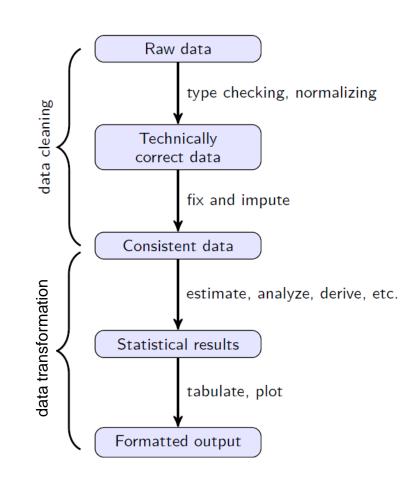
Data Warehousing



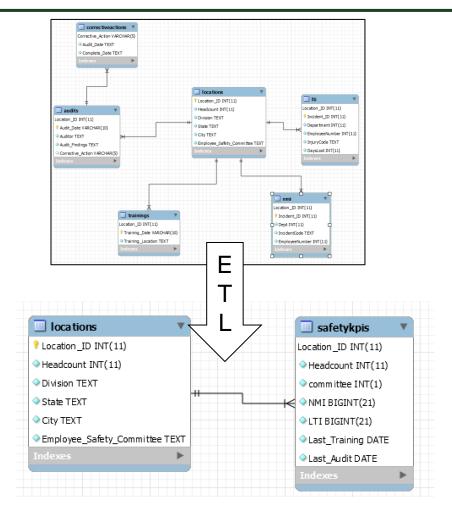
- Data Warehouse (DW) was proposed as a new type of database management system which would keep no transactional data but only summarized historical information for decision making purposes.
- W. H Inmon characterized a data warehouse as:
 - "A subject-oriented, integrated, nonvolatile, time-variant collection of data in support of management's decisions."

DW Fact Table Creation

- Design of fact table
 - Granularity of fact table
 - Long vs. Wide
- Joining tables to create fact table common issues
 - Many to many relationships
 - Outer joins
- Data Cleaning
 - Fix/delete bad records
 - Deduplication
 - Normalize units / Standardize fields for linking tables
 - Handle missing values, class imbalance, outliers
- Data Transformation/Aggregation
 - Summary fields
 - Calculated/Derived fields
 - Categories/Indicators



Data Warehouse Example 1 – Safety KPIs



```
-- Data Warehouse - kpis view
225 • CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW safetykpis AS
      SELECT locations.Location ID, Headcount,
              IF(Employee Safety Committee = "yes", 1, 0) AS committee,
227
228
              NMI, LTI, Last Training, Last Audit
      FROM locations
                     SELECT Location ID, COUNT(nmi.Incident ID) AS NMI
          JOIN
231
                      FROM nmi
232
                      GROUP BY Location ID
233
                  ) AS NMI query
234
              ON locations.Location ID = NMI query.Location ID
                     SELECT Location ID, COUNT(lti.Incident ID) AS LTI
235
236
                      FROM lti
237
                      GROUP BY Location ID
238
                  ) AS LTI query
              ON locations.Location ID = LTI query.Location ID
239
240
                  ( SELECT Location ID,
                              MAX(STR TO DATE(Training Date, "%m/%d/%Y")) AS Last Training
241
242
                      FROM trainings
243
                      GROUP BY Location ID
244
                  ) AS last training
245
              ON locations.Location ID = last training.Location ID
246
                  ( SELECT Location ID,
247
                              MAX(STR TO DATE(Audit Date, "%m/%d/%Y")) AS Last Audit
248
                      FROM audits
249
                      GROUP BY Location ID
250
                  ) AS last audit
              ON locations.Location ID = last audit.Location ID;
251
```

See safetyDW.sql on Blackboard

Fact Table Granularity

- Level of detail of one row of the fact able
- Higher (lower) granularity implies more (fewer) rows
- Trade-off between level of detailed analysis and storage requirements
- Examples:
 - One row of the fact table corresponds to one line on a purchase order
 - One row of the fact table corresponds to one purchase order
 - One row of the fact able corresponds to all purchase orders made by a customer

Data Warehouse Example 2 – Online Retail



See create_onlineretail.sql and 4_2_onlineRetail_RFM.sql on Blackboard