1) <u>Understand the Data model to build DWH</u>:

1: Identify the given data model and briefly explain about it

The given data model is a Snowflake model. A Snowflake model is a logical arrangement of tables in a multidimensional database where the ER-diagram represents a shape of a Snowflake. It is also an extension of a STAR schema where the dimension tables are normalized and splits data into another tables. If we try to derive one dimension table from another then we manage the size of dimension table. Snowflake schema uses less storage space as the data is normalized and hence minimum data redundancy. It also offers protection from data integrity issues which is why maintenance is much simple. it describes a many to many relationship.

2: How to set the dependencies during stage table and target table loads

Here, we have a Stage model and a Target model. As the ETL process says, we first need to Extract data from the source. Therefore, after creating respective tables for Stage model we need to load data in it. Irrespective of what type of data and in which format it is. Then comes the cleansing process; after loading data we need to find the duplicates and unwanted data. We need to make sure that the data is non-redundant and contains only unique records. Once we maintain the uniqueness, we need to create Primary and Foreign keys on them. Hence, establishing the relationship between them. Now that the data in Stage model is cleaned up, next step is to load this data into the Target model. Therefore, after creating respective tables we'll load the Stage model data to Target model establishing a relationship between them.

3: Common issues with this model

Queries can be a little complex, including many level of joins. Maintenance can be more complex due to large number of tables in database. Because of joins on several tables the fetching cost is high which makes it a slow process.

4: Are there any options to convert this model to STAR?

The major difference between a STAR schema and Snowflake schema is that a STAR schema has only one fact table whereas a Snowflake has more than one fact table. So yes, if we want to convert a Snowflake to Star schema then we must concatenate the fact tables from Snowflake schema into one fact table to form a Star schema.

2) Create Stage tables:

```
--CHANNEL

CREATE TABLE CHANNEL(

DATE_CREATED DATE,

IS_RECORD_INACTIVE CHAR,

LAST_MODIFIED_DATE DATE,

LIST_ID NUMBER(20),
```

```
LIST_ITEM_NAME VARCHAR(20)
--TRANSACTIONS
CREATE TABLE TRANSACTIONS(
TRANSACTION_ID NUMBER(20,0),
TRANID VARCHAR(30),
TRANSACTION_TYPE VARCHAR(50),
TRANDATE DATE,
CHANNEL_ID NUMBER(20,0)
--LOCATIONS
CREATE TABLE LOCATIONS(
LOCATION_ID NUMBER(20,0),
ADDRESS VARCHAR(150),
CITY VARCHAR(50),
COUNTRY VARCHAR(50),
DATE_LAST_MODIFIED DATE,
FULL_NAME VARCHAR(60),
ISINACTIVE VARCHAR(5),
NAME VARCHAR(50)
);
--TRANSACTION_LINES
CREATE TABLE TRANSACTION_LINES(
TRANSACTION_ID NUMBER(20,0),
TRANSACTION_LINE_ID NUMBER(20,0),
LOCATION_ID NUMBER(20,0),
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(20,0),
ITEM_ID NUMBER(20,0),
AMOUNT NUMBER(8,2),
COST NUMBER(8,2),
UNITS NUMBER(5,0)
);
-- DEPARTMENTS
CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENTS(
```

```
DATE_LAST_MODIFIED DATE,
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(20,0),
ISINACTIVE VARCHAR(5),
NAME VARCHAR(20),
WS_DESCRIPTION VARCHAR(50)
--ITEMS
CREATE TABLE ITEMS(
ITEM_ID NUMBER(20,0),
SKU VARCHAR(100),
TYPE_NAME VARCHAR(30),
SALESDESCRIPTION VARCHAR(100),
CLASS_ID NUMBER(20,0),
WS_MERCHANDISE_DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(20,0),
WS_MERCHANDISE_COLLECTION_ID NUMBER(20,0),
WS_MERCHANDISE_CLASS_ID NUMBER(20,0),
WS_MERCHANDISE_SUBCLASS_ID NUMBER(20,0)
);
--CLASSES
CREATE TABLE CLASSES(
CLASS_ID NUMBER(20,0),
DATE_LAST_MODIFIED DATE,
FULL_NAME VARCHAR(30),
ISINACTIVE VARCHAR(5),
NAME VARCHAR(5)
);
--ITEM_MERCHANDISE_DEPTARMENT
CREATE TABLE ITEM_MERCHANDISE_DEPTARMENT(
ITEM_MERCHANDISE_DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(20,0),
DESCRIPTION VARCHAR(50),
ITEM_MERCHANDISE_DEPARTMENT_NA VARCHAR(10)
);
--ITEM_MERCHANDISE_COLLECTION
```

```
CREATE TABLE ITEM_MERCHANDISE_COLLECTION(
ITEM_MERCHANDISE_COLLECTION_ID NUMBER(20,0),
DESCRIPTION VARCHAR(50),
ITEM_MERCHANDISE_COLLECTION_NA VARCHAR(50)
--ITEM_MERCHANDISE_CLASS
CREATE TABLE ITEM_MERCHANDISE_CLASS(
ITEM_MERCHANDISE_CLASS_ID NUMBER(20,0),
DESCRIPTION VARCHAR(50),
ITEM_MERCHANDISE_CLASS_NAME VARCHAR(5)
--ITEM_MERCHANDISE_SUBCLASS
CREATE TABLE ITEM_MERCHANDISE_SUBCLASS(
ITEM_MERCHANDISE_SUBCLASS_ID NUMBER(20,0),
DESCRIPTION VARCHAR(50),
ITEM_MERCHANDISE_SUBCLASS_NAME VARCHAR(10)
4) Analyze keys:
SQL> insert into department_dim(date_last_modified, department_id, isinactive, name,
ws description)(select * from transaction.departments);
105 rows created.
SQL> create sequence s4;
Sequence created.
SQL> update department_dim set kpi_dw_skey=s4.nextval;
105 rows updated.
SQL> insert into item dim(item id, sku, type name, salesdescription, kpi class skey,
ws merch department skey, ws merch collection skey, ws merch class skey,
ws_merch_subclass_skey)(select item_id, sku, type_name, salesdescription, class_id,
ws merch department id, ws merch collection id, ws merch class id,
ws merch subclass id from transaction.items);
```

78 rows created.

```
SQL> create sequence s5;
Sequence created.
SQL> update item_dim set kpi_dw_skey=s5.nextval;
78 rows updated.
SQL> insert into class dim(class id, date last modified, full name, isinactive, name)(select *
from transaction.classes);
6 rows created.
SQL> create sequence s6;
Sequence created.
SQL> update class_dim set kpi_dw_skey=s6.nextval;
6 rows updated.
SQL> insert into item_merch_department_dim(item_merch_department_id, description,
item merch department na)(select * from transaction.item merch department);
87 rows created.
SQL> create sequence s7;
Sequence created.
SQL> update item_merch_department_dim set kpi_dw_skey=s7.nextval;
87 rows updated.
SQL> insert into item_merch_collection_dim(item_merch_collection_id, description,
item_merch_collection_na)(select * from transaction.item_merch_collection);
86 rows created.
```

```
SQL> create sequence s8;
Sequence created.
SQL> update item merch collection dim set kpi dw skey=s8.nextval;
86 rows updated.
SQL> insert into item_merch_class_dim(item_merch_class_id, description,
item_merch_class_name)(select * from transaction.item_merch_class);
83 rows created.
SQL> create sequence s9;
Sequence created.
SQL> update item_merch_class_dim set kpi_dw_skey=s9.nextval;
83 rows updated.
SQL> create sequence s10;
Sequence created.
SQL> update item_merch_subclass_dim set kpi_dw_skey=s10.nextval;
85 rows updated.
SQL> insert into item merch subclass dim(item merch subclass id, description,
item_merch_subclass_name)(select * from transaction.item_merch_subclass);
85 rows created.
4) Analyze keys:
SQL> alter table channel_dim modify kpi_dw_skey primary key;
Table altered.
SQL> alter table location_dim modify kpi_dw_skey primary key;
Table altered.
```

```
SQL> alter table transaction line fact modify kpi dw skey primary key;
Table altered.
SQL> alter table department_dim modify kpi_dw_skey primary key;
Table altered.
SQL> alter table item dim modify kpi dw skey primary key;
Table altered.
SQL> alter table class dim modify kpi dw skey primary key;
Table altered.
SQL> alter table item_merch_department_dim modify kpi_dw_skey primary key;
Table altered.
SQL> alter table item merch collection dim modify kpi dw skey primary key;
Table altered.
SQL> alter table item_merch_class_dim modify kpi_dw_skey primary key;
Table altered.
SQL> alter table item_merch_subclass_dim modify kpi_dw_skey primary key;
Table altered.
SQL> alter table transaction line fact modify kpi channel skey references
channel dim(kpi dw skey);
Table altered.
```

SQL> alter table transaction_line_fact modify kpi_location_skey references location dim(kpi dw skey); Table altered. SQL> alter table transaction line fact modify kpi department skey references department_dim(kpi_dw_skey); Table altered. SQL> alter table transaction line fact modify kpi item skey references item dim(kpi dw skey); Table altered. SQL> alter table item dim modify kpi class skey references class dim(kpi dw skey); Table altered. SQL> alter table item dim modify ws merch department skey references item merch department dim(kpi dw skey); Table altered. SQL> alter table item dim modify ws merch collection skey references item merch collection dim(kpi dw skey); Table altered. SQL> alter table item_dim modify ws_merch_class_skey references item_merch_class_dim(kpi_dw_skey); Table altered. SQL> alter table item dim modify ws merch subclass skey references item_merch_subclass_dim(kpi_dw_skey); Table altered.

5) Delete duplicate records:

SQL> delete from items where rowid not in (select min(rowid) from items group by item_id, class_id);

3 rows deleted.

delete from items where ws merch collection id in (select distinct(ws merch collection id) from items where ws merch collection id not in (select item merch collection id from item_merch_collection)); delete from items where ws merch subclass id in (select distinct(ws merch subclass id) from items where ws merch subclass id not in (select item merch subclass id from item merch subclass)); delete from transaction line where department id in (select distinct(department id) from transaction line where department id not in (select department id from departments)); delete from transaction_line where department_id in (select distinct(department_id) from departments where department_id not in (select department_id from transaction_line)); 6) Create Primary key: SQL> alter table channel enable primary key; Table altered. SQL> alter table locations enable primary key; Table altered. SQL> alter table departments enable primary key; Table altered. SQL> alter table classes enable primary key: Table altered. SQL> alter table items enable primary key; Table altered.

SQL> alter table item merch department enable primary key;

```
Table altered.
SQL> alter table item_merch_collection enable primary key;
Table altered.
SQL> alter table item_merch_class enable primary key;
Table altered.
SQL> alter table item_merch_subclass enable primary key;
Table altered.
7) Identify the relationship between tables:
SQL> alter table items modify class id references classes(class id);
Table altered.
SQL> alter table items modify ws merch department id references
item_merch_department(item_merch_department_id);
Table altered.
SQL> alter table transaction line modify location id references locations(location id);
Table altered.
SQL> alter table transaction_line modify item_id references items(item_id);
Table altered.
SQL> alter table transactions modify channel id references channel(list id);
Table altered.
8) Create Target tables:
-- CREATING CHANNEL TABLE
CREATE TABLE CHANNEL_DIM(
DATE_CREATED DATE,
```

```
IS_RECORD_INACTIVE CHAR,
LAST_MODIFIED_DATE DATE,
LIST_ID NUMBER(20,0),
LIST_ITEM_NAME VARCHAR(20),
KPI_DW_SKEY NUMBER(20,0),
KPI_DW_INSERT_DATE DATE,
KPI_DW_UPDATE_DATE DATE
);
--LOCATION_DIM
CREATE TABLE LOCATION_DIM(
LOCATION_ID NUMBER(20,0),
ADDRESS VARCHAR(150),
CITY VARCHAR(50),
COUNTRY VARCHAR(50),
DATE_LAST_MODIFIED DATE,
FULL_NAME VARCHAR(60),
ISINACTIVE VARCHAR(5),
NAME VARCHAR(50),
KPI_DW_SKEY NUMBER(20,0),
KPI_DW_INSERT_DATE DATE,
KPI_DW_UPDATE_DATE DATE
);
--TRANSACTION_LINE_FACT
CREATE TABLE TRANSACTION_LINE_FACT(
TRANSACTION_ID NUMBER(20,0),
TRANSACTION_LINE_ID NUMBER(20,0),
```

```
TRANID VARCHAR(30),
TRANSACTION_TYPE VARCHAR(50),
TRANDATE DATE,
KPI_CHANNEL_SKEY NUMBER(20,0),
KPI_LOCATION_SKEY NUMBER(20,0),
KPI_DEPARTMENT_SKEY NUMBER(20,0),
KPI_ITEM_SKEY NUMBER(20,0),
AMOUNT NUMBER(8,2),
COST NUMBER(8,2),
UNITS NUMBER(5,0),
KPI_DW_SKEY NUMBER(20,0)
);
--DEPARTMENT_DIM
CREATE TABLE DEPARTMENT_DIM(
DATE_LAST_MODIFIED DATE,
DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(20,0),
ISINACTIVE VARCHAR(5),
NAME VARCHAR(10),
WS_DESCRIPTION VARCHAR(50),
KPI_DW_SKEY NUMBER(20,0),
KPI_DW_INSERT_DATE DATE,
KPI_DW_UPDATE_DATE DATE
);
--ITEM_DIM
CREATE TABLE ITEM_DIM (
ITEM_ID NUMBER(20,0),
SKU VARCHAR(100),
```

```
TYPE_NAME VARCHAR(30),
SALESDESCRIPTION VARCHAR(100),
KPI_DW_SKEY NUMBER(20,0),
KPI DW INSERT DATE DATE,
KPI_DW_UPDATE_DATE DATE,
KPI_CLASS_SKEY NUMBER(20,0),
WS_MERCHANDISE_DEPARTMENT_SKEY NUMBER(20,0),
WS_MERCHANDISE_COLLECTION_SKEY NUMBER(20,0),
WS MERCHANDISE CLASS SKEY NUMBER(20,0),
WS MERCHANDISE SUBCLASS SKEY NUMBER(20,0)
);
--CLASS_DIM
CREATE TABLE CLASS_DIM(
CLASS_ID NUMBER(20,0),
DATE_LAST_MODIFIED DATE,
FULL_NAME VARCHAR(30),
ISINACTIVE VARCHAR(5),
NAME VARCHAR(5),
KPI_DW_SKEY NUMBER(20,0),
KPI_DW_INSERT_DATE DATE,
KPI_DW_UPDATE_DATE DATE
);
--KPI_ITEM_MERCHANDISE_DEPTARMENT_DIM
CREATE TABLE MERCHANDISE DEPTARMENT DIM (
ITEM_MERCHANDISE_DEPARTMENT_ID NUMBER(20,0),
DESCRIPTION VARCHAR(50),
```

```
ITEM_MERCHANDISE_DEPARTMENT_NA VARCHAR(10),
KPI_DW_SKEY NUMBER(20,0),
KPI_DW_INSERT_DATE DATE,
KPI DW UPDATE DATE DATE
);
--ITEM_MERCHANDISE_COLLECTION_DIM
CREATE TABLE MERCHANDISE COLLECTION DIM (
ITEM_MERCHANDISE_COLLECTION_ID NUMBER(20,0),
DESCRIPTION VARCHAR(50),
ITEM_MERCHANDISE_COLLECTION_NA VARCHAR(50),
KPI_DW_SKEY NUMBER(20,0),
KPI_DW_INSERT_DATE DATE,
KPI_DW_UPDATE_DATE DATE
);
--KPI_ITEM_MERCHANDISE_CLASS_DIM
CREATE TABLE MERCHANDISE CLASS DIM(
ITEM_MERCHANDISE_CLASS_ID NUMBER(20,0),
DESCRIPTION VARCHAR(50),
ITEM_MERCHANDISE_CLASS_NAME VARCHAR(5),
KPI_DW_SKEY NUMBER(20,0),
KPI_DW_INSERT_DATE DATE,
KPI DW UPDATE DATE DATE
);
--KPI_TEM_MERCHANDISE_SUBCLASS_DIM
CREATE TABLE MERCHANDISE SUBCLASS DIM (
ITEM_MERCHANDISE_SUBCLASS_ID NUMBER(20,0),
DESCRIPTION VARCHAR(50),
```

```
ITEM_MERCHANDISE_SUBCLASS_NAME VARCHAR(10),
KPI DW SKEY NUMBER(20,0),
KPI DW INSERT DATE DATE,
KPI DW UPDATE DATE DATE
);
9) Load data:
-- CHANNEL DIM
INSERT INTO
CHANNEL_DIM(DATE_CREATED,IS_RECORD_INACTIVE,LAST_MODIFIED_DATE,LIST_ID,
LIST_ITEM_NAME)(SELECT * FROM HII.CHANNEL);
--LOCATION DIM
SQL> insert into channel_dim(date_created, is_record_inactive, last_modified_date, list_id,
list_item_name)(select * from transaction.channel);
5 rows created.
SQL> update channel dim set kpi dw skey=s1.nextval;
5 rows updated.
insert into transaction_line_fact(transaction_id, transaction_line_id, tranid, transaction_type,
trandate, amount, cost, units)(select tl.transaction id, tl.transaction line id, t.tranid,
t.transaction type, t.trandate, tl.amount, tl.cost, tl.units from transaction.transaction line tl join
transaction.transactions t on t.transaction id=tl.transaction id);
desc transaction line fact;
drop sequence s3:
create sequence s3;
update transaction_line_fact set kpi_dw_skey=s3.nextval;
update transaction line fact set kpi channel skey = (select c.kpi dw skey from channel dim c
join transaction line fact t on c.kpi dw skey=t.kpi dw skey);
```

```
update transaction_line_fact f set f.kpi_channel_skey = (select c.kpi_dw_skey from channel_dim
c where c.kpi dw skey = f.kpi dw skey);
update transaction line fact f set f.kpi location skey = (select l.kpi dw skey from location dim
I where I.kpi dw skey = f.kpi dw skey);
update transaction line fact f set f.kpi department skey = (select d.kpi dw skey from
department dim d where d.kpi dw skey = f.kpi dw skey);
update transaction line fact f set f.kpi item skey = (select i.kpi dw skey from item dim i where
i.kpi dw Skey = f.kpi dw skey);
select * from transaction line fact;
select * from item dim;
truncate table item dim:
alter table item dim disable primary key cascade;
insert into item dim(item id, sku, type name, salesdescription)(select item id, sku, type name,
salesdescription from TRANSACTION.items);
drop SEQUENCE s5;
create sequence s5:
update item dim set kpi dw skey=s5.nextval;
update item dim i set i.kpi class skey = (select c.kpi dw skey from class dim c where
c.kpi_dw_skey = i.kpi_dw_skey);
update item dim i set i.ws merch department skey = (select id.kpi dw skey from
item merch department dim id where id.kpi dw skey=i.kpi dw skey);
update item dim i set i.ws merch collection skey = (select id.kpi dw skey from
item merch collection dim id where id.kpi dw skey=i.kpi dw skey);
update item dim i set i.ws merch class skey = (select id.kpi dw skey from
item merch class dim id where id.kpi dw skey=i.kpi dw skey);
update item dim i set i.ws merch subclass skey = (select id.kpi dw skey from
item_merch_subclass_dim id where id.kpi_dw_skey=i.kpi_dw_skey);
update item dim i set i.brand name = (select c.name from class dim c where
c.kpi dw skey=i.kpi dw skey);
select * from item dim;
alter table item dim modify kpi dw insert date date default sysdate:
alter table item dim modify kpi dw update date default sysdate;
```

```
update item_dim set kpi_dw_insert_date = sysdate where item_id is not null;
update item dim set kpi dw update date = sysdate where item id is not null;
update class dim set kpi dw insert date = sysdate where class id is not null;
update class_dim set kpi_dw_update_date = sysdate where class_id is not null;
update department_dim set kpi_dw_insert_date = sysdate where kpi_dw_skey is not null;
update department dim set kpi dw update date = sysdate where kpi dw skey is not null;
update item merch class dim set kpi dw insert date = sysdate where kpi dw skey is not null;
update item merch class dim set kpi dw update date = sysdate where kpi dw skey is not
null;
update item merch collection dim set kpi dw insert date = sysdate where kpi dw skey is not
null;
update item merch collection dim set kpi dw update date = sysdate where kpi dw skey is
not null;
update item merch department dim set kpi dw insert date = sysdate where kpi dw skey is
not null;
update item merch department dim set kpi dw update date = sysdate where kpi dw skey is
not null;
update item_merch_subclass_dim set kpi_dw_insert_date = sysdate where kpi_dw_skey is not
null;
update item merch subclass dim set kpi dw update date = sysdate where kpi dw skey is not
null;
update location_dim set kpi_dw_insert_date = sysdate where kpi_dw_skey is not null;
update location_dim set kpi_dw_update_date = sysdate;
```

commit;

10) Create brand name column in item dim:

```
--CREATE BRAND_NAME field in KPI_ITEM_DIM and populate values from NAME field present in KPI_CLASS_DIM
--1. Provide the script to add the new column
--2. Provide the UPDATE script to populate BRAND_NAME field
ALTER TABLE item dim
ADD BRAND_NAME VARCHAR2(5);
UPDATE item_dim
SET BRAND_NAME = (SELECT NAME FROM class_dim WHERE class_dim.KPI_DW_SKEY=item_dim.KPI_DW_SKEY);
11) Create kpi_item_dim_flat:
CREATE TABLE KPI_ITEM_DIM_FLAT(
SKU VARCHAR(100),
ITEM TYPE VARCHAR(30),
BRAND VARCHAR2(5),
MERCHANDISE DEPARTMENT VARCHAR(50),
MERCHANDISE_DEPT_NAME VARCHAR(10),
MERCHANDISE_COLLECTION VARCHAR(50),
MERCHANDISE_COLLECTION_NAME VARCHAR(50),
MERCHANDISE CLASS VARCHAR(50),
MERCHANDISE_CLASS_NAME VARCHAR(5),
MERCHANDISE SUBCLASS VARCHAR(50),
MERCHANDISE_SUBCLASS_NAME VARCHAR(10),
KPI ITEM SKEY NUMBER(20,0)
);
INSERT INTO KPI_ITEM_DIM_FLAT(SELECT
ID.SKU,ID.TYPE_NAME,ID.BRAND_NAME,IMDD.DESCRIPTION,IMDD.ITEM_MERCHANDIS
E DEPARTMENT NA,
IMCD.DESCRIPTION,IMCD.ITEM_MERCHANDISE_COLLECTION_NA,IMC.DESCRIPTION,
```

IMC.ITEM MERCHANDISE CLASS NAME, IMSD.DESCRIPTION, IMSD.ITEM MERCHANDIS

E_SUBCLASS_NAME,

```
ID.KPI_DW_SKEY

FROM ITEM_DIM ID

JOIN CLASS_DIM CD ON ID.KPI_CLASS_SKEY=CD.KPI_DW_SKEY

JOIN ITEM_MERCHANDISE_DEPTARMENT_DIM IMDD ON IMDD.KPI_DW_SKEY=ID.WS_MERCHANDISE_DEPARTMENT_SKEY

JOIN ITEM_MERCHANDISE_COLLECTION_DIM IMCD ON IMCD.KPI_DW_SKEY=ID.WS_MERCHANDISE_COLLECTION_SKEY

JOIN ITEM_MERCHANDISE_CLASS_DIM IMC ON IMC.KPI_DW_SKEY=ID.WS_MERCHANDISE_CLASS_SKEY

JOIN ITEM MERCHANDISE SUBCLASS_DIM IMSD ON
```

IMSD.KPI_DW_SKEY=ID.WS_MERCHANDISE_SUBCLASS_SKEY

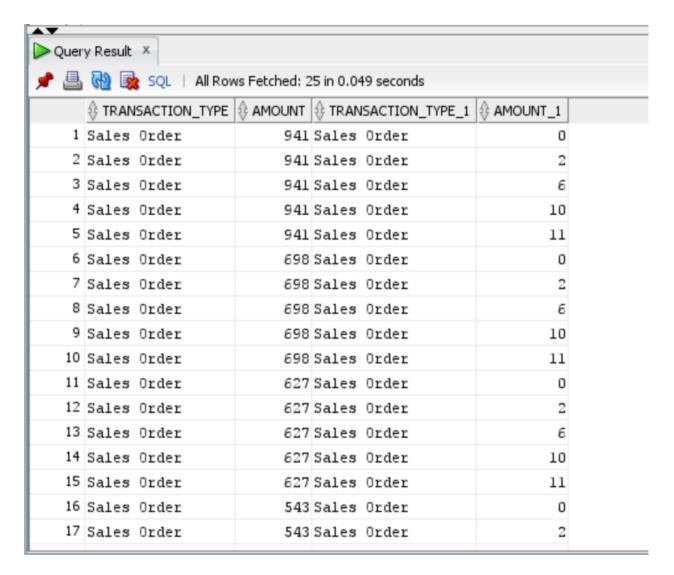
);

12) Questions on transaction_type:

--1. Find the Top 5 and Bottom 5 Items based on the Demand Amount values in a single query

```
select * from (select * from(select distinct(t.transaction_type), s.amount
from transactions t join transaction_lines s on t.transaction_id=s.transaction_id where
t.transaction_type='Sales Order'
group by t.transaction_type, s.amount
order by s.amount desc)
where rownum<=5) top5, (select * from
(select distinct(t.transaction_type), s.amount
from transactions t
join transaction_lines s on t.transaction_id=s.transaction_id
where t.transaction_type='Sales Order'
group by t.transaction_type, s.amount
order by s.amount) where rownum<=5) bottom5;
```

OUTPUT:-



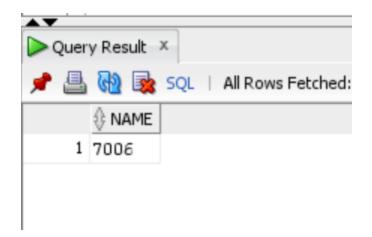
--2) Which Department has the highest Demand and Sales Amount

select distinct(d.name) from departments d

join transaction lines t on d.department id=t.department id

join transactions s on s.transaction_id=t.transaction_id

group by s.transaction_type, d.name having max(t.amount) in (select max(t.amount) from transaction_lines t);

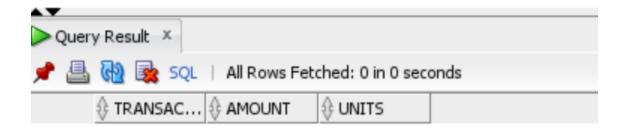


--4) Populate top 10 LOCATIONS based on number of Demand Transactions using Analytical functions

select * from(select distinct(l.city) from location_dim I
join transaction_line_fact t on l.kpi_dw_skey=t.kpi_dw_skey
where transaction_type='Sales Order') city where rownum<=10;



--5.Find Demand Amount, Demand Units, Sales Amount and Sales Units for each Channel select transaction_type, sum(amount) as amount, sum(units) as units from transaction_line_fact group by transaction_type;



--6. Write a VIEW using target tables

create force view target_view as select t.transaction_id, t.transaction_line_id, t.trandate, t.transaction_type,

```
i.type_name,
                     I.city,
                     d.name,
                     cd.list_item_name,
                     id.item_merch_department_na,
       id.description,
                     ic.item_merch_collection_na,
                     ic.description,
                     c.item_merch_class_name,
                     c.description,
                     s.item_merch_subclass_name,
                     s.description,
                     t.amount,
                     t.units
                     from transaction_line_fact t join item_dim i on t.kpi_dw_skey
=i.kpi_dw_skey
                     join location_dim I on i.kpi_dw_skey = I.kpi_dw_skey
                     join department_dim d on l.kpi_dw_skey = d.kpi_dw_skey
                     join channel_dim cd on d.kpi_dw_skey = cd.kpi_dw_skey
```

join item_merch_department_dim id on cd.kpi_dw_skey = id.kpi_dw_skey
join item_merch_collection_dim ic on id.kpi_dw_skey = ic.kpi_dw_skey
join item_merch_class_dim c on ic.kpi_dw_skey = c.kpi_dw_skey
join item_merch_subclass_dim s on c.kpi_dw_skey = s.kpi_dw_skey;