

GROUP ASSIGNMENT COVER SHEET

Student ID Number	Surname	Given Names
30535808	Bagati	Anmol
31057128	Thakkar	Krishna
* Please include the names of all other group members.		
Unit name and code	FIT5195 Bu	siness Intelligence and Data
Warehousing		
Title of assignment	Major Assignment	
Lecturer/tutor	Agnes Haryanto	
Tutorial day and time	Wednesday 4:00 PM to 6:	00 PM
Is this an authorised		
group assignment?		Campus: Caufield
Yes		
Has any part of this assign	nment been previously subr	nitted as part of another
unit/course? No		
Due Date: 15/06/2020		
		Date submitted : 21st June 2020

All work must be submitted by the due date. If an extension of work is granted this must be specified with the signature of the lecturer/tutor.

Extension granted until (date) 21/06/2020 Signature of lecturer/tutor

.....

Please note that it is your responsibility to retain copies of your assessments.

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- I understand the consequences of engaging in plagiarism and collusion as described in Part 7 of the Monash University (Council) Regulations http://adm.monash.edu/legal/legislation/statutes
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- No part of this assignment has been previously submitted as part of another unit/course.
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- ii. submit it to a text matching software; and/or
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- I certify that I have not plagiarised the work of others or participated in unauthorised collaboration when preparing this
 assignment.

* delete (iii) if not applicable

Signature: Krishna Date: 21st June 2020

Signature : Anmol Date : 21st June 2020

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Oracle details of Team Members:

Anmol Bagati - S30535808 Password - Student Krishna Thakkar - S30157128 Password- Student

Contribution Declaration Form

1 NAME AND CONTRIBUTION DETAILS

Student ID		Contribution Percentage
30535808	Anmol Bagati	50
31057128	Krishna Thakkar	50

2 DECLARATION

- The information we have supplied in or with this form is complete and correct.
- We understand that the information we have provided in this form will be used for individual assessment of the assignment.

3 SIGNATURE

Krishna	Anmol
Day Month Year	_
21 / 06 / 2020	

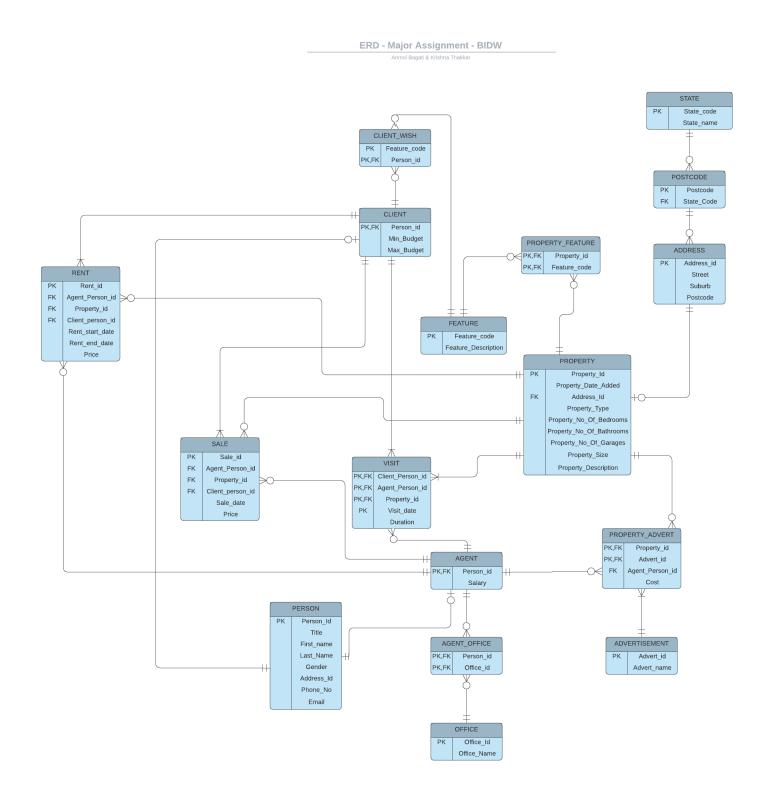
Tasks	Anmol	Krishna
Database building and	50	50
cleaning		
ER Diagram	50	50
Star Schema- Low Level	50	50
Star Schema- High Level	50	50
OLAP QUERIES- Low	50	50
Level		
OLAP QUERIES- High	50	50
Level		

Documentation	50	50

Note: The assignment has been done equally by both the group members together.

Task 1

The E/R diagram of the operational database



Strategies used in the cleaning all the tables:

• Imported data from MONRE account using:

select * from monre.tablename;

• Count the number of rows to know if there are any duplicate data using:

select count (*) from (select attribute_name1, count (*) from MONRE.tablename group by attribute_name1 having count (*)>1);

- While creating our own database, we use select *distinct* to remove all duplicate line entries.
- Checking for null value

select * from monre.tablename where attribute_name is null;

• Checking for foreign key validity and presence of that key value in the parent table

select * from MonRE.tablename where attribute_name NOT IN (select attribute_name from monre.attribute_name);

- While creating our own operational database, we use *NOT IN* SQL command to remove all values in the child tables which are not present in the parent table.
- After following these steps tables are created for the operational database with correcting all the errors.

These strategies are followed for all the tables as shown below:

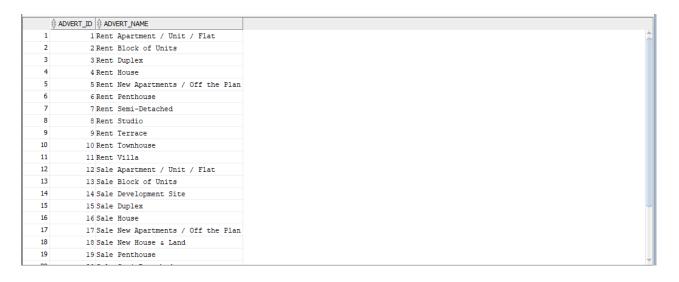
1.1 Address table before: (No Error)

⊕ AI	DDRESS_ID \$ STREET		
1	526 63 Lindsay Street	Ashgrove	4060
2	527 10 Flynn Place	Aspley	4034
3	528 25 Attewood Avenue	Marsden	4132
4	529 23/223 Tufnell Road	Banyo	4014
5	530 17 Buxton Street	Ascot	4007
6	531 1 Spoonbill Drive	Elimbah	4516
7	532 16 Victoria Street	Indooroopilly	4068
8	533 88 Railway Parade	Woodridge	4114
9	534 311/18 Thorn Street	Kangaroo Point	4169
10	535 4/24-26 Ferry Road	West End	4101
11	536 2/24-26 Ferry Road	West End	4101
12	537 130 Alastair Street	Lota	4179
13	538 19 Jubilee Court	Eatons Hill	4037
14	539 119 Cedar Street	Wynnum	4178
15	540 7/702 Kingston Road	Loganlea	4131
16	541 22 Borbidge Street	North Lakes	4509
17	542 306-308 Uhlmann Road	Burpengary East	4505
18	543 6/11 Crichton Street	Yeerongpilly	4105
19	544 17 Glendale Street	Caboolture	4510

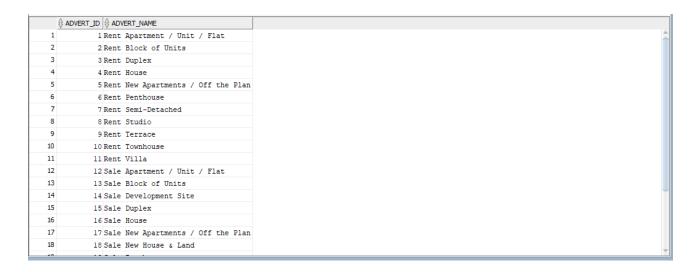
1.2 Address table after:

1	526 63 Lindsay Street	Ashgrove	4060
2	527 10 Flynn Place	Aspley	4034
3	528 25 Attewood Avenue	Marsden	4132
4	529 23/223 Tufnell Road	Banyo	4014
5	530 17 Buxton Street	Ascot	4007
6	531 1 Spoonbill Drive	Elimbah	4516
7	532 16 Victoria Street	Indooroopilly	4068
8	533 88 Railway Parade	Woodridge	4114
9	534 311/18 Thorn Street	Kangaroo Point	4169
10	535 4/24-26 Ferry Road	West End	4101
11	536 2/24-26 Ferry Road	West End	4101
12	537 130 Alastair Street	Lota	4179
13	538 19 Jubilee Court	Eatons Hill	4037
14	539 119 Cedar Street	Wynnum	4178
15	540 7/702 Kingston Road	Loganlea	4131
16	541 22 Borbidge Street	North Lakes	4509
17	542 306-308 Uhlmann Road	Burpengary East	4505
18	543 6/11 Crichton Street	Yeerongpilly	4105

2.1 Advertisement table before: (No Error)



2.2 Advertisement table after:



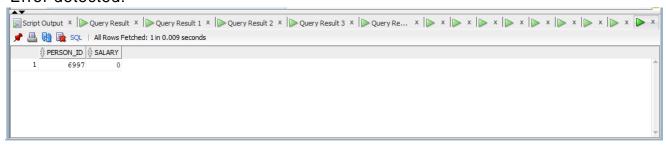
3.1 Agent table before:

Error 1: Person_id 6997 not in person table but present in agent table.

SQL code for error detection

```
47
48
--Checking for foreign key validity and presence of that key value in the parent table
49
--Person_id 6997 not in person table but present in agent table. Delete after making Operational DB
50
select * from MonRE.agent where person_id NOT IN (select person_id from monre.person);
```

Error detected:



Error 2: Person_id 6844, 6000 have negative salary

SQL code for error detection:

```
51
52
--checking if salary is 0 or negative
53
select * from monre.agent where salary <= -1;
```

Error detected:



Count(*) before:



3.2Agent table after:

Removing both errors (3 entries removed)

```
♦ PERSON_ID ♦ SALARY
2449
          587 210000
2450
          845 190000
2451
          894 175000
2452
          1495 210000
2453
          1516 175000
2454
          1573 180000
2455
           401 180000
2456
           268 210000
2457
           993 200000
2458
          1096 190000
2459
          510 175000
2460
           644 200000
2461
           761 200000
           870 180000
2462
2463
          1164 195000
2464
          2114 190000
2465
          2364 210000
2466
          2451 200000
```

Count (*) after:



4.1Agent_office table before:

Error 1: person_id 6997 is not in the person table but exists in the agent_office table

SQL code for error detection:

```
--Checking for foreign key validity and presence of that key value in the parent table

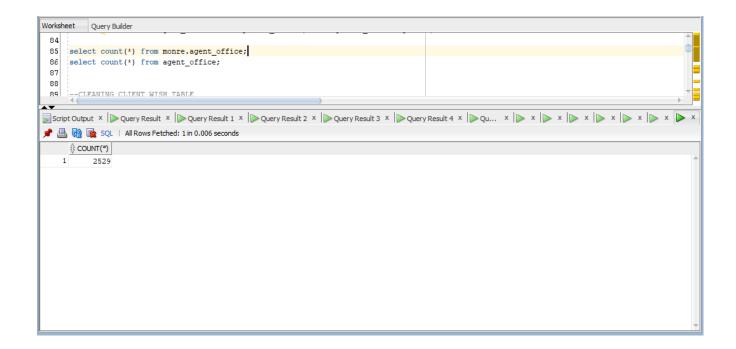
73 --person_id 6997 is not in the person table but exists in the agent_office table

8 select ** from MonRE.agent_office where person_id NOT IN (select person_id from monre.person);
```

Error Detected:



Count (*) before:



4.2Agent_office table after:

Error Corrected (one row deleted)

	PERSON ID	♦ OFFICE_ID
2515	1516	
2516	1573	655
2517	401	717
2518	268	917
2519	993	10
2520	1096	3
2521	510	1108
2522	644	703
2523	761	176
2524	870	173
2525	1164	312
2526	2114	100
2527	2364	846
2528	2451	458

Count (*) after:

5.1Client table before:



Error 1: min_budget is lower than max_budget

SQL code for error detection:

```
192
193 --checking if min_budget is lower than max_budget
194 select * from monre.client where min_budget> max_budget;
```

Error detected:

```
        № PERSON_ID
        № MIN_BUDGET
        ※ MAX_BUDGET

        1
        5900
        8500
        50

        2
        5901
        3500
        -150

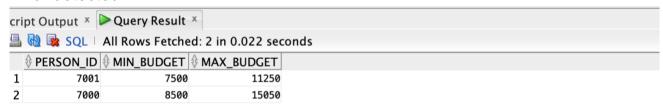
        3
        5902
        12500
        5440
```

Error 2: Person_id 7000 not in person table but present in client table

SQL code for error detection:

```
select * from MonRE.client where person_id NOT IN (select person_id from person);
select count(*) from client;
```

Error detected:



Count(*) before:



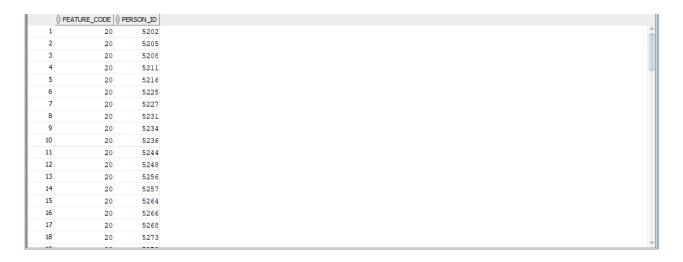
5.2Client table after:

Error corrected (4 Rows Deleted)

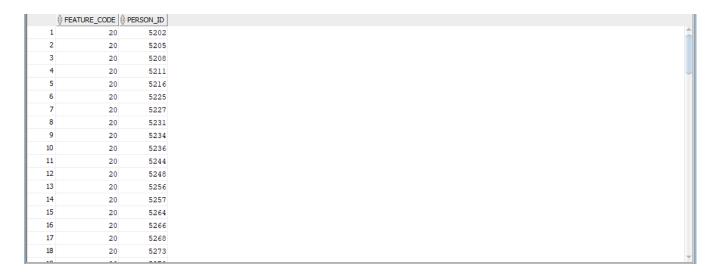


Count (*) after:

6.1 Client_wish table before: (No Error)



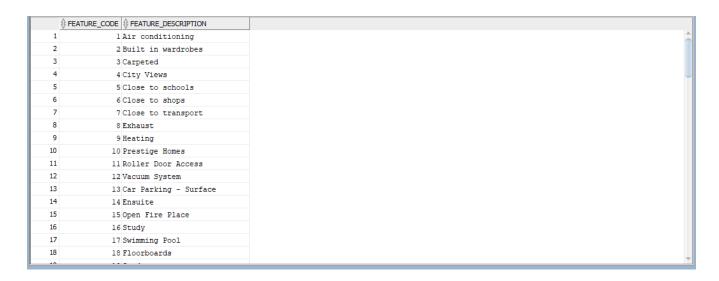
6.2 Client_wish table after:



7.1 Feature table before: (No Error)

∯ FEA¹	TURE_CODE 10 FEATURE_DESCRIPTION
1	1 Air conditioning
2	2 Built in wardrobes
3	3 Carpeted
4	4 City Views
5	5 Close to schools
6	6 Close to shops
7	7 Close to transport
8	8 Exhaust
9	9 Heating
10	10 Prestige Homes
11	11 Roller Door Access
12	12 Vacuum System
13	13 Car Parking - Surface
14	14 Ensuite
15	15 Open Fire Place
16	16 Study
17	17 Swimming Pool
18	18 Floorboards
19	19 Garden

7.2 Feature table after:



8.1 Office table before: (No Error)

```
910 Ray White Manly QLD
        911 Ray White Mawson Lakes
        912 Ray White Meadowbank
       913 Ray White Metro West
        914 Ray White Moorooka
        915 Ray White Mordialloc
        916 Ray White Mount Gravatt
        917 Ray White Nerang
9
        918 Ray White New Farm
10
        919 Ray White Nolan & Iken
11
        920 Ray White North Adelaide
12
        921 Ray White North Ipswich
13
        922 Ray White North Lakes
14
       923 Ray White North Quays Sorrento
15
        924 Ray White Norwood
16
        925 Ray White Oakleigh
17
        926 Ray White Oatley
18
        927 Ray White Ormeau
19
        928 Ray White Pacific Pines
```

8.2 Office table after:

```
♦ OFFICE_ID
♦ OFFICE_NAME
         910 Ray White Manly OLD
         911 Ray White Mawson Lakes
3
         912 Ray White Meadowbank
         913 Ray White Metro West
5
         914 Ray White Moorooka
        915 Ray White Mordialloc
        916 Ray White Mount Gravatt
       917 Ray White Nerang
         918 Ray White New Farm
10
        919 Ray White Nolan & Iken
        920 Ray White North Adelaide
        921 Ray White North Ipswich
12
13
         922 Ray White North Lakes
14
         923 Ray White North Quays Sorrento
15
         924 Ray White Norwood
16
        925 Ray White Oakleigh
17
        926 Ray White Oatley
         927 Ray White Ormeau
```

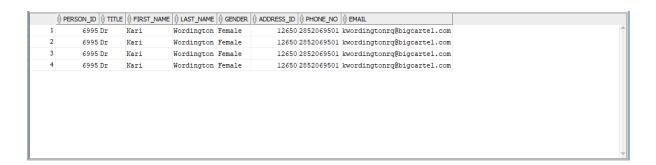
9.1Person table before:

Error 1: person_id 6995 has repeated entries

SQL code for error detection:

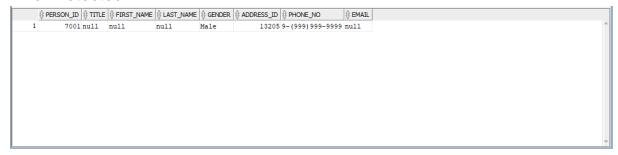
```
135 | --person_id 6995 has repeated entries | select count() from (select person_id, count() from MONRE.person group by person_id having count(*)>1; | select count(), person_id from monre.person group by person_id having count()>1; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995'; | select * from monre.person where person_id = '6995';
```

Error detected:



Error 2: Person_id 7001 has an address_id that is not present in the address table SQL code for error detection:

Error Detected:



Error 3: Mismatch between title and gender

SQL code for error detection:

```
171 -- Updating gender and title discrepencies
172 select title, gender, count(*) from monre.person group by title,gender;
173 select title, gender, count(*) from person group by title,gender;
174 UpDaTE person
175 SET title='Mr'
176 WHERE gender='Male' and title='Mrs';
```

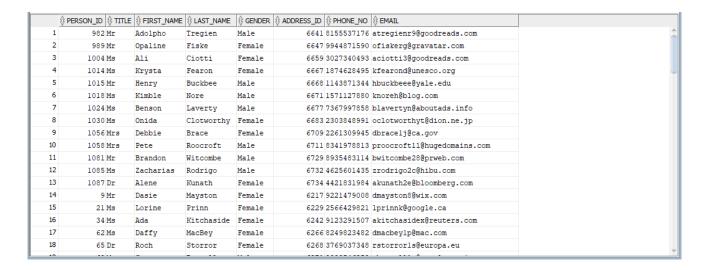
Error detection:



Count (*) before:

9.2 Person table after:

Removing redundant data from the table:



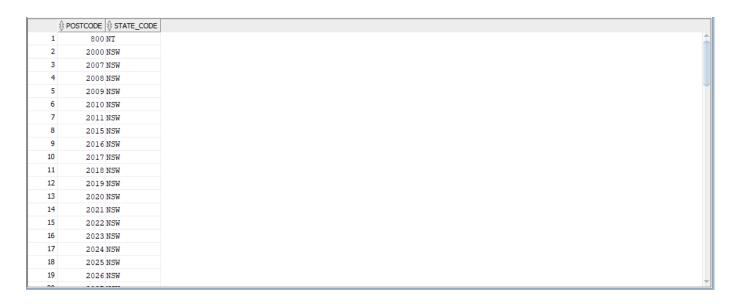
updating gender and title discrepancies:



Count(*) after:



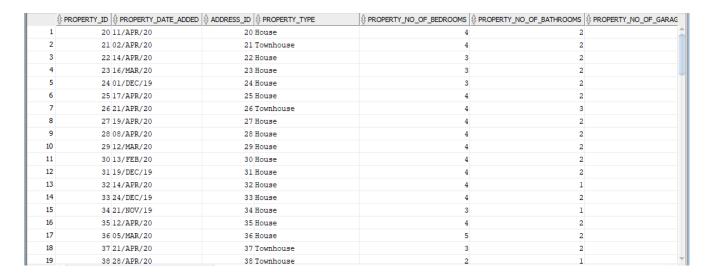
10.1 Postcode table before: (No Error)



10.2 Postcode table after:



11.1Property table before:



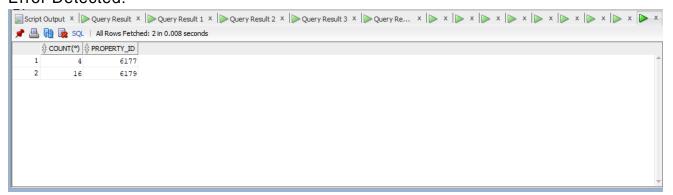
Error 1: 4 and 16 repeated entries of 2 different property_id

SQL code for error detection:

```
230 --CLEANING PROPERTY TABLE
231 -- 4 and 16 repeated entries of 2 different property_id
232 select * from MonRE.Property;
233 select count(*) from (select property_id, count(*) from MONRE.property group by property_id having count(*)>1);
234 select count(*), property_id from monre.property group by property_id having count(*)>1;
235 select * from monre.property where property_id = '6177' or property_id = '6179' order by property_id;

236
```

Error Detected:



Null value in property_size attribute:

	OMS	PROPERTY_NO_OF_BATHROOMS	PROPERTY_NO_OF_GARAGES	PROPERTY_SIZE	♦ PROPERTY_DESCRIPTION
1	4	2	2	(null)	Brilliantly designed and currently under construction these stunning arch
2	3	2	2	(null)	This gorgeous single storey townhouse development is just a short stroll
3	4	2	2	(null)	IMPORTANT NOTICE REGARDING THIS PROPERTY: This property is NOT available f
4	4	2	1	(null)	You are able to view this property 7 days a week by private inspection. W
5	3	2	2	(null)	1 SOLD - 2 LEFT construction well under way lock up not too long!Are you
6	2	1	2	(null)	PLEASE CALL TO BOOK YOUR PRIVATE INSPECTIONNB: All inspections will now b
7	4	2	2	(null)	CONTACT US TODAY TO ARRANGE YOUR ONE-ON-ONE APPOINTMENTHeres your familys
8	2	1	1	(null)	Be first in line for the new Geelong Flyer ferry to Melbourne, first to c
9	2	2	1	(null)	This stylish, north-facing single level townhouse offers wonderful low ma
10	4	2	2	(null)	CONTACT US TODAY TO ARRANGE YOUR ONE-ON-ONE APPOINTMENTIdeally located in
11	3	1	1	(null)	Behind a picture-perfect picket fence is this ideal little entry point in
12	3	1	6	(null)	PRIVATE VIEWINGS WELCOMED BY APPOINTMENT - BOOK NOWSituated in one of Ade
13	2	1	1	(null)	Peace and quiet coupled with the effervescent Unley Road precinct makes t
14	2	1	1	(null)	CONTACT US TODAY TO ARRANGE YOUR ONE-ON-ONE APPOINTMENTSnap up a rare opp
15	3	2	1	(null)	Superbly located within walking distance to Waurn Ponds Shopping Centre,
16	3	2	2	(null)	Pounce on this special opportunity to snap up a prime Newtown home site a
17	3	2	2	(null)	Pounce on this special opportunity to snap up a prime Newtown home site a
18	3	1	1	(null)	PAKO LIFESTYLE IS JUST AROUND THE CORNERCONTACT US TODAY TO ARRANGE YOUR

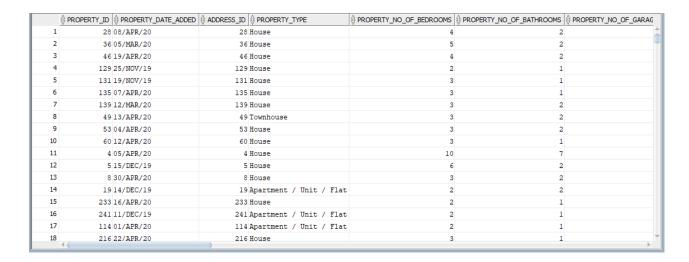
Null value in Property_description:

DDED	\$ ADDRESS_ID	♦ PROPERTY_TYPE	PROPERTY_NO_OF_	BEDROOMS & PROPER	TY_NO_OF_BATHROOMS	PROPERTY_NO_OF_GARAGES			PTION
1	3636	House		3	1	0	(null)	(null)	
2	6198	House		3	1	2	(null)	(null)	

Count (*) before:

1		
1	5	^
		_

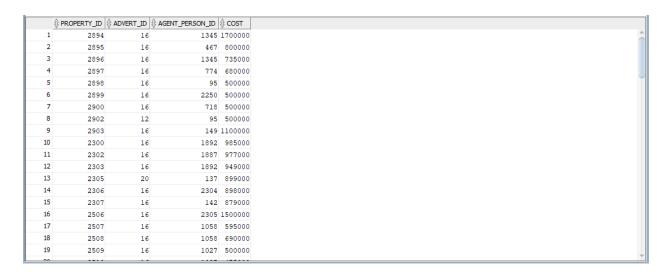
11.2Property table after:



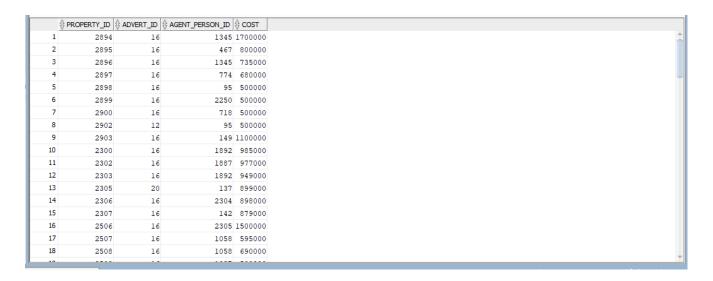
Count(*) after

```
1 6208
```

12.1 Property_Advert table before: (No Error)



12.2 Property_Advert table after:



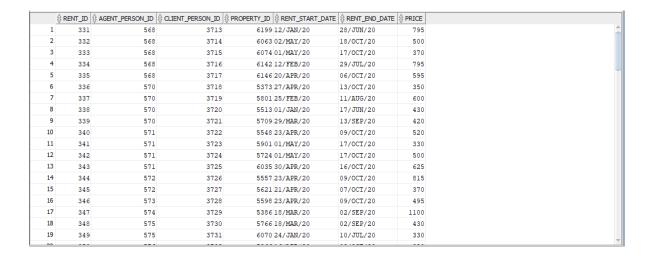
13.1 Property_feature table before: (No Error)

```
3
5
6
8
10
                  10
11
                  11
12
                  12
13
                  117
14
         11
15
         11
16
17
         11
18
19
         11
```

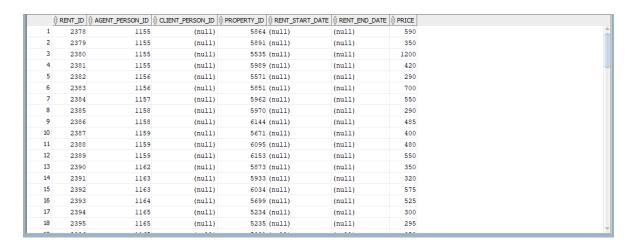
13.2 Property_feature table after:

```
♦ PROPERTY_ID
♦ FEATURE_CODE
                           2
6
8
10
                          10
                          11
12
                          12
13
                         117
14
            11
                           1
15
            11
16
            11
17
            11
                           6
18
            11
```

14.1Rent table before:

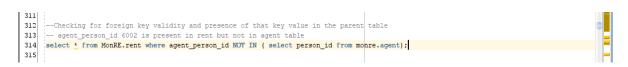


Null values in Client_person_id, Rent_start_date and Rent_end_date



Error 1: agent_person_id 6002 is present in rent but not in agent table

SQL code for error detection:



Error detected:

Error 2: client_person_id 6001 is present in rent but not in client table

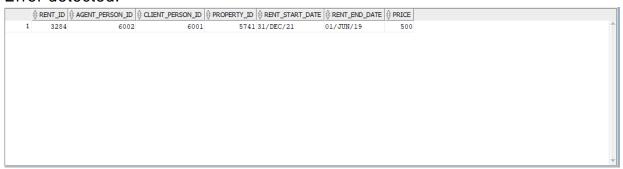
SQL code for error detection:

```
314 select * from MonRE.rent where agent_person_id NOT IN ( select person_id from monre.agent);

315 -- clent_person_id 6001 is present in rent but not in client table select * from MonRE.rent where client_person_id NOT IN ( select person_id from monre.client);

318 319
```

Error detected:



Error 3: Checking if start_date is before the end_date (1 discrepency detected)

SQL code for error detection:

```
321 | --Checking if start_date is before the end_date. 1 discrepency detected

323 | SELECT * FROM monre.rent WHERE rent_start_date > rent_end_date;

324 | --Checking if there is only 1 entry with the combination of agent and client ids

325 | SELECT * FROM monre.rent WHERE agent_person_id = '6002' and client_person_id = '6001';

326 | --Checking if start_date is before the end_date. 1 discrepency detected
```

Error detected:

```
      Image: Price of the control of the
```

Error 4: Checking if there is only 1 entry with the combination of agent and client ids

SQL code for error detection:

```
322 --Checking if start_date is before the end_date. l discrepency detected

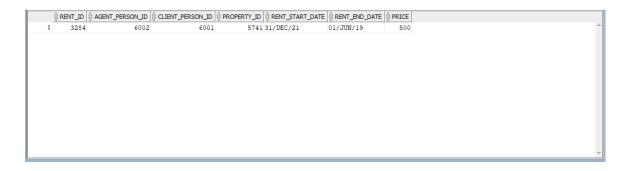
323 SELECT * FROM monre.rent WHERE rent_start_date > rent_end_date;

324 --Checking if there is only l entry with the combination of agent and client ids

325 SELECT * FROM monre.rent WHERE agent_person_id ='6002' and client_person_id ='6001';

326
```

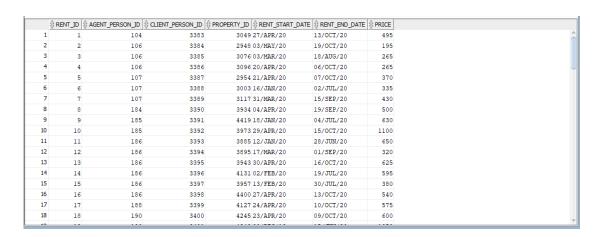
Error detected:



Count (*) before

```
$ COUNT(*)
1 3284
```

14.2Rent table after:

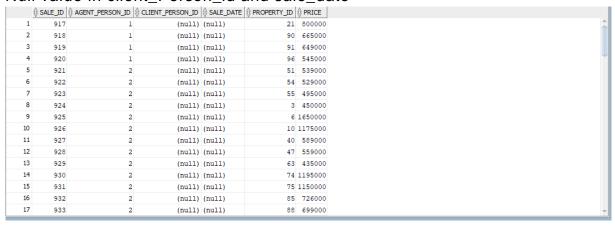


Count (*) after:

15.1Sale table before:

	\$ SALE_ID	AGENT_PERSON_ID	CLIENT_PERSON_ID	SALE_DATE	PROPERTY_ID	♦ PRICE
1	434	1077	2900	22/MAR/20	1964	1395000
2	435	1079	2901	16/JAN/20	1896	275000
3	436	1083	2902	20/MAR/20	1932	3490000
4	437	1084	2903	14/JAN/20	1998	799000
5	438	1087	2904	22/FEB/20	1943	2000000
6	439	1195	2905	29/JAN/20	5	1825000
7	440	1195	2906	14/MAR/20	67	380000
8	441	1195	2907	05/APR/20	72	1695000
9	442	1202	2908	19/JAN/20	121	495000
10	443	1202	2909	09/MAR/20	229	565000
11	444	1202	2910	09/MAR/20	159	545000
12	445	1202	2911	19/FEB/20	164	280000
13	446	1202	2912	01/MAR/20	202	520000
14	447	1202	2913	25/FEB/20	305	440000
15	448	1203	2914	02/MAR/20	217	470000
16	449	1203	2915	24/JAN/20	173	565000
17	450	1204	2916	25/JAN/20	241	390000
18	451	1207	2917	28/JAN/20	181	950000

Null value in client_Person_id and sale_date



15.2 Sale table after:

	\$ SALE_ID	AGENT_PERSON_ID	CLIENT_PERSON_ID	SALE_DATE	PROPERTY_ID	PRICE
1	434	1077	2900	22/MAR/20	1964	1395000
2	435	1079	2901	16/JAN/20	1896	275000
3	436	1083	2902	20/MAR/20	1932	3490000
4	437	1084	2903	14/JAN/20	1998	799000
5	438	1087	2904	22/FEB/20	1943	2000000
6	439	1195	2905	29/JAN/20	5	1825000
7	440	1195	2906	14/MAR/20	67	380000
8	441	1195	2907	05/APR/20	72	1695000
9	442	1202	2908	19/JAN/20	121	495000
10	443	1202	2909	09/MAR/20	229	565000
11	444	1202	2910	09/MAR/20	159	545000
12	445	1202	2911	19/FEB/20	164	280000
13	446	1202	2912	01/MAR/20	202	520000
14	447	1202	2913	25/FEB/20	305	440000
15	448	1203	2914	02/MAR/20	217	470000
16	449	1203	2915	24/JAN/20	173	565000
17	450	1204	2916	25/JAN/20	241	390000
18	451	1207	2917	28/JAN/20	181	950000

16.1State table before:



Error 1: Null values in state code

SQL Code for error detection:

```
362 --Checking for Null values in attributes
363 select * from MONRE.state where state_code is null;
364 select * from monre.state where state_name is null;
365
```

Error detected:



Count(*) before:

```
$ COUNT(*)

1 9
```

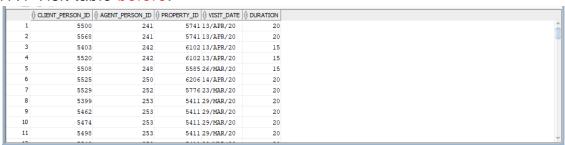
16.2 State table after:



Count (*) after



17.1 Visit table before:

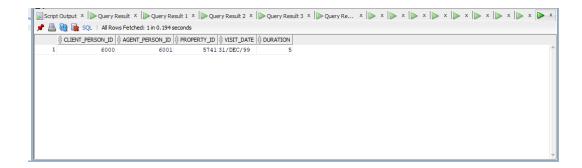


Error 1: person_id 6000 and 6001 are not present in their agent client tables.

SQL code for error detection:

```
391
392 ——Checking for foreign key validity and presence of that key value in the parent table
393
394
395
--Property_id 5741 has agent and client ids absent from the client and agent tables.
395
396
--person_id 6000 and 6001 are not present in their agent client tables.
395
select if from MonRE.visit where client_person_id NOT IN ( select person_id from monre.client);
396
select if from MonRE.visit where agent_person_id NOT IN ( select person_id from monre.agent);
397
398
select to_char(visit_date ,'yyyy') as visit_date from monre.visit where client_person_id = '6000';
399
```

Error detected:



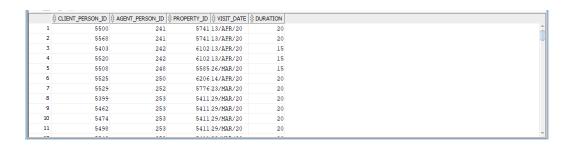
Error 2: Property_id 5741 has agent and client ids absent from the client and agent tables.



Count (*) before:



17.2 Visit table after:

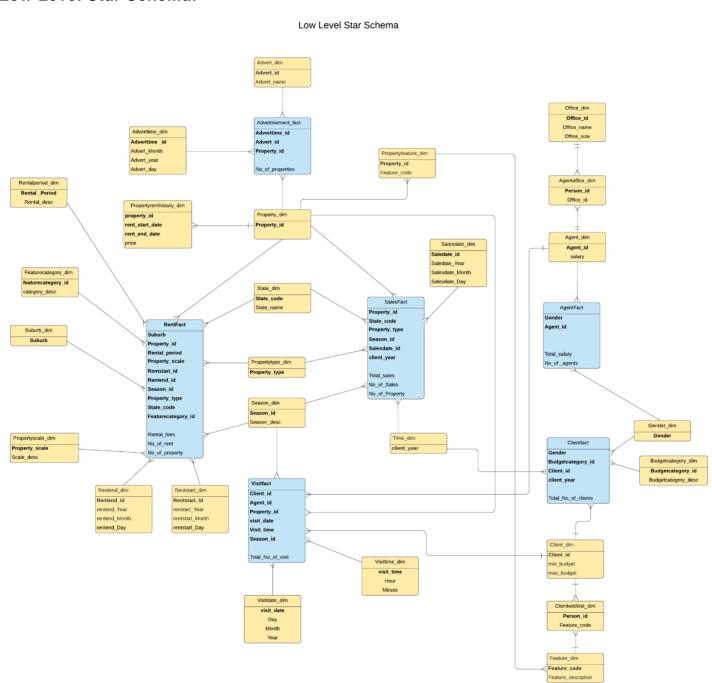


Count(*) after:



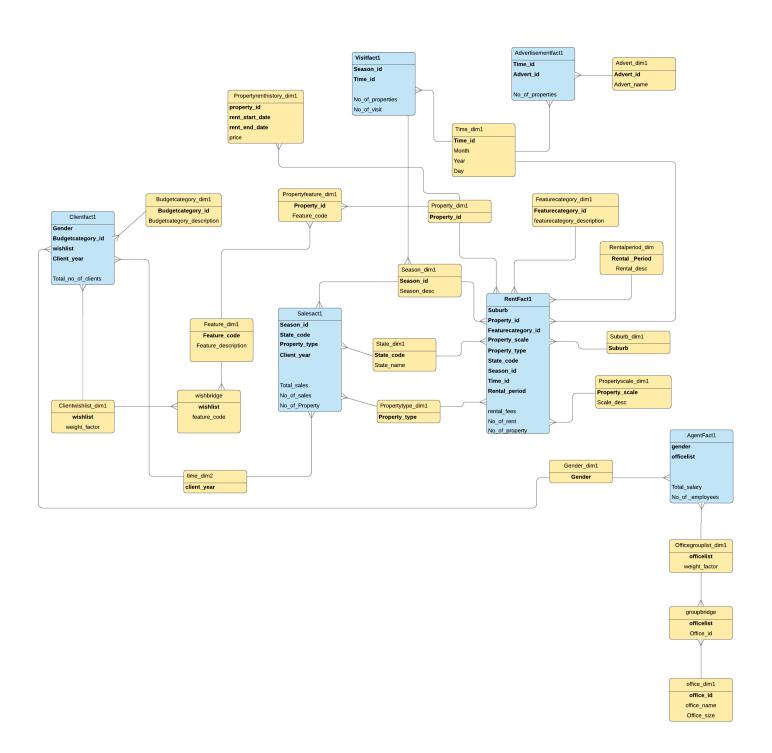
c) Two versions of star/snowflake schema diagrams

Low Level Star Schema:



High Level Star Schema:

High Level Start Schema



d) A short explanation of why you chose hierarchy or non-hierarchy

Ans:

In designing both the star schema, we have chosen the non-hierarchy dimension. Reasons for doing so are:

Only one join is needed to join the dimension and the fact table. In hierarchy, efficient query processing is required to query the information Also, hierarchy does not offer roll up and drill down features Identifier of parent dimension already covers the child dimension.

e) The reasons of the choice of SCD type for temporal dimension

Ans:

We have chosen SCD type 4 by adding history table for property rent called the propertyrenthistory_dim. We have used this because, one table keeps the current data and the additional table we added keeps the record of all changes in the property rent if any. In our scenario the original table name is property and the history table are propertyhistory dim.

Another reason for choosing it is that SCD type 0: Retaining original, SCD type 1: Overwrite, SCD type 2: Adding a new row, SCD type 3: Adding a new attribute will not work in our case. So, we can say that SCD type 4 can be used in our case for low level and high-level star schema.

f) A short explanation of the difference among the two versions of star/snowflake schema.

Level 0-star schema is very detailed and almost like that of ERD. In our star schema, in case of client the granularity is on Client_id and there will be one value for each client so the granularity will be high, and aggregation will be low.

Level 2-star schema is less detailed. In this same case of client in level 2 the granularity is on client_wish and there can be more than one common wish_list between two clients or more so the granularity is low and so the aggregation is high.

Task 2

(a) SQL statements (e.g. create table, insert into, etc) to create the star/snowflake schema Version-1

- --Creating dimension tables for making rentfact table
- -- Creating rentalperiod_dim table drop table rentalperiod_dim cascade constraints purge; create table rentalperiod_dim (rental_period varchar(20),

```
rental desc varchar(50));
insert into rentalperiod dim values ('Short','< 6 months');
insert into rentalperiod_dim values ('Medium','6-12 months');
insert into rentalperiod_dim values ('Big','> 12 months');
--Creating suburb_dim table
drop table suburb_dim cascade constraints purge;
create table suburb dim as
select distinct suburb from address:
--Creating property_dim table
drop table property_dim CASCADE constraints purge;
create table property_dim as
select property_id from property;
-- Creating Propertyfeature_dim
drop table propertyfeature dim cascade constraints purge;
create table propertyfeature dim as
select * from property feature;
--Creating slowly changing dimension propertyrenthistory_dim
drop table propertyrenthistory_dim cascade constraints purge;
create table propertyrenthistory dim as
select property_id, rent_start_date, rent_end_date, price from rent;
-- Creating state dim table
drop table state dim cascade constraints purge:
create table state_dim as
select distinct * from state;
--Creating Propertytype_dim table
drop table propertytype_dim cascade constraints purge;
create table propertytype_dim as
select distinct property_type from property;
--select * from propertytype dim;
--select * from suburb dim;
-- Creating Featurecategory_dim table
drop table featurecategory_dim cascade constraints;
create table featurecategory_dim (featurecategory_id Varchar(15),
category_desc varchar(15));
```

```
insert into featurecategory_dim values ('Basic','< 10 features');
insert into featurecategory_dim values ('Standard','10-20 features');
insert into featurecategory_dim values ('Luxurious','> 20 features');
--Creating Propertyscale_dim table
drop table propertyscale_dim cascade constraints purge;
create table property scale dim (property scale Varchar(15),
scale desc varchar(15));
insert into propertyscale_dim values ('Extra Small','<= 1 Bedroom');
insert into propertyscale dim values ('Small', '2-3 Bedrooms');
insert into propertyscale_dim values ('Medium','3-6 Bedrooms');
insert into propertyscale_dim values ('Large','6-10 Bedrooms');
insert into propertyscale_dim values ('Extra Large','> 10 Bedrooms');
--Creating Rentstart_dim table
drop table rentstart dim cascade constraints purge;
create table rentstart dim as
select distinct to_char(rent_start_date,'yyyyMMDD') as rentstart_id,
to_char(rent_start_date,'yyyy') as rentstart_year,
to_char(rent_start_date,'MM') as rentstart_month,
to_char(rent_start_date,'dd') as rentstart_date from rent where rent_start_date is not null;
--select * from rentstart_dim;
-- Creating Rentend dim table
drop table rentend dim cascade constraints purge;
create table rentend dim as
select distinct to_char(rent_end_date,'yyyyMon') as rentend_id,
to_char(rent_end_date,'yyyy') as rentend_year,
to_char(rent_end_date,'Mon') as rentend_month,
to_char(rent_end_date,'dd') as rentend_date from rent where rent_end_date is not null;
--select * from rentend_dim;
--Creating season_dim table
drop table SEASON DIM cascade constraints purge;
CREATE TABLE SEASON DIM
SEASON_ID VARCHAR(10),
Season_desc VARCHAR(50)
);
INSERT INTO SEASON_DIM VALUES ('AUTUMN', 'MAR-MAY');
```

```
INSERT INTO SEASON DIM VALUES ('SUMMER', 'DEC-FEB');
INSERT INTO SEASON DIM VALUES ('SPRING', 'SEP-NOV');
INSERT INTO SEASON_DIM VALUES ('WINTER', 'JUN-AUG');
--Select * from season_dim;
--purge recyclebin;
--Creating renttempfact table
drop table renttempfact cascade constraints purge:
create table renttempfact as
select a.suburb,
re.property_id,
p.property_type,
re.rent_start_date,
re.rent_end_date,
count(distinct(pf.feature_code)) as no_of_features,
to_char(re.rent_start_date,'yyyymmdd') as rentstart_id,
to_char(re.rent_end_date,'yyyymmdd') as rentend_id,
po.state code,
p.property_no_of_bedrooms,
sum(((re.rent_end_date - re.rent_start_date)/7)*(re.price)) as Total_rent,
count(distinct(re.rent_id)) as No_of_rent,
count(distinct(re.property_id)) as No_of_property
from address a, property p, rent re, postcode po, property_feature pf
where a.address id = p.address id and
re.property_id = p.property_id(+) and
p.property_id = pf.property_id(+) and
po.postcode = a.postcode and rent_start_date is not null
group by a.suburb,
re.property_id,
re.rent_id,
p.property_type,
re.rent_start_date,
re.rent_end_date,
po.state_code,
p.property_no_of_bedrooms,
to_char(re.rent_start_date,'yyyymmdd'),
to_char(re.rent_end_date,'yyyymmdd');
--select count(*) from renttempfact;
--select * from renttempfact where property_id =3000;
```

```
--Altering and updating renttempfact table
ALTER TABLE renttempfact
ADD (
rental_period VARCHAR2(20),
season_id VARCHAR2(20),
property_scale varchar(15),
featurecategory_id varchar(15),
rental difference number(4),
rental fees number(10)
);
--Finding out the months for which properties were rented using months between function.
update renttempfact set
rental_difference = months_between (rent_end_date, rent_start_date);
-- dividing rent by total features
update renttempfact set
rental fees = total rent/no of features
where no of features > 0;
update renttempfact set
rental_fees = total_rent
where no_of_features = 0;
--updating featurecategory_id table
update renttempfact set
featurecategory id = 'Basic'
where no of features < 10;
update renttempfact set
featurecategory_id = 'Standard'
where no_of_features >= 10 and no_of_features <= 20;
update renttempfact set
featurecategory_id = 'Luxurious'
where no_of_features > 20;
-- UPDATING RENTAL PERIOD
update renttempfact set
rental_period = 'Short'
where rental_difference <= 6;
update renttempfact set
```

```
rental period = 'Medium'
where rental_difference > 6 and rental_difference < 12;
update renttempfact set
rental_period = 'Big'
where rental_difference >= 12;
-- UPDATING SEASON ID
UPDATE renttempfact SET
SEASON_ID= 'WINTER'
WHERE TO_CHAR(rent_start_date,'MM') >= '06'
AND TO CHAR(rent start date, 'MM') <= '08';
UPDATE renttempfact SET
SEASON ID='SPRING'
WHERE TO_CHAR(RENT_START_DATE, 'MM') >= '09'
AND TO_CHAR(RENT_START_DATE, 'MM') <= '11';
UPDATE renttempfact SET
SEASON ID='AUTUMN'
WHERE TO CHAR(RENT START DATE, 'MM') >= '03'
AND TO_CHAR(RENT_START_DATE, 'MM') <= '04';
UPDATE renttempfact SET
SEASON ID = 'SUMMER'
WHERE SEASON ID IS NULL;
-- UPDATING PROPERTY SCALE
update renttempfact set
property_scale = 'Extra Small'
where property_no_of_bedrooms <= 1;
update renttempfact set
property_scale = 'Small'
where property_no_of_bedrooms >= 2 and property_no_of_bedrooms < 3;
update renttempfact set
property scale = 'Medium'
where property_no_of_bedrooms >= 3 and property_no_of_bedrooms < 6;
update renttempfact set
property_scale = 'Large'
where property_no_of_bedrooms >= 6 and property_no_of_bedrooms < 10;
```

```
update renttempfact set
property_scale = 'Extra Large'
where property_no_of_bedrooms >= 10;
-- Creating rentfact table
drop table rentfact cascade constraints purge;
create table rentfact as
select suburb.
property_id,
rental_period,
property_scale,
featurecategory_id,
rentstart_id,
rentend_id,
property_type,
state_code,
season id,
rental fees,
No of rent,
No_of_property
from renttempfact;
--select * from rentfact where property_id = 3000;
--select * from rent where property_id = 2965;
--select sum(no_of_property) from rentfact;
--select count(*) from rent where rent_start_date is not null;
--Both counts are equal hence rentfact is accurate
-- END OF RENT FACT TABLE
-- Creating salesdate_dim
drop table salesdate_dim cascade constraints purge;
create table salesdate_dim as
select distinct to_char(sale_date,'yyyymm') as saledate_id,
to_char(sale_date,'yyyy') as saledate_year,
to_char(sale_date,'mm') as saledate_month,
to_char(sale_date,'dd') as saledate_day from sale;
```

```
-- Creating salestempfact table
drop table salestempfact cascade constraints purge;
create table salestempfact as
select p.property_id,
p.property_type,
pa.state_code,
to_char(s.sale_date,'yyyy') as client_year,
s.sale date,
to_char(s.sale_date,'yyyymm') as saledate_id,
sum(s.price) as Total_sales,
count(s.sale_id) as No_of_sale,
count(s.property id) as No of property
from property p, sale s, postcode pa, address a
where p.property_id = s.property_id and
a.postcode=pa.postcode and sale_date is not null and
a.address_id = p.address_id
group by p.property_id, p.property_type, pa.state_code, s.sale_date,
to char(s.sale date, 'yyyy'),
to_char(s.sale_date,'yyyymm');
--select count(*) from salestempfact;
--Altering and updating season_id in salestempfact table
ALTER TABLE salestempfact
ADD
season_id VARCHAR2(20);
-- UPDATING SEASON ID in salestempfact
UPDATE salestempfact SET
SEASON_ID= 'WINTER'
WHERE TO_CHAR(sale_date, 'MM') >= '06'
AND TO_CHAR(sale_date, 'MM') <= '08';
UPDATE salestempfact SET
SEASON_ID='SPRING'
WHERE TO_CHAR(sale_DATE,'MM') >= '09'
AND TO CHAR(sale DATE, 'MM') <= '11';
UPDATE salestempfact SET
SEASON_ID='AUTUMN'
WHERE TO_CHAR(sale_DATE, 'MM') >= '03'
AND TO_CHAR(sale_DATE, 'MM') <= '04';
```

```
UPDATE salestempfact SET
SEASON ID = 'SUMMER'
WHERE SEASON_ID IS NULL;
--select count(*) from salestempfact;
-- Creating salesfact from salestempfact
drop table salesfact cascade constraints purge;
create table salesfact as
select property_id,
property_type,
state code,
saledate_id,
client_year,
season_id,
Total_sales,
No_of_sale,
No_of_property from salestempfact;
--select * from salesfact;
--select count(*) from salesfact;
--select count(*) from sale where sale_date is not null;
--Both the counts are saem hence sale fact is accurate
-- END OF SALES FACT TABLE
--select client_person_id as client_id, agent_person_id as agent_id, property_id from visit;
--Creating visitdate_dim
drop table visitdate_dim cascade constraints purge;
create table visitdate_dim as
select distinct to_char(visit_date, 'yyyymmday') as visit_date,
to_char(visit_date,'yyyy') as Year,
to_char(visit_date,'Mon') as Month,
to_char(visit_date,'day') as Day
from visit;
--Creating visittime_dim
drop table visittime_dim cascade constraints purge;
create table visittime_dim as
select to_char(visit_date, 'hh:mi') as visit_time,
```

```
to char(visit date, 'hh') as hour,
to char(visit date, 'mi') as Minute
from visit:
--Creating client_dim table
drop table client_dim cascade constraints purge;
create table client_dim as
select person id as client id,
min budget, max budget from client;
--Creating agent_dim table
drop table agent dim cascade constraints purge;
create table agent_dim as
select person_id as agent_id,
salary from agent;
--Creating visittempfact table
drop table visittempfact cascade constraints purge;
create table visittempfact as
select to_char(visit_date, 'yyyymonday') as visit_date1,
visit_date,
to_char(visit_date,'hh:mi') as visit_time,
property_id,
agent_person_id as agent_id,
client_person_id as client_id,
count(property_id) as Total_no_of_visit
from visit
where visit date is not null
group by client_person_id, agent_person_id, property_id, visit_date;
--Altering visittempfact table for season_id
ALTER TABLE visittempfact
ADD
season_id VARCHAR2(20);
--select * from visittempfact;
-- UPDATING SEASON ID in visittempfact
UPDATE visittempfact SET
SEASON_ID= 'WINTER'
WHERE to_char(visit_date,'MM') >= '06'
AND TO_CHAR(visit_date,'MM') <='08';
```

```
UPDATE visittempfact SET
SEASON ID='SPRING'
WHERE TO_CHAR(visit_DATE, 'MM') >= '09'
AND TO_CHAR(visit_DATE, 'MM') <= '11';
UPDATE visittempfact SET
SEASON_ID='AUTUMN'
WHERE TO_CHAR(visit_DATE, 'MM') >= '03'
AND TO_CHAR(visit_DATE, 'MM') <= '04';
UPDATE visittempfact SET
SEASON ID = 'SUMMER'
WHERE SEASON_ID IS NULL;
--select count(*) from visittempfact;
-- Creating visitfact table
drop table visitfact cascade constraints purge;
create table visitfact as
select client_id, agent_id,
property_id,
visit_date,
visit_time,
season id,
total_no_of_visit
from visittempfact;
--select count(*) from visitfact;
--select count(*) from visit where visit_date is not null;
--Both the counts are the same hence visit fact is accurate
-- END OF VISIT FACT
--Gender Dim--
drop table gender_dim cascade constraints purge;
create table gender_dim as
select distinct gender from person;
--Clientwishlist Dim--
```

```
drop table clientwishlist dim cascade constraints purge;
create table clientwishlist dim as
select * from client_wish;
--Creating feature_dim
Drop table feature_dim cascade constraints purge;
create table feature_dim as select distinct feature_code, feature_description from feature;
--Creating budgetcategory_dim table
Drop table budgetcategory_dim cascade constraints purge;
create table budgetcategory_dim (budgetcategory_id varchar(20), budgetcategory_desc
varchar(50));
insert into budgetcategory_dim values ('Low','0 to 1000');
insert into budgetcategory_dim values ('Medium','1001 to 100000');
insert into budgetcategory_dim values ('High','100001 to 10000000');
--Creating time dim table with respect to sale date
drop table time dim cascade constraints purge;
create table time dim as
select distinct to_char(sale_date,'yyyy') as client_year from sale where sale_date is not null;
--Select * from time_dim;
-- Creating Clienttempfact table --
Drop table clienttempfact cascade constraints purge;
Create table clienttempfact as select
p.gender,
c.person_id as client_id,
c.max_budget,
to_char(s.sale_date,'yyyy') as client_year,
count(c.person_id) as total_no_of_clients
from person p, client c, sale s
where c.person_id=p.person_id(+) and c.person_id = s.client_person_id(+)
group by p.gender, c.person_id, c.max_budget, to_char(s.sale_date,'yyyy')
union
select
p.gender,
c.person_id as client_id,
c.max_budget,
to_char(r.rent_start_date,'yyyy') as client_year,
count(distinct(c.person_id)) as total_no_of_clients
from person p, client c, rent r
```

```
where c.person id = p.person id(+) and c.person id = r.client person id(+) and p.gender is
not null and r.rent_start_date is not null
group by p.gender, c.person_id, c.max_budget, to_char(r.rent_start_date,'yyyy')
union
select
p.gender,
c.person_id as client_id,
c.max budget,
to_char(v.visit_date,'yyyy') as client_year,
count(distinct(c.person_id)) as total_no_of_clients
from person p, client c, visit v
where c.person id=p.person id(+) and c.person id = v.client person id (+) and p.gender is
not null and v.visit_date is not null
group by p.gender, c.person_id, c.max_budget, to_char(v.visit_date,'yyyy');
--After and update clienttempfact table
Alter table clienttempfact add (budgetcategory_id VARCHAR(10));
-- update table clienttempfact to input budgetcategory id
update clienttempfact set budgetcategory_id='Low' where max_budget>0 and max_budget<=
1000;
update clienttempfact set budgetcategory_id='Medium' where max_budget>1001 and
max_budget<= 100000;
update clienttempfact set budgetcategory_id='High' where max_budget>100001 and
max budget<= 10000000;
--select count(*) from clienttempfact;
-- Creating clientfact table from clienttempfact
drop table clientfact cascade constraints purge;
create table clientfact as select budgetcategory_id, client_year, gender, client_id,
total_no_of_clients from clienttempfact;
--select * from clientfact;
--select count(*) from clientfact;
--Both counts are the same hence clientfact is accurate
-- END OF CLIENT FACT TABLE
--Creating Adverttime_dim table
drop table adverttime_dim cascade constraints purge;
```

```
create table adverttime dim as
select distinct to_char(property_date_added,'yyyymmdd') as adverttime_id,
to_char(property_date_added,'dd') as advert_day,
to_char(property_date_added,'mm') as advert_month,
to_char(property_date_added,'yyyy') as advert_year from property;
--Create Advert_dim table
drop table advert dim cascade constraints purge;
create table advert dim as
select * from advertisement;
--Creating final advertisement fact table
drop table advertisement_fact cascade constraints purge;
create table advertisement fact as
select to_char(property_date_added,'YYYYMMDD') as adverttime_id, pa.property_id,
a.advert id.
count(distinct(pa.property_id)) as No_of_properties
from property p, property_advert pa, advertisement a
where p.property_id = pa.property_id and a.advert_id = pa.advert_id(+)
group by pa.property id, to char(property date added, 'YYYYMMDD'),
a.advert id;
--select count(distinct(property_id)) from advertisement_fact;
--select sum(no_of_properties) from advertisement_fact;
--select count(distinct(property_id)) from property_advert;
--select count(*) from advertisement_fact;
--select count(*) from property_advert;
-- END OF ADVERTISEMENT_FACT TABLE
--Creating agentoffice_dim table
drop table agentoffice_dim cascade constraints purge;
create table agentoffice_dim as
select * from agent_office;
--Creating tempoffice dim table
drop table tempoffice_dim cascade constraints purge;
create table tempoffice_dim as
select o.office_id, o.office_name, count(ao.person_id) as no_of_employees
from office o, agent_office ao
where o.office_id = ao.office_id
```

```
group by o.office id,o.office name,ao.person id;
alter table tempoffice_dim
add (office_size Varchar(20));
update tempoffice_dim
set office_size = 'Small'
where no_of_employees < 4;
update tempoffice_dim
set office_size = 'Medium'
where no_of_employees >= 4 and no_of_employees <=12;
update tempoffice_dim
set office_size = 'Big'
where no_of_employees > 12;
--select count(*) from tempoffice_dim;
--select * from tempoffice_dim;
--Creating office_dim from tempoffice_dim
drop table office_dim cascade constraints purge;
create table office_dim as
select office_id, office_name, office_size from tempoffice_dim;
--Creating agent_fact table
drop table agent_fact cascade constraints purge;
create table agent fact as
select p.gender,
(a.person_id) as agent_id,
sum(a.salary) as total_salary,
count(distinct(a.person_id)) as no_of_agents
from agent a, person p
where a.person_id = p.person_id
group by p.gender, a.person_id;
--select sum(no_of_agents) from agent_fact;
--select count(*) from agent;
-- END OF AGENT FACT
```

```
commit;
select * from agent_fact;
select * from clientfact;
select count(*) from agent;
select * from rentfact;
select * from salesfact:
select * from advertisement_fact;
select count(*) from property_advert;
select * from visitfact;
select count(*) from visit;
*/
(b) SQL statements (e.g. create table, insert into, etc) to create the star/snowflake
schema Version-2
-- Creating Feature dim1 table
drop table feature_dim1 cascade constraints purge;
create table feature_dim1 as
select distinct feature_code, feature_description from feature group by feature_code,
feature_description;
-- Creating Season_dim1 table
drop table season_dim1 cascade constraints purge;
CREATE TABLE SEASON_DIM1
SEASON_ID VARCHAR(10),
Season_desc VARCHAR(50)
);
--Inserting Initial values into season_dim1
INSERT INTO SEASON_DIM1 VALUES ('AUTUMN', 'MAR-MAY');
```

```
INSERT INTO SEASON_DIM1 VALUES ( 'SUMMER', 'DEC-FEB' );
INSERT INTO SEASON DIM1 VALUES ('SPRING', 'SEP-NOV');
INSERT INTO SEASON_DIM1 VALUES ('WINTER', 'JUN-AUG');
--Creating property_dim1 from temporary dimension table for property
drop table property_dim1 cascade constraints purge;
create table property_dim1 as
select property_id from property;
--Creating state_dim1 table
drop table state_dim1 cascade constraints purge;
create table state dim1 as
select distinct * from state;
--Creating Propertytype_dim1 table
drop table propertytype_dim1 cascade constraints purge;
create table propertytype_dim1 as
select distinct property_type from property;
-- Creating Propertyfeature dim1
drop table propertyfeature_dim1 cascade constraints purge;
create table propertyfeature_dim1 as
select * from property_feature;
--Creating time_dim2 table with respect to sale_date
drop table time dim2 cascade constraints purge;
create table time dim2 as
select distinct to_char(sale_date,'yyyy') as client_year from sale where sale_date is not null;
--creating salestempfact1 table
drop table salestempfact1 cascade constraints purge;
create table salestempfact1 as
select distinct s.property_id,
pa.state_code,
p.property_type,
to_char(s.sale_date,'yyyy') as client_year,
s.sale date,
sum(s.price) as Total sales,
count(distinct(s.sale_id)) as No_of_sale,
count(distinct(s.property_id)) as No_of_property
from property p, sale s, postcode pa, address a
where s.property_id = p.property_id(+) and --property_ids present in the sale table is needed
in the salesfact
```

client_year,
state_code,

```
a.postcode=pa.postcode and
a.address id = p.address id and s.sale date is not null
group by s.property_id, p.property_type, pa.state_code, s.sale_date,
to_char(s.sale_date,'yyyy');
--select * from salestempfact1;
--Altering salestempfact1 table to input season_id
ALTER TABLE salestempfact1
ADD
season_id VARCHAR2(20);
-- UPDATING SEASON_ID in salestempfact1 according to sale_date
UPDATE salestempfact1 SET
SEASON_ID= 'WINTER'
WHERE TO_CHAR(sale_date,'MM') >= '06'
AND TO CHAR(sale date, 'MM') <= '08';
UPDATE salestempfact1 SET
SEASON_ID='SPRING'
WHERE TO_CHAR(sale_DATE, 'MM') >= '09'
AND TO_CHAR(sale_DATE, 'MM') <= '11';
UPDATE salestempfact1 SET
SEASON ID='AUTUMN'
WHERE TO CHAR(sale DATE, 'MM') >= '03'
AND TO_CHAR(sale_DATE, 'MM') <= '04';
UPDATE salestempfact1 SET
SEASON_ID = 'SUMMER'
WHERE SEASON_ID IS NULL;
-- Creating salesfact1 from salestempfact1
drop table salesfact1 cascade constraints purge;
create table salesfact1 as
select property_id,
property_type,
```

```
season id,
sum(Total sales) as total sales,
sum(No_of_sale) as no_of_sale,
sum(No_of_property) as no_of_property from salestempfact1
group by
property_id, property_type, state_code, season_id, client_year;
--Checking for correctness of the fact table with the Opertational database
/*
select * from salesfact1;
select sum(total_sales) from salesfact1;
select sum(price) from sale where sale date is not null;
select sum(no_of_property) from salesfact1;
select sum(no_of_sale) from salesfact1;
select count(property_id) from sale where sale_date is not null;
select count(no_of_property) from salesfact1;
select count(*) from sale;
*/
-- END OF SALES FACT TABLE
--Creating time_dim1 using union to add 5 different dates in one time dimension
drop table time dim1 cascade constraints purge;
create table time dim1 as
select distinct to_char(property_date_added,'yyyymmdd') as time_id,
to_char(property_date_added,'yyyy') as year,
to_char(property_date_added,'mm') as month,
to_char(property_date_added,'dd') as day from property
union
select distinct to_char(visit_date,'yyyymmdd') as time_id,
to_char(visit_date,'yyyy') as year,
to_char(visit_date,'mm') as month,
to_char(visit_date,'dd') as day from visit
union
select distinct to_char(sale_date,'yyyymmdd') as time_id,
to_char(sale_date,'yyyy') as year,
to_char(sale_date,'mm') as month,
to_char(sale_date,'dd') as day from sale
union
select distinct to_char(rent_start_date,'yyyymmdd') as time_id,
```

```
to_char(rent_start_date,'yyyy') as year,
to char(rent start date, 'mm') as month,
to_char(rent_start_date,'dd') as day from rent
union
select distinct to_char(rent_end_date,'yyyymmdd') as time_id,
to_char(rent_end_date,'yyyy') as year,
to_char(rent_end_date,'mm') as month,
to_char(rent_end_date,'dd') as day from rent;
--Create Advert_dim1 table
drop table advert_dim1 cascade constraints purge;
create table advert dim1 as
select * from advertisement;
--Creating advertisementfact1 table
drop table advertisementfact1 cascade constraints purge;
create table advertisementfact1 as
select a.advert_id, to_char(p.property_date_added,'YYYYMMDD') as time_id,
count(pa.property_id) as no_of_properties
from property p, property_advert pa, advertisement a
where p.property_id = pa.property_id and a.advert_id = pa.advert_id(+) --requires all
advert_ids from the advertisement table hence the left outer join
group by a.advert_id, to_char(p.property_date_added,'YYYYMMDD');
--Checking for correctness of the fact table with the Opertational database
--select sum(no of properties) from advertisementfact1;
--select * from advertisementfact1;
--select count(*) from property_advert;
-- END OF ADVERTISEMENT FACT TABLE
-- Creating rentalperiod_dim1 table
drop table rentalperiod_dim1 cascade constraints;
create table rentalperiod_dim1 (rental_period varchar(20),
rental desc varchar(50));
--Inserting initial dimention values and their description
insert into rentalperiod_dim1 values ('Short','< 6 months');
insert into rentalperiod_dim1 values ('Medium', '6-12 months');
insert into rentalperiod_dim1 values ('Big','> 12 months');
```

```
-- Creating suburb dim1 table
drop table suburb dim1 cascade constraints purge:
create table suburb dim1 as
select distinct suburb from address:
--Creating slowly changing dimension propertyrenthistory_dim1
drop table propertyrenthistory dim1 cascade constraints purge;
create table propertyrenthistory dim1 as
select property_id, rent_start_date, rent_end_date, price from rent;
-- Creating Property scale dim1 table
drop table propertyscale_dim1 cascade constraints purge;
create table propertyscale_dim1 (property_scale Varchar(15),
scale_desc varchar(15));
--Inserting initial property_scale values and their description
insert into propertyscale dim1 values ('Extra Small','<= 1 Bedroom');
insert into propertyscale dim1 values ('Small','2-3 Bedrooms');
insert into propertyscale dim1 values ('Medium', '3-6 Bedrooms');
insert into propertyscale_dim1 values ('Large','6-10 Bedrooms');
insert into propertyscale_dim1 values ('Extra Large','> 10 Bedrooms');
--Creating Featurecategory_dim table
drop table featurecategory dim1 cascade constraints;
create table featurecategory_dim1 (featurecategory_id Varchar(15),
category_desc varchar(15));
--Inserting initial categories and their description as given
insert into featurecategory_dim1 values ('Basic','< 10 features');
insert into featurecategory_dim1 values ('Standard','10-20 features');
insert into featurecategory_dim1 values ('Luxurious','> 20 features');
--Creating Rentstart_dim1 table
/*
create table rentstart_dim1 as
select distinct to_char(rent_start_date,'yyyyMondd') as rentstart_id,
to_char(rent_start_date,'yyyy') as rentstart_year,
to_char(rent_start_date,'Mon') as rentstart_month,
to_char(rent_start_date,'dd') as rentstart_date from rent;
*/
--purge recyclebin;
```

```
-- Creating renttempfact1 table
drop table renttempfact1 cascade constraints purge:
create table renttempfact1 as
select a.suburb,
re.property_id,
p.property_type,
re.rent_start_date,
re.rent_end_date,
count(distinct(pf.feature_code)) as no_of_features,
po.state_code,
p.property no of bedrooms,
to_char(re.rent_start_date,'yyyymmdd') as time_id,
sum(((re.rent_end_date - re.rent_start_date)/7)*(re.price)) as Total_rent,
count(distinct(re.rent_id)) as No_of_rent,
count(distinct(re.property_id)) as No_of_property
from address a, property p, rent re, postcode po, property_feature pf
where a.address id = p.address id and
re.property_id = p.property_id(+) and -- we need all properties from rent table hence the left
outer join
p.property_id = pf.property_id(+) and -- all property_id values should be from the property
table to checking for features
po.postcode = a.postcode and rent_start_date is not null
group by a.suburb, re.property_id, re.rent_id, p.property_type, re.rent_start_date,
re.rent_end_date, po.state_code, p.property_no_of_bedrooms,
to_char(re.rent_start_date,'yyyymmdd'), re.rent_start_date,
'yyyymmdd', to_char(re.rent_end_date,'yyyymmdd'), re.rent_end_date, 'yyyymmdd',
to_char(re.rent_start_date,'yyyymmdd');
--Select count(*) from renttempfact1;
--Altering and updating renttempfact1 table
ALTER TABLE renttempfact1
ADD (
rental_period VARCHAR2(20),
season_id VARCHAR2(20),
property scale varchar(15),
featurecategory id varchar(15),
rental_difference number(4),
rental_fees number(10)
);
```

```
--Finding out the months for which properties were rented using months between function.
update renttempfact1 set
rental_difference = months_between (rent_end_date, rent_start_date);
-- Dividing rent by total features
update renttempfact1 set
rental_fees = total_rent/no_of_features
where no of features > 0;
update renttempfact1 set
rental_fees = total_rent
where no_of_features = 0;
--updating featurecategory_id table
update renttempfact1 set
featurecategory id = 'Basic'
where no_of_features < 10;
update renttempfact1 set
featurecategory_id = 'Standard'
where no_of_features >= 10 and no_of_features <= 20;
update renttempfact1 set
featurecategory id = 'Luxurious'
where no_of_features > 20;
-- UPDATING RENTAL_PERIOD based on the rental_difference
update renttempfact1 set
rental_period = 'Short'
where rental_difference <= 6;
update renttempfact1 set
rental period = 'Medium'
where rental difference > 6 and rental difference < 12;
update renttempfact1 set
rental_period = 'Big'
```

where rental_difference >= 12;

```
-- UPDATING SEASON_ID based on rent_start_date
UPDATE renttempfact1 SET
SEASON_ID= 'WINTER'
WHERE TO_CHAR(rent_start_date,'MM') >= '06'
AND TO_CHAR(rent_start_date,'MM') <= '08';
UPDATE renttempfact1 SET
SEASON ID='SPRING'
WHERE TO_CHAR(RENT_START_DATE, 'MM') >= '09'
AND TO CHAR(RENT START DATE, 'MM') <= '11';
UPDATE renttempfact1 SET
SEASON ID='AUTUMN'
WHERE TO_CHAR(RENT_START_DATE, 'MM') >= '03'
AND TO_CHAR(RENT_START_DATE, 'MM') <= '04';
UPDATE renttempfact1 SET
SEASON ID = 'SUMMER'
WHERE SEASON_ID IS NULL;
-- UPDATING PROPERTY_SCALE based on property_no_of_bedrooms
update renttempfact1 set
property scale = 'Extra Small'
where property_no_of_bedrooms <= 1;
update renttempfact1 set
property_scale = 'Small'
where property_no_of_bedrooms >= 2 and property_no_of_bedrooms < 3;
update renttempfact1 set
property_scale = 'Medium'
where property_no_of_bedrooms >= 3 and property_no_of_bedrooms < 6;
update renttempfact1 set
property_scale = 'Large'
where property_no_of_bedrooms >= 6 and property_no_of_bedrooms < 10;
update renttempfact1 set
```

/*

```
property scale = 'Extra Large'
where property no of bedrooms >= 10;
-- Creating rentfact table from renttempfact1 table
drop table rentfact1 cascade constraints purge;
create table rentfact1 as
select suburb.
property_id,
featurecategory_id,
rental period,
property_scale,
time_id,
property_type,
state_code,
season_id,
rental fees,
No of rent,
No of property
from renttempfact1;
--select * from rentfact1;
-- END OF RENT FACT
select * from rentfact1;
select * from rent order by property_id;
select count(*) from rentfact1;
select * from rent order by property_id;
select * from rent where rent_start_date is null;
select sum(rental_fees) from rentfact1;
select sum(price) from rent where rent_start_date is not null;
select count(property_id) from rent where rent_start_date is not null;
select count(no_of_property) from rentfact1;
select count(no_of_rent) from rentfact1;
select count(*) from rent where rent_start_date is not null;
*/
```

```
-- Creating visitdate dim1
create table visitdate dim1 as
select to_char(visit_date, 'yyyymmdd') as visit_date,
to_char(visit_date,'yyyy') as Year,
to_char(visit_date,'mm') as Month,
to_char(visit_date,'dd') as Day
from visit;
*/
--Creating temporary visitfact table called visittempfact
drop table visittempfact1 cascade constraints purge;
create table visittempfact1 as
select
visit date,
to_char(visit_date, 'YYYYMONDAY') as time_id,
count(distinct(property_id)) as no_of_properties,
count(*) as Total_no_of_visit
from visit
where visit_date is not null
group by
visit date,
to _char(visit_date, 'YYYYMONDAY')
--select * from visittempfact1;
--Alter visittempfact1 to insert season id
ALTER TABLE visittempfact1
ADD
season_id VARCHAR2(20);
--select * from visittempfact1;
-- UPDATING SEASON_ID in visittempfact1 based on visit_date
UPDATE visittempfact1 SET
SEASON_ID= 'WINTER'
WHERE to char(visit date, 'MM') >= '06'
AND TO_CHAR(visit_date, 'MM') <= '08';
UPDATE visittempfact1 SET
SEASON_ID='SPRING'
WHERE TO_CHAR(visit_DATE,'MM') >= '09'
AND TO_CHAR(visit_DATE, 'MM') <= '11';
```

```
UPDATE visittempfact1 SET
SEASON ID='AUTUMN'
WHERE TO_CHAR(visit_DATE, 'MM') >= '03'
AND TO_CHAR(visit_DATE, 'MM') <= '04';
UPDATE visittempfact1 SET
SEASON ID = 'SUMMER'
WHERE SEASON ID IS NULL;
--select count(*) from visittempfact1;
-- Creating visitfact1 table from visittempfact1
drop table visitfact1 cascade constraints purge;
create table visitfact1 as
select
time id,
season_id,
count(no_of_properties) as no_of_properties,
sum(Total_no_of_visit) as total_no_of_visits
from visittempfact1
group by time_id, season_id;
-- END OF VISIT FACT
select count(distinct(property_id)) from visit;
select * from visitfact1;
select count(*) from visitfact1;
select count(*) from visit;
select sum(no_of_properties) from visitfact1;
select sum(total_no_of_visits) from visitfact1;
*/
-- Creating tempoffice dim1 table
drop table tempoffice_dim1 cascade constraints purge;
create table tempoffice_dim1 as
select distinct o.office_id, o.office_name, count (distinct (ao.person_id)) as no_of_employees
from office o, agent_office ao
where o.office_id = ao.office_id
```

```
group by o.office id, o.office name;
--Altering tempoffice_dim1 to add office_size as an attribute
alter table tempoffice_dim1 add
(office_size varchar(20));
--updating office_size attribute in tempoffice dimension table based on no_of_employees
update tempoffice dim1
set office size = 'Small'
where no_of_employees < 4;
update tempoffice dim1
set office_size = 'Medium'
where no_of_employees >= 4 and no_of_employees <=12;
update tempoffice_dim1
set office_size = 'Big'
where no_of_employees > 12;
--select * from tempoffice dim1;
--Creating office_dim1 from tempoffice_dim1 table
drop table office_dim1 cascade constraints purge;
create table office dim1 as
select office id, office name, office size from
tempoffice_dim1;
--Creating Gender_Dim1 table
drop table gender_dim1 cascade constraints purge;
create table gender_dim1 as select distinct gender from person;
--Creating agent_dim1 table
drop table agent_dim1 cascade constraints purge;
create table agent_dim1 as
select distinct a.person_id,salary, 1/count(*) as weight_factor,
listagg (ao.office_id,'_') within group (order by ao.office_id) as officelist --to increase level of
aggregation
from agent a, agent office ao
where a.person_id = ao.person_id(+)
group by a.person_id,salary;
--select * from agent_dim1;
--select * from agent_office where person_id = 6;
```

```
-- Creating officegrouplist dim1 table
drop table officegrouplist dim1 cascade constraints purge:
create table officegrouplist_dim1 as
select distinct officelist, weight_factor
from agent_dim1;
--select * from officegrouplist dim1;
-- Creating groupbridge table
drop table groupbridge cascade constraints purge;
create table groupbridge as
select distinct officeList, ao.office ID
from agent_dim1 a, agent_office ao
where a.person_id = ao.person_ld;
--select * from groupbridge;
-- Creating agentempfact1
drop table agenttempfact1 cascade constraints purge;
Create Table agentTempFact1 As
Select p.gender, a.person_id, a.salary,
count(a.person_id) As no_of_agents
From person p, agent a
Where p.person_ID = a.person_ID
group by p.gender, a.person_id, a.salary;
-- Creating agenttempfact2 from agenttempfact1
drop table agenttempfact2 cascade constraints purge;
create table agentTempFact2
as select *
from agentTempFact1;
--Altering agentempfact2 to add officelist
alter table agentTempFact2
add (officeList varchar(100));
-- Updating value of officelist using listagg function
update agentTempFact2 T
set officeList = (
select listagg(ao.office_ld, '_') within group -- to increase level of aggregation
(order by ao.office_ld) as officeList
from agent_office ao
where t.person_id = ao.person_ld
```

```
--select * from agenttempfact2;
-- Creating agentfact1 from agenttempfact2
drop table agentfact1 cascade constraints purge;
create table agentFact1
as select
gender, officeList,
sum(no_of_agents) as No_of_agents
from agentTempFact2
group by gender, officeList;
--select * from agentfact1 order by officelist;
--select * from agent_office where office_id = 1;
--select * from agentfact1;
-- END OF AGENT FACT TABLE
-- Creating clientdim1 table, which is a temporary dimension to add weightfactor and wishlist
DROP TABLE client_dim1 cascade constraints purge;
CREATE TABLE client_dim1 AS SELECT
listagg (cw.feature_code, '_') within group (order by cw.feature_code) as WishList, --Higher
level of aggregation
c.person_id,c.min_budget,c.max_budget, 1.0/count(*) as weight_factor
FROM client c, client wish cw
where c.person id = cw.person id(+)
group by c.person_id,c.min_budget,c.max_budget;
--select * from clientwishlist_dim1 where wishlist is not null;
--Creating clientwishlist_dim1 table from client_dim1
drop table clientwishlist_dim1 cascade constraints purge;
create table clientwishlist_DIM1 as select DISTINCT wishlist, weight_factor FROM
client_dim1;
-- Creating budgetcategory dim1 table
drop table budgetcategory_dim1 cascade constraints purge;
create table budgetcategory_dim1 (budgetcategory_id varchar(15),
budgetcategory_description varchar(50));
--Inserting initial budgetcategory_id values in dimension table
```

```
insert into budgetcategory_dim1 values ('Low','0 to 1000');
insert into budgetcategory dim1 values ('Medium', '1001 to 100000');
insert into budgetcategory_dim1 values ('High','100001 to 10000000');
--Creating wishBridge table
drop table wishbridge cascade constraints purge;
CREATE TABLE wishbridge AS SELECT DISTINCT
wishlist.
feature code
FROM client dim1 cd, client wish cw
WHERE cd.person id = cw.person id;
--SELECT * FROM wishbridge;
--Creating clienttempfact1 table
DROP TABLE clienttempfact1 cascade constraints purge;
CREATE TABLE clienttempfact1 AS SELECT
p.gender, c.person id, c.max budget,
to_char(s.sale_date, 'yyyy') as client_year,
COUNT(distinct(c.person_id)) AS no_of_clients
FROM client c, person p, sale s
WHERE c.person_id = p.person_id (+) and p.person_id = s.client_person_id(+) and gender
is not null and sale date is not null
GROUP BY p.gender, c.person_id, c.max_budget, to_char(s.sale_date, 'yyyy')
UNION
SELECT
p.gender, c.person_id, c.max_budget,
to_char(s.rent_start_date, 'yyyy') as client_year,
COUNT(distinct(c.person_id)) AS no_of_clients
FROM client c, person p, rent s
WHERE c.person_id = p.person_id (+) and p.person_id = s.client_person_id(+) and gender
is not null and rent start date is not null
GROUP BY p.gender, c.person_id, c.max_budget, to_char(s.rent_start_date, 'yyyy')
UNION
SELECT
p.gender, c.person_id, c.max_budget,
to_char(s.visit_date, 'yyyy') as client_year,
COUNT(distinct(c.person_id)) AS no_of_clients
FROM client c, person p, visit s
WHERE c.person_id = p.person_id (+) and p.person_id = s.client_person_id(+) and gender
is not null and visit_date is not null
GROUP BY p.gender, c.person_id, c.max_budget, to_char(s.visit_date, 'yyyy');
```

```
--SELECT * FROM clienttempfact1;
--Altering clienttempfact1 to add budgetcategory_id
ALTER TABLE clienttempfact1 ADD (budgetcategory_id VARCHAR2(10));
--Updating budgetcategory_id based on max_budet from client table
UPDATE clienttempfact1
SET budgetcategory_id = 'Low'
WHERE max_budget <= 1000;
UPDATE clienttempfact1
SET budgetcategory_id = 'Medium'
WHERE max_budget >= 1001 AND max_budget <= 100000;
UPDATE clienttempfact1
SET budgetcategory_id = 'High'
WHERE max budget >= 100001;
--select * from clienttempfact1;
-- Creating clienttempfact2 from clienttempfact1
drop table clienttempfact2 cascade constraints purge;
CREATE TABLE clienttempfact2 AS
SELECT distinct person_id, gender, max_budget, client_year, budgetcategory_id,
no of clients
FROM clienttempfact1 where client_year is not null;
--SELECT * FROM clienttempfact2;
--SELECT sum(no_of_clients) from clienttempfact2;
--Adding wishlist to clienttempfact2
ALTER TABLE clienttempfact2 ADD (wishlist VARCHAR(200));
--updating wishlist values using feature_code
UPDATE clienttempfact2 c
SET wishlist = ( SELECT LISTAGG(cw.feature_code, '_') WITHIN GROUP (ORDER BY
cw.feature code) AS wishlist
FROM client wish cw WHERE c.person id = cw.person id (+));
--select sum(no_of_clients) from clienttempfact2;
-- Creating clientfact1 from clienttempfact2
drop table clientfact1 cascade constraints purge;
```

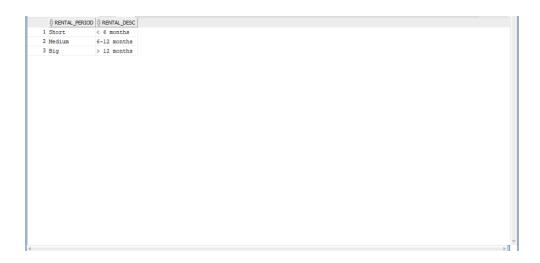
```
CREATE TABLE clientfact1 AS
SELECT gender, client_year, budgetcategory_id, wishlist,
SUM(no_of_clients) AS total_no_of_clients
FROM clienttempfact2
GROUP BY gender, budgetcategory_id, wishlist, client_year;

/*
select * from clientfact1;
select sum(total_no_of_clients) from clientfact1;
--select sum(total_no_of_clients) from clientfact1;
select count(distinct (person_id)) from client_wish;
*/
commit;
```

c) Screenshots of the tables that you have created; this includes the contents of each table that you have created.

Low level Tables:

rentalperiod_dim



Property_dim

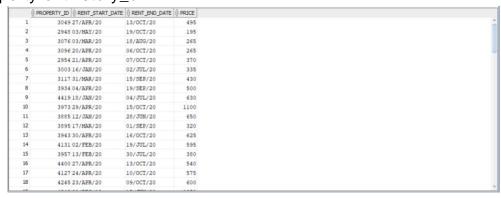
```
PROPERTY_ID

1 28
2 36
3 46
4 129
5 131
6 135
7 139
8 49
9 53
10 60
11 4
12 5
13 8
14 19
15 233
16 241
17 114
```

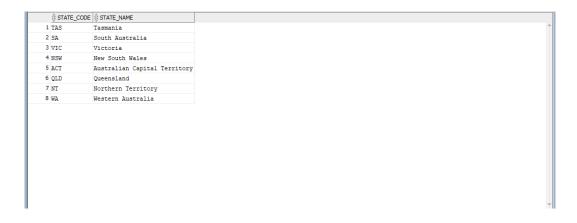
Propertyfeature_dim



Propertyrenthistory_dim



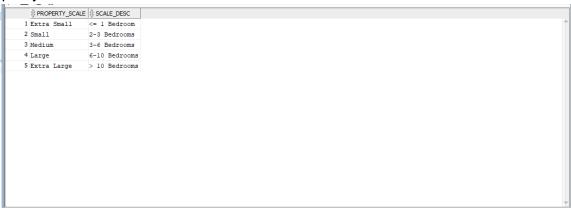
State_dim



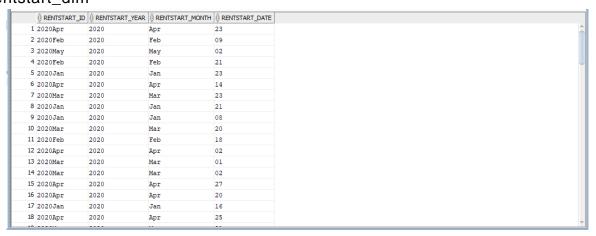
Propertytype_dim



Propertyscale_dim



Rentstart_dim



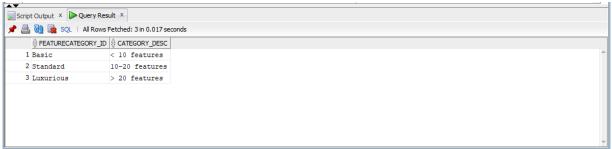
Rentend_dim

0	RENTEND_ID	RENTEND_YEAR	⊕ RENTEND_MONTH	RENTEND_DATE
1 2	020Jul	2020	Jul	19
2 2	020Jul	2020	Jul	30
3 2	020Jul	2020	Jul	28
4 2	020Jul	2020	Jul	10
5 2	020Sep	2020	Sep	27
6 2	020Aug	2020	Aug	14
7 2	020Aug	2020	Aug	05
8 2	020Jul	2020	Jul	25
9 2	020Sep	2020	Sep	02
10 2	0200ct	2020	Oct	03
11 2	020Aug	2020	Aug	10
12 2	020Sep	2020	Sep	17
13 2	020Jul	2020	Jul	15
14 2	020Aug	2020	Aug	09
15 2	020Jul	2020	Jul	01
16 2	0200ct	2020	Oct	13
17 2	0200ct	2020	Oct	14
18 2	020Aug	2020	Aug	26

Season dim

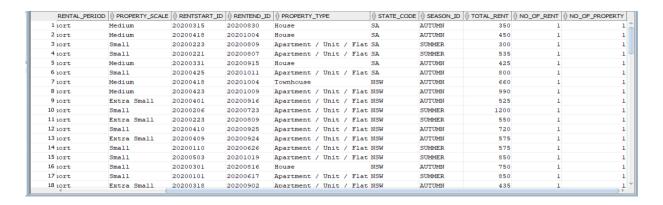


Featurecategory_dim

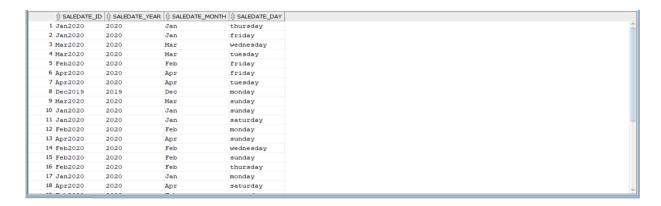


Rentfact

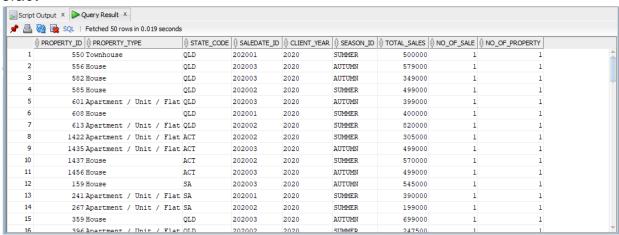




Salesdate_dim



Salesfact



Visitdate_dim

Visittime_dim

```
◊ VISIT_TIME |
◊ HOUR |
◊ MINUTE

 1 04:38
             04
                    38
 2 01:06
             01
                    06
3 03:14
             03
                    14
4 01:00
             01
                   00
5 05:42
             05
                   42
6 05:26
             05
7 07:01
             07
                    01
8 05:51
             05
                   51
9 02:44
             02
                   44
10 10:49
             10
                    49
11 03:56
12 06:23
             06
                   23
13 02:26
             02
                   26
14 07:05
             07
                   05
15 04:38
             04
                   38
16 01:06
             01
17 03:14
             03
                   14
18 01:00
             01
```

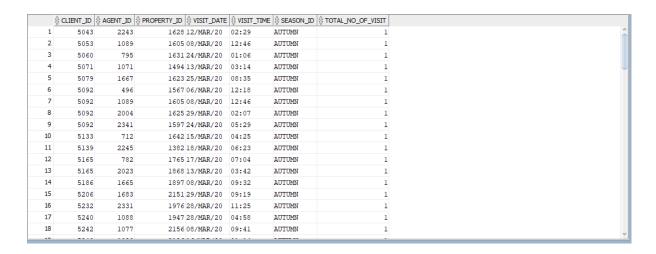
Client_dim

```
810000
                            990000
        2702
        2706
                 540000
                            660000
        2707
                 426600
                            521400
        2724
                 701955
                            857945
       2729
                593100
                            724900
                            858000
                 702000
       2732
       2737
                 332100
                            405900
                 625500
                            764500
       2772
                 719100
                            878900
10
       2778
                468000
                            572000
383900
11
       2780
                314100
12
       2782
                656100
                            801900
13
       2797
                526500
                            643500
14
        2799
                1795500
                           2194500
15
       2816
                810000
                            990000
16
       2848
                449100
                            548900
17
       2850
                1066500
                           1303500
                            594000
       2854
                486000
```

Agent_dim

```
1058 180000
       362 175000
       303 200000
       330 200000
       944 200000
       495 200000
       552 195000
       566 180000
       590 200000
10
      1637 200000
11
      1259 195000
12
       698 195000
13
       712 210000
14
       823 175000
15
       824 210000
16
       860 210000
17
      1439 190000
      1446 195000
```

Visitfact



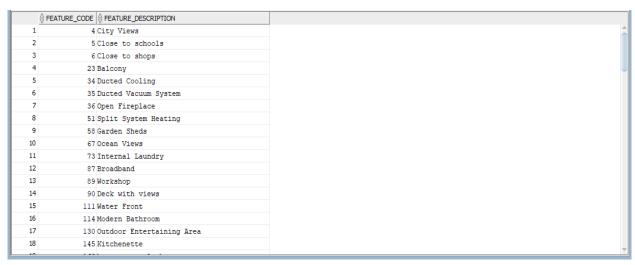
Gender_dim



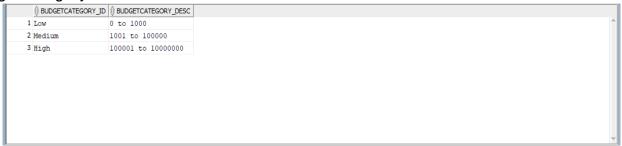
Clientwishlist_dim



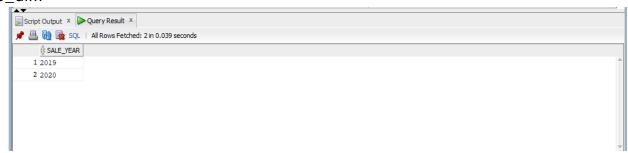
Feature_dim



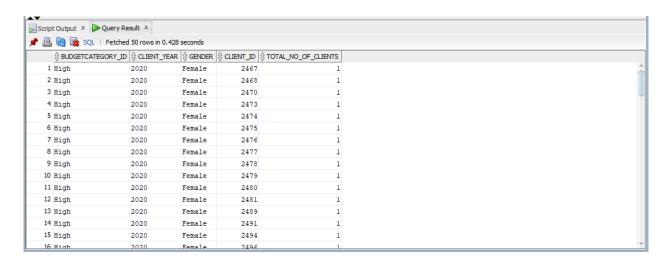
Budgetcategory_dim



Time dim



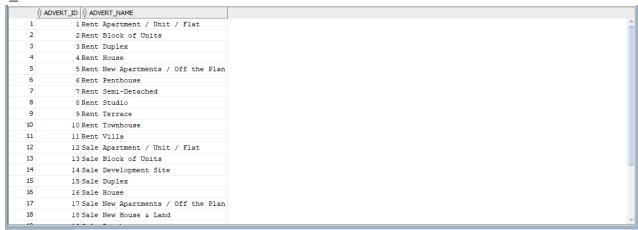
Clientfact



Adverttime_dim

		ADVERT_MONTH	ADVERT_YEAR
1	1 202004	04	2020
2	2 202003	03	2020
3	3 202004	04	2020
4	4 201911	11	2019
5	5 201911	11	2019
6	5 202004	04	2020
7	7 202003	03	2020
8	3 202004	04	2020
9	202004	04	2020
10	202004	04	2020
11	1 202004	04	2020
12	2 201912	12	2019
13	3 202004	04	2020
14	4 201912	12	2019
15	5 202004	04	2020
16	5 201912	12	2019
17	7 202004	04	2020
18	3 202004	04	2020

Advert_dim



Advertisement_fact

	\$ ADVERTTIME_ID	\$ PROPERTY_ID	ADVERT_ID	NO_OF_PROPERTIES
1	20200329	415	16	1
2	20200315	2807	12	1
3	20200423	1770	16	1
4	20200326	4157	4	1
5	20200428	4660	10	1
6	20200324	6202	4	1
7	20200321	6065	1	1
8	20200323	6119	1	1
9	20200327	392	12	1
10	20200421	569	16	1
11	20200315	572	23	1
12	20200324	1202	12	1
13	20200321	2697	12	1
14	20200322	2662	16	1
15	20200407	3857	1	1
16	20200413	3135	1	1
17	20200418	310	16	1

Agentoffice_dim

	A	^
	1 982	153
	2 989	622
	3 1004	481
	4 1014	166
	5 1015	533
	6 1018	1093
	7 1024	960
	8 1030	668
	9 1056	644
1	0 1058	871
1	1 1081	
1		
1		
1		
1		
1		
1		
1		

Office_dim

⊕ c	OFFICE_ID OFFICE_NAME	♦ OFFICE_SIZE
1	127 Blackshaw Belconnen	Small
2	1070 Stone Real Estate Newtown	Small
3	34 Ascott Real Estate	Small
4	681 McGrath St Kilda	Small
5	376 Greencliff Agency	Small
6	135 Blewitt Properties	Small
7	1033 Shellabears	Small
8	532 LIVREALTY	Small
9	225 City Residential Property	Small
10	40 Aurora Estate Agents	Small
11	879 Ray White Canberra	Small
12	223 City Realty	Small
13	178 Buxton Stonnington	Small
14	133 Blaze Real Estate	Small
15	289 Duke Realty	Small
16	132 Blackshaw Woden, Weston & Molonglo	Small
17	1041 Smith and Elliott Real Estate	Small
18	129 Blackshaw Gungahlin	Small

agent_fact

(GENDER		♦ TOTAL_SALARY	NO_OF_AGENTS
1 F	Female	1056	190000	1
2 F	Temale	21	200000	1
3 F	Female	65	190000	1
4 F	Temale	89	200000	1
5 F	Female	159	195000	1
6 F	Female	340	175000	1
7 M	Male	357	200000	1
8 M	Male	280	190000	1
9 M	Male	309	175000	1
10 M	Male	436	175000	1
11 F	Female	495	200000	1
12 M	Male	529	200000	1
13 M	Male	1103	195000	1
14 F	Temale	1198	195000	1
15 M	Male	1272	195000	1
16 M	Male	670	210000	1
17 F	Female	846	195000	1
18 F	Temale	1469	195000	1



High Level tables:

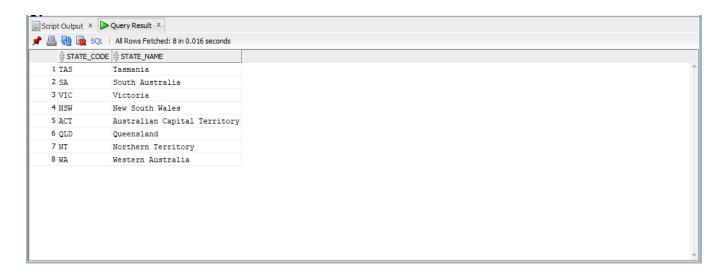
Feature_dim1



Season_dim1



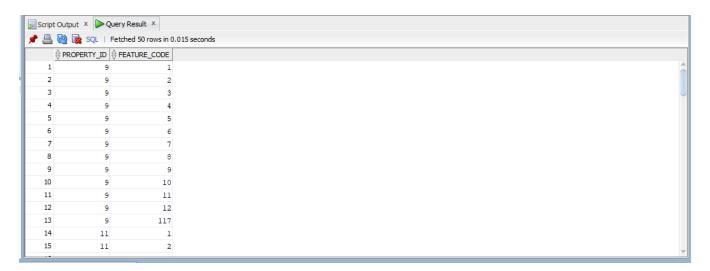
State_dim1



Property_dim1



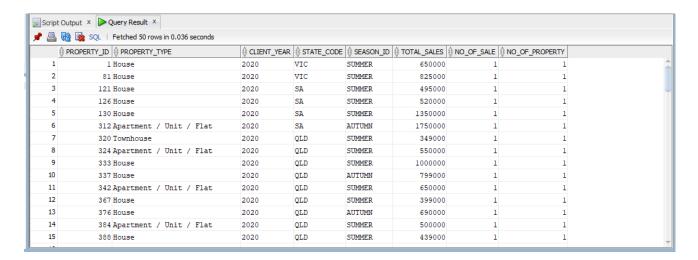
Propertyfeature_dim1



Time_dim2



Salesfact1:



Time_dim1:



Advert dim1:



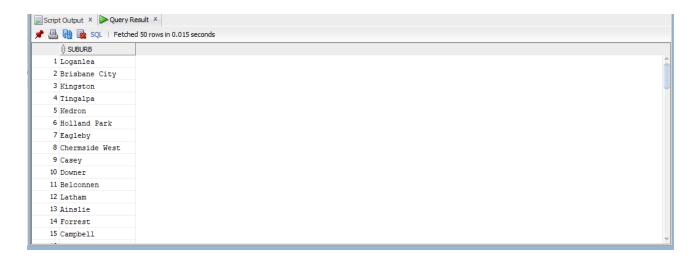
Advertisementfact1:



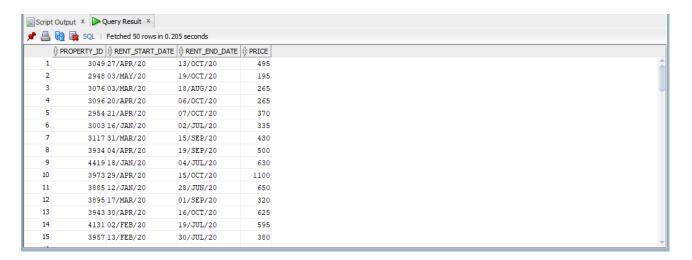
Rentalperiod_dim1:



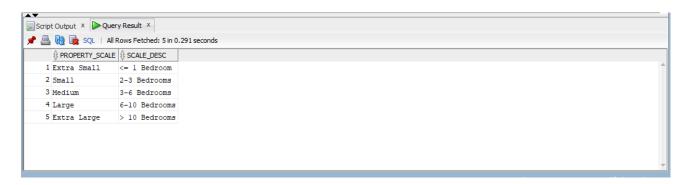
Suburb_dim1:



Propertyrenthistory_dim1:



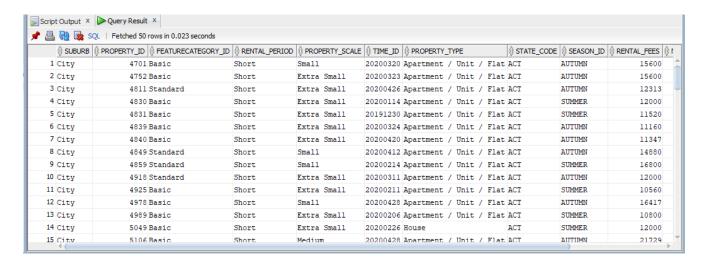
Propertyscale_dim1:



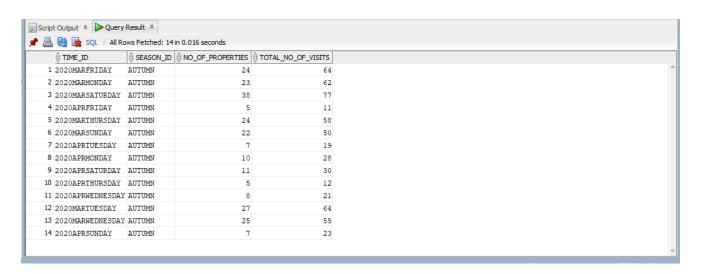
Featurecategory_dim1:



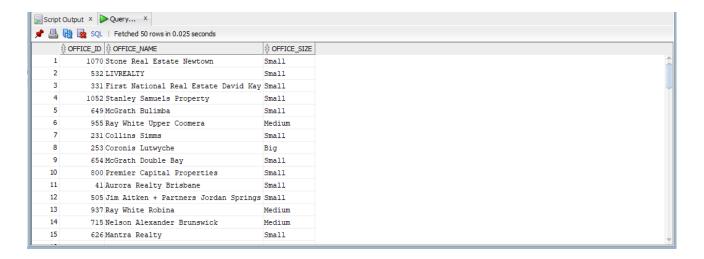
Rentfact1:



Visitfact1:



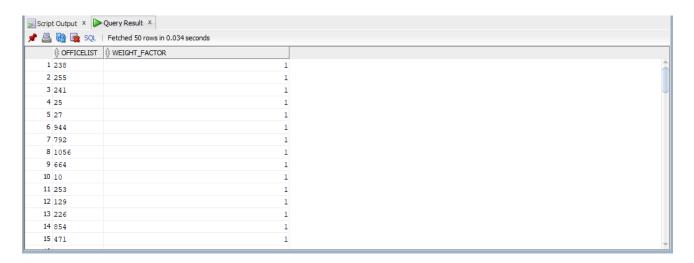
Office_dim1:



Gender_dim1:



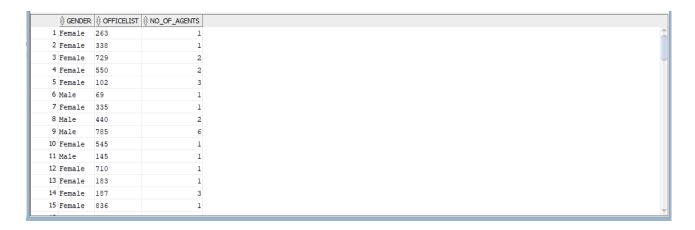
Officegrouplist_dim1:



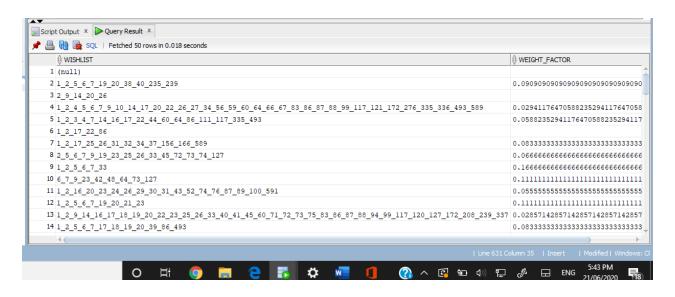
Groupbridge:



Agentfact1:



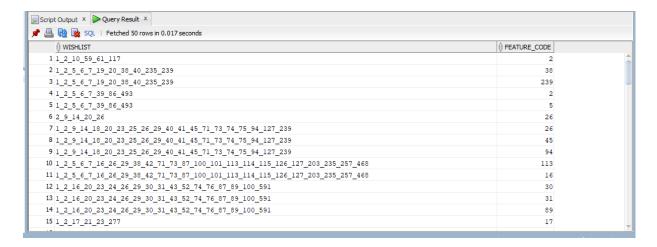
Clientwishlist_dim1:



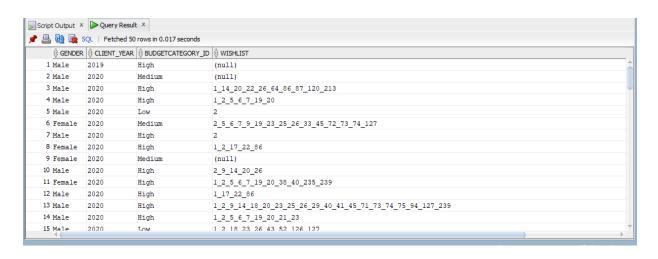
Budgetcategory_dim1:



Wishbridge:



Clientfact1:



TASK 3: Create the following reports using OLAP queries.

OLAP FOR LOW LEVEL

Report 1:

- (a) Which are the top 3 property types in NSW with highest total sales?
- (b) This query can help the management to analyse which is the most popular property type for sales in NSW. By doing so they know which property type people prefer in NSW and they can focus more on building those property types in that state to get revenue from sales of the property.

```
(c)SQL command for report 1
```

```
SELECT
FROM
SELECT
s.state_code,
p.property_type,
SUM(sf.Total_sales) as SALES,
DENSE_RANK() OVER
(
ORDER BY
SUM(sf.Total_sales) DESC
AS custom rank
FROM state_dim s,
propertytype_dim
p, salesfact sf
WHERE s.state_code=sf.state_code
and p.property_type=sf.property_type
and s.state code ='NSW'
GROUP BY s.state_code,p.property_type
WHERE CUSTOM_RANK <=3
```

(d) The screenshots of the query results

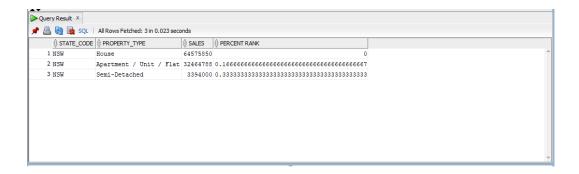
	PROPERTY_TYPE	SALES	
1 NSW	House	64575850	1
2 NSW	Apartment / Unit / Flat	32464788	2
3 NSW	Semi-Detached	3394000	3

Report 2:

```
(a)Top 50% of property type in NSW state with total sales
```

```
(C) SQL command for Report 2
SELECT *
FROM (
SELECT s.state_code,p.property_type,
SUM(sf.Total_sales) as SALES,
PERCENT_RANK() OVER (ORDER BY SUM(sf.Total_sales) DESC)
AS "PERCENT RANK"
FROM state_dim s, propertytype_dim p, salesfact sf
WHERE s.state_code=sf.state_code and p.property_type=sf.property_type and s.state_code
='NSW'
GROUP BY s.state_code,p.property_type
)
WHERE "PERCENT RANK" < 0.5;
```

(d) The screenshots of the query results

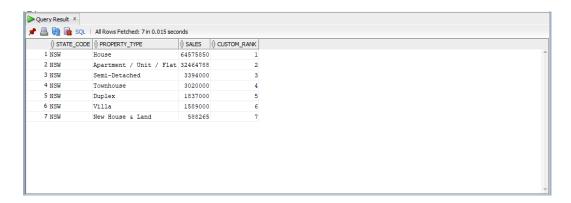


Report 3:

- (a) The total sales of all property type in NSW
- (c) SQL command for Report 3

```
SELECT
s.state_code,
p.property_type,
SUM (sf.Total_sales) as SALES,
DENSE_RANK () OVER
(
ORDER BY SUM (sf.Total_sales) DESC
)
```

```
AS custom_rank
FROM state_dim s,
propertytype_dim p,
salesfact sf
WHERE s.state_code=sf.state_code
and p.property_type=sf.property_type
and s.state_code ='NSW'
GROUP BY s.state_code,p.property_type;
```



REPORT 4 and REPORT 5:

(a) What are the sub-total and total rental fees from each suburb, time period, and property type? (You must use the Cube and Partial Cube operator)

Report 4:

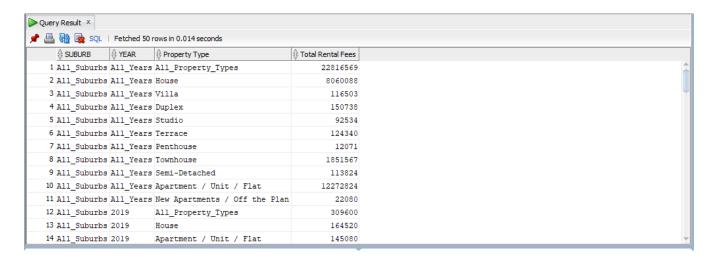
(c) SQL command for Report 4

AND rs.rentstart_id = r.rentstart_id

SELECT

```
decode(GROUPING(s.suburb), 1, 'All_Suburbs', s.suburb) AS Suburb,
  decode(GROUPING(rs.rentstart_year), 1, 'All_Years', rs.rentstart_year) AS Year,
  decode(GROUPING(p.property_type), 1, 'All_Property_Types', p.property_type) AS
"Property Type",
  SUM(r.rental_fees) AS "Total Rental Fees"
FROM
  rentstart_dim    rs,
  suburb_dim    s,
  propertytype_dim    p,
  rentfact    r
WHERE
  s.suburb = r.suburb
```

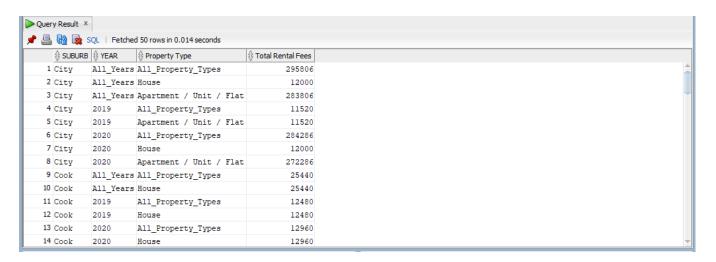
```
AND p.property_type = r.property_type
GROUP BY CUBE
( s.suburb,
    rs.rentstart_year,
    p.property_type);
```



Report 5:

(c) SQL command for Report 5

```
SELECT
  decode(GROUPING(s.suburb), 1, 'All_Suburbs', s.suburb) AS Suburb,
  decode(GROUPING(rs.rentstart_year), 1, 'All_Years', rs.rentstart_year) AS Year,
  decode(GROUPING(p.property_type), 1, 'All_Property_Types', p.property_type) AS
"Property Type",
  SUM(r.rental_fees) AS "Total Rental Fees"
FROM
  rentstart dim
                  rs.
  suburb_dim
  propertytype_dim p,
  rentfact
WHERE
  s.suburb = r.suburb
  AND rs.rentstart_id = r.rentstart_id
  AND p.property_type = r.property_type
GROUP BY s.suburb,
CUBE
     (rs.rentstart_year,
     p.property_type) ;
```



REPORT 6 and REPORT 7: Produce 2 other sub-totals reports that are useful for management using Roll-up and Partial Roll-up.

Report 6

- (a) What are the sub-total and total sales based on each season, property_type and state? (Using Roll-up)
- (b) Using this query, one can know that which state which property_type and in which season is the sales generated the most. This can help one decide that in that state and that season which property to prefer.
- (c) SQL code for the query:

WHERE

```
SELECT

decode(GROUPING(s.season_id), 1, 'All_Seasons', s.season_id) AS Season,

decode(GROUPING(st.state_code), 1, 'All_States', st.state_code) AS State,

decode(GROUPING(sf.property_type), 1, 'All_Property_type', sf.property_type) AS

Property_type,

SUM(sf.total_sales) AS "Total Sales"

FROM

season_dim s,

State_dim st,

salesfact sf,

propertytype_dim p
```

```
s.season_id = sf.season_id
AND st.state_code = sf.state_code
AND p.property_type = sf.property_type
GROUP BY Rollup
  ( s.season_id,st.state_code,sf.property_type ) ;
```

SEASON	\$ STATE	₱ROPERTY_TYPE	
AUTUMN	ACT	House	18666000
AUTUMN	ACT	Townhouse	3533000
AUTUMN	ACT	New House & Land	979000
AUTUMN	ACT	Apartment / Unit / Flat	9578000
AUTUMN	ACT	All_Property_type	32756000
AUTUMN	NSW	House	27108900
AUTUMN	NSW	Villa	1589000
AUTUMN	NSW	Duplex	749000
AUTUMN	NSW	Townhouse	2590000
AUTUMN	NSW	Semi-Detached	1944000
AUTUMN	NSW	Apartment / Unit / Flat	13282900
AUTUMN	NSW	All_Property_type	47263800
AUTUMN	QLD	House	94241000
AUTUMN	QLD	Duplex	725000

Report 7

- (a) What are the sub-total and total sales on each season, property_type and state? (Using Partial Roll-up)
- (b) Using this query will keep the season constant and will show that which combination of property_type and state will generate the maximum sales. Hence one can know which property to prefer while selecting to buy a property in that state.
- (c) SQL code for the query

```
SELECT

decode(GROUPING(s.season_id), 1, 'All_Seasons', s.season_id) AS Season,

decode(GROUPING(st.state_code), 1, 'All_States', st.state_code) AS State,

decode(GROUPING(sf.property_type), 1, 'All_Property_type', sf.property_type) AS

Property_type,

SUM(sf.total_sales) AS "Total Sales"

FROM

season_dim s,

State_dim st,

salesfact sf,
```

WHFRF

propertytype_dim p

```
s.season_id = sf.season_id
AND st.state_code = sf.state_code
AND p.property_type = sf.property_type
GROUP BY s.season_id,
Rollup
  (st.state_code,sf.property_type);
```

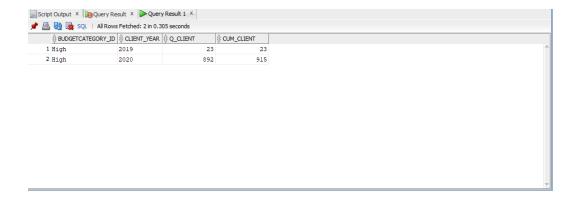
SEASON	STATE	⊕ PROPERTY_TYPE	⊕ Total Sales	
1 AUTUMN	ACT	House	18666000	
2 AUTUMN	ACT	Townhouse	3533000	
3 AUTUMN	ACT	New House & Land	979000	
4 AUTUMN	ACT	Apartment / Unit / Flat	9578000	
5 AUTUMN	ACT	All_Property_type	32756000	
5 AUTUMN	NSW	House	27108900	
7 AUTUMN	NSW	Villa	1589000	
B AUTUMN	NSW	Duplex	749000	
AUTUMN	NSW	Townhouse	2590000	
NMUTUA C	NSW	Semi-Detached	1944000	
1 AUTUMN	NSW	Apartment / Unit / Flat	13282900	
2 AUTUMN	NSW	All_Property_type	47263800	
3 AUTUMN	QLD	House	94241000	
4 AUTUMN	QLD	Duplex	725000	

Report 8

- (a) What is the total number of clients and cumulative number of clients with a high budget in each year?
- (c)SQL code for the query

```
select
c.budgetcategory_id,
c.client_year,
to_char (SUM(c.Total_no_of_clients), '9,999,999,999') AS Q_CLIENT,
TO_CHAR (SUM(SUM(c.Total_no_of_clients)) OVER
(ORDER BY c.budgetcategory_id,c.client_year
ROWS UNBOUNDED PRECEDING),
'9,999,999,999') AS CUM_CLIENT
FROM time_dim t, budgetcategory_dim b, clientfact c
where
c.client_year = t.client_year and
c.budgetcategory_id = b.budgetcategory_id and
b.budgetcategory_id='High'
and t.client_year in ('2019', '2020')
GROUP BY c.budgetcategory_id,c.client_year;
```

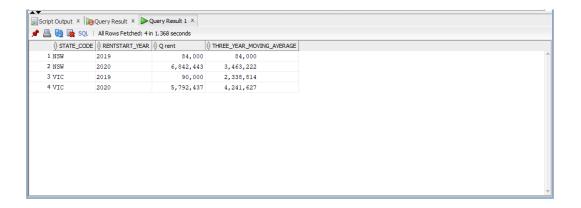
(d)Screenshot of the query result



- (a) What is the moving 3-year average of rent fees based on state and rent start year?
- (b) This report will help the management get the average rental fees of 3 years which can help predict the next years rental fees and take necessary decisions.
- (C) SQL code for the query

select r.state_code, rs.rentstart_year, to_char(sum(rental_fees), '9,999,999,999') as "Q rent", to_char(AVG(SUM(rental_fees)) OVER(order by r.state_code, rs.rentstart_year rows 2 preceding),'9,999,999,999') as three_year_moving_average from rentfact r, rentstart_dim rs where r.rentstart_id=rs.rentstart_id and rs.rentstart_year in ('2018','2019','2020') and r.state_code in ('TAS','NSW','VIC') group by r.state_code, rs.rentstart_year;

(d)Screenshot of the query result



Report 10

(a)Cummulative aggregate of rental fees based on property_type, rent start year

- (b) This information can help analyze the property types which have higher increase in rental fees in succeeding years. Helps predict pattern in popular property types.
- (C) SQL code for the query

```
r.property_type,
rs.rentstart_year,
to_char(sum(r.rental_fees),'9,999,999,999') as "Q Rent",
to_char(sum(sum(r.rental_fees)) over (
partition by r.property_type ORDER by
r.property_type, rs.rentstart_year
ROWS unbounded preceding),'9,999,999,999') as CUMMULATIVE_RENT
FROM
rentfact r, propertytype_dim p, rentstart_dim rs
where r.rentstart_id=rs.rentstart_id and
r.property_type= p.property_type
and rentstart_year in ('2019','2020')
group by r.property_type, rs.rentstart_year;
```

(d)Screenshot of the query result

🖺 🝓 🎇 SQL All Rows Fetched: 12 in I	0.035 seconds			
	RENTSTART_YEAR	Q Rent	CUMMULATIVE_RENT	
1 Apartment / Unit / Flat	2019	145,080	145,080	
2 Apartment / Unit / Flat	2020	12,127,744	12,272,824	
3 Duplex	2020	150,738	150,738	
4 House	2019	164,520	164,520	
5 House	2020	7,895,568	8,060,088	
6 New Apartments / Off the Plan	2020	22,080	22,080	
7 Penthouse	2020	12,071	12,071	
8 Semi-Detached	2020	113,824	113,824	
9 Studio	2020	92,534	92,534	
10 Terrace	2020	124,340	124,340	
11 Townhouse	2020	1,851,567	1,851,567	
12 Villa	2020	116,503	116,503	

Report 11

- (a) Show ranking of each property type based on the yearly total number of sales and the ranking of each state based on the yearly total number of sales.
- (b) Management will get the ranks of total sales of property based on property type, year and state. This can be beneficial to the management in factoring which property type is sold most in which year in which state. Strategic decisions on buying and selling of property can be made by this information.
- (c)SQL code for the query

Select sf.property_type, t.client_year as Sales_Year, s.state_code,

```
to_char (sum(sf.total_sales)) as Sales,
Rank() over (partition by sf.property_type
order by sum (total_sales) desc) as Rank_by_property_type,
Rank() over (partition by t.client_year
order by sum (total_sales) desc) as Rank_by_year,
Rank() over (partition by s.state_code
order by sum (total_sales) desc) as Rank_by_state
From propertytype_dim p, time_dim t, state_dim s, salesfact sf
where
p.property_type=sf.property_type
and t.client_year=sf.client_year
and s.state_code=sf.state_code
group by sf.property_type,t.client_year, s.state_code;
```

(d)

♦ PROPERTY_TYPE		\$ STATE_CODE	SALES	RANK_BY_PROPERTY_TYPE	RANK_BY_YEAR	RANK_BY_STATE
Apartment / Unit / Flat	2020	QLD	57619500	1	4	2
Apartment / Unit / Flat	2020	VIC	32899700	2	6	2
Apartment / Unit / Flat	2020	NSW	32025788	3	8	2
Apartment / Unit / Flat	2020	ACT	22330800	4	9	2
Apartment / Unit / Flat	2020	WA	5843000	5	14	2
Apartment / Unit / Flat	2020	SA	3359000	6	17	2
Apartment / Unit / Flat	2019	ACT	1074000	7	7	5
Apartment / Unit / Flat	2019	NSW	439000	8	10	9
Block of Units	2020	QLD	4329000	1	15	4
Development Site	2020	VIC	1300000	1	27	5
Duplex	2020	NSW	1837000	1	24	5
Duplex	2020	QLD	1333000	2	26	8
Duplex	2019	QLD	1100000	3	6	9
Duplex	2020	WA	300000	4	35	7
House	2020	QLD	167877900	1	1	1
House	2020	VIC	119785499	2	2	1
House	2020	NSW	63725850	9	2	1

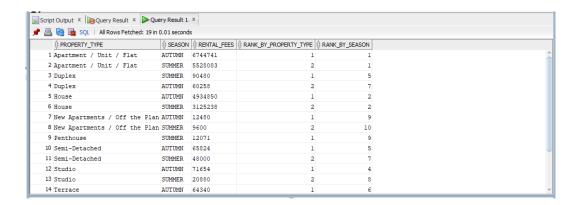
Report 12

- (a) What is the ranking of each property type based on total rent fees? In this, also show the ranking of each season based on total rent fees.
- (b) By using this query, we will get the ranking of total rent fees from the point of view of season and property type. This will give ranking of total rental fees. By doing so it can be identified that which property type has the maximum rent and which has the minimum.
- (c) SQL Query for Report 12

Select rf.property_type, s.season_id as season,

```
to_char (sum(rf.rental_fees)) as Rental_fees,
Rank() over (partition by rf.property_type
order by sum (rf.rental_fees) desc) as Rank_by_property_type,
Rank() over (partition by s.season_id
order by sum (rf.rental_fees) desc) as Rank_by_season
From propertytype_dim p, season_dim s, rentfact rf
where
p.property_type=rf.property_type
and s.season_id=rf.season_id
group by rf.property_type,s.season_id;
```

(d) Screenshot of the query result

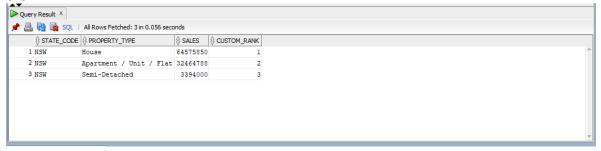


OLAP FOR HIGH LEVEL

Report 1

```
(c)
SELECT * FROM (
SELECT s.state_code,
p.property_type,
SUM(sf.Total_sales) as SALES,
DENSE_RANK() OVER (ORDER BY SUM(sf.Total_sales) DESC)
AS custom_rank
FROM state_dim s,
propertytype_dim p,
salesfact sf
WHERE s.state_code=sf.state_code
and p.property_type=sf.property_type
and s.state_code ='NSW'
GROUP BY s.state_code,p.property_type)
WHERE CUSTOM_RANK <=3;</pre>
```

(d)

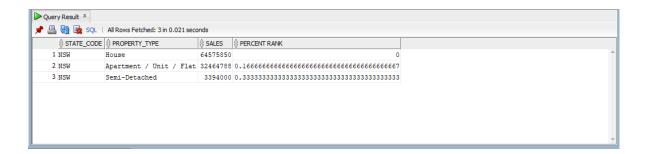


Report 2

```
(c)
```

```
SELECT *
FROM (
SELECT s.state_code,
p.property_type,
SUM(sf.Total_sales) as SALES,
PERCENT_RANK() OVER (ORDER BY SUM(sf.Total_sales) DESC)
AS "PERCENT RANK"
FROM state_dim1 s, propertytype_dim1 p, salesfact1 sf
WHERE s.state_code=sf.state_code and p.property_type=sf.property_type and s.state_code
='NSW'
GROUP BY s.state_code,p.property_type
)
WHERE "PERCENT RANK" < 0.5;
```

(d)



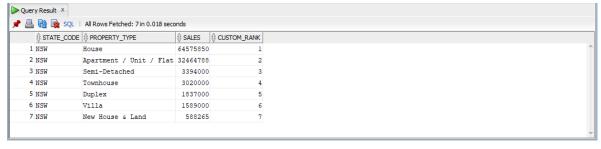
Report 3

```
(c)
```

```
SELECT s.state_code,
p.property_type,
SUM(sf.Total_sales) as SALES,
DENSE_RANK() OVER (ORDER BY SUM(sf.Total_sales) DESC)
```

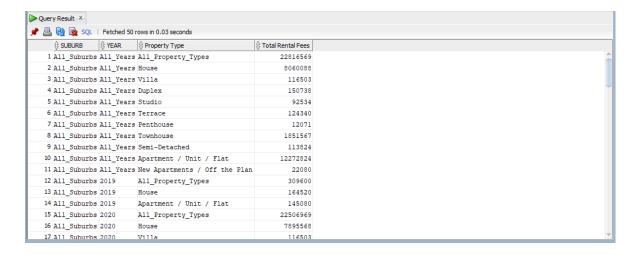
```
AS custom_rank
FROM state_dim1 s, propertytype_dim1 p, salesfact1 sf
WHERE s.state_code=sf.state_code and p.property_type=sf.property_type and s.state_code
='NSW'
GROUP BY s.state_code,p.property_type;
```

(d)

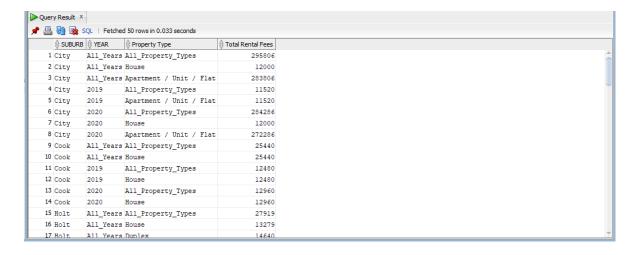


Report 4

```
(c)
SELECT
  decode(GROUPING(s.suburb), 1, 'All_Suburbs', s.suburb) AS Suburb,
  decode(GROUPING(t.year), 1, 'All_Years', t.year) AS Year,
  decode(GROUPING(p.property_type), 1, 'All_Property_Types', p.property_type) AS
"Property Type",
  SUM(r.rental_fees) AS "Total Rental Fees"
FROM
  time dim1
  suburb_dim1
  propertytype_dim1 p,
  rentfact1
WHERE
  s.suburb = r.suburb
  AND t.time_id = r.time_id
  AND p.property_type = r.property_type
GROUP BY CUBE
  (s.suburb,
     t.year,
     p.property_type) ;
```



```
(c)
SELECT
  decode(GROUPING(s.suburb), 1, 'All_Suburbs', s.suburb) AS Suburb,
  decode(GROUPING(t.year), 1, 'All_Years', t.year) AS Year,
  decode(GROUPING(p.property_type), 1, 'All_Property_Types', p.property_type) AS
"Property Type",
  SUM(r.rental_fees) AS "Total Rental Fees"
FROM
  time dim1
               t,
  suburb_dim1
  propertytype_dim1 p,
  rentfact1
                 r
WHERE
  s.suburb = r.suburb
  AND t.time id = r.time id
  AND p.property_type = r.property_type
GROUP BY s.suburb,
CUBE
     (t.year,
     p.property_type) ;
```

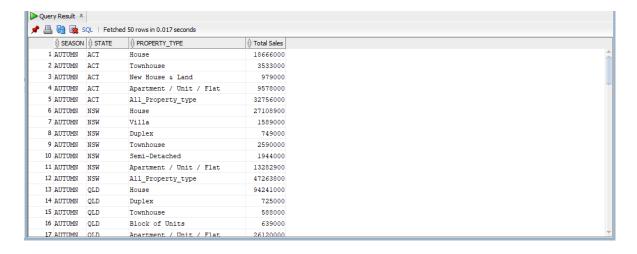


(c)

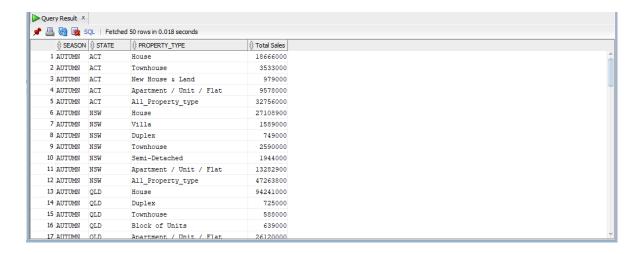
```
SELECT
```

```
decode(GROUPING(s.season_id), 1, 'All_Seasons', s.season_id) AS Season,
  decode(GROUPING(st.state_code), 1, 'All_States', st.state_code) AS State,
  decode(GROUPING(sf.property_type), 1, 'All_Property_type', sf.property_type) AS
Property_type,
  SUM(sf.total_sales) AS "Total Sales"
FROM
  season_dim1 s,
  State_dim1 st,
```

```
salesfact1 sf,
  propertytype_dim1 p
WHERE
 s.season id = sf.season id
 AND st.state_code = sf.state_code
 AND p.property_type = sf.property_type
GROUP BY Rollup
  ( s.season_id,st.state_code, sf.property_type );
```



```
(c)
SELECT
  decode(GROUPING(s.season_id), 1, 'All_Seasons', s.season_id) AS Season,
  decode(GROUPING(st.state_code), 1, 'All_States', st.state_code) AS State,
  decode(GROUPING(sf.property_type), 1, 'All_Property_type', sf.property_type) AS
Property_type,
  SUM(sf.total_sales) AS "Total Sales"
FROM
  season_dim1 s,
  State dim1 st,
  salesfact1 sf,
  propertytype_dim1 p
WHERE
 s.season id = sf.season id
 AND st.state_code = sf.state_code
 AND p.property_type = sf.property_type
GROUP BY s.season_id,
Rollup
  (st.state_code,sf.property_type );
```



(c)

(d)

Report 9

(c)

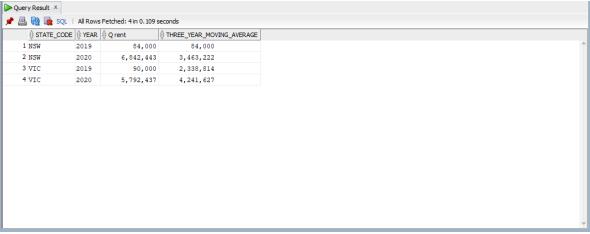
select r.state_code, t.year, to_char(sum(rental_fees), '9,999,999,999') as "Q rent", to_char(AVG(SUM(rental_fees)) OVER(order by r.state_code, t.year rows 2 preceding),'9,999,999,999') as three_year_moving_average from

rentfact1 r, time_dim1 t

where r.time_id=t.time_id and t.year in ('2018','2019','2020') and r.state_code in ('TAS','NSW','VIC')

group by r.state_code, t.year;





(c)

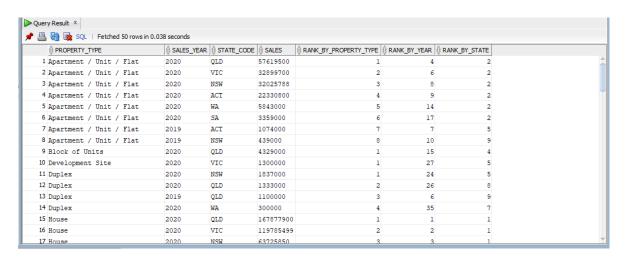
(d)

Report 11

(c)

Select sf.property_type, t.client_year as Sales_Year, s.state_code, to_char (sum(sf.total_sales)) as Sales,
Rank() over (partition by sf.property_type
order by sum (total_sales) desc) as Rank_by_property_type,
Rank() over (partition by t.client_year
order by sum (total_sales) desc) as Rank_by_year,
Rank() over (partition by s.state_code
order by sum (total_sales) desc) as Rank_by_state
From propertytype_dim1 p, time_dim2 t, state_dim1 s, salesfact1 sf
where
p.property_type=sf.property_type
and t.client_year=sf.client_year
and s.state_code=sf.state_code
group by sf.property_type,t.client_year, s.state_code;

(d)



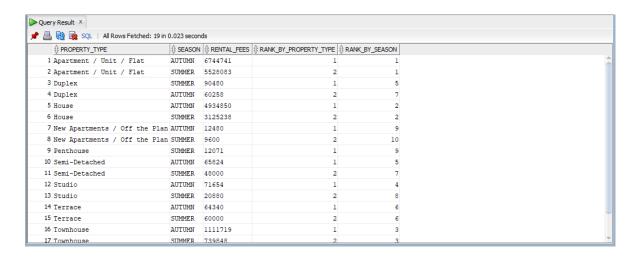
Report 12

(c)

Select rf.property_type, s.season_id as season, to_char (sum(rf.rental_fees)) as Rental_fees, Rank() over (partition by rf.property_type

order by sum (rf.rental_fees) desc) as Rank_by_property_type, Rank() over (partition by s.season_id order by sum (rf.rental_fees) desc) as Rank_by_season From propertytype_dim1 p, season_dim1 s, rentfact1 rf where p.property_type=rf.property_type and s.season_id=rf.season_id group by rf.property_type,s.season_id;

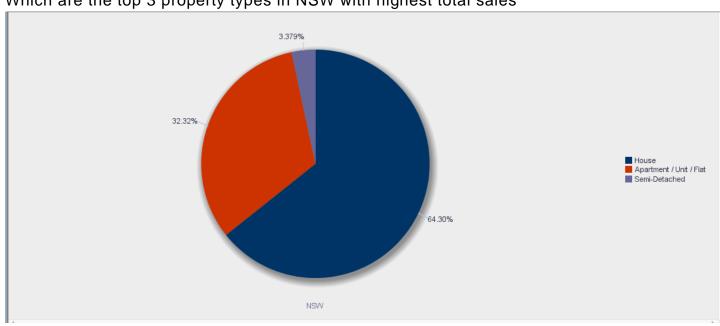
(d)



TASK 4:

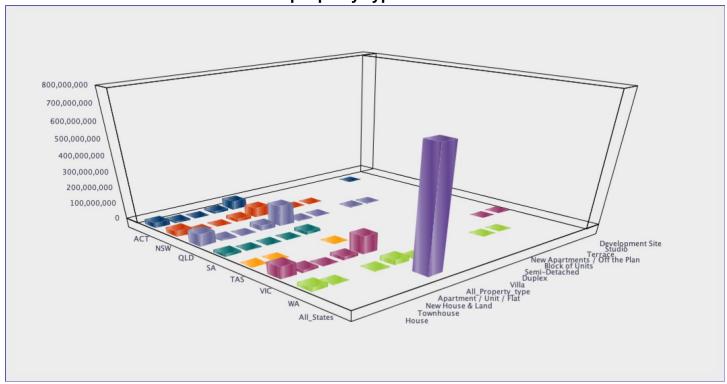
Report 1





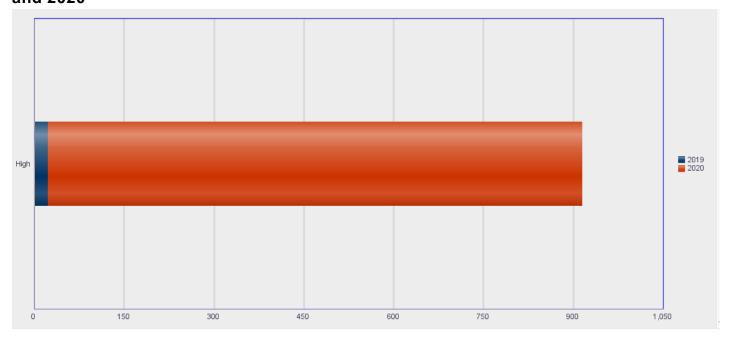
Report 2

sub-total and total sales based on property type and state



Report 3

Total number of clients and cumulative number of clients with a high budget in 2019 and 2020



Report 4

Ranking of each property type based on yearly total number of sales



Report 5

Ranking of each property type based on total rental fees. This also shows the ranking of each season based on total rent

