Product Design Document_GRP16: US Exchange Research Database

INFO7290 - Fall2020

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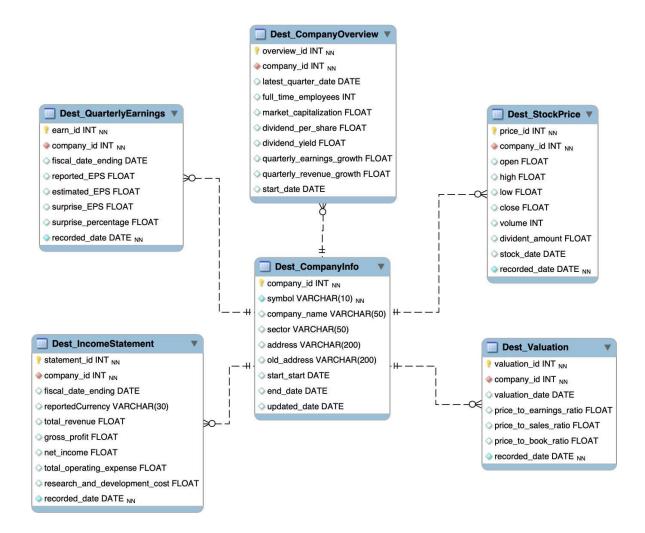
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Initial Loading of Data

Create table structure in SQL Server Management Studio

Shells for staging table, destination tables (ERD), dimension tables, and fact table in SSMS

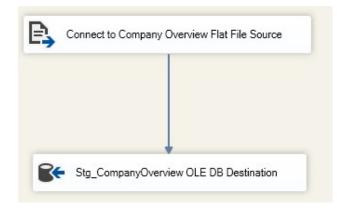
- Entity-Relationship model for destination tables can be seen below. The Dest_company table in the middle of the diagram has PK of company_id and the rest of the tables have this attribute as FKs.
- Star schema will be discussed in the later section.



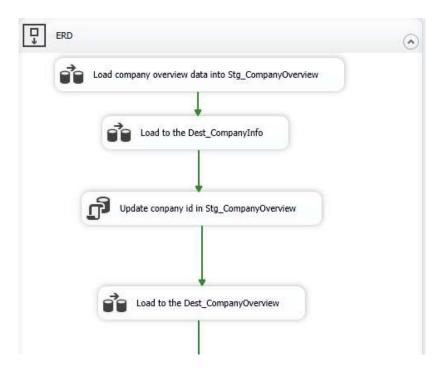
The general flow of initial data loading to DB in SSIS

The initial loading package (initialloadDB.dtsx) is designed to handle tasks that the data from the source systems are loaded into their corresponding staging tables at the first load then into their ERD destination tables.

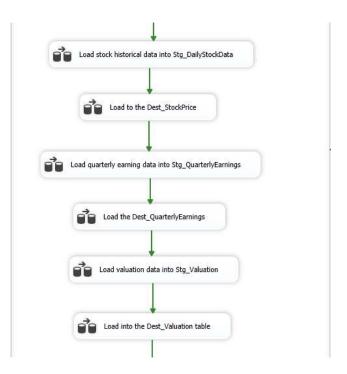
• Based on the ERD, company_id in the Dest_companyInfo is referenced as FKs in the other tables. Therefore, the data flow of the company overview data is firstly loaded into its corresponding staging table. (data flow)



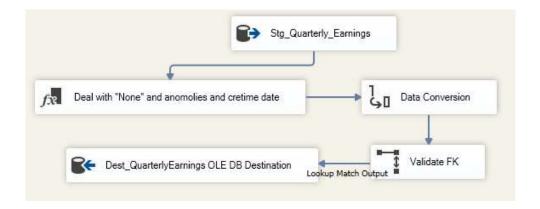
• The company information from the staging table is then loaded into the Dest_CompanyInfo table with auto generated company_id. After referring the company_id back to the staging table, the rest information was loaded into the Dest_ComapnyOverview table.



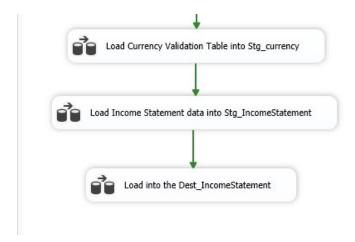
Next, the data flow of loading the historical stock price data, the quarterly earning data, and
the historical valuation is repeated from the data source to its staging and its destination table
in Data Warehouse.



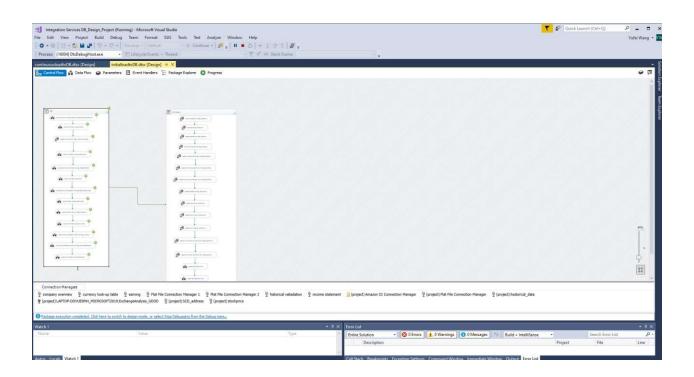
- The "Validate FK" lookup task is added to the data flow to insert company_id FK to their corresponding destination tables.
- Derived column function is used to handle anomalies and generate recorded dates while data conversion function is used to convert data types and lengths.



• Finally, the data flow of the currency validation source table was loaded to its staging. The data flow of income statement data was loaded into its staging, and the look-up currency validation was added in the next step while loading the data to its destination table



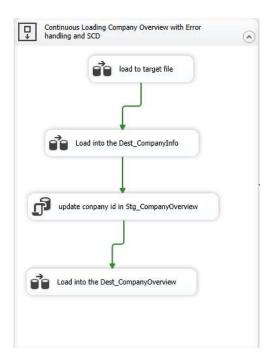
Run the initialoadDB ssis package to load data from source system into its corresponding staging table and corresponding ERD destination table:



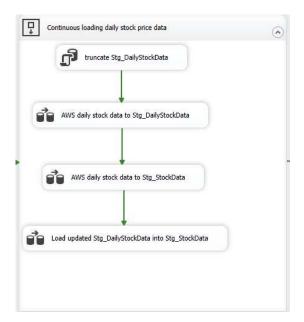
The general flow of continuous data loading to DB

The continuous loading package (continuousloadDB.dtsx) is designed to handle following situations :

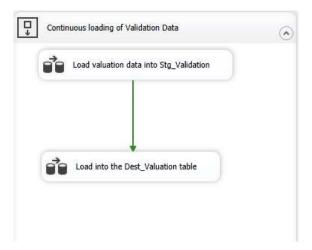
- 1) Slowing Changing Dimension task and error handling task are added into the data flow and initial loading data is required for a lookup table to validate different error types.
- 2) AWS daily updated stock price data is accumulated in the s3 bucket, and only the latest daily stock price data should be inserted into the Dest StockPrice table in Data Warehouse.
- 3) Historical valuation data is exported weekly from the website into a csv file, and it should be frequently inserted into the corresponding destination table.
- First, the data flow of loading continuous company information into its corresponding staging table and destination table. Slowing Changing Dimension task and error handling task were added into the data flow while loading the company information into the Dest_CompanyInfo table and Dest_CompanyOverview table.



Next, a temporary staging table (Stg_DailyStockData) was designed to load csv files from the s3 bucket. This temp staging table will be truncated every time when new csv files were uploaded into s3. The source csv files were firstly loaded into this temp staging table by adding the company's unique symbols and then were loaded into Stg_StockData (actual staging table). In the fourth step, one look-up task was used to filter the latest stock date data and another one was used to update the corresponding company_id into the Dest_StockPrice (destination table) in DB



• Finally, the same data flow from the initial loading package for loading historical valuation data was copied into the continuous loading package.



AWS and Data Extraction Automation

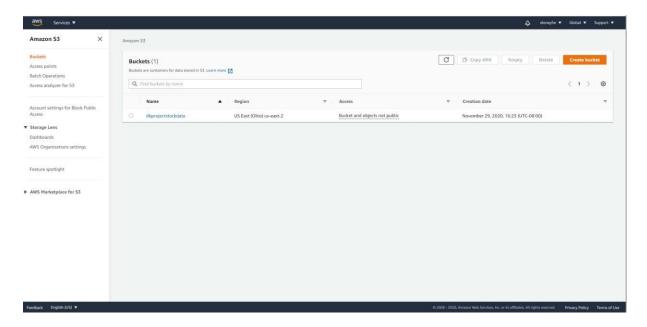
Goal

Use AWS lambda function to automatically call APIs on a daily basis and save the csv files in a S3 bucket.

Steps

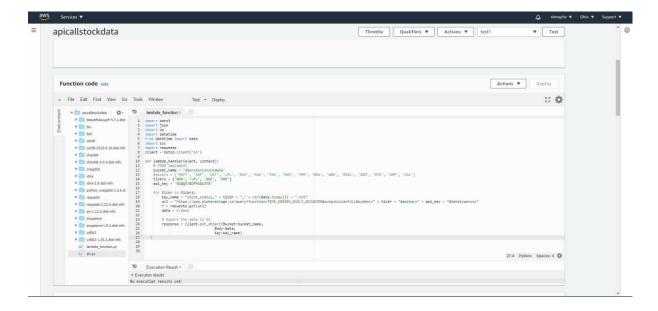
1. Create a S3 bucket ready to receive the data pull from the API

bucket name: dbprojectstockdata

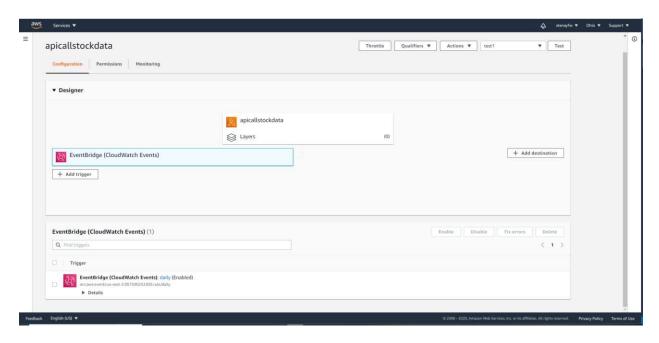


2. Build A lambda function (with the right IAM permissions) that can call API using python requests and then uses the AWS SDK to write the results to add desired S3 bucket;

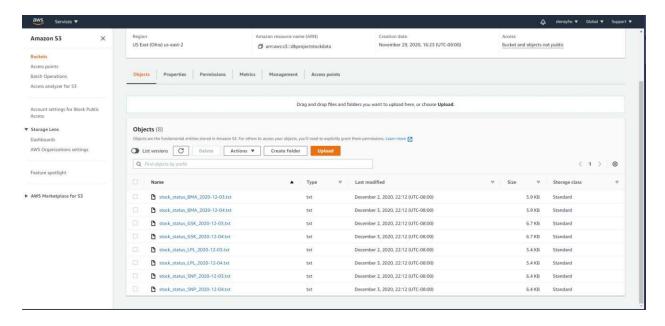
function name: apicallstockdata



3. Add the CloudWatch Event like triggers to automatically call API at daily basis

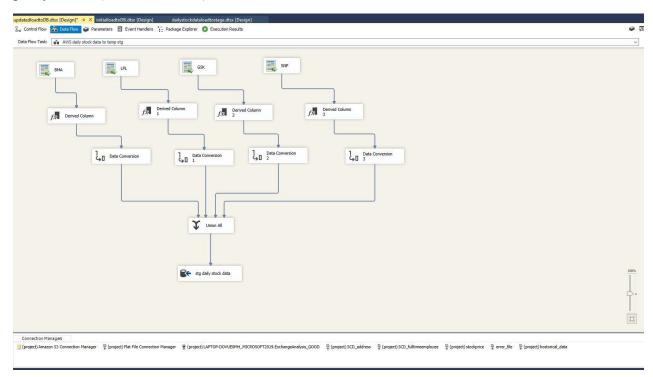


4. Check csv files in s3 bucket



5. Design the SSIS package to load the data from S3 bucket into the staging area Download the Amazon S3 SSIS Components (SSIS Productivity Pack) to import data from Amazon S3 bucket using an integration service (SSIS) package: https://marketplace.visualstudio.com/items?itemName=KingswaySoft.ssisamazons3 The general data flow was explained before. More details of flow 2 and flow 4 are explained below:

Flow#2: the source csv files were loaded into this temp staging table by adding the company's unique symbols. (derived column)

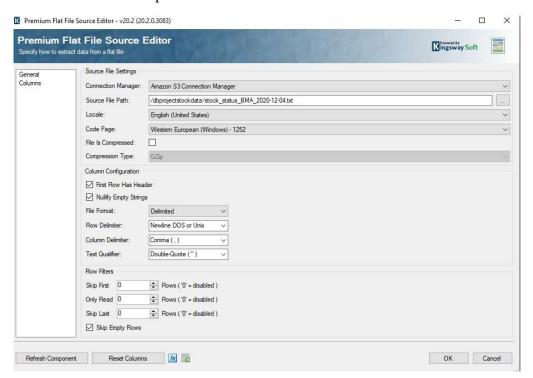


Flow#4: when loading the new data into the destination table, one look-up task was used to filter the latest stock date data and another one ("FK" look-up) was used to update the corresponding company id into the Dest StockPrice (destination table) in DB

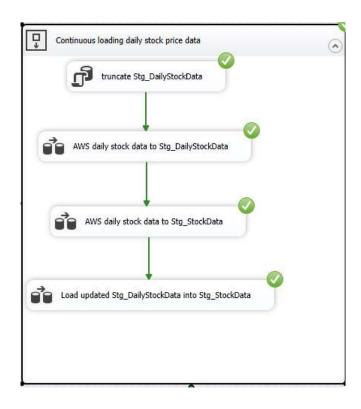


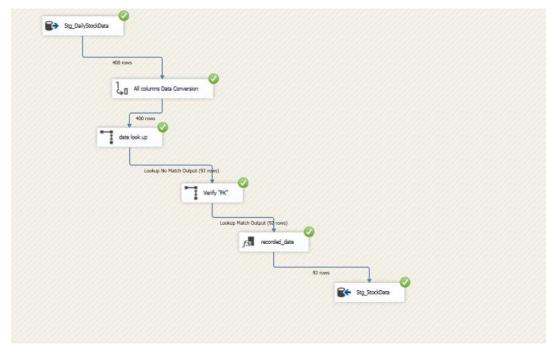
Demo

1. Load 12/04/2020 stock price data

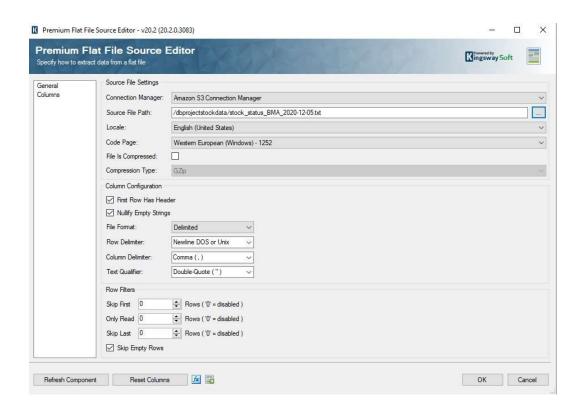


2. Execute the continuous loading daily stock price data bucket

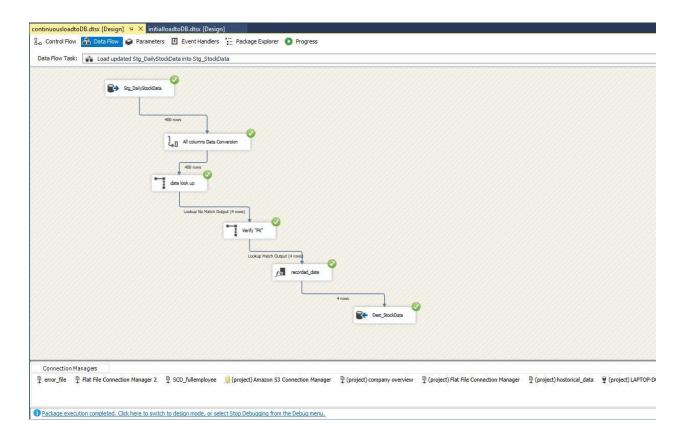




3. Load 12/05/2020 stock price data



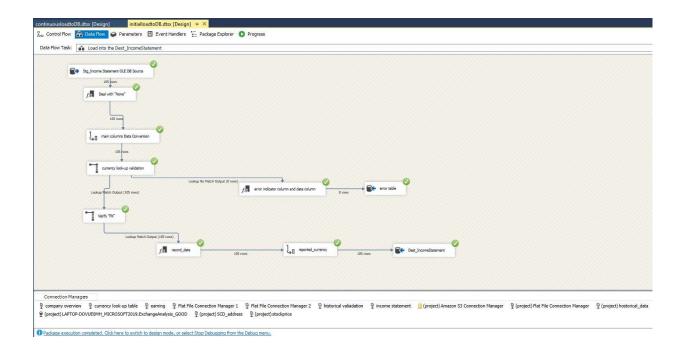
4. Execute the continuous loading daily stock price data bucket again



As you see here, the date look-up will filter the latest daily stock price data and it will be inserted into the Dest_StockPrice table in Data Warehouse.

Implement Lookup Validation Task for Currency Data

Before data from the Income Statement staging table is loaded to its destination table, the currency column is being vilified against a reference data source (already in DW) to check the validity of the currency codes. The lookup function is used here, and the error data will be sent to an error table with a timestamp and an indication of "Bad Currency".



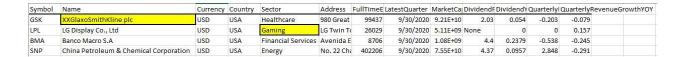
Error Handling

To handle and test for errors in SSIS, a test file that contains errors was created.

The following types of errors were inserted in the Company Info data:

- 1. Bad sector: Sector that previously never appeared in the initial load ("Gaming")
- 2. Bad company name: Company name starting with characters like "XX"

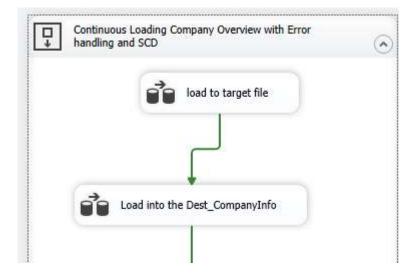
Screenshot of the error file:



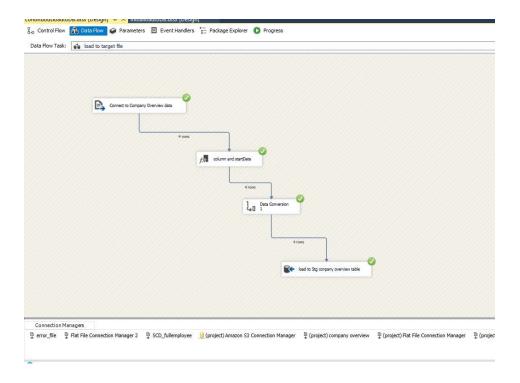
To handle the bad sector error type, a lookup task called "Bad sector" was added to check for the existing sectors. If anything, other than (Healthcare, Technology, Energy, Financial Services) comes as the new input, it is re-directed to the no-match output, and finally inserted into the destination table Err_DestCompanyInfo, with the error type as "Bad sector".

To handle the bad company name error type, a conditional split task has been added, that checks the first two characters of the company name against "XX", and if it is true, it is redirected to be inserted into the Err_DestCompanyInfo table, with the error type as "Bad company name"

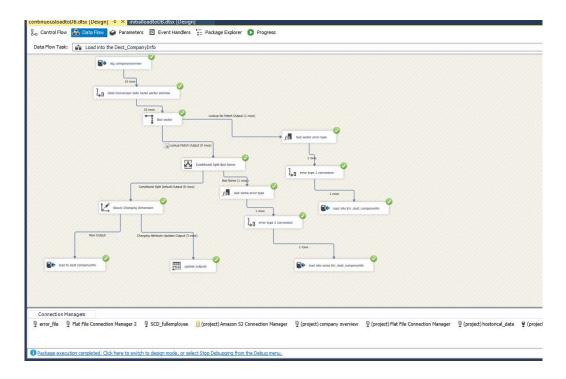
a. Execute the first two tasks from the "Continuous Loading Compoany Overview with Error handling and SCD" bucket



b. Load to target file (error test file):



c. Load to the Dest_CompanyInfo:



d. check the error table in SSMS: select * from Err dest companyinfo



Slowly Changing Dimension

It is a common a business scenario that attributes may change and tracking is required by the business.

Original company overview data:



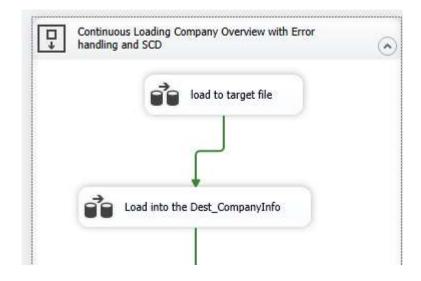
Here, two slowly changing dimension scenarios are shown:

1. Address change: (Address- Changing attribute) a test file was, where the address of the company SNP and BMA changed. Added a slowly changing dimension task in SSIS, that updates the Dest_CompanyInfo table's address column with the new_address, and the old_address is updated to the previous address used. Similarly, the update_date to keep a track of when the address was changed was added.

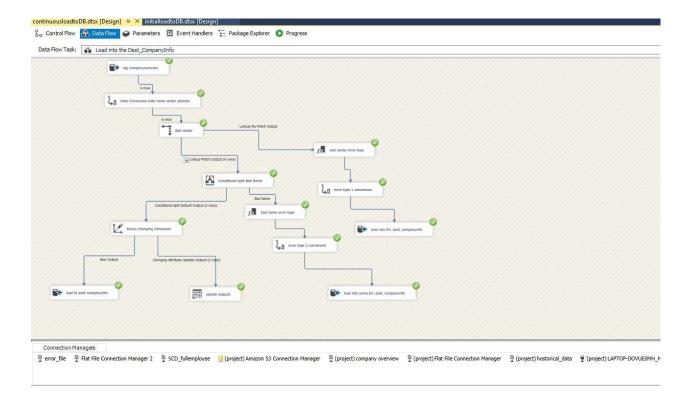


The final SSIS task to load the stg_company_overview data into the dest_company_info table that includes error handling, and slowly changing dimensions.

a. Execute the first two tasks from the "Continuous Loading Company Overview with Error handling and SCD" bucket



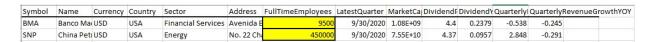
b. Load to the Dest CompanyInfo



c. check Dest_CompanyInfo in SSMS select * from Dest_CompanyInfo;

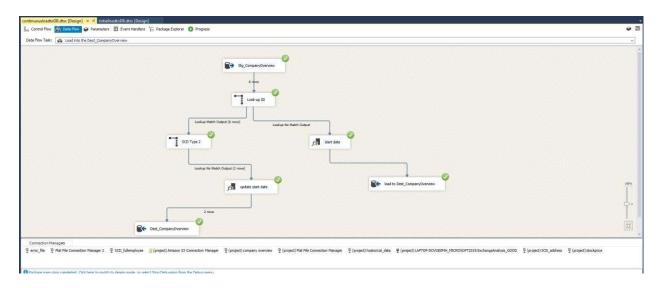


2. Number of employees change: (Historical attribute) Another test file was created to track the changes in the number of full-time employees of a company. The same SCD task is used to handle the historical attribute, where if the number of full time employees changed for a company (in this case, it changed from 8706 and 402206 for companies BMA and SNP to 9500 and 450000 respectively), a new row is inserted with the new data, and the previous row consisting of the old data is deleted (end_date is updated).



SSIS task to load the data into Dest_CompanyOverview from Stg_CompanyOverview involving SCD task for historical attribute. The audit column (start_date) will help differentiate the original record and the new record.

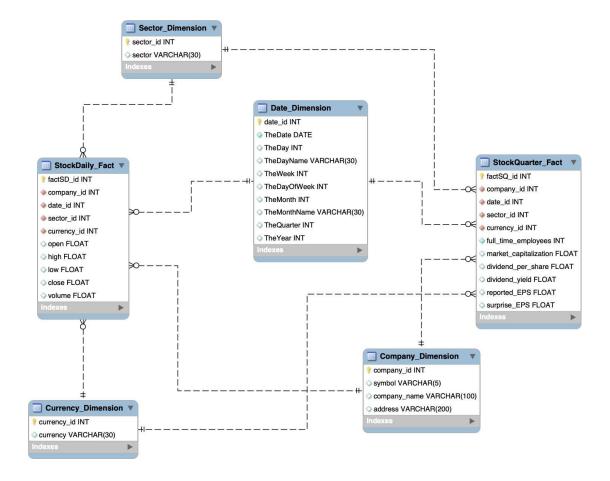
a. Execute the task to load data with full-time employee change into Dest_CompanyOverview



Star Schema

The star-schema data mart can be seen below. The design consists of two fact tables linked to four different dimension tables. This schema enables quick analyses of the exchanges' numerical measurements.

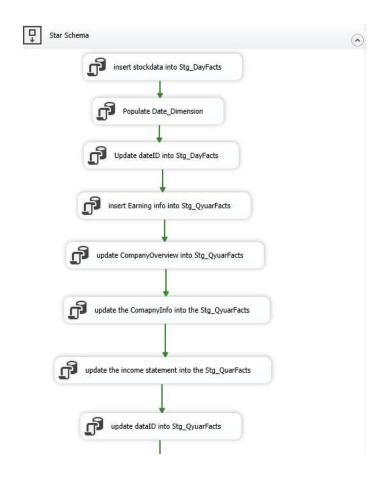
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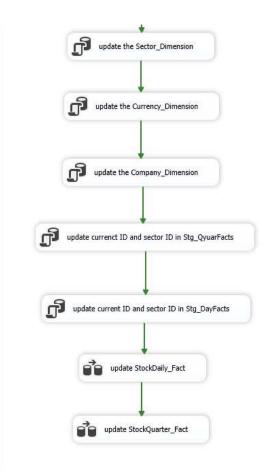
Loading data from the ER data warehouse to the star-schema data mart

Due to two different time-frequency data sources (one is updated at a daily basis and another is updated at a quarterly basis), two staging facts tables (Stg_DayFacts, Stg_QyuarFacts) were created for loading required information of actual facts tables from ERD destination tables.

The overview of the Schema Design can be seen below. The following steps explain the process.



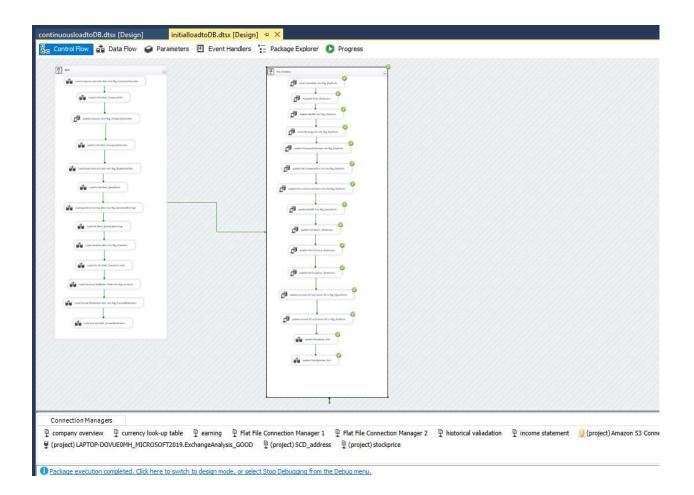
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- 1. Insert historical stock price data into Stg DayFacts table using SQL scripts
- 2. Update the Date_Dimension table using SQL scripts (Exception: please note that the information in the Date Dimension table is created by a SQL script that generates all dates 60 years from 1980-01-01)
- 3. Update date ID in Stg_DayFacts table by joining the Date_Dimension table on the date column
- 4. Insert Income Statement data into Stg QyuartFacts table using SQL scripts
- 5. Update the Company Overview data into Stg_QyuartFacts table by joining Dest CompanyOverview and Stg_QyuartFacts on company id column
- 6. Update the Company Info data into Stg_QyuartFacts table by joining Dest_CompanyInfo and Stg_QyuartFacts on company id column
- 7. Update the Income Statement data into Stg_QyuartFacts table by joining Dest_IncomeStatement and Stg_QyuartFacts on company_id column
- 8. Update date ID in Stg_QyuartFacts table by joining the Date_Dimension table on the date column
- 9. Update Sector_Dimension, Currency_Dimension, and Company_Dimension by inserting relevant sector, currency, and company data from destination tables. The PK column of the dimension table will be auto-generated

- 10. Update sector_id and currency_id into Stg_QyuartFacts table by joining it with Sector Dimension and Currency Dimension table on sector and currency column
- 11. Update sector_id and currency_id into Stg_DayFacts table by joining it with Stg_QyuartFacts table on company_id column
- 12. Insert data from the stating table into the two actual facts table (both keys and numerical measurements)

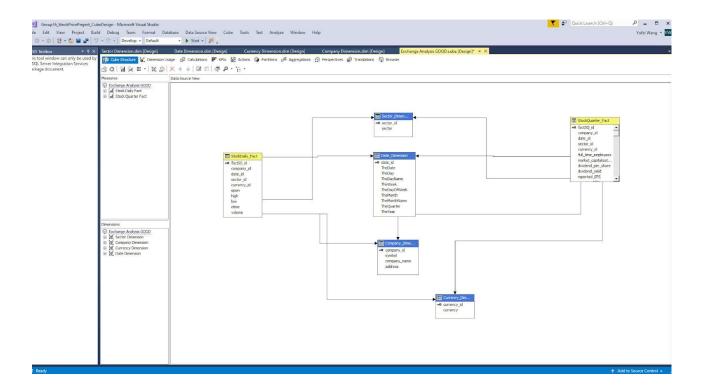
Execute the "Star Schema" bucket to load data from the Data Warehouse (ERD) into the dimensional model (star schema)



OLAP (Cube)

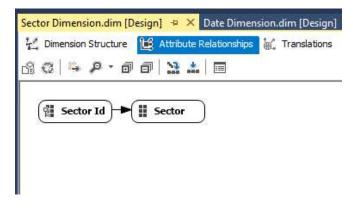
For building the OLAP cubes the focus was on 4 main dimensions namely Company, Currency, Date and Sector Dimension as shown in the figure below. These are created business users, clients for easy access to data for advanced analytics using business logic and understanding. The OLAP

cubes here will make reporting on thousands of records optimized and faster for analysis and business understanding.

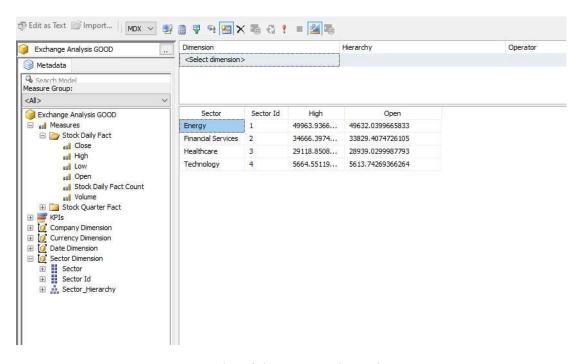


For an example the Sector dimension is displayed below. It focuses and helps looking at companies based on their sector to which they belong and displays their high and low prices of their stocks. A client can simply select a sector and pull the data accordingly. This becomes very convenient for BI analytics and dashboard building.

(Check the Appendix for viewing results of other dimensions)



Sector Dimension

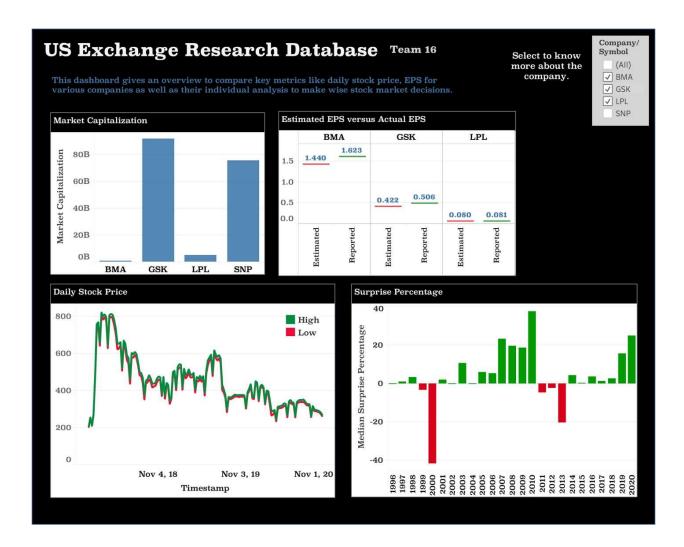


Results of the Sector Dimension

Visualizations

The visualization dashboard gives a clear picture of the targeted companies' performance in the market. Stock market time series data and its analysis enables investors to identify market worth even before investing in it. By analyzing this, investors and traders can take buying and selling decisions. Understanding this market acts as is the main source of knowledge for the companies that want to raise funds for their expansion.

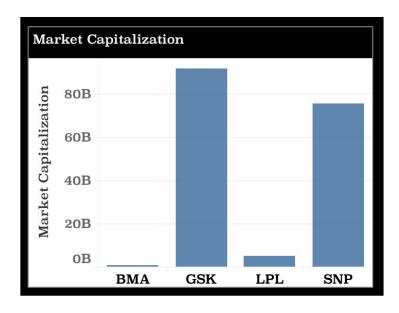
The dashboard below focuses on the four companies, GSK, BMA, LPL and SNP. The checkbox to the right gives an option to make a comparison between 2 companies or more and even give a detailed overview for one company.



Explanation of each graph

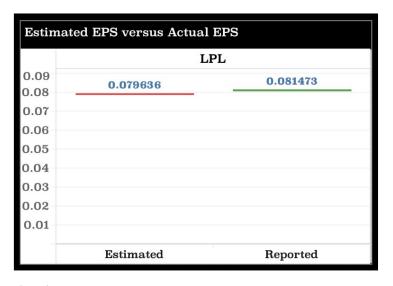
GRAPH 1 - Market Capitalization.

The average market capitalization of all the companies gives a measure of the size of the companies and its worth in the open market. It gives an idea of the total value of the company's shares of stocks and is good for comparison to understand the relative size of one company to another. In this project, it is found that GlaxoSmithKline (GSK) and China Petroleum & Chemical Corp ADR (SNP) have a lead in the market over the others.



GRAPH 2 – Estimated EPS vs Actual EPS

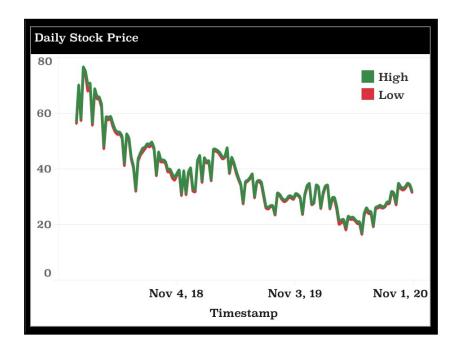
EPS or Earnings per Share is a very important financial measure that indicates the profitability of the company. It tells how much the company will make for each share of its stock and as an analyst, the Estimated EPS is forecasted and acts as a good measure to understand and look at before investing. If the actual EPS does not rise to the level predicted by the analysts, then the share price falls. For example, here for LPL, the Reported/ Actual EPS has risen over the Estimated EPS which means the price will rise.



GRAPH 3 – Daily Stock Price

As the name suggests, it displays the daily stock prices, in this graph the high and low values over a time period of almost 2 years. A significant drop in the prices can be seen in 2020. The comprehensive

showcase of the prices over a period of time can give a better understanding of how stable the company has been performing over the years and the daily price can be checked too.

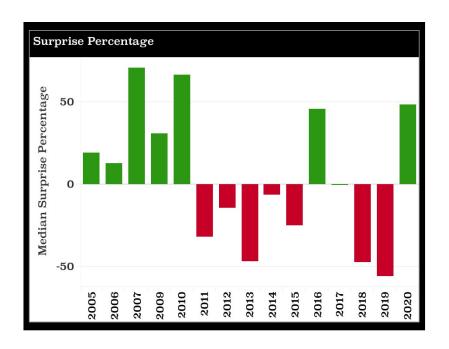


GRAPH 4 – Surprise Percentage

The surprise here means the unexpected difference between the company's actual earnings and the analyst's predicted earning per share. The surprise percentage can make the stock move up or down A positive surprise generally means that a company did better than expected over the last quarter and is generally followed by a jump in the company's share price as soon as the market opens whereas negative surprise means that the company missed expected earnings.

Earnings Surprise = Normalized Diluted EPS - Expected Earnings

Given below is the surprise percentage graph for LG Display Co., Ltd. (LPL)

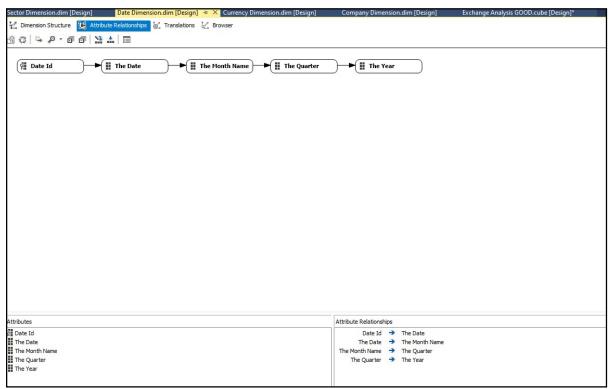


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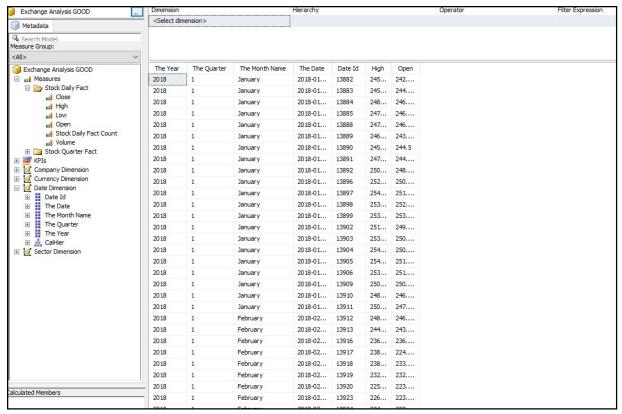
Appendix

The OLAP Cubes are executed for four dimensions in total. The Sector Dimension is described in the design document and the other three are shown below.

1. Date Dimension

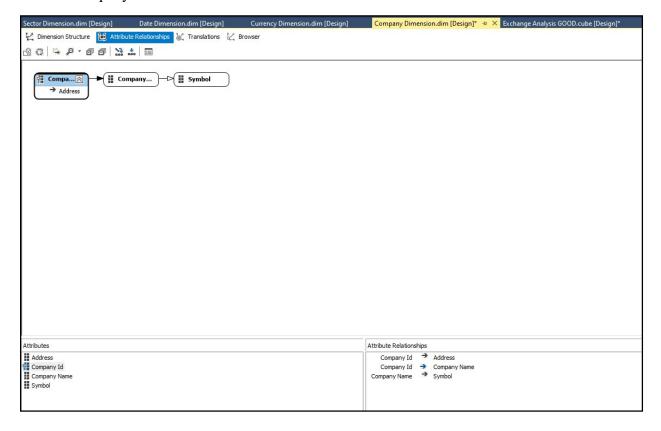


Date Dimension executed

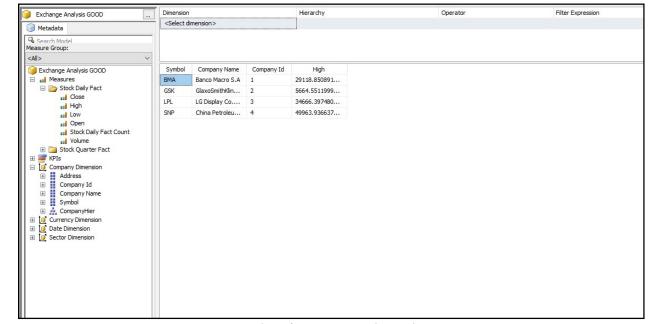


Results of Date Dimension

2. Company Dimension

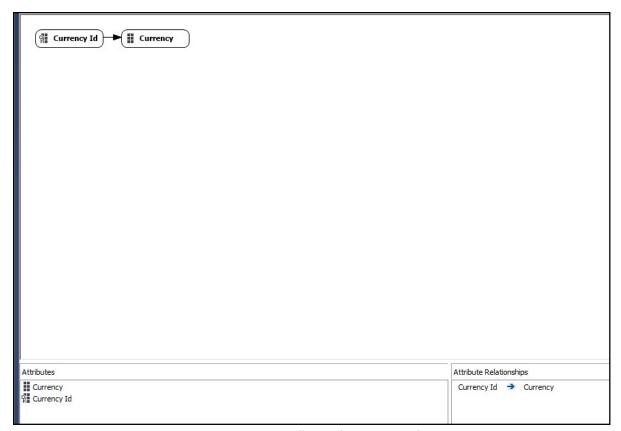


Company Dimension executed

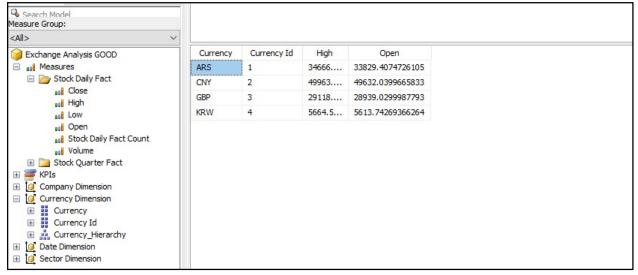


Results of Company Dimension

3. Currency Dimension



Currency dimension executed



Results of Currency Dimension