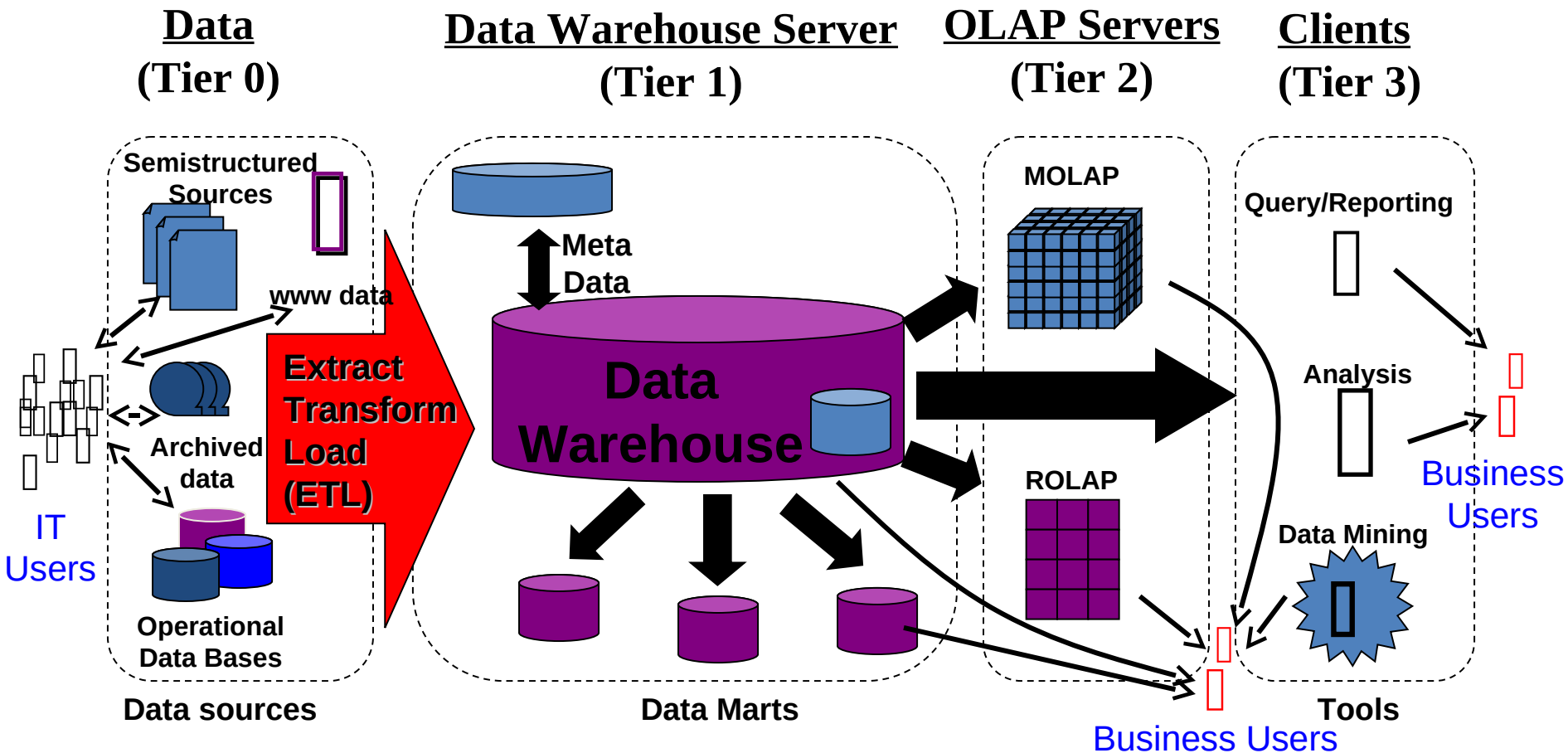


Data Warehousing and Data Mining

Extract Transform Load (ETL)

Putting the pieces together



{Comment: All except ETL washed out look}

The ETL Cycle

EXTRACT

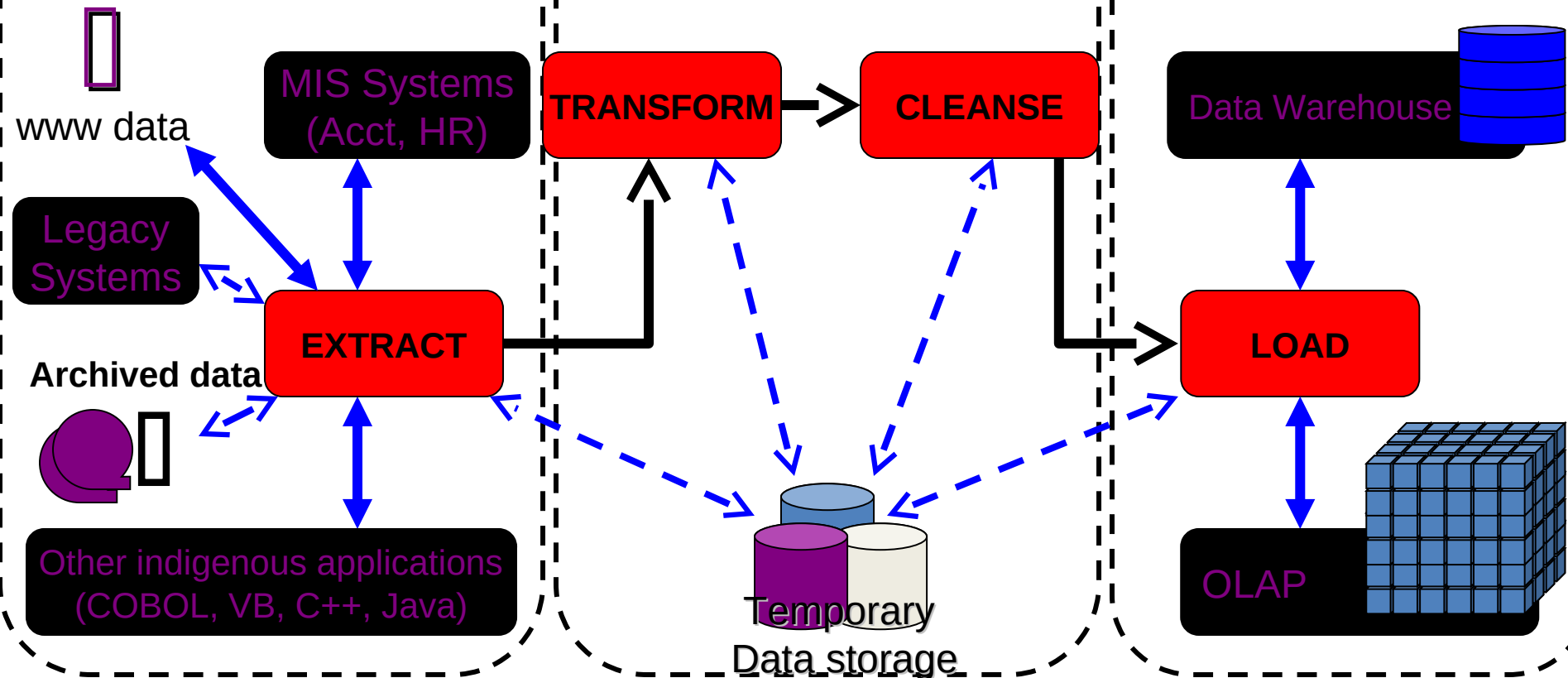
The process of reading data from different sources.

TRANSFORM

The process of transforming the extracted data from its original state into a consistent state so that it can be placed into another database.

LOAD

The process of writing the data into the target source.

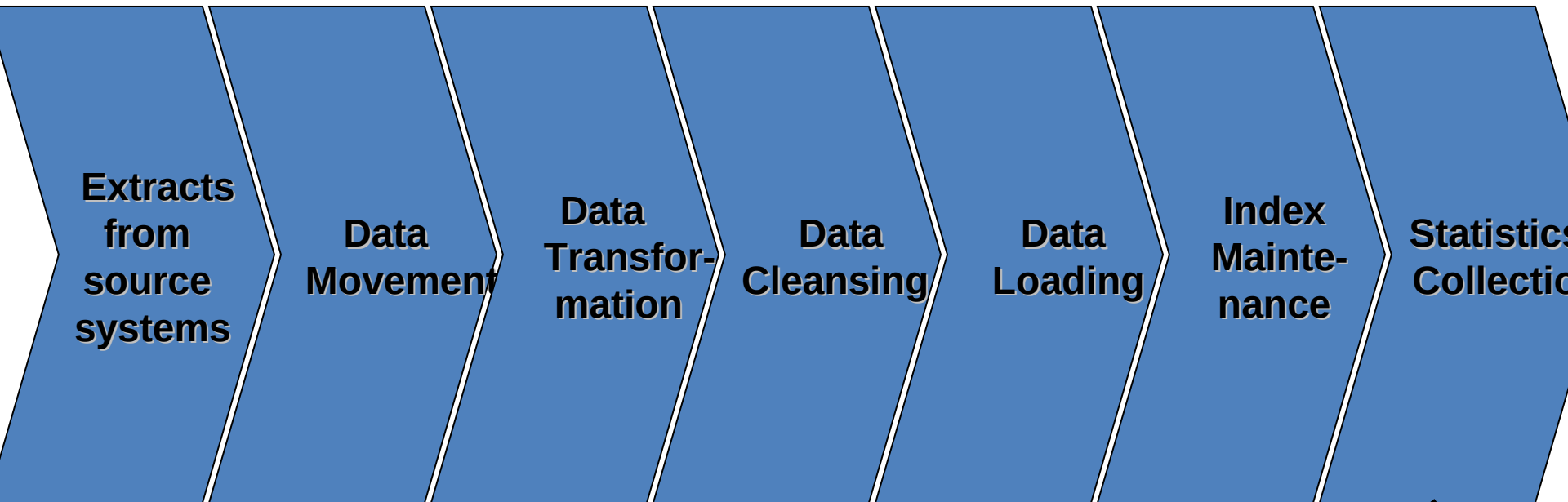


ETL Processing

ETL is independent yet interrelated steps.

It is important to look at the big picture.

Data acquisition time may include...



Note: Backup will come as other elements after "Statistical collection"

Backup



Back-up is a major task, its a DWH not a cube

Overview of Data Extraction

First step of ETL, followed by many.

Source system for extraction are typically OLTP systems.

A very complex task due to number of reasons:

- Very complex and poorly documented source system.
- Data has to be extracted not once, but number of times.
-

The process design is dependent on:

- Which extraction method to choose?
- How to make available extracted data for further processing?

Types of Data Extraction

- **Logical Extraction**
 - Full Extraction
 - Incremental Extraction
- **Physical Extraction**
 - Online Extraction
 - Offline Extraction
 - Legacy vs. OLTP

Logical Data Extraction

- **Full Extraction**

- The data extracted completely from the source system.
- No need to keep track of changes.
- Source data made available as-is with no additional information.

- **Incremental Extraction**

- Data extracted after a well defined point/event in time.
- Mechanism used to reflect/record the temporal changes in data (column or table).
- Sometimes entire tables off-loaded from source system into the DWH.
- Can have significant performance impacts on the data warehouse server.

Physical Data Extraction...

■ Online Extraction

- Data extracted directly from the source system.
- May access source tables through an intermediate system.
- Intermediate system usually similar to the source system.

■ Offline Extraction

- Data NOT extracted directly from the source system, instead staged explicitly outside the original source system.
- Data is either already structured or was created by an extraction routine.
- Some of the prevalent structures are:
 - Flat files
 - Dump files
 - Redo and archive logs
 - Transportable table-spaces

Data Transformation

- **Basic tasks**

1. Selection
2. Splitting/Joining
3. Conversion
4. Summarization
5. Enrichment

Data Transformation Basic Tasks

- Selection

Data Transformation Basic Tasks

- Splitting/joining

Data Transformation Basic Tasks

- Conversion

Data Transformation Basic Tasks:

Conversion Example-1

- Convert common data elements into a consistent form i.e. name and address.

Field format

Field data

First-Family-title	—————>	Muhammad Ibrahim Contractor
Family-title-comma-first	—————>	Ibrahim Contractor, Muhammad
Family-comma-first-title	—————>	Ibrahim, Muhammad Contractor

- Translation of dissimilar codes into a standard code.

Natl. ID ———> NID
National ID ———> NID

F/NO-2
F-2
FL.NO.2
FL.2 ———> FLAT No. 2
FL/NO.2
FL-2
FLAT-2
FLAT#
FLAT,2
FLAT-NO-2
FL-NO.2

Data Transformation Basic Tasks:

Conversion Example-2

- Data representation change
 - EBCIDIC to ASCII
- Operating System Change
 - Mainframe (MVS) to UNIX
 - UNIX to NT or XP
- Data type change
 - Character, numeric and date type.
 - Fixed and variable length.

Data Transformation Basic Tasks

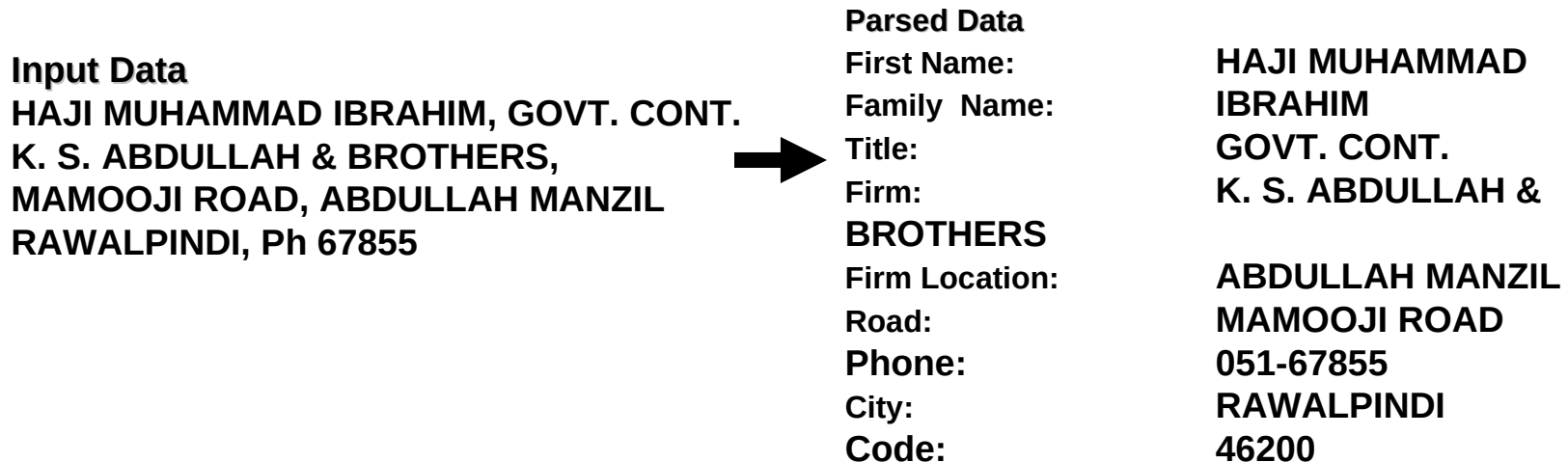
- Summarization

Data Transformation Basic Tasks

- **Enrichment**

Data Transformation Basic Tasks: Enrichment Example

- Data elements are mapped from source tables and files to destination fact and dimension tables.



- Default values are used in the absence of source data.
- Fields are added for unique keys and time elements.

Reference

- https://www.tutorialspoint.com/sap_bods/etl_introduction.htm