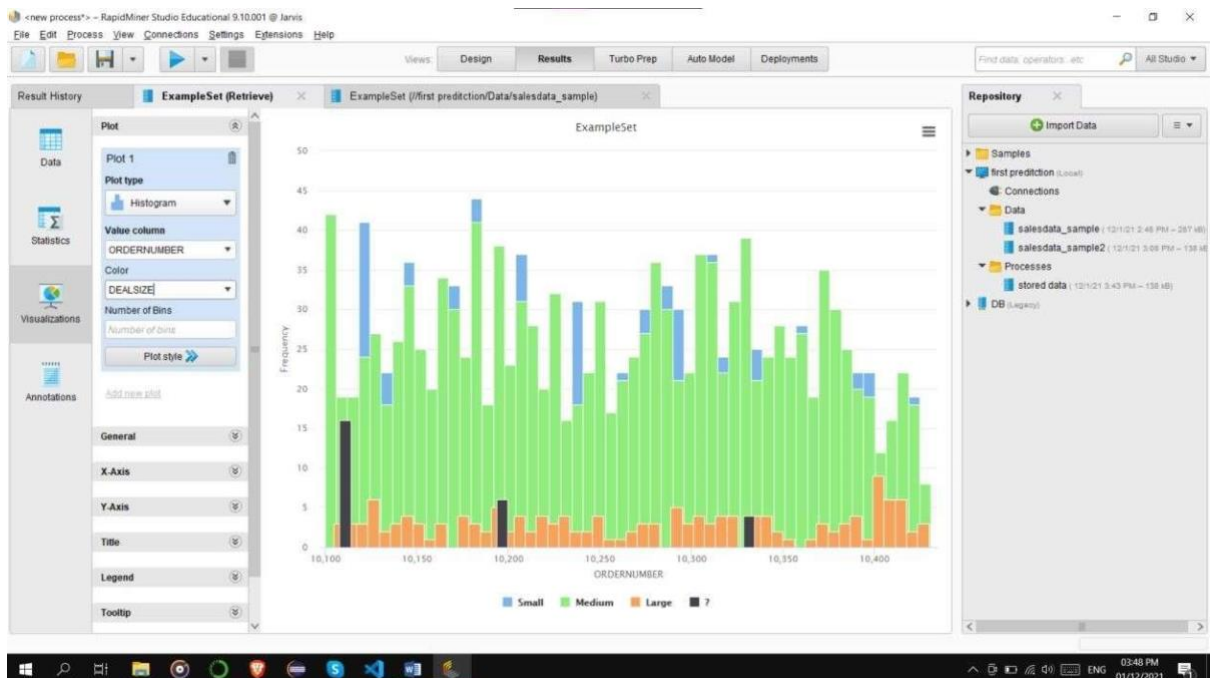
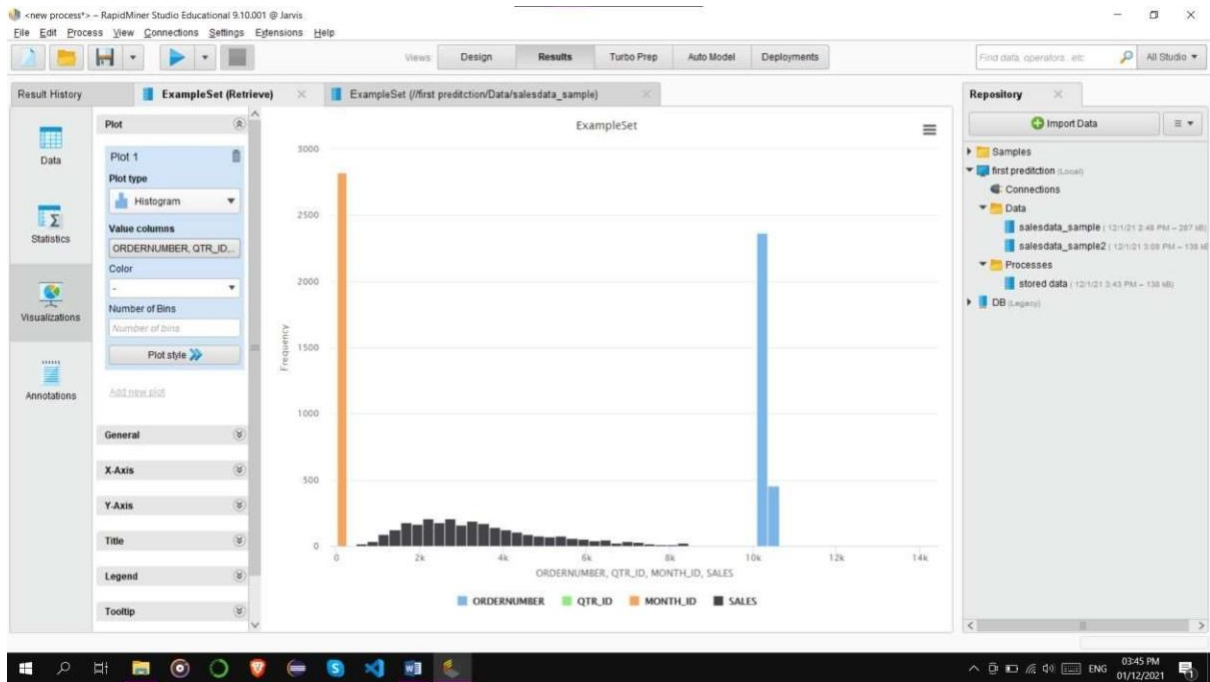
Row No.	ORDERNUM...	SALES	ORDERDATE	QTR_ID	MONTH_ID	CUSTOMER...	PHONE	CITY	POSTALCODE	COUNTRY
1	10107	2871	Feb 24, 2003	1	2	Land of Toys ...	2125557818	NYC	10022	USA
2	10121	2765.900	May 7, 2003	2	5	Reims Collec...	26.47.1555	Reims	51100	France
3	10134	3884.340	Jul 1, 2003	3	7	Lyon Souveni...	+33 1 46 62 7...	Paris	75508	France
4	10145	3746.700	Aug 25, 2003	3	8	Toys4Grown...	6265557265	Pasadena	90003	USA
5	10159	5205.270	Oct 10, 2003	4	10	Corporate Gif...	6505551386	San Francisco	?	USA
6	10168	3479.760	Oct 28, 2003	4	10	Technics Stor...	6505556809	Burlingame	94217	USA
7	10180	2497.770	Nov 11, 2003	4	11	Daedalus De...	20.16.1555	Lille	59000	France
8	10188	5512.320	Nov 18, 2003	4	11	Henku Gifts	+47 2267 3215	Bergen	N 5804	Norway
9	10201	2168.540	Dec 1, 2003	4	12	Mini Wheels...	650555787	San Francisco	?	USA
10	10211	4708.440	Jan 15, 2004	1	1	Auto Canal P...	(1) 47 55 6555	Paris	75016	France
11	10223	3965.660	Feb 20, 2004	1	2	Australian Co...	03 9520 4555	Melbourne	3004	Australia
12	10237	2333.120	Apr 5, 2004	2	4	Vitachrome Inc.	2125551500	NYC	10022	USA
13	10251	3188.640	May 18, 2004	2	5	Tekni Collect...	2015559350	Newark	94019	USA
14	10263	3676.760	Jun 28, 2004	2	6	Gift Depot Inc.	2035552570	Bridgewater	97562	USA
15	10275	4177.350	Jul 23, 2004	3	7	La Rochelle...	40.67.8555	Nantes	44000	France
16	10285	4099.680	Aug 27, 2004	3	8	Marta's Repli...	6175558555	Cambridge	51247	USA
17	10299	2597.390	Sep 30, 2004	3	9	Toys of Finla...	90-224 8555	Helsinki	21240	Finland
18	10309	4394.780	Oct 15, 2004	4	10	Roane Mini I...	07-08 9555	Struven	4110	Norway

ExampleSet (2,823 examples, 0 special attributes, 11 regular attributes)

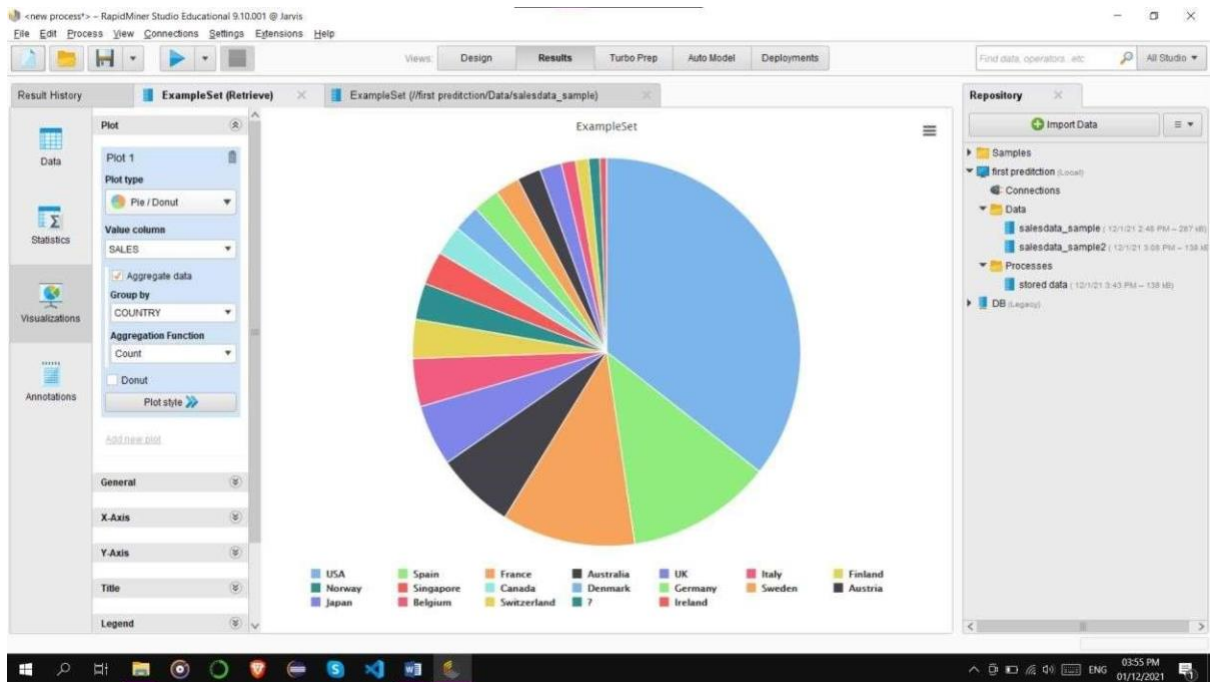
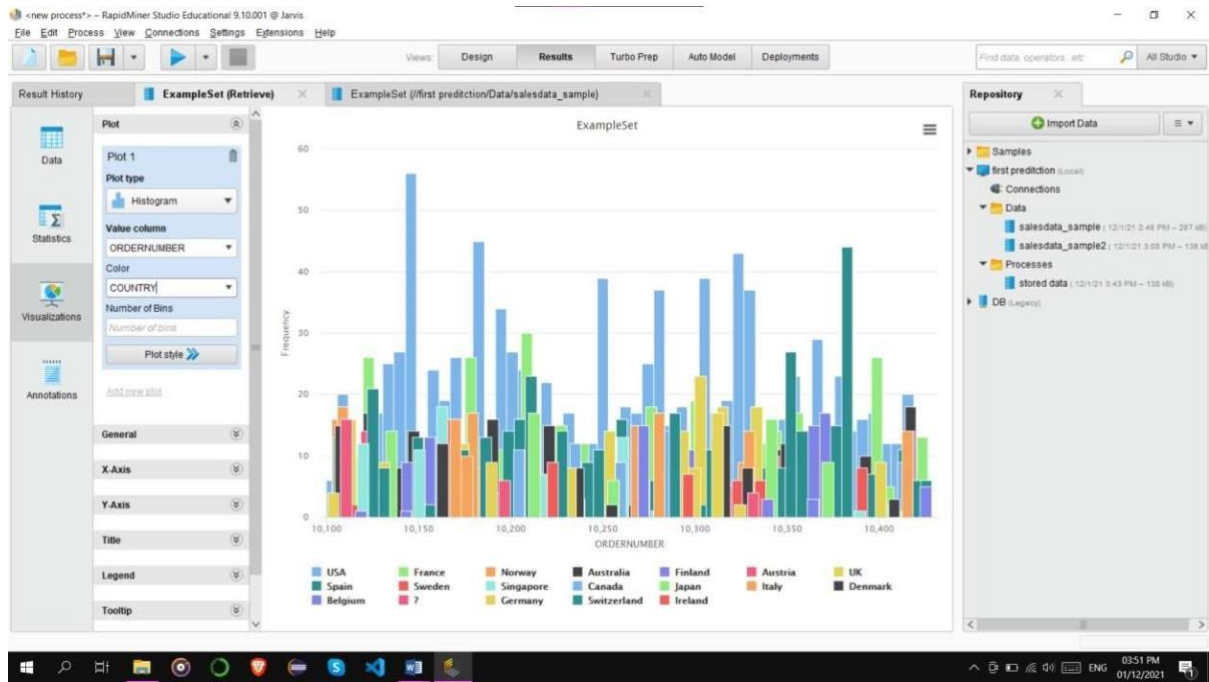
Step 11 - Now add Store operator and connect it to result operator



Step 12 - You can also plot histograms or other charts of dataset







Conclusion :

Hence, We are able to study the Rapid Miner Tool, from which we can perform the ETL operations on the datasets and can perform analysis on those datasets.