



Low Level Design

Black Friday Sales Prediction

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DOCUMENT CONTROL

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0.2	27 - SEP - 2021	Soumit kar	Architecture & Architecture description appended and updated.

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1. Introduction

1.1 What is a Low-Level design document?

The goal of the LDD or Low-level design document (LLDD) is to give the internal logic design of the actual program code for the Customer Lifetime Value Prediction dashboard. LDD describes the class diagrams with the methods and relations between classes and programs specs. It describes the modules so that the programmer can directly code the program from the document.

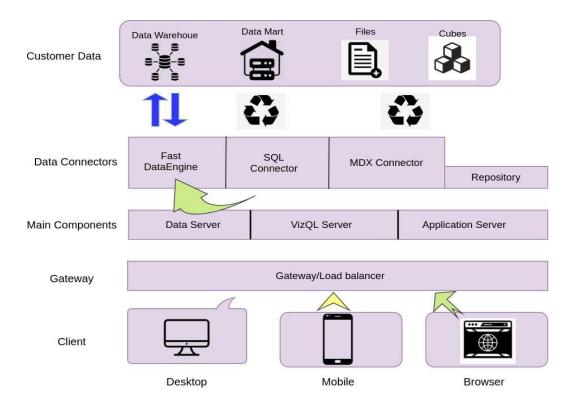
1.2 Scope

Low-level design (LLD) is a component-level design process that follows a step-by-step refinement process. The process can be used for designing data structures, required software architecture, source code and ultimately, performance algorithms. Overall, the data organization may be defined during requirement analysis and then refined during data design work.

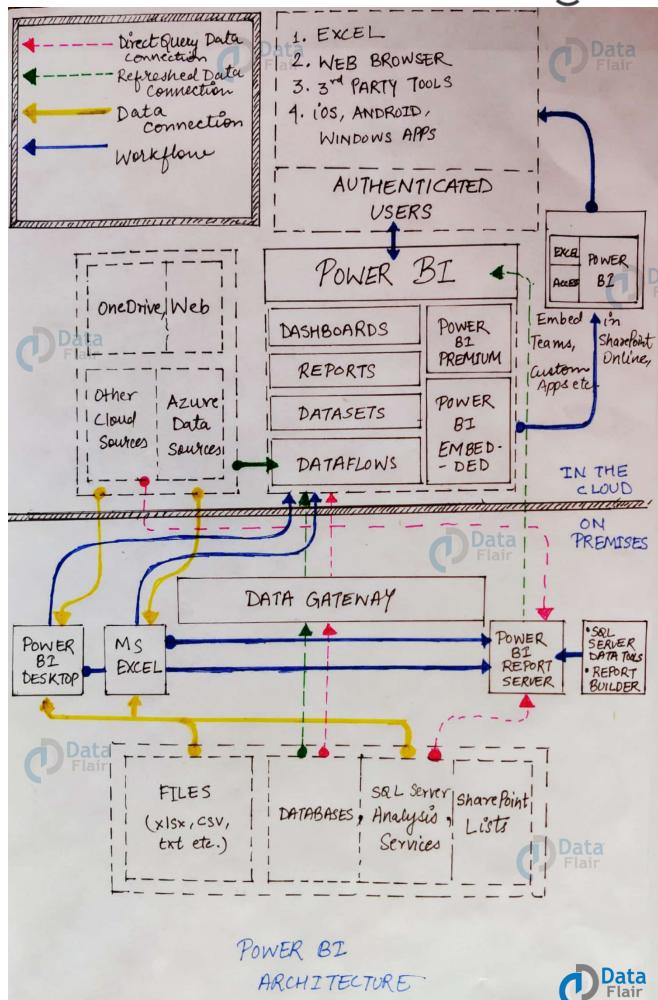




2. Architecture









1. Power BI Desktop

This desktop-based software is loaded with tools and functionalities to connect to data sources, transform data, data modeling and create reports.

2. PowerBI Service

Power BI Service is a web-based platform from where you can share reports made on Power BI Desktop, collaborate with other users, and create dashboards.

3. PowerBI Report Server

The Power BI Report Server is similar to the Power BI Service. The only difference between these two is that Power BI Report Server is an on-premise platform. It is used by organizations who do not want to publish their reports on the cloud and are concerned about the security of their data.

4. PowerBI Gateway

This component is used to connect and access on-premise data in secured networks.

Power BI Gateways are generally used in organizations where data is kept in security and watch. Gateways help to extract out such data through secure channels to Power BI platforms for analysis and reporting.





3. Architecture Description

3.1. Data Description

Variable Definition

User_ID User ID

Product_ID Product ID

Gender Sex of User

Age Age in bins

Occupation Occupation (Masked)

City_Category Category of the City (A,B,C)

Marital_Status Marital Status

Product_Category_1 Product Category (Masked)

Product_Category_2 Product may belongs to other category also (Masked)

Product_Category_3 Product may belongs to other category also (Masked)

Purchase Amount (Target Variable)



3.2. Data Insertion into Database

- a. Database Creation and connection Create a database with the name passed. If the database is already created, open the connection to the database.
- b. Table creation in the database.
- c. Insertion of files in the table

3.3. Make the SQL connection and set up the data source

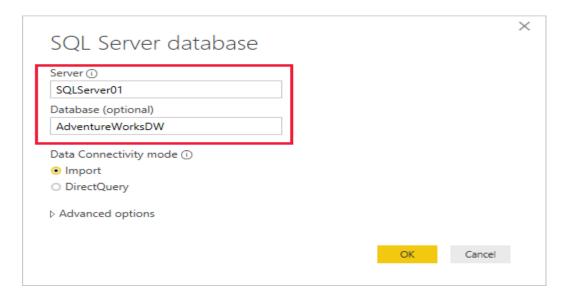
Step 1: Configuring Power

Launch Power BI on your workstation and select SQL Server from the connect column on the left. This will open a dialogue box where you need to provide the connection details for SQL Server.

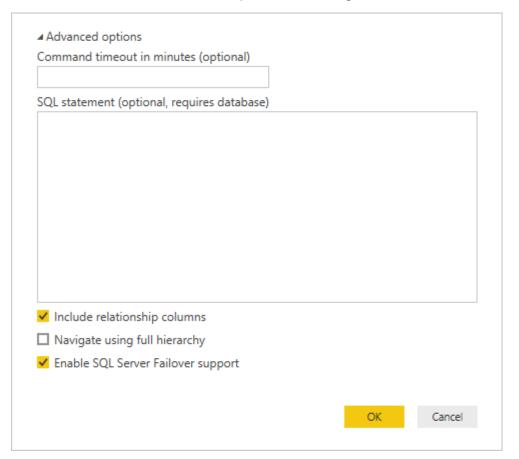
To connect with Power BI, you will need to provide information about the server which hosts your database. If you want to connect to a contained database, you can also specify the name of the database.

- 1. In Power BI Desktop, on the Home tab, select **Get data > SQL Server**.
- 2. In the SQL Server database dialog box, enter the Server and Database (optional) names, make sure the Data Connectivity mode is Import, and then select OK.





We're not using Advanced options in this tutorial, but note that you can specify a SQL statement and set other options like using SQL Server Failover.



3. Verify your credentials, then select Connect.

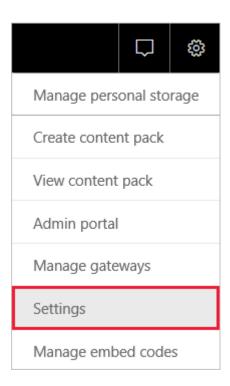


- 4. If an Encryption Support dialog box appears, select OK.
- 5. In the Navigator dialog box, select the DimProduct table, then select Load.

3.4. Connect a dataset to a SQL Server database

In Power BI Desktop, you connect directly to your on-premises SQL Server database, but the Power BI service requires a data gateway to act as a bridge between the cloud and your on-premises network. Follow these steps to add your on-premises SQL Server database as a data source to a gateway and then connect your dataset to this data source.

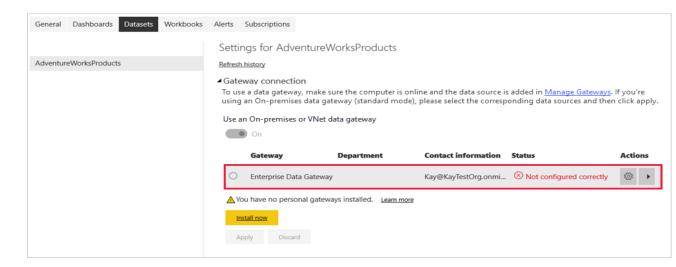
1. Sign in to Power BI. In the upper-right corner, select the settings gear icon and then select Settings.



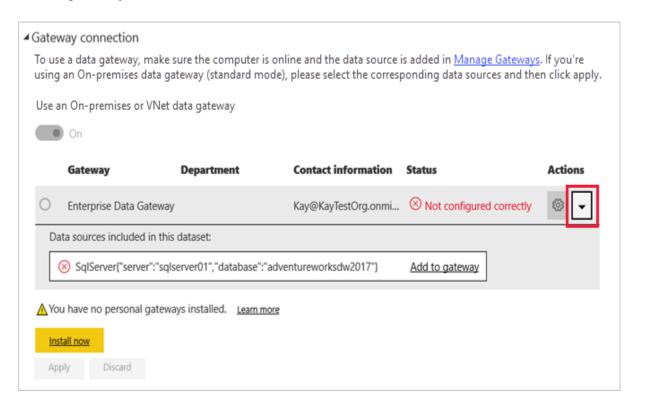
1. On the Datasets tab, select the dataset AdventureWorksProducts, so you can



- connect to your on-premises SQL Server database through a data gateway.
- 2. Expand Gateway connection and verify that at least one gateway is listed. If you don't have a gateway, see the Prerequisites section earlier in this tutorial for a link to the product documentation for installing and configuring a gateway.



4.Under Actions, expand the toggle button to view the data sources and select the Add to gateway link.

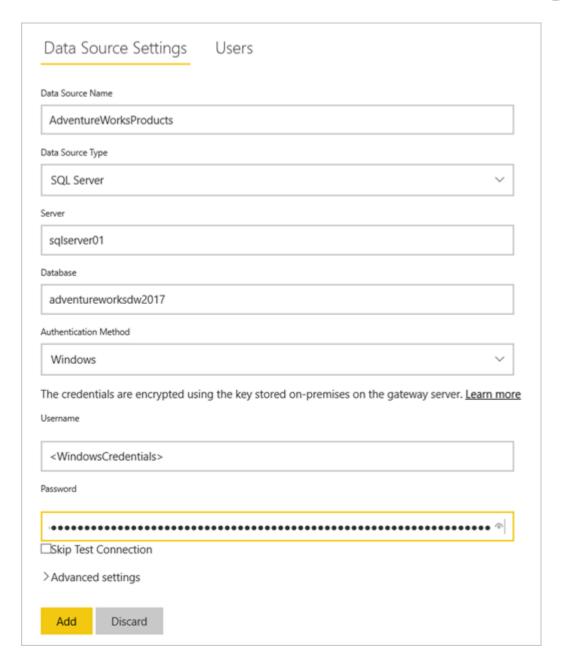


5. On the Gateways management page, on the Data Source Settings tab, enter and verify the following information, and select Add.



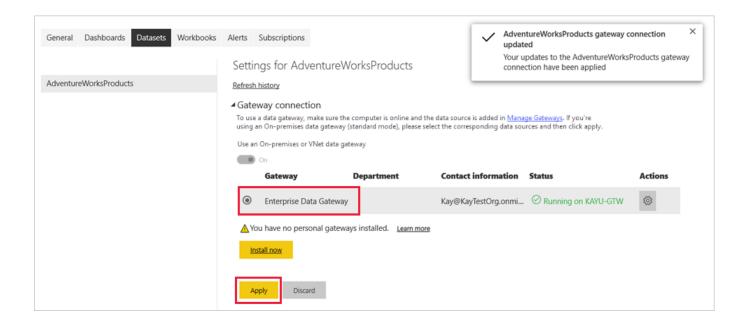
Option	Value
Data Source Name	AdventureWorksProducts
Data Source Type	SQL Server
Server	The name of your SQL Server instance, such as SQLServer01 (must be identical to what you specified in Power BI Desktop).
Database	The name of your SQL Server database, such as AdventureWorksDW (must be identical to what you specified in Power BI Desktop).
Authentication Method	Windows or Basic (typically Windows).
Username	The user account you use to connect to SQL Server.
Password	The password for the account you use to connect to SQL Server.





9. On the Datasets tab, expand the Gateway connection section again. Select the data gateway you configured, which shows a Status of running on the machine where you installed it, and select Apply.





Configure a refresh schedule

Now you've connected your dataset in Power BI to your SQL Server database on-premises through a data gateway, follow these steps to configure a refresh schedule. Refreshing your dataset on a scheduled basis helps to ensure that your reports and dashboards have the most recent data.

- 1. In the nav pane, open **My Workspace** > **Datasets**. Select the ellipsis (. . .) for the AdventureWorksProducts dataset, then select **Schedule refresh**.
- 2. In the **Scheduled refresh** section, under Keep your data up to date, set refresh to On
- 3. Select an appropriate Refresh frequency, (Daily for this example), and then under Time, select Add another time to specify the desired refresh time (6:30 AM and PM for this example).
- 4. Leave the checkbox Send refresh failure notification emails to me enabled and select **Apply**.

5.



