## **Portfolio Project:**

### Loading data into a warehouse using T-SQL

### **Project Overview**

This project focused on loading data into a data warehouse using T-SQL within Microsoft Fabric. The objective was to create a workspace, establish a lakehouse for data storage, and utilize SQL queries to perform analytical operations on the data. This exercise provided hands-on experience with data ingestion, table creation, and running analytical queries in a data warehouse environment.

### **Objectives**

#### 1. Create a Workspace

 Set up a workspace in Microsoft Fabric with the necessary capacity enabled.

### 2. Create a Lakehouse and Upload Files

Establish a data lakehouse and upload required data files for analysis.

#### 3. Create a Table in the Lakehouse

 Load data from the uploaded CSV file into a new table within the lakehouse.

#### 4. Create a Warehouse

• Set up a data warehouse to facilitate large-scale analytics.

#### 5. Create Fact Table, Dimensions, and View

• Define the structure of the data warehouse by creating fact tables, dimension tables, and a view for simplified data access.

#### 6. Load Data to the Warehouse

• Implement a stored procedure to load data from the lakehouse into the warehouse.

### 7. Run Analytical Queries

• Execute SQL queries to analyze the data and derive insights.

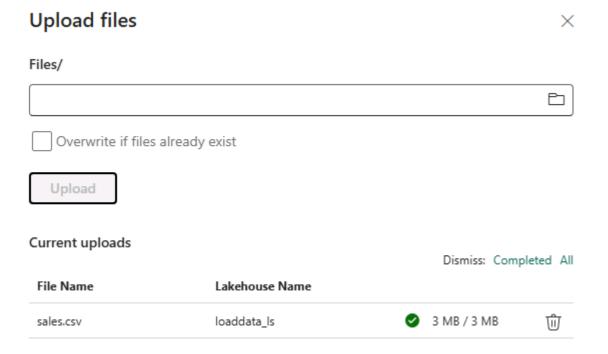
# **Experience**

## **Create a Workspace**

- Navigated to the Microsoft Fabric home page and signed in with credentials.
- Selected Workspaces from the menu bar and created a new workspace.

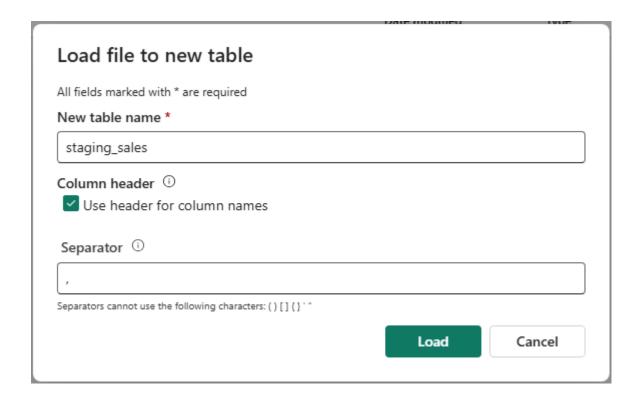
### **Create a Lakehouse and Upload Files**

- Selected + New item and created a new Lakehouse.
- Downloaded the CSV file and uploaded it to the lakehouse.
- Verified that the CSV file has been successfully uploaded.



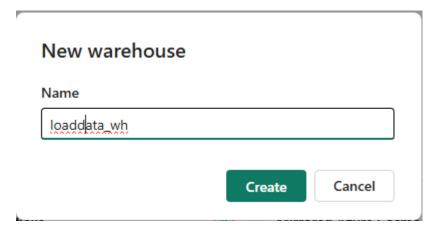
#### Create a Table in the Lakehouse

- In the menu for the uploaded CSV file, selected Load to tables, then New table.
- Provided the new table name (e.g., staging\_sales), selected the option to use headers for column names, and set the separator to a comma. Selected Load.



### **Create a Warehouse**

• On the menu bar, selected Create, then Warehouse under the Data Warehouse section. Gave it a unique name.



## Create Fact Table, Dimensions, and View

- Selected the warehouse and opened a new SQL query.
- Executed SQL commands to create the necessary schemas, fact tables, and dimension tables for the Sales data.
- Created a view that points to the lakehouse staging table.

```
∨ 品 Sales
    ∨ 🗁 Tables
       > III Dim Customer
       > III Dim Item
       > ## Fact Sales
    > 🗀 Views
    > 🗀 Functions
    > C Stored Procedures
    CREATE VIEW Sales.Staging_Sales
1
    SELECT * FROM [loaddata_ls].[dbo].[staging_sales];
∨ 品 Sales
   > 🗀 Tables

→ □ Views

      > 🗗 Staging_Sales
   > 🗀 Functions
   > C Stored Procedures
```

### **Load Data to the Warehouse**

- Created a stored procedure to load data from the lakehouse into the warehouse.
- Executed the stored procedure to load data for a specific year (e.g., 2021).

```
1 EXEC Sales.LoadDataFromStaging 2021
```

# **Run Analytical Queries**

 Executed various SQL queries to analyze the data in the warehouse, such as total sales by customer, top-selling items, and categorized sales.

```
SELECT c.CustomerName, SUM(s.UnitPrice * s.Quantity) AS TotalSales
FROM Sales.Fact_Sales s
JOIN Sales.Dim_Customer c
ON s.CustomerID = c.CustomerID
WHERE YEAR(s.OrderDate) = 2021
GROUP BY c.CustomerName
ORDER BY TotalSales DESC;
```

⊞	ABC CustomerName	12F TotalSales
1	Jordan Turner	14686.6992
2	Nicole Blue	11494.935
3	Maurice Shan	10525.5982
4	Janet Munoz	10070.1096
5	Alexandra Hall	9710.76
6	Jordan King	9273.92
7	Jaclyn Xu	9197.025
8	Jordan Roberts	8388.62
9	Larry Vazquez	7321.35
10	Kaitlyn Henderson	7317.95

```
SELECT i.ItemName, SUM(s.UnitPrice * s.Quantity) AS TotalSales
FROM Sales.Fact_Sales s
JOIN Sales.Dim_Item i
ON s.ItemID = i.ItemID
WHERE YEAR(s.OrderDate) = 2021
GROUP BY i.ItemName
ORDER BY TotalSales DESC;
```

<b>#</b>	ABC ItemName	12F TotalSales
1	Mountain-200 Black, 46	718987.579999998
2	Mountain-200 Silver, 46	687794.173199998
3	Mountain-200 Black, 38	668006.016399998
4	Mountain-200 Black, 42	647760.926199998
5	Mountain-200 Silver, 38	641145.803999998
6	Mountain-200 Silver, 42	631617.273599998
7	Road-250 Black, 52	376275.899999999
8	Road-250 Black, 48	340061.9625
9	Road-250 Black, 44	338753.025
10	Road-250 Black, 58	333430.0125
11	Doad 250 Dod 50	216501 0075

### **Results**

- ✓ A workspace and lakehouse were successfully created, allowing for data ingestion.
- ✓ The sales data was uploaded and processed into a new table within the lakehouse.
- ✓ A data warehouse was established, including fact and dimension tables, along with a view for data access.
- ✓ Data was successfully loaded into the warehouse using a stored procedure.
- ✓ Various analytical queries were executed, providing insights into customer sales and item performance.

### Conclusion

This project provided a comprehensive introduction to loading data into a data warehouse using T-SQL in Microsoft Fabric. Participants gained valuable experience in workspace setup, data ingestion, and executing analytical queries. The exercise highlighted the capabilities of Microsoft Fabric for managing and analyzing large datasets, enabling effective data manipulation and reporting.

#### Resources

Source file:

https://raw.githubusercontent.com/MicrosoftLearning/dp-data/main/orders.csv

**GitHub profile:** <a href="https://github.com/ThatoMTNG/Microsoft-Fabric-Analytics-Engineer-DP-600-">https://github.com/ThatoMTNG/Microsoft-Fabric-Analytics-Engineer-DP-600-</a>

### **Mentions**

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