

## Practical No 1

Aim : Creation of Dimensions and Fact tables.

Solution :

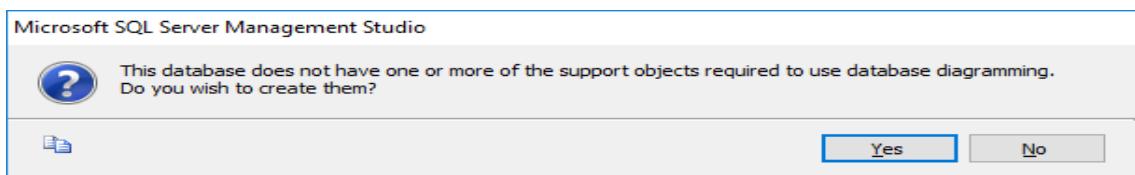
Open Application -> Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2 -> SQL Server Management Studio

1. Select Connect Tab -> Database Engine -> Select Server Name(local)
2. Right Click the Database -> New Database
3. Types “SalesProduct” as the database name, click on OK to close the dialog box and to create the database.

### Create a Database Diagrams

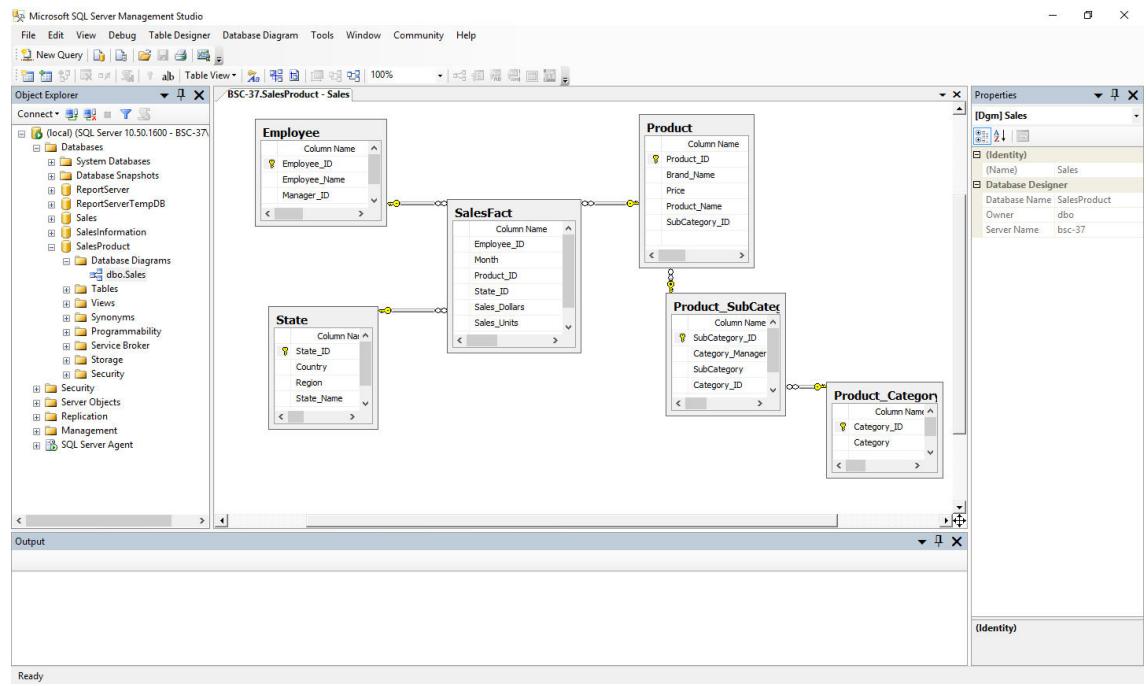
Expand the “SalesProduct” database folder.

1. Click on Database Diagrams to expand it



On click of it, above Dialog box appears, click on Yes to close it.

2. Right Click on Database Diagrams -> New Database Diagrams
3. Create fact and Dimension Tables. (Right click on surface, choose New Table to add tables on Database Diagrams.)



4. Establish relationship between fact and dimension tables.
5. Save Database Diagrams with name as “Sales”. (After saving Database Diagrams fact and dimension tables are automatically placed in Table tab.)

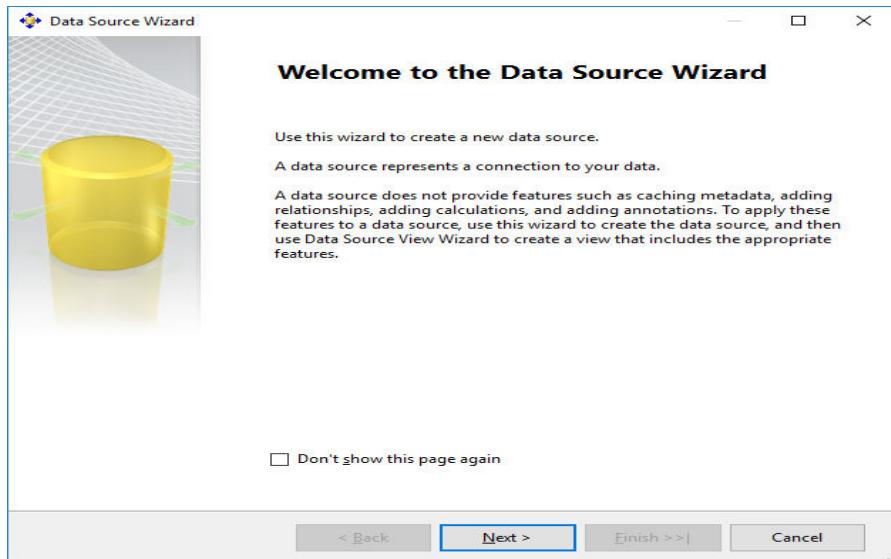
## Practical No 2

Aim : Create Data Source using SSAS(SQL Server Analysis Services.)

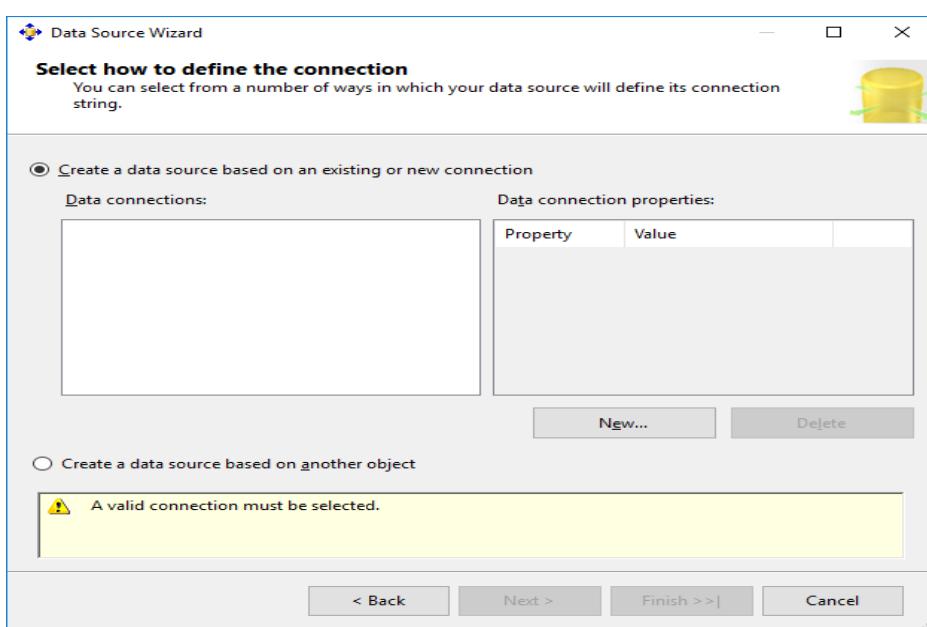
Solution :

Open Application -> Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2 -> SQL Server Business Intelligence Development Studio

1. Select File -> New Project -> Choose Analysis Service Project -> Name it as "SalesProduct\_BIPrj" and click on OK.
2. Right Click on Data Sources -> New Data Source

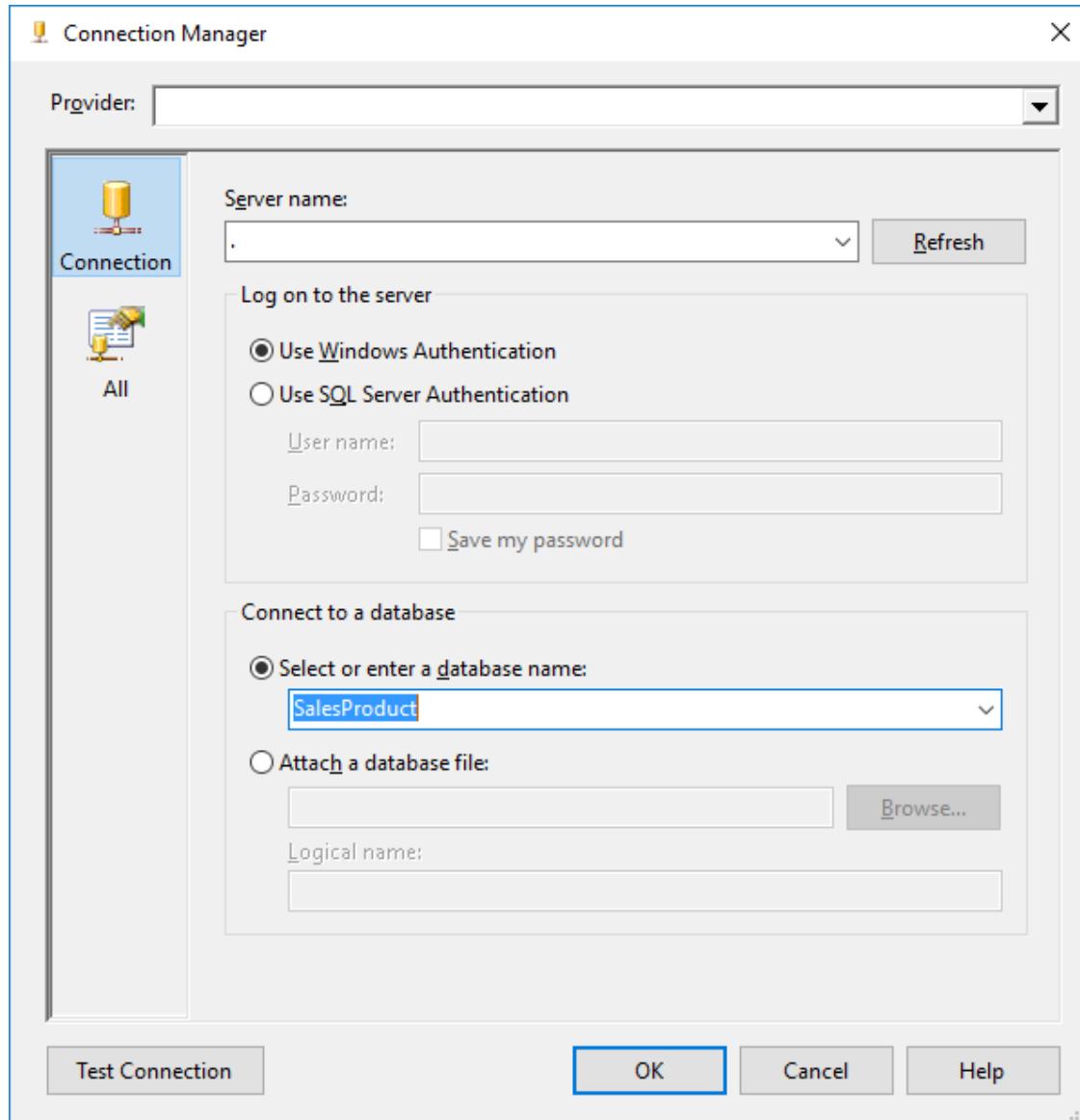


Click on Next.

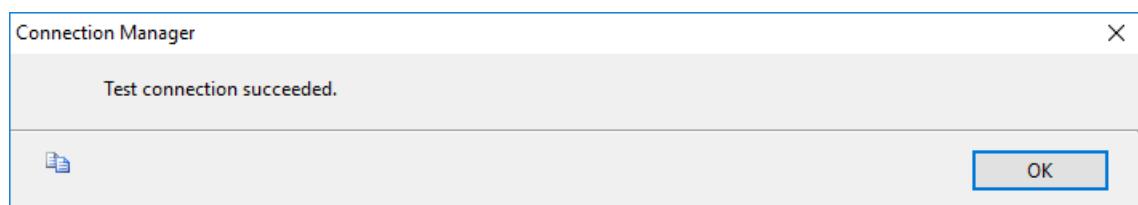


**Click on New.**

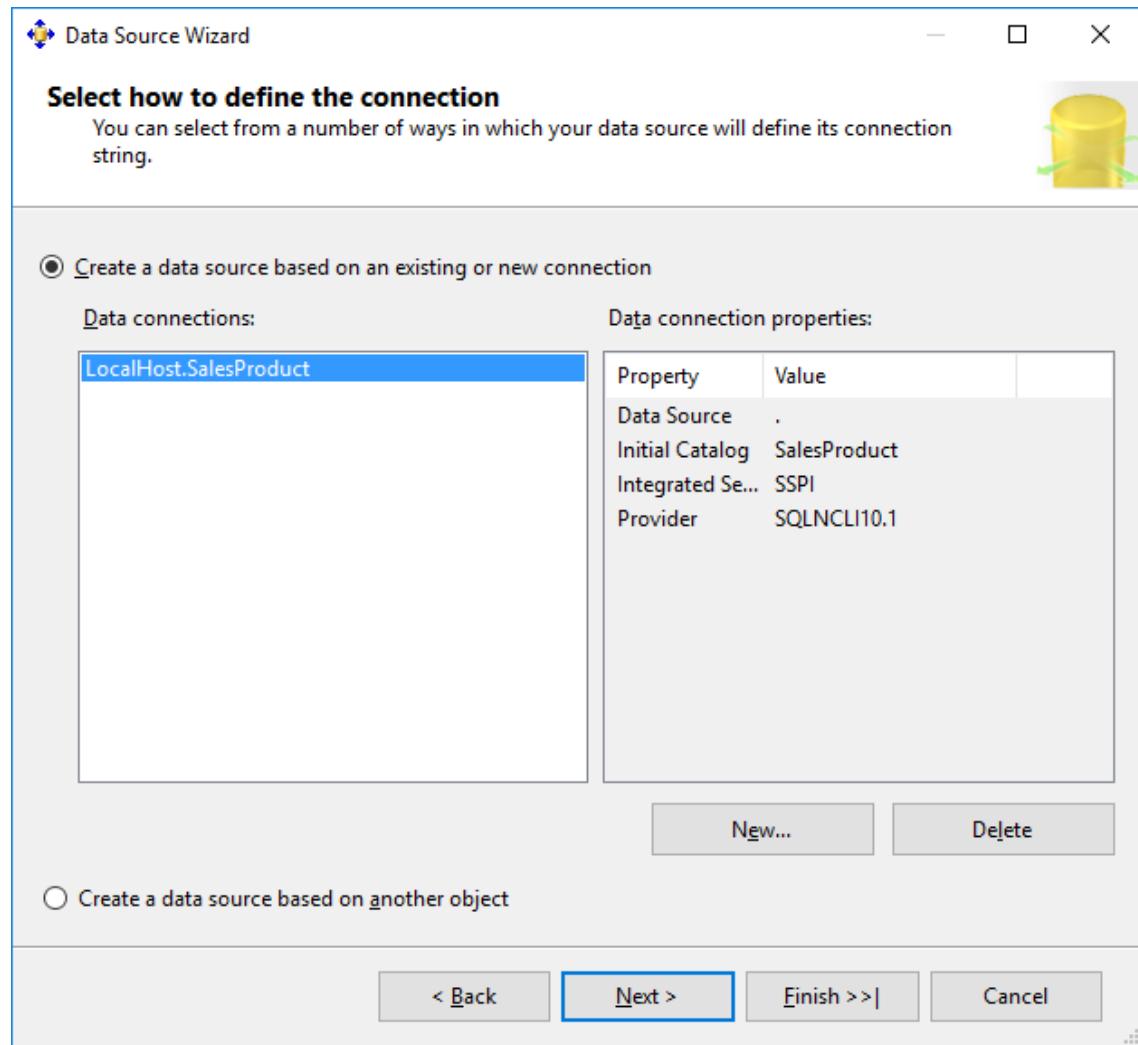
3. Choose Provider as “Microsoft OLEDB Provider for SQL Server”, Server Name as “.”, Select database name as “SalesProduct”.(Created in SQL Server Management studio).



4. Click on Test Connection.

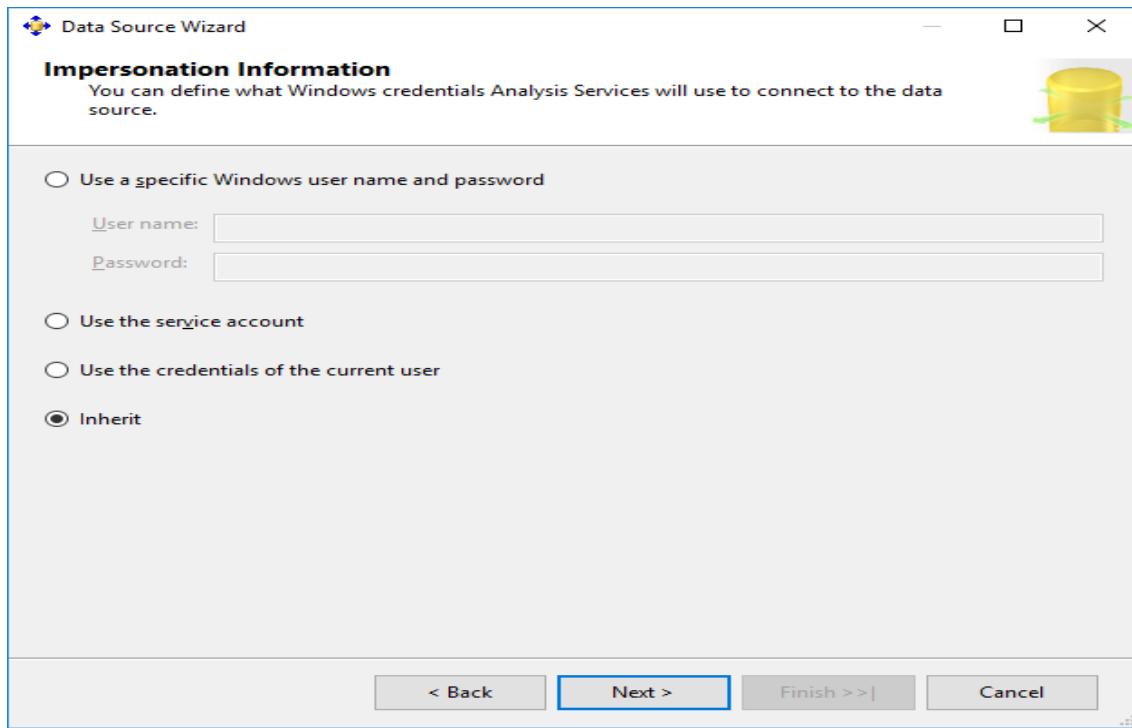


**Click on OK.**



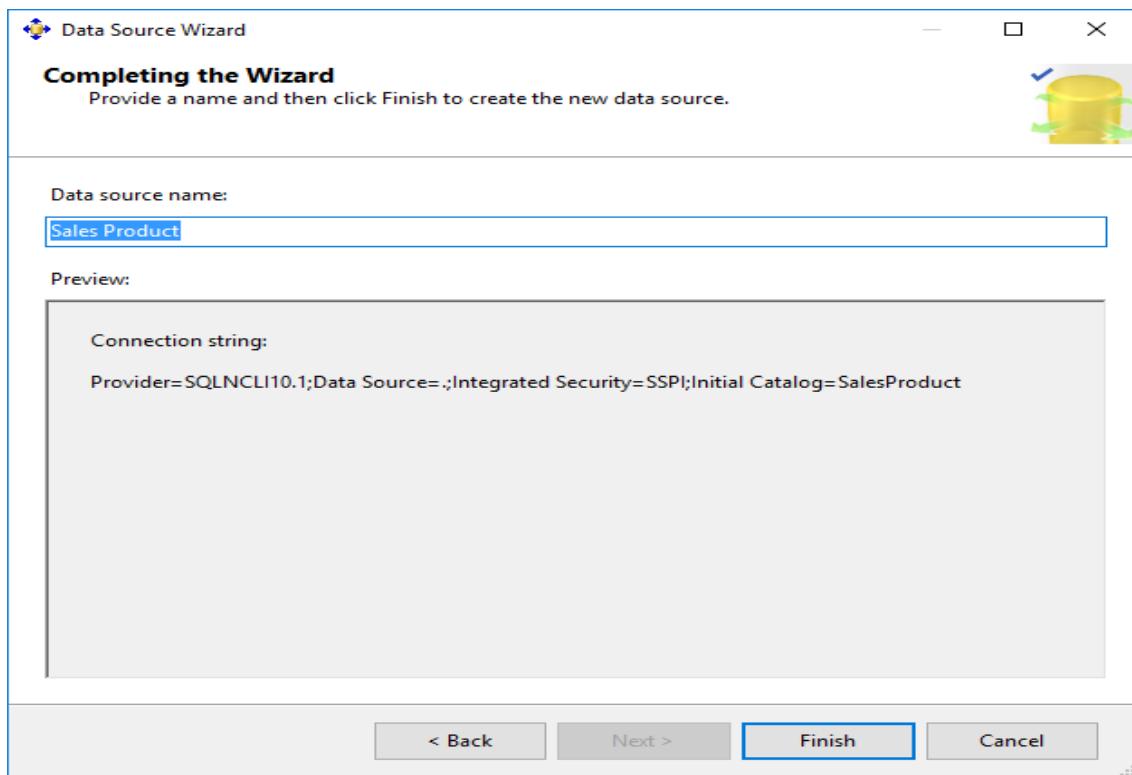
**Click on Next**

5. Choose “Inherit” option.

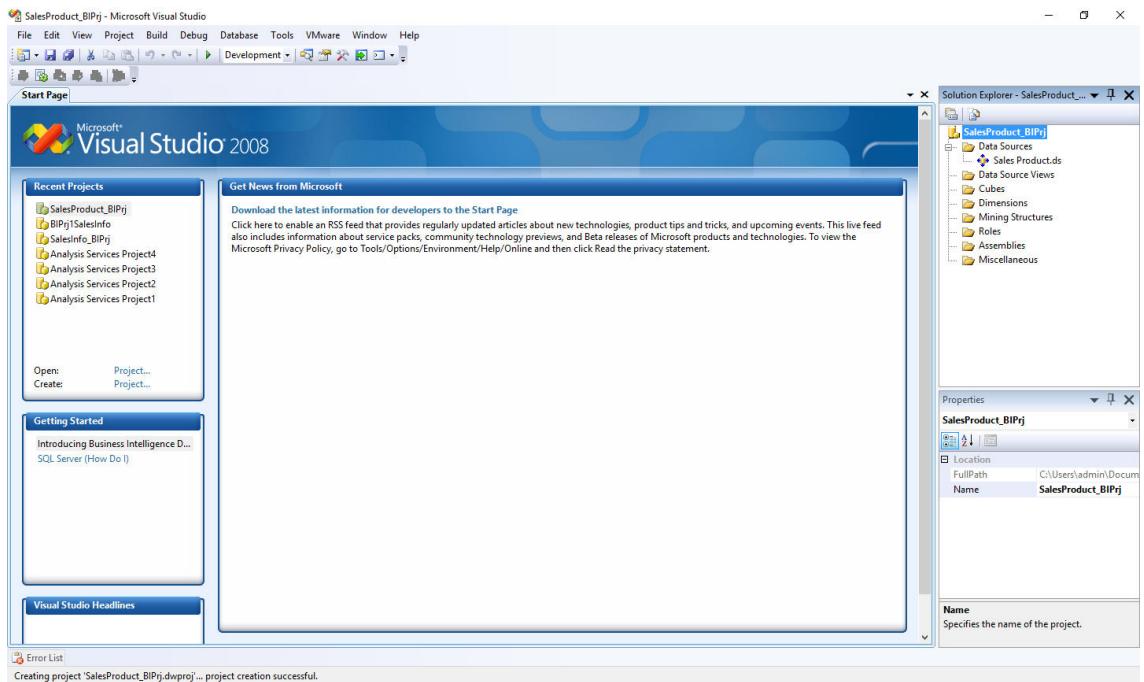


**Click on Next.**

6. Click on Finish.



**Name Data Source as "Sales Product".**

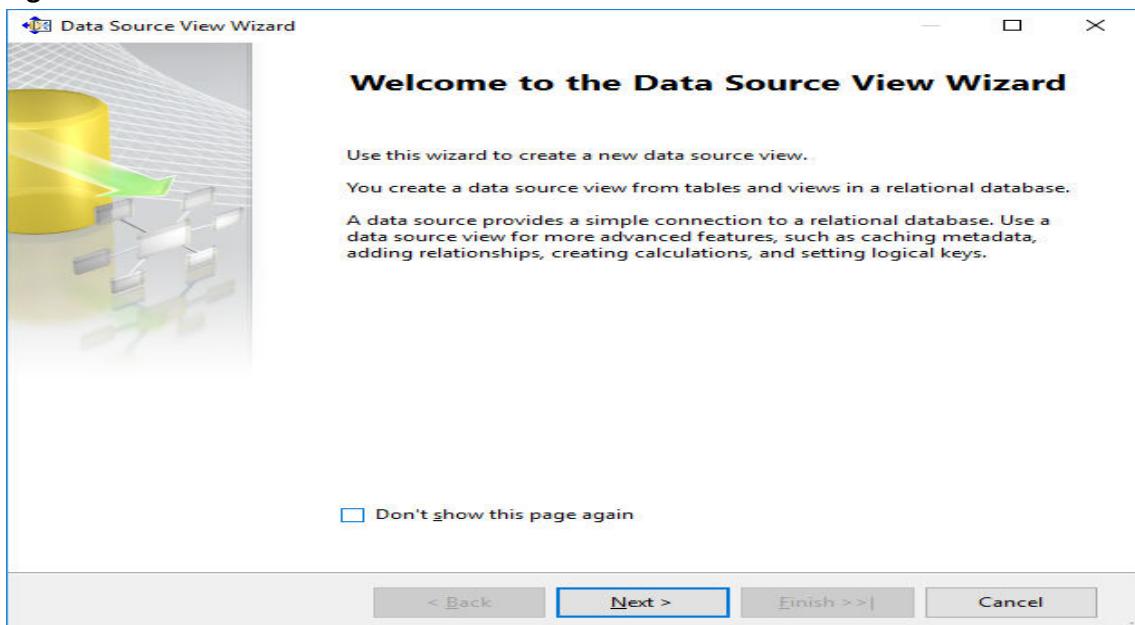


## Practical No 3

Aim : Create Data Source View using SSAS(SQL Server Analysis Services.)

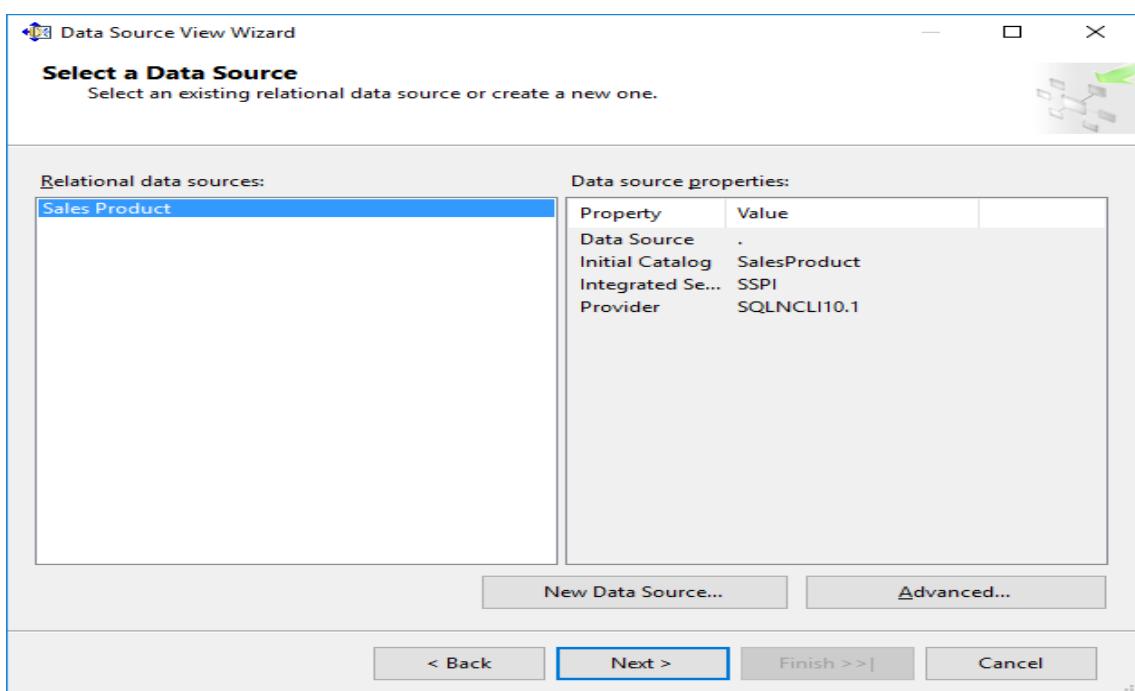
Solution :

1. Right click on Data Source View -> New Data Source View

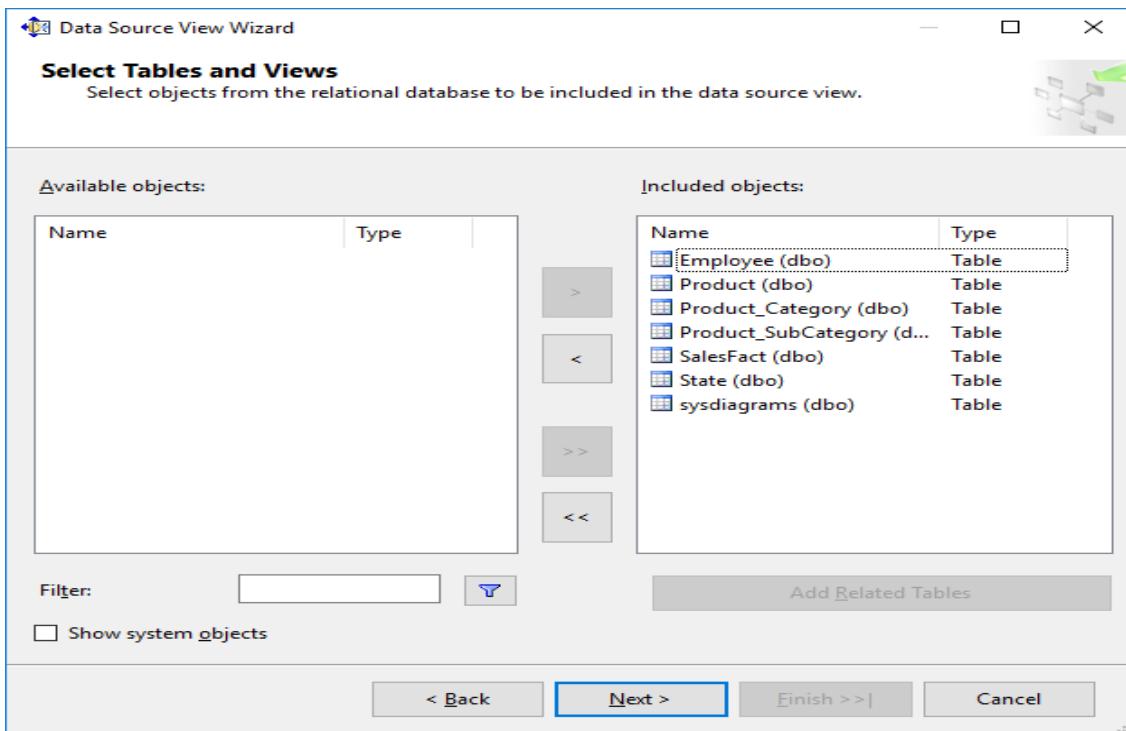
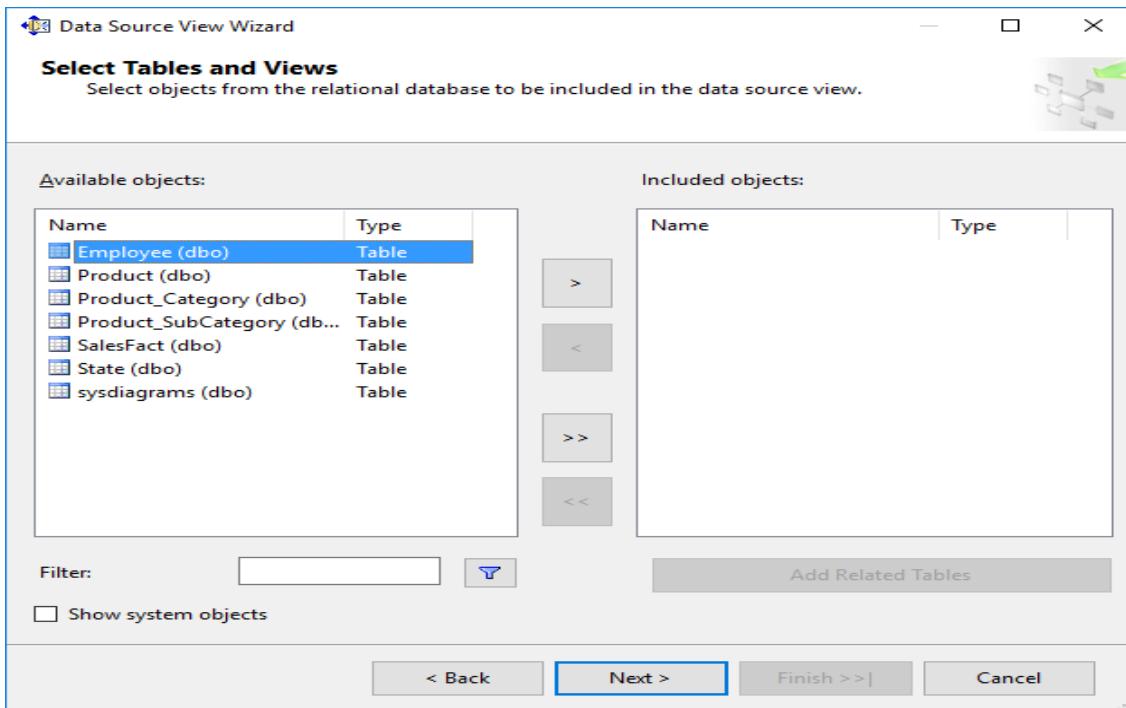


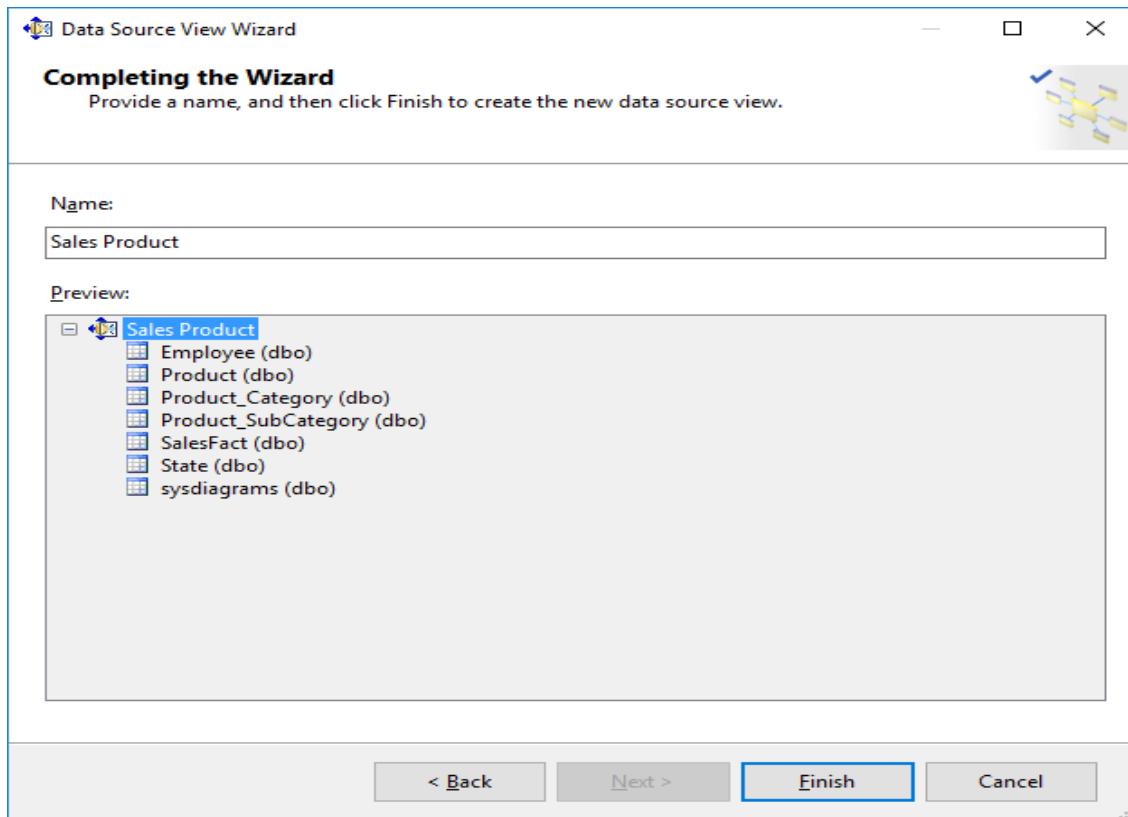
Click on Next.

2. Click on Next.



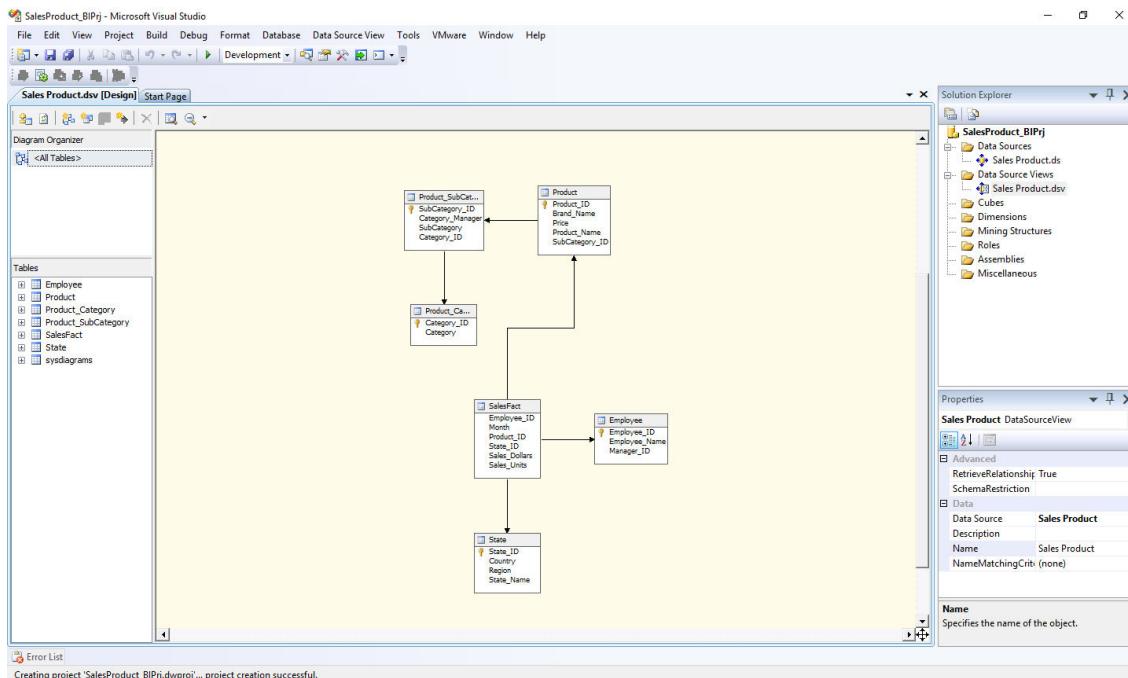
### 3. Select Tables and Views.





**Click on Finish.**

#### 4. Finally, we will get the Data Source View like :

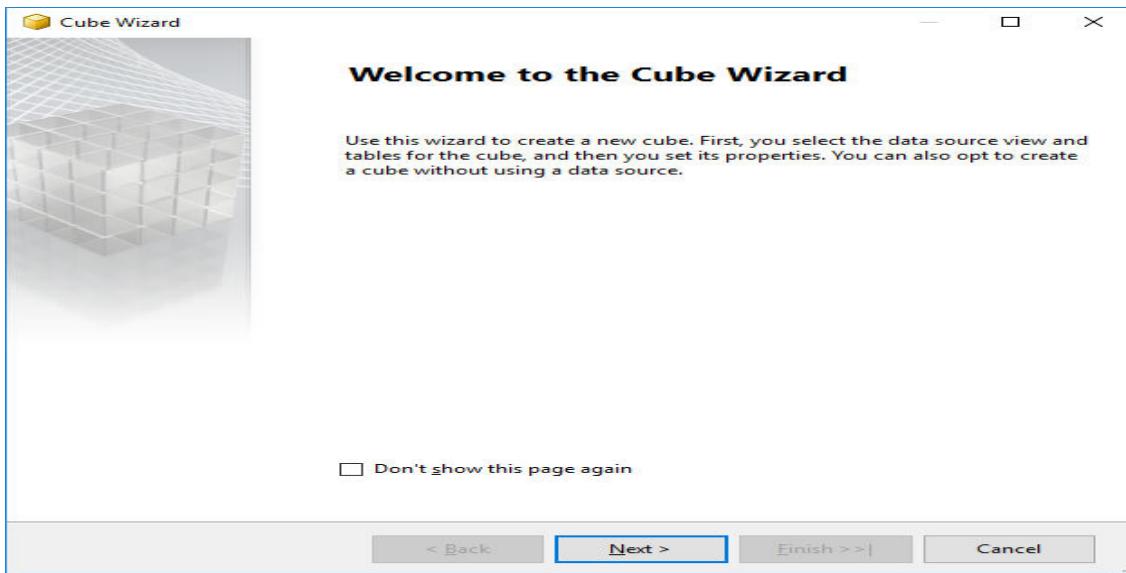


## Practical No 4

Aim : Create cube using SSAS(SQL Server Analysis Services.) and process the cube.

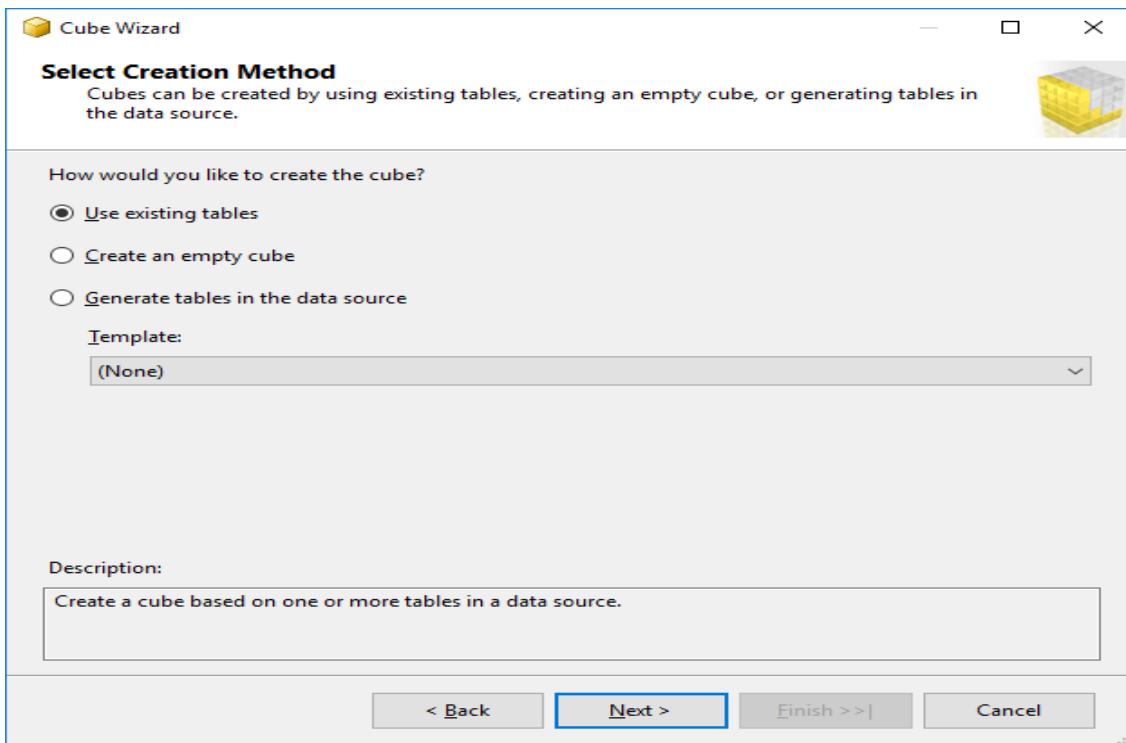
Solution :

1. Right click on Cubes -> New Cube.

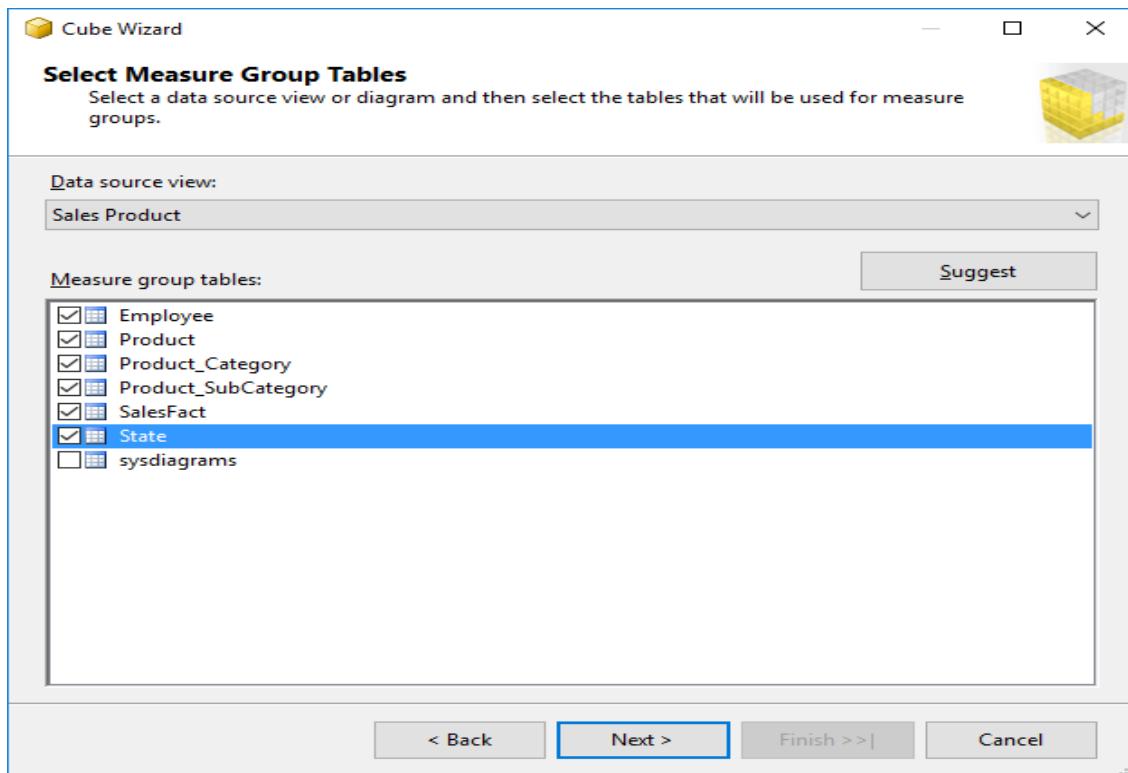


Click on Next.

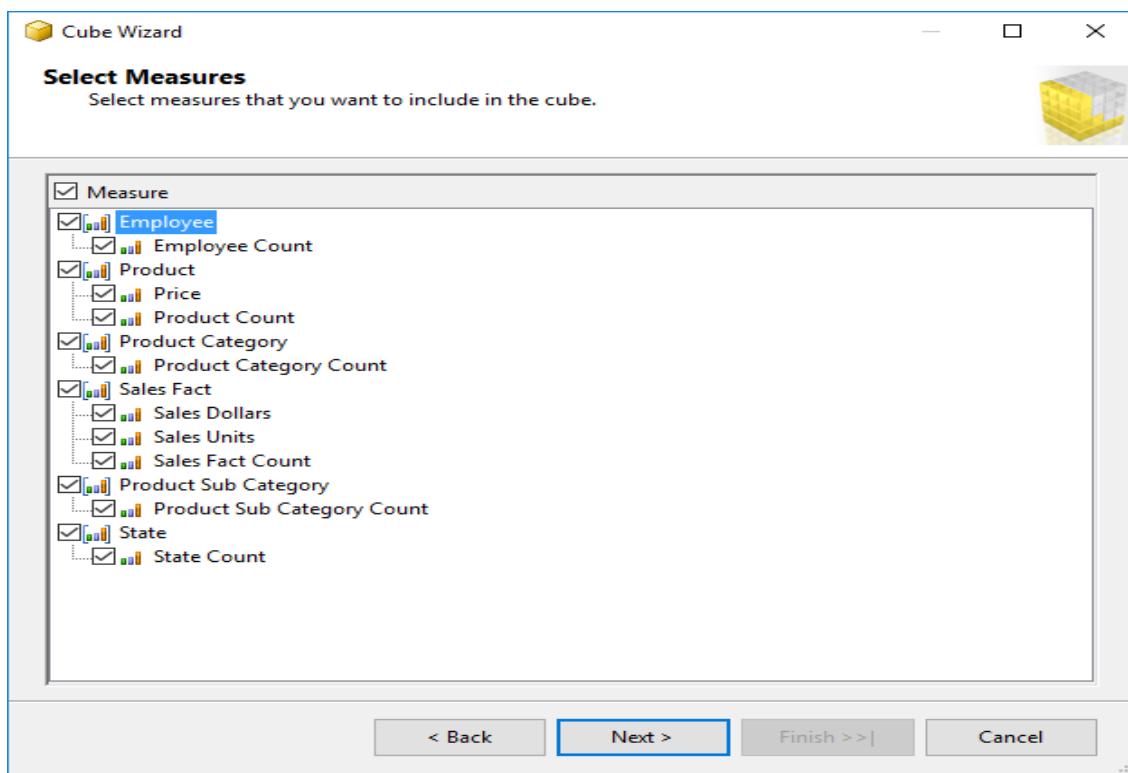
2. Select First option “Use existing tables”. Click on Next.



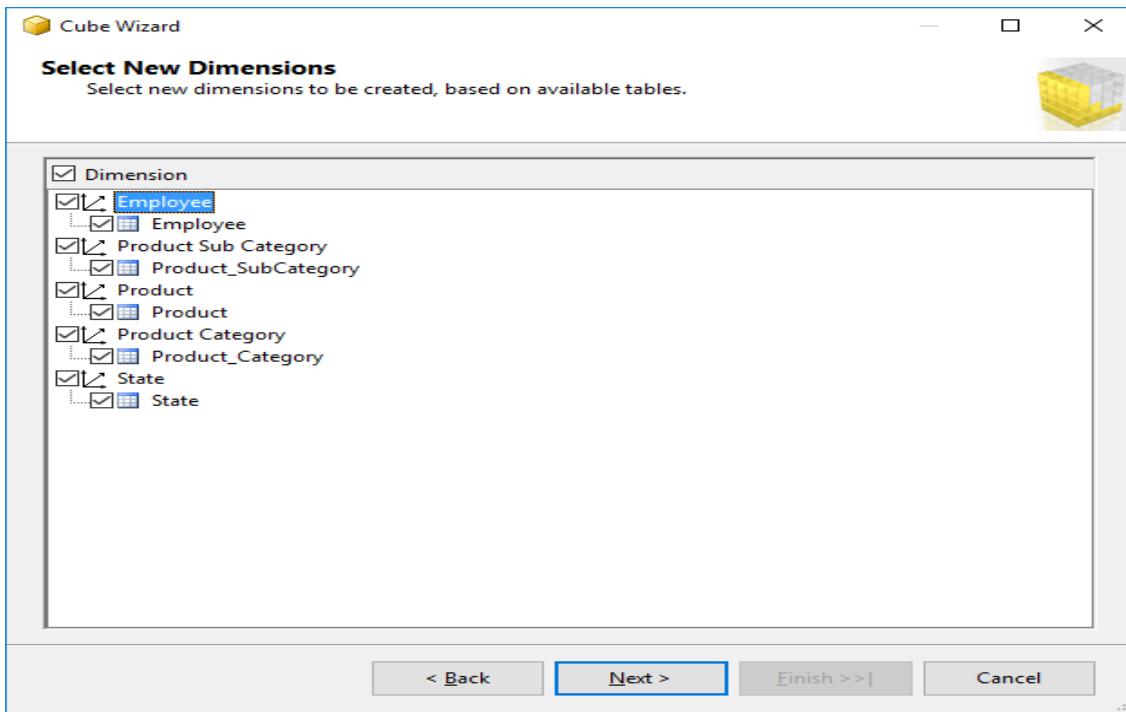
**3. Select Data Source View as “Sales Product” and Select all the tables.**



**Click on Next.**

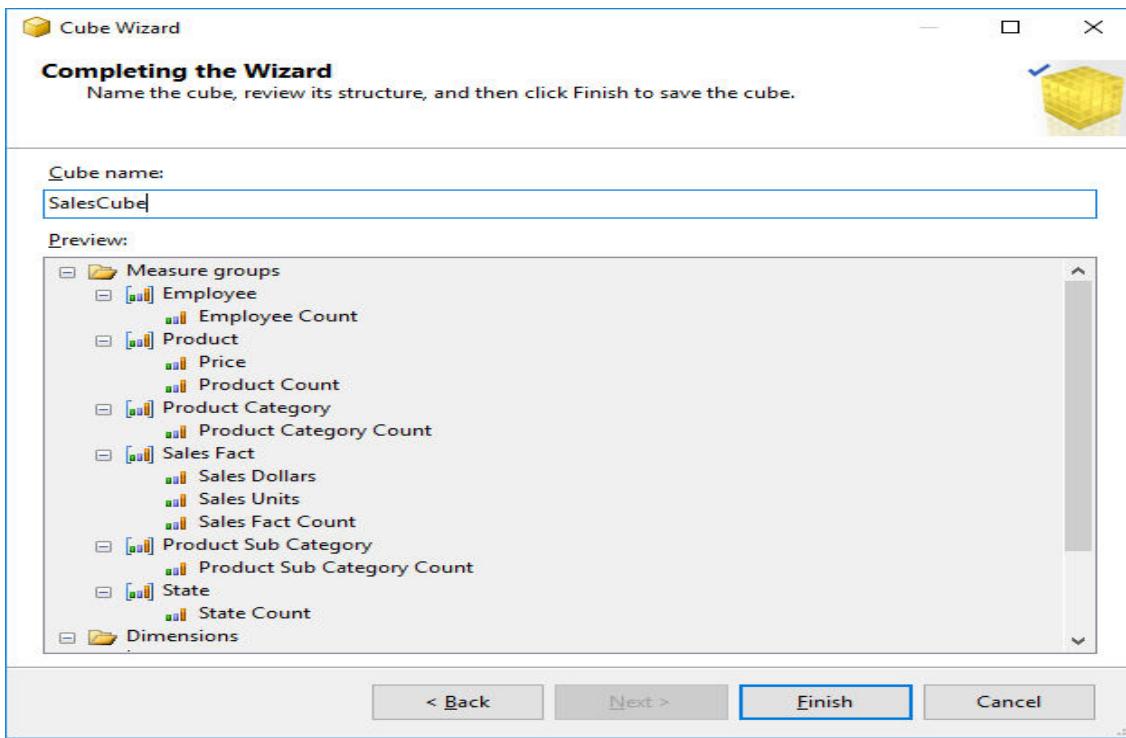


**Click on Next.**



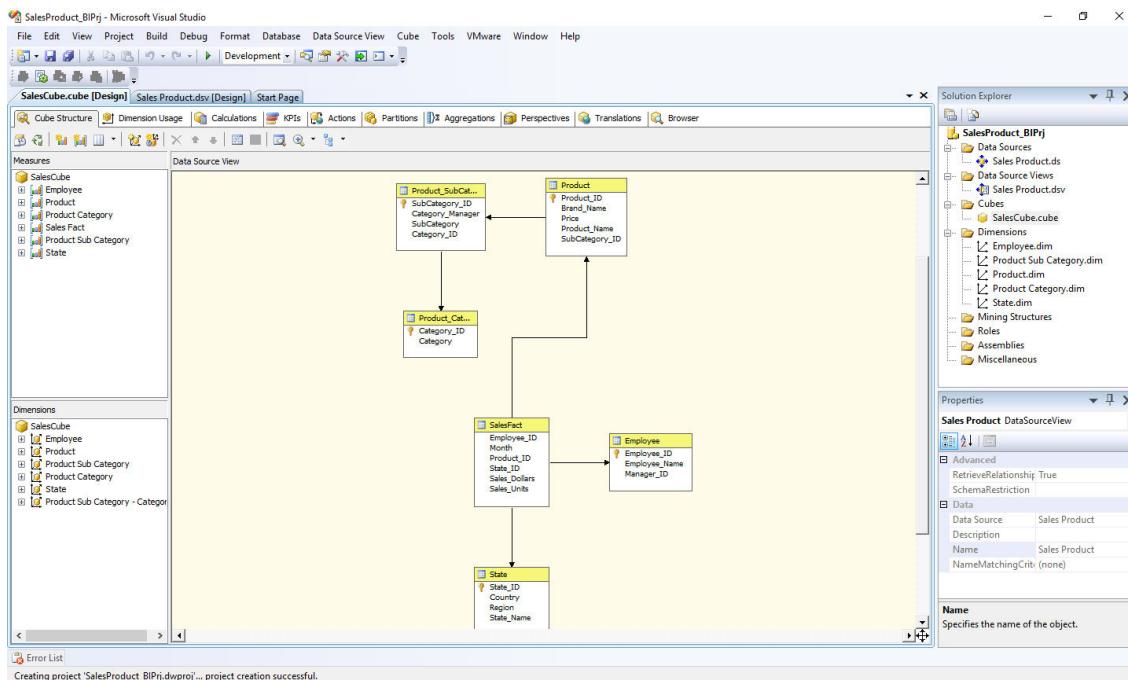
**Click on Next.**

**4. Name Cube as "SalesCube".**

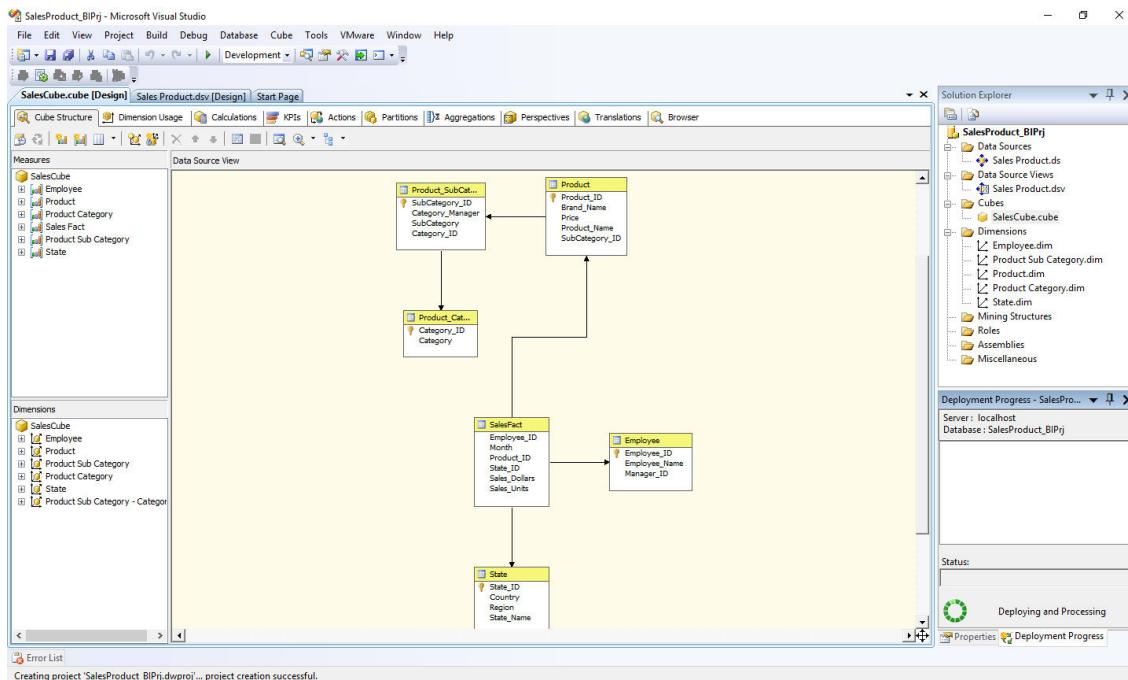


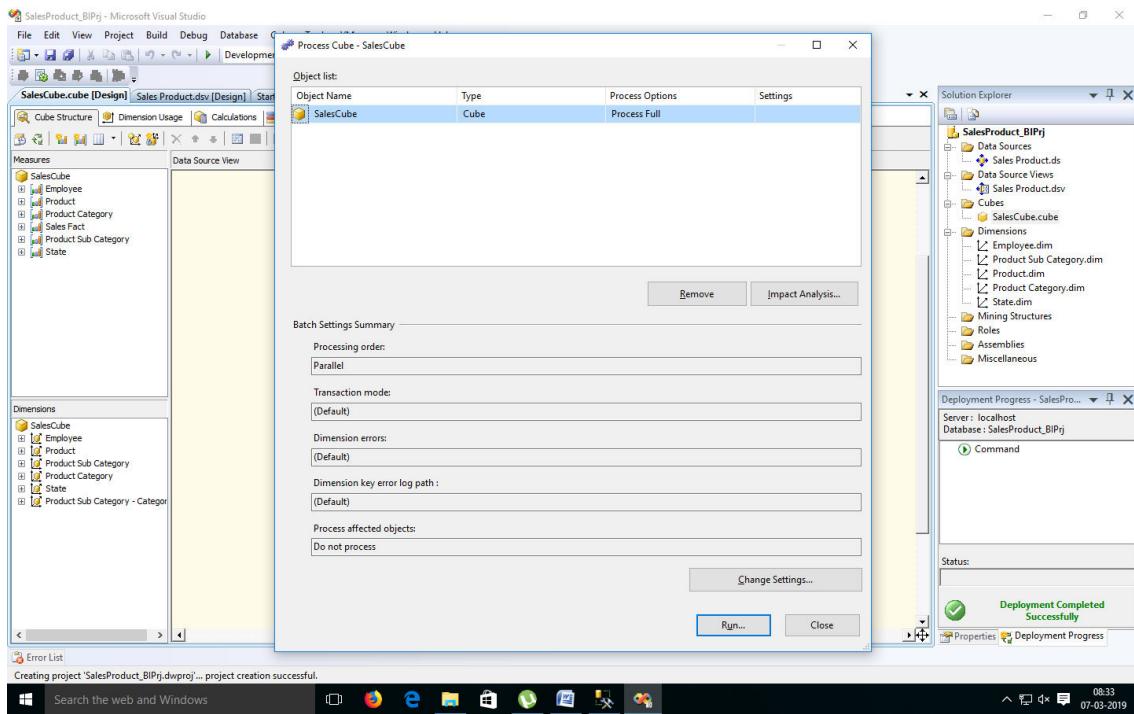
**Click on Finish.**

## 5. Finally, we will get the Cube View as well Dimensions View like :

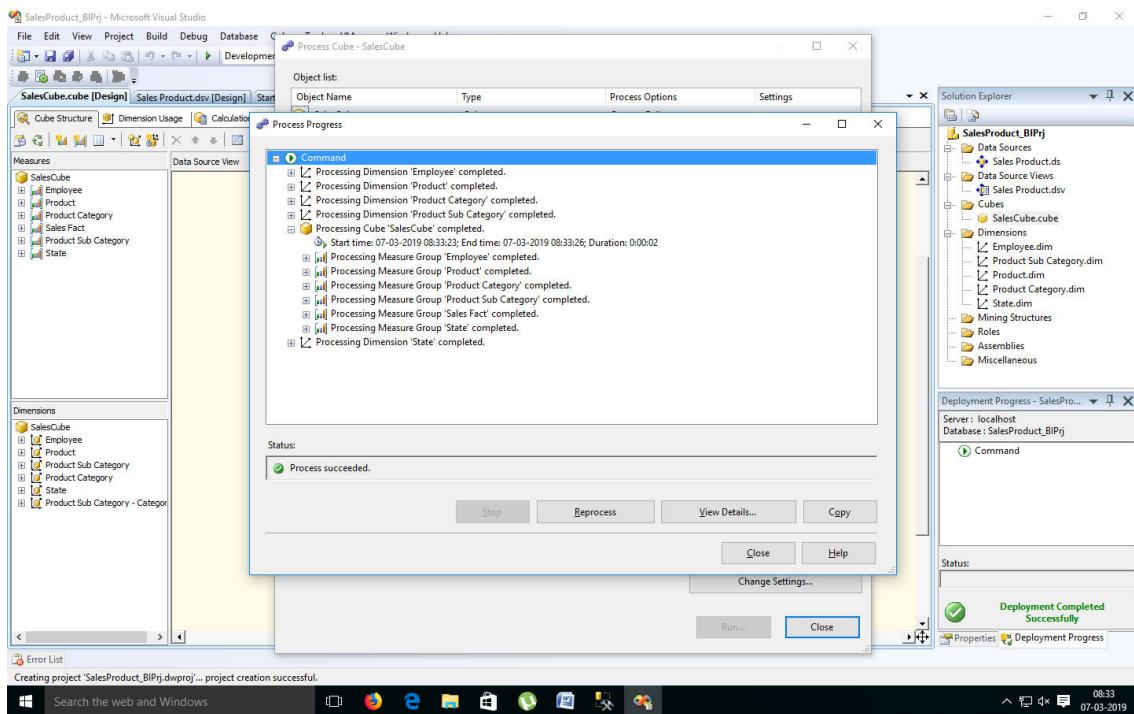


## 6. Finally, Process cube by Right click on SalesCube -> Process .





## 7. Click on Run.

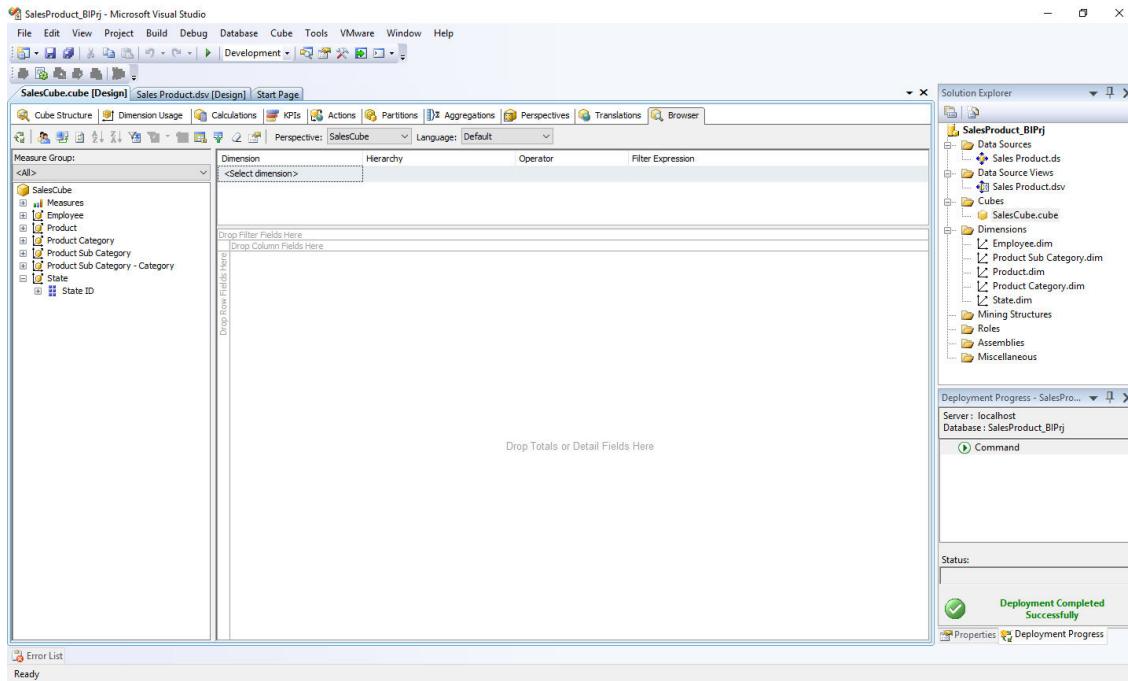


## Practical No 5

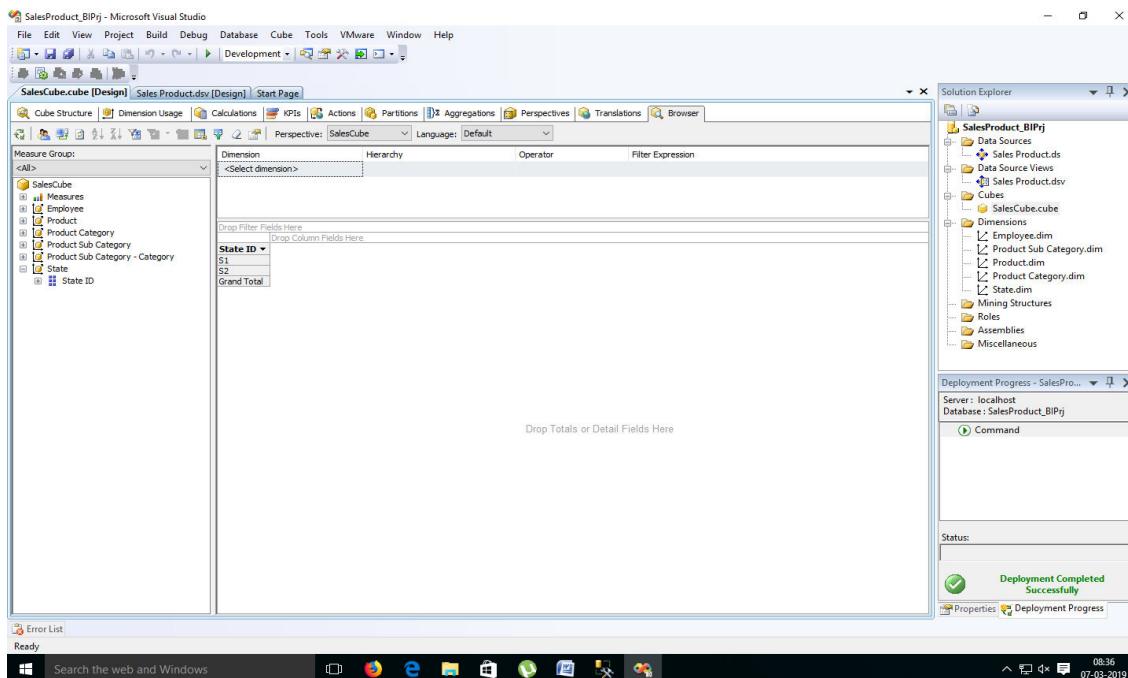
Aim : View cube data in multidimensional Format.

Solution :

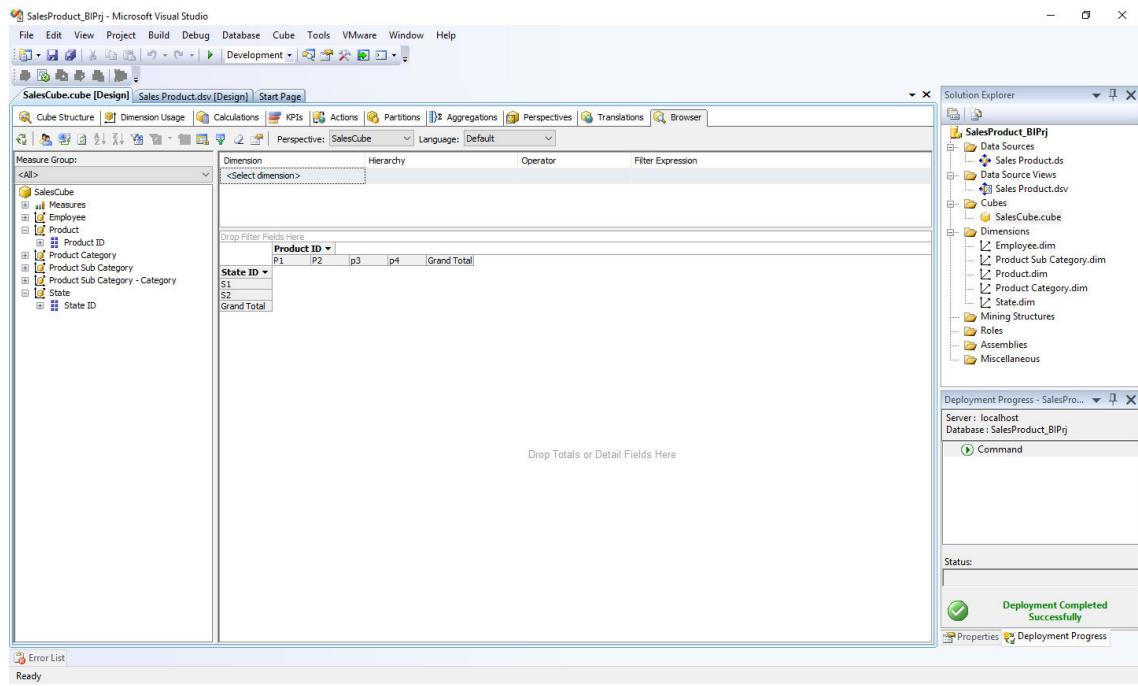
1. Double Click on “SalesCube”. Go to the “Browser” Tab.



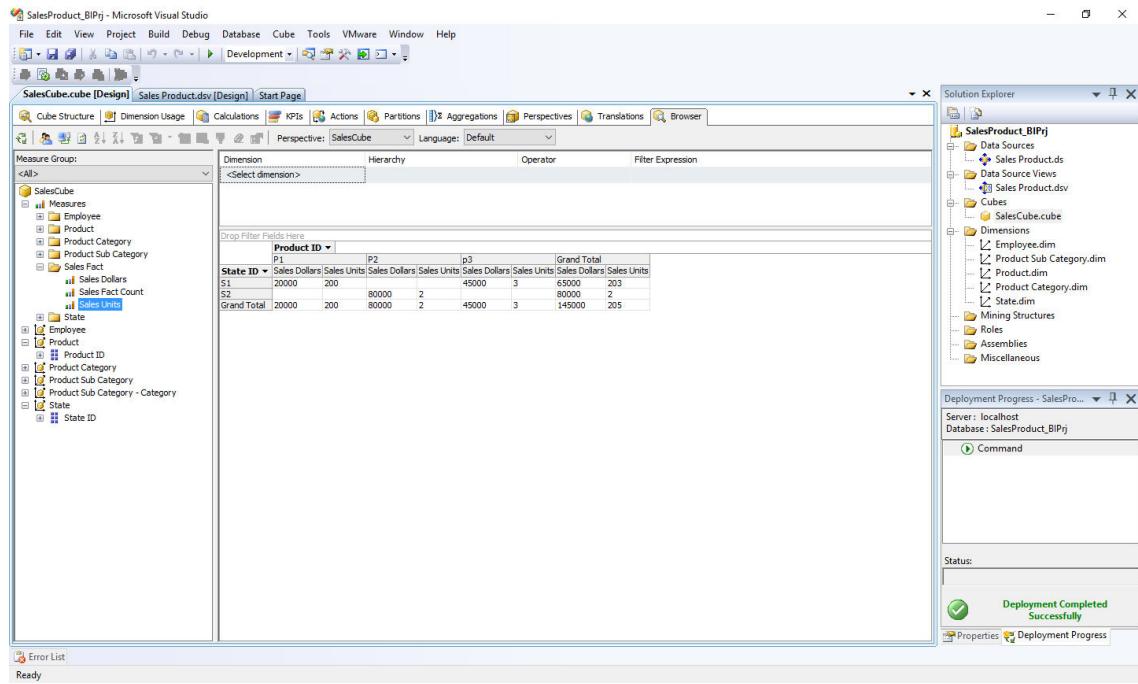
2. Go to the “State Dimension”. Right Click on ‘State\_ID’ -> Add to Row Area.



**3. Go to the “Product Dimension”. Right Click on ‘Product\_ID’ -> Add to Column Area.**



**4. Go to ‘Measures’. Select ‘SalesFact’ -> Right Click on “Sales Dollars” as well “Sales Units” -> Add to Data area.**



**5. Go to the “Employee Dimension”. Right Click on ‘Employee\_ID’ -> Add to Row Area.**

SalesProduct\_BIPj - Microsoft Visual Studio

File Edit View Project Build Debug Database Cube Tools VMware Window Help

SalesCube.cube [Design] Sales Product.dsv [Design] Start Page

Cube Structure Dimension Usage Calculations KPIs Actions Partitions Aggregations Perspectives Translations Browser

Perspective: SalesCube Language: Default

Measure Group: <All>

Dimension Hierarchy Operator Filter Expression

<Select dimension>

Drop Filter Fields Here

	Product ID	P1	P2	p3	Grand Total
State ID	Employee ID	Sales Dollars	Sales Units	Sales Dollars	Sales Units
	E1	20000	200		20000 200
	E2			45000 5	45000 3
	Total	20000	200	45000 3	45000 203
	E2			80000 2	80000 2
	Total			80000 2	80000 2
	Grand Total	20000	200	80000 2	145000 205

Measure Group: <All>

SalesCube

- Measures
  - Employee
  - Product
  - Product Category
  - Product Sub Category
  - Sales Fact
  - Sales Fact Count
  - Sales Units
  - State
- Employee ID
- Product ID
- Product Category
- Product Sub Category
- Product Sub Category - Category
- State
- State ID

Solution Explorer

SalesProduct\_BIPj

- Data Sources
  - Sales Product.ds
  - Data Source Views
    - Sales Product.dsv
- Cubes
  - SalesCube.cube
- Dimensions
  - Employee.dim
  - Product Sub Category.dim
  - Product.dim
  - Product Category.dim
  - State.dim
- Mining Structures
- Roles
- Assemblies
- Miscellaneous

Deployment Progress - SalesPro... Server: localhost Database: SalesProduct\_BIPj

Command

Status:

Deployment Completed Successfully

Properties Deployment Progress

Error List

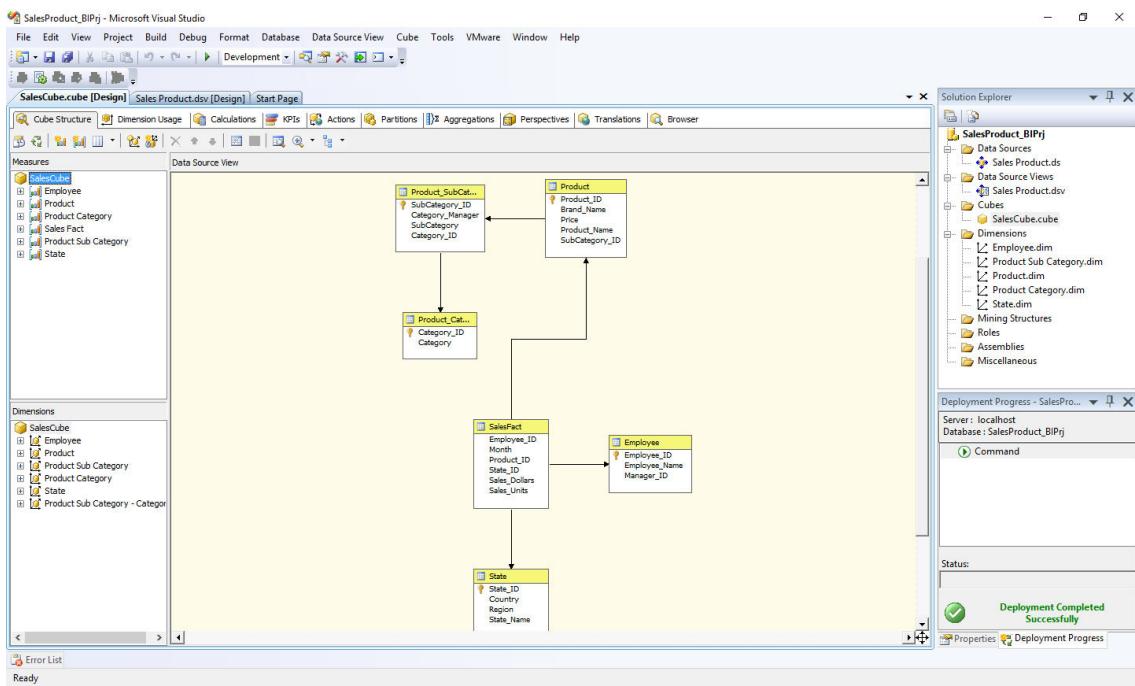
Ready

## **Practical No 6**

## Aim : Working with measures in the cube.

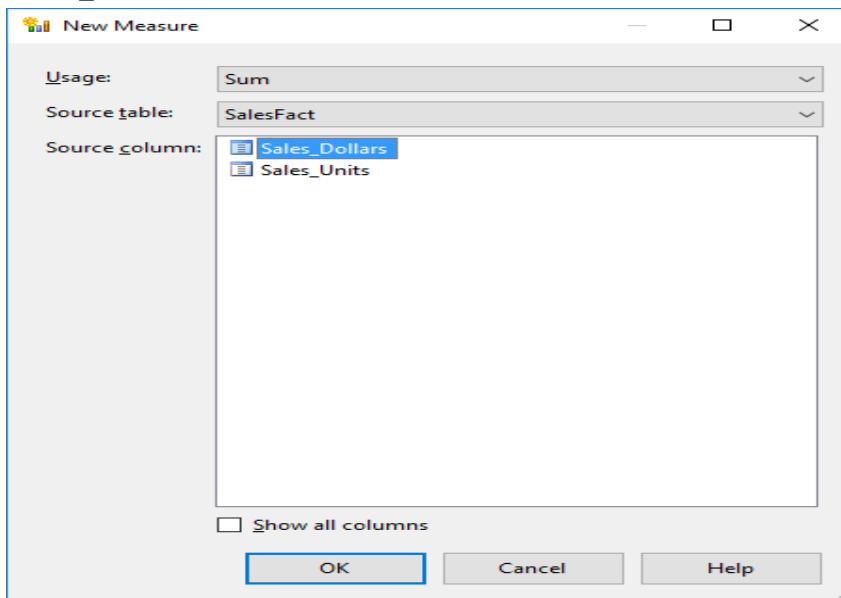
**Solution :**

- #### **1. Double click on ‘SalesCube’. Go to cube structure.**



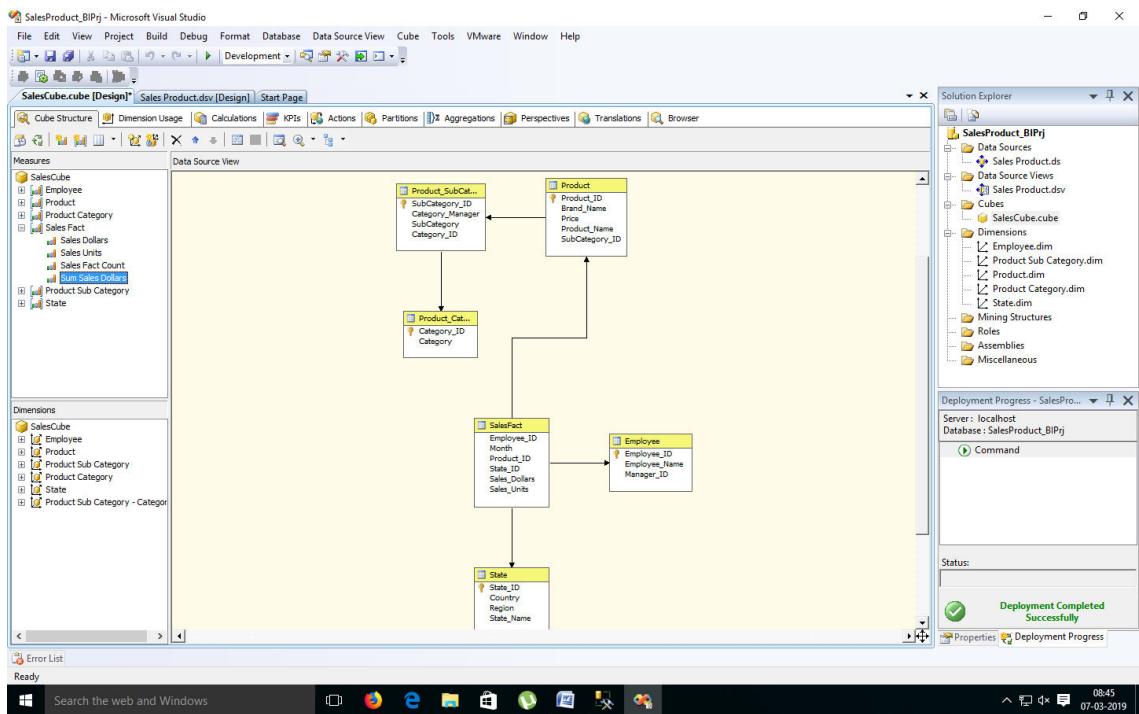
- ## **2. Right click on SalesCube -> New Measure.**

Select Usage = "Sum" , Source table = "SalesFact" and Source Column = "Sales\_Dollars".

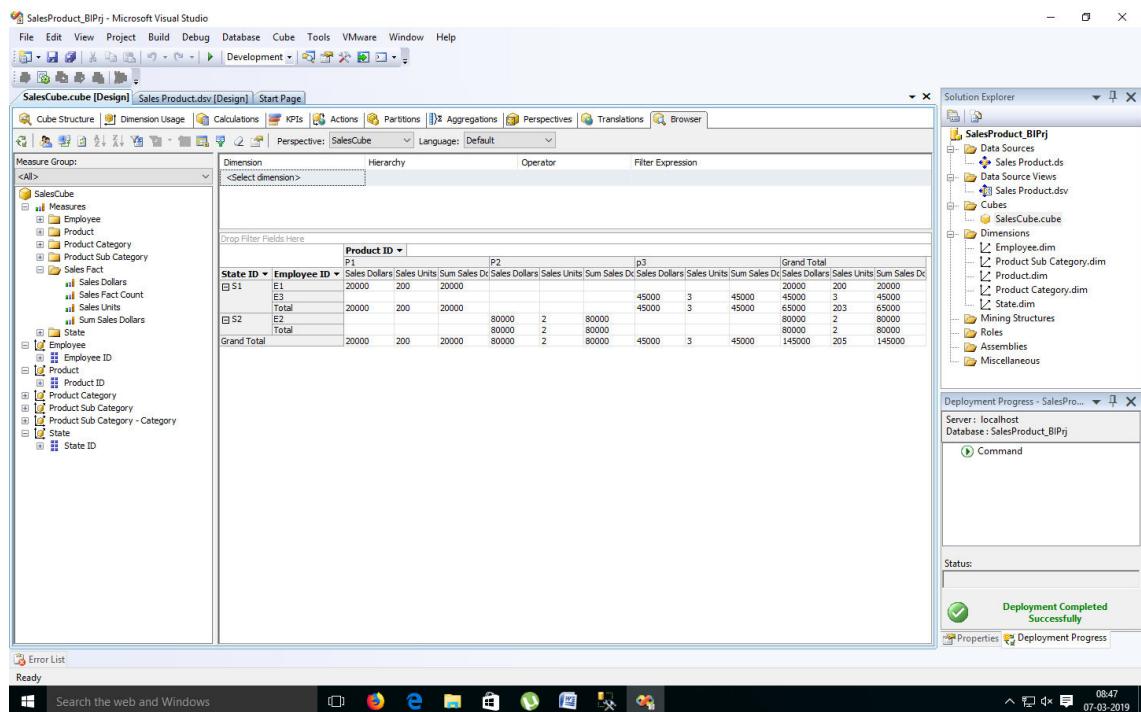


**Click on OK.**

### 3. Rename Measure as “Sum Sales Dollars”.



### 4. Process Cube and Go to Browser and Reconnect it. Right Click on “Sum Sales Dollars” -> Add to Data Area.

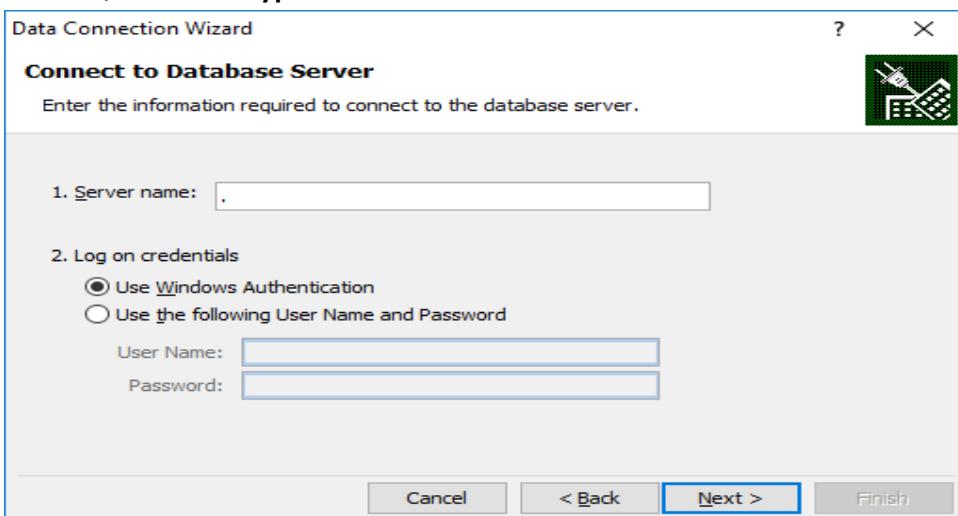


## Practical No 7

Aim : Creating an Excel Pivot Table and Pivot Chart by using the OLAP cube data.

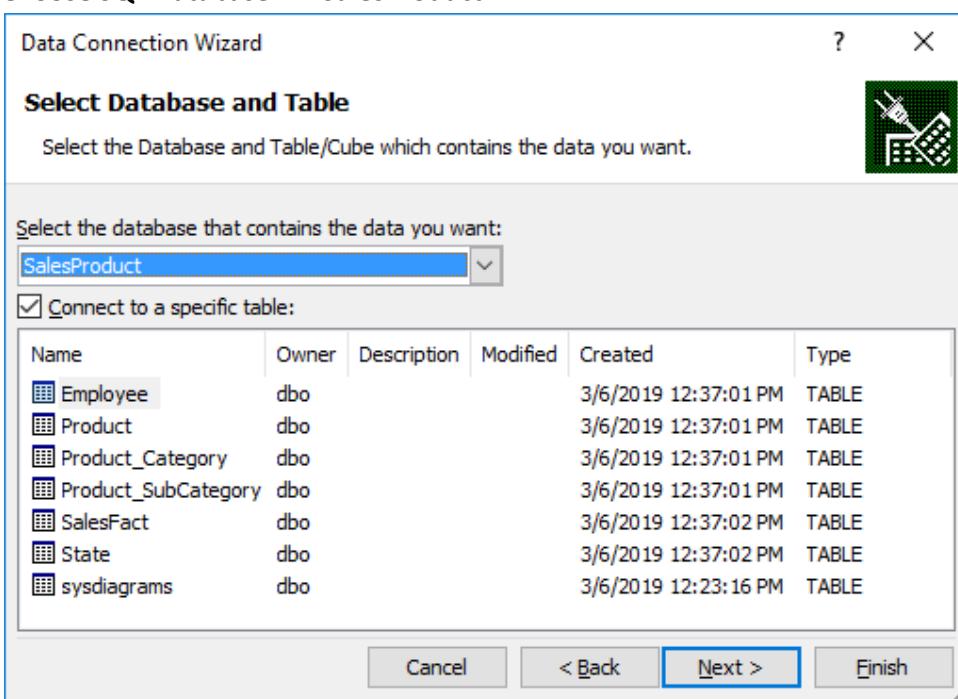
Solution :

1. Open MS-Excel. Click on Data Menu.
2. Go to From Other Sources.
- 2.1. From SQL Server -> Type Server name as “.”

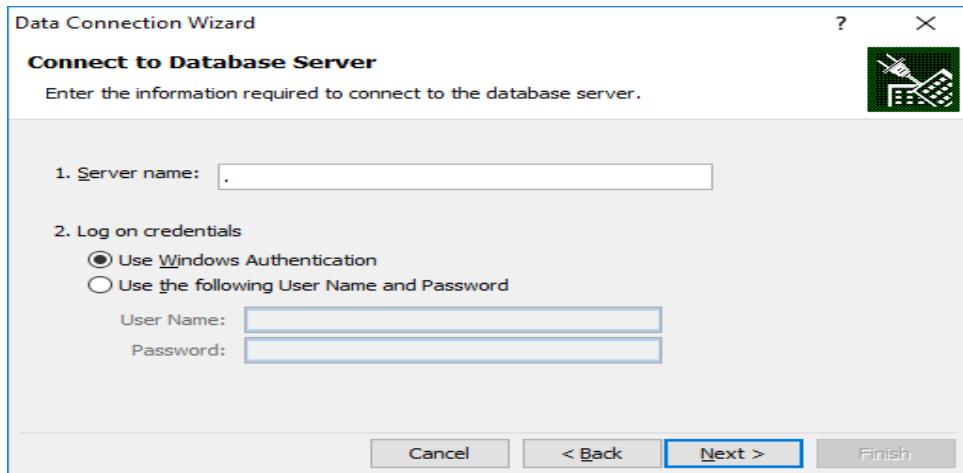


Click on Next.

Choose SQL Database -> “SalesProduct”

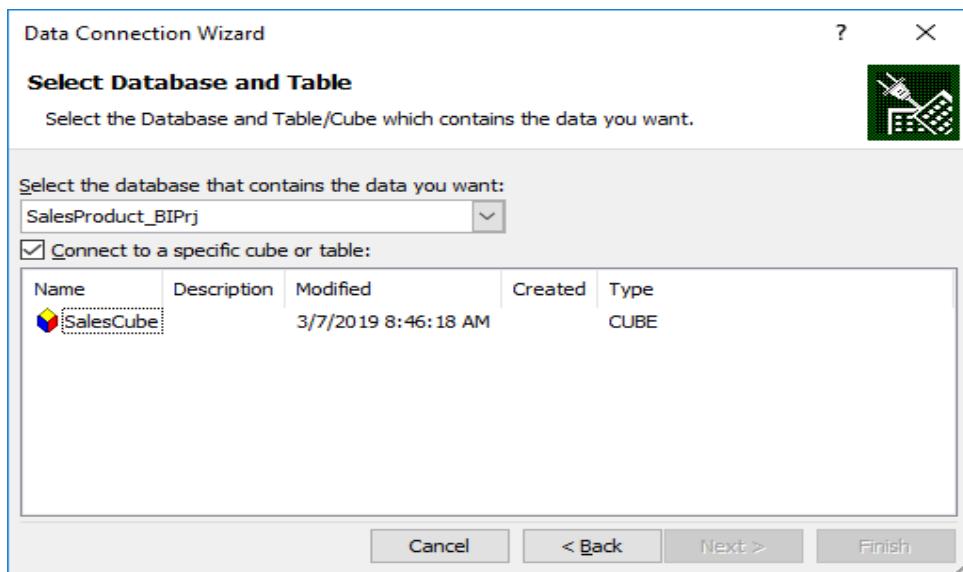


**2.2. From Analysis Services -> Type Server name as “.”**

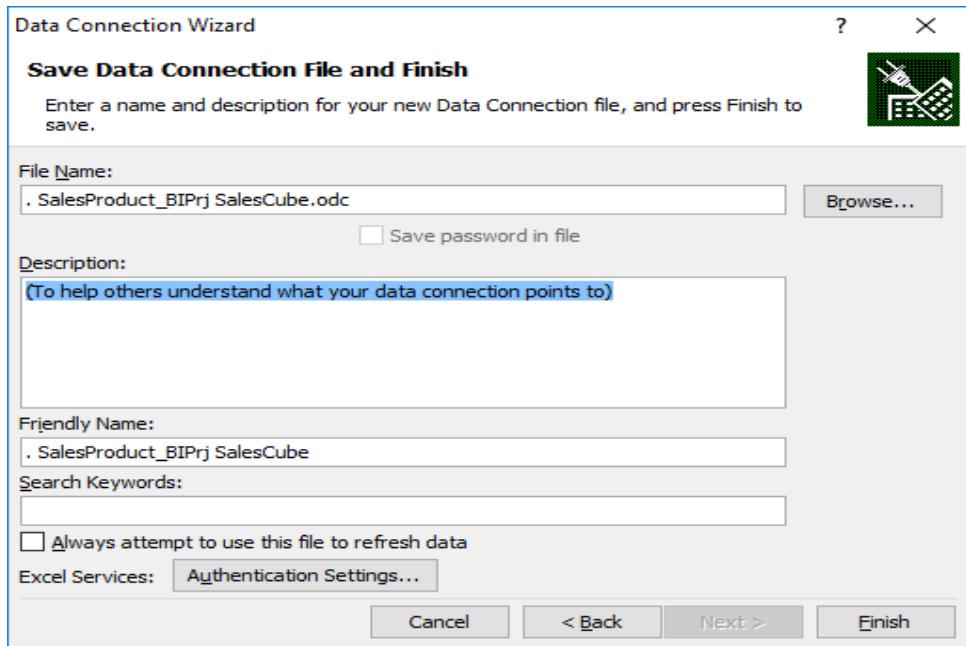


**Click on Next.**

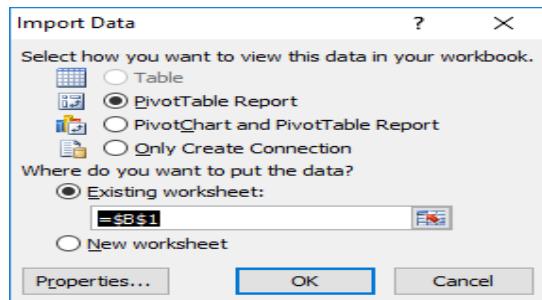
**Choose Analysis Database as “SalesProduct\_BIPrj”. Click on Next.**



**Click on OK.**

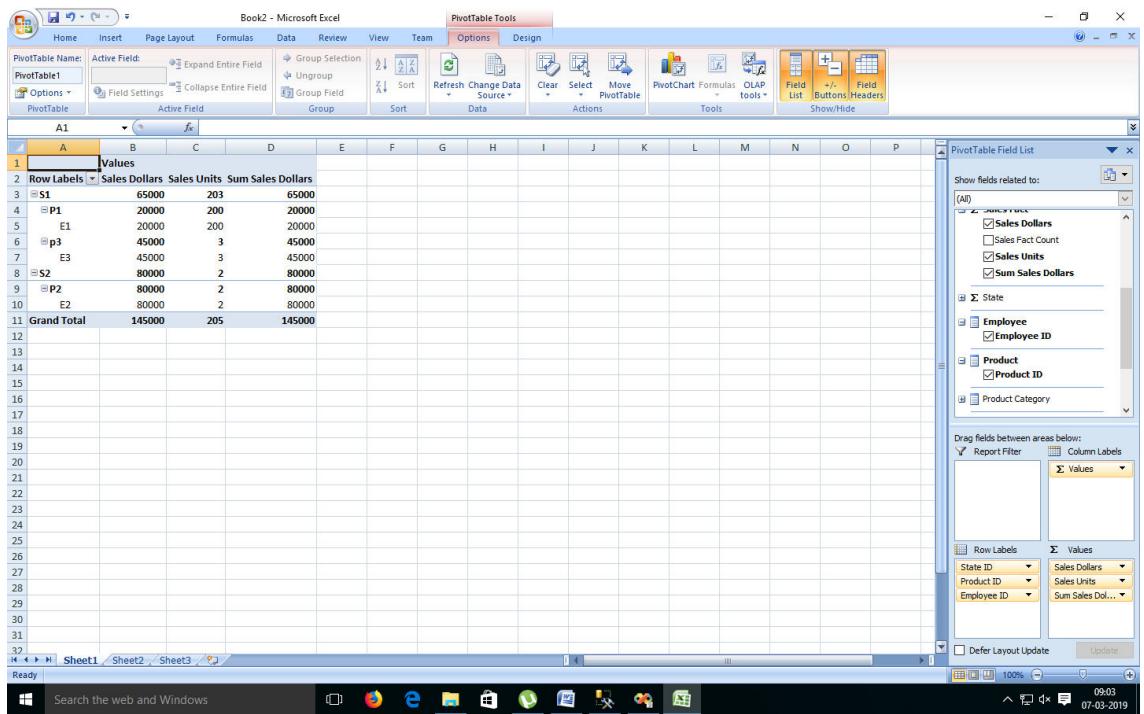


Click on Finish.

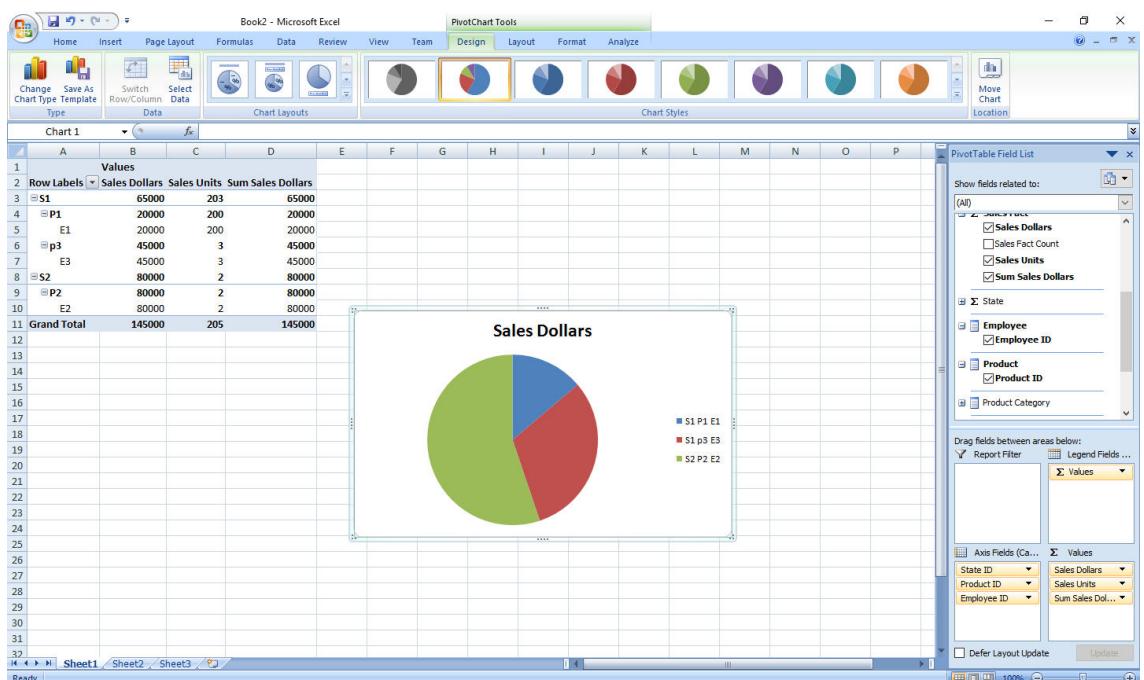


Click on OK.

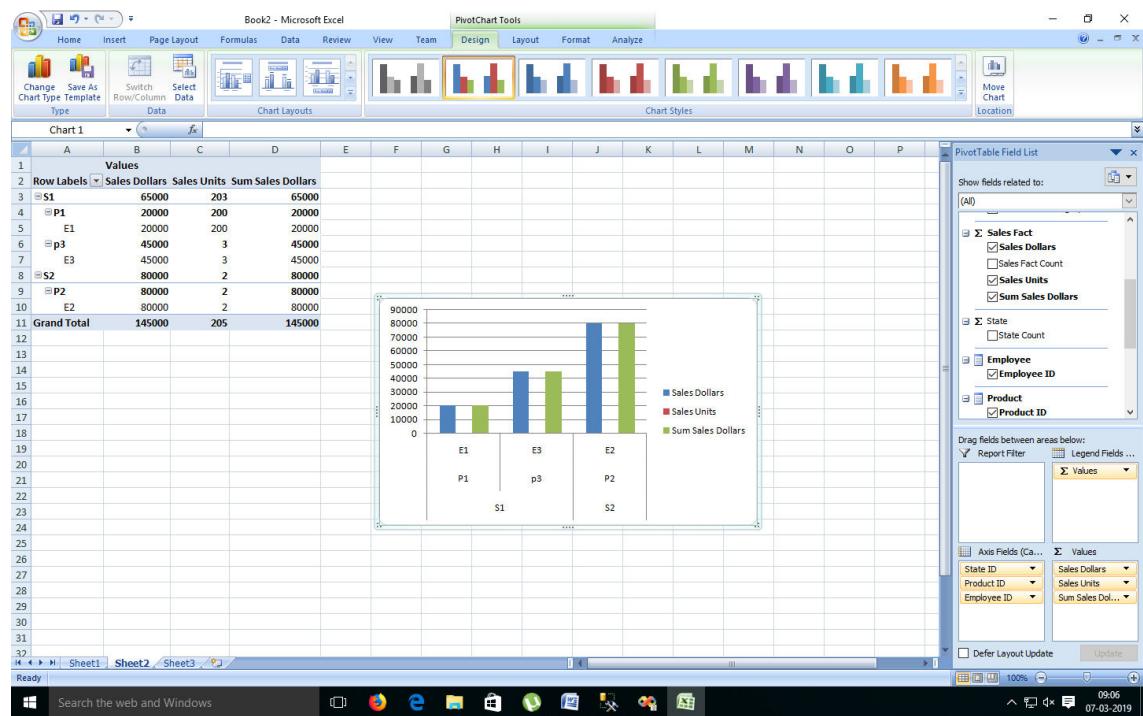
3. Select State\_ID, Product\_ID, Employee\_ID and Measures as Sales\_Dollars, Sales\_Units and Sum Sales Dollars.



#### 4. Select Result Area. Go to Insert Menu. Select Pie Chart option.



**5. Select Result Area. Go to Insert Menu. Select Column option.**



## Practical No 8

**Aim : Firing Queries on Tables.**

**Solution :**

**Open Application -> Microsoft SQL Server 2008 R2 -> SQL Server Management Studio**

**1. Select Connect Tab -> Database Engine -> Select Server Name(local)**

**2. Expand ‘Database’ -> Expand ‘SalesProduct’ -> Expand Tables.**

**3. Fire following queries :**

**3.1.    `SELECT [Employee_ID], [Employee_Name] , [Manager_ID]  
        FROM [SalesProduct].[dbo].[Employee]`**

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The Object Explorer on the left shows a database named 'master' under '(local) SQL Server 10.50.1600 - BSC-'. The 'Tables' node under 'SalesProduct' is expanded, showing tables like 'Employee', 'Product', etc. The central pane displays a query window with the following script:

```
SQLQuery6.sql - LSC-37\admin (55)* [SQLQuery6.sql - LSC-37\admin (62)*]
=====
SELECT [Employee_ID]
      ,[Employee_Name]
      ,[Manager_ID]
   FROM [SalesProduct].[dbo].[Employee]
```

The 'Results' tab shows the output of the query:

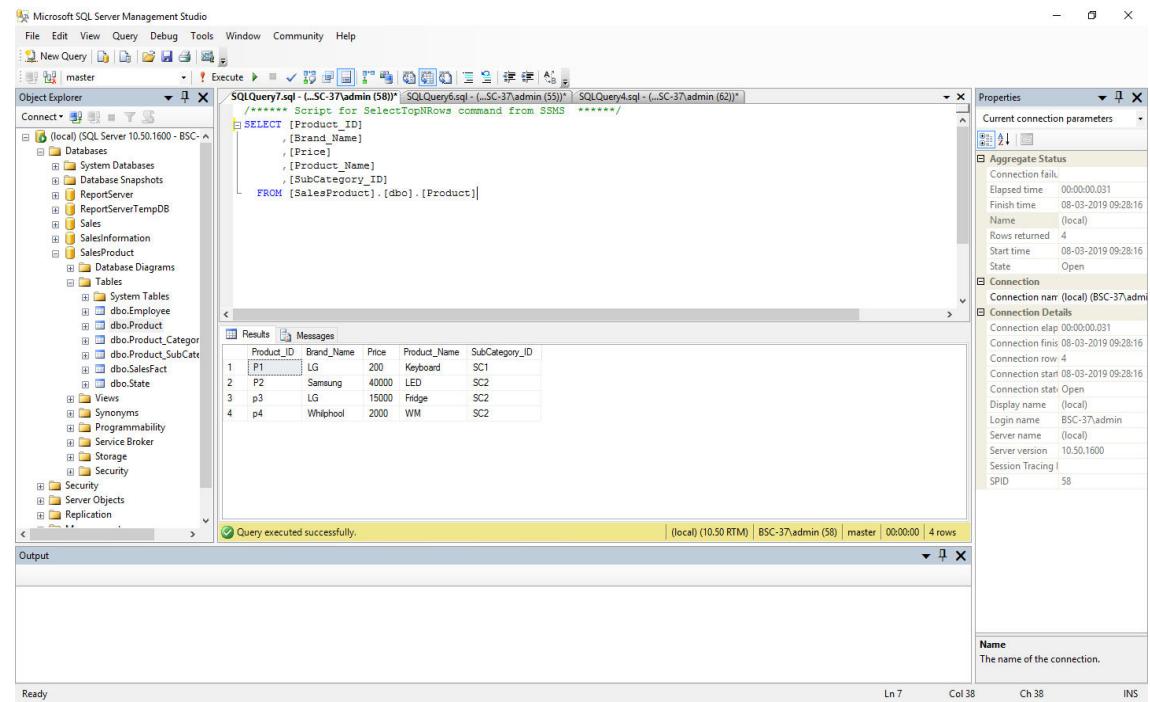
	Employee_ID	Employee_Name	Manager_ID
1	E1	Rahul	M1
2	E2	Ankit	M2
3	E3	Sujit	M3

The status bar at the bottom indicates: 'Query executed successfully.' and '(local) (10.50 RTM) | BSC-37\admin (55) | master | 00:00:00 | 3 rows'.

The Properties pane on the right shows connection details:

- Connection name: (local) (BSC-37\admin)
- Connection type: Open
- Elapsed time: 00:00:00.015
- Finish time: 08-03-2019 09:27:34
- Name: (local)
- Rows returned: 3
- Start time: 08-03-2019 09:27:34
- State: Open
- SPID: 55

**3.2** `SELECT [Product_ID], [Brand_Name], [Price], [Product_Name]  
, [SubCategory_ID] FROM [SalesProduct].dbo.[Product]`



The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The query window displays the following script:

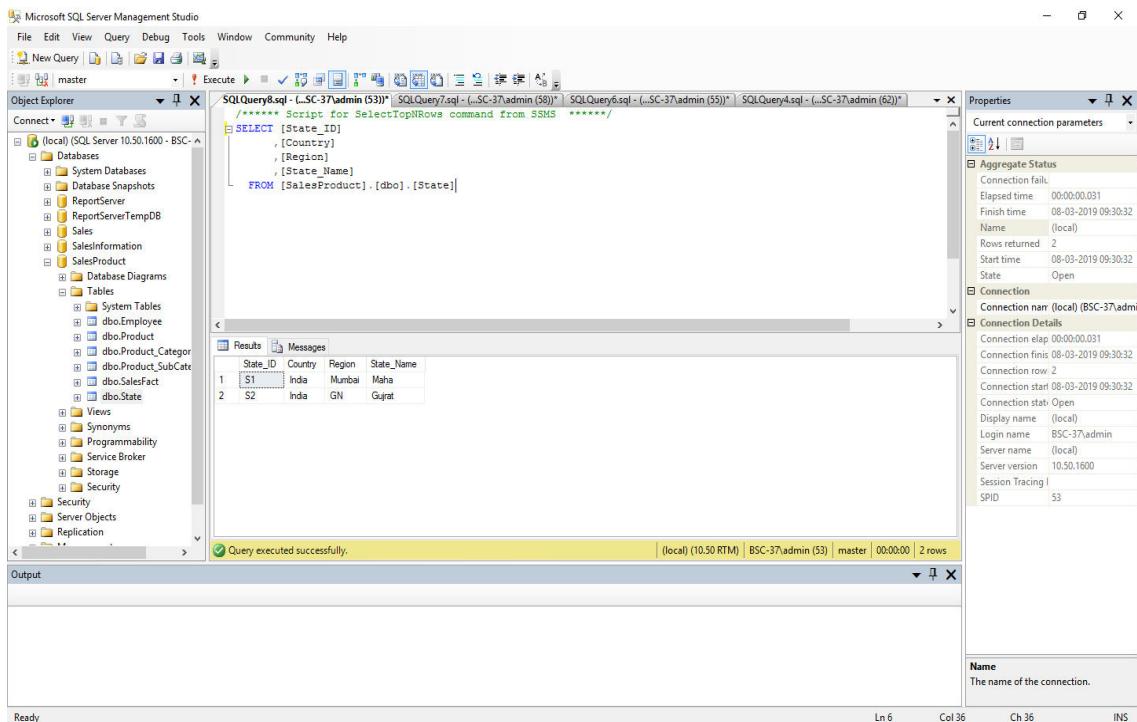
```
/*===== Script for SelectTopNRows command from SSMS =====*/
SELECT [Product_ID]
      ,[Brand_Name]
      ,[Price]
      ,[Product_Name]
      ,[SubCategory_ID]
 FROM [SalesProduct].[dbo].[Product]
```

The results pane shows the following data:

	Product_ID	Brand_Name	Price	Product_Name	SubCategory_ID
1	P1	LG	200	Keyboard	SC1
2	P2	Samsung	40000	LED	SC2
3	p3	LG	15000	Fridge	SC2
4	p4	Whirlpool	2000	WM	SC2

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Query executed successfully." and "0:00:00 | 4 rows".

**3.3.** `SELECT [State_ID], [Country], [Region], [State_Name]  
FROM [SalesProduct].[dbo].[State]`



The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The query window displays the following script:

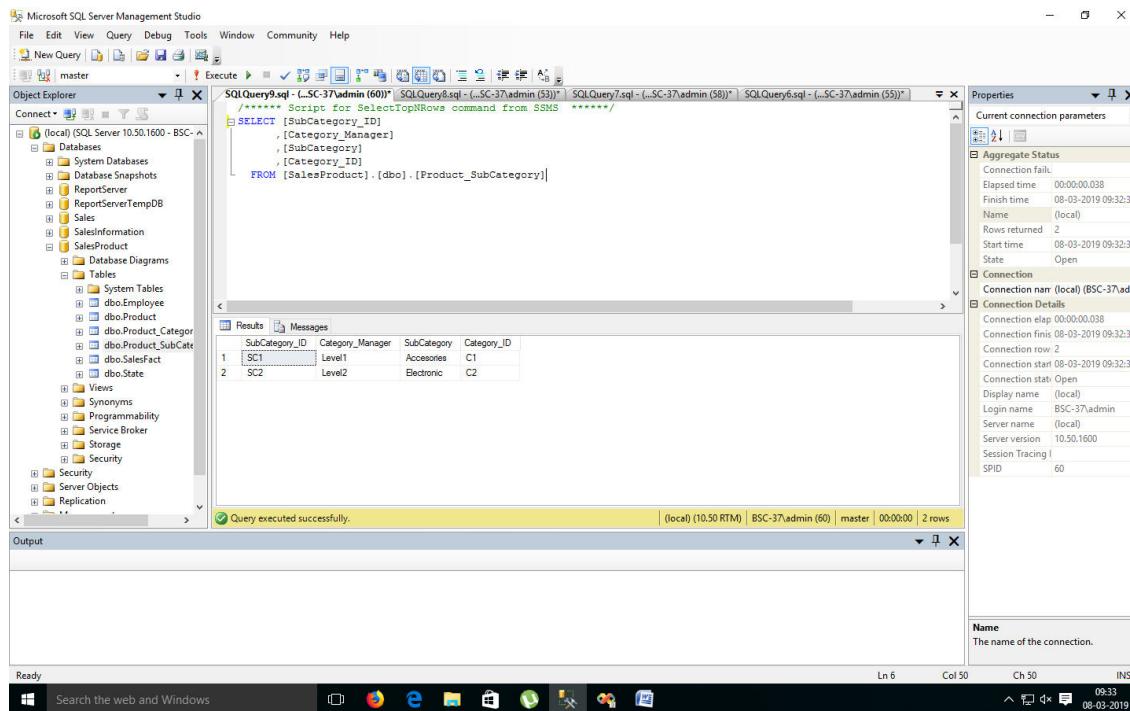
```
/*===== Script for SelectTopNRows command from SSMS =====*/
SELECT [State_ID]
      ,[Country]
      ,[Region]
      ,[State_Name]
 FROM [SalesProduct].[dbo].[State]
```

The results pane shows the following data:

	State_ID	Country	Region	State_Name
1	S1	India	Mumbai	Maha
2	S2	India	GN	Gujarat

The status bar at the bottom indicates "Query executed successfully." and "0:00:00 | 2 rows".

**3.4. SELECT [SubCategory\_ID], [Category\_Manager], [SubCategory], [Category\_ID]  
FROM [SalesProduct].[dbo].[Product\_SubCategory]**



The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The Object Explorer on the left shows a connection to '(local) SQL Server 10.50.1600 - BSC'. The Results pane displays the output of the following query:

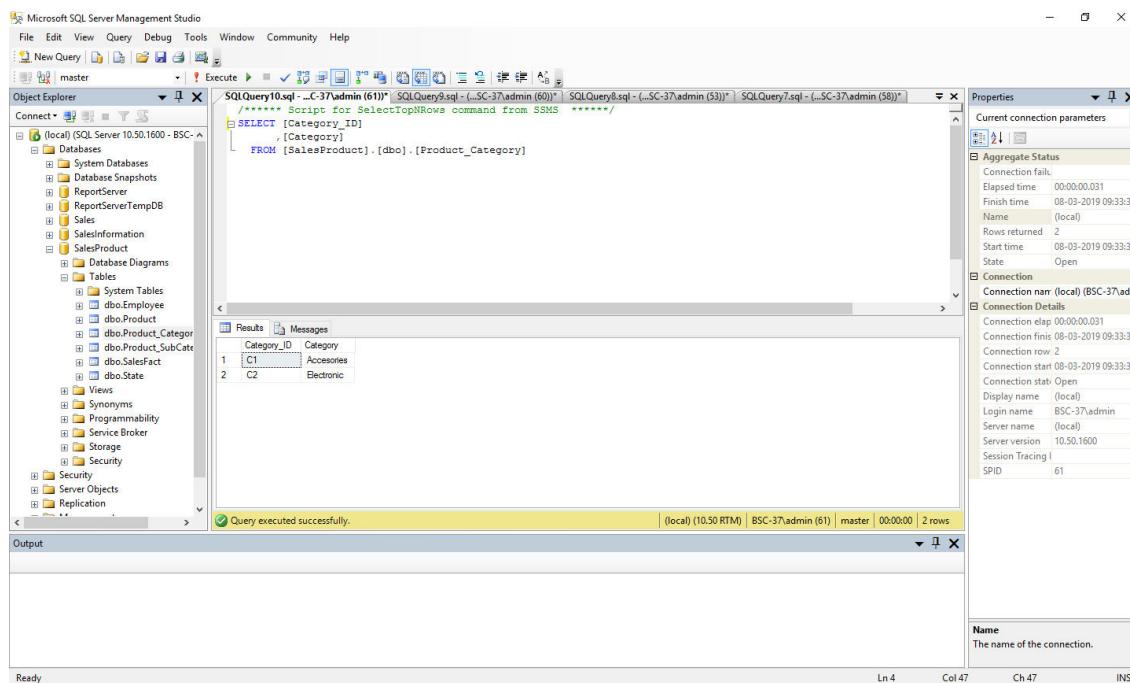
```
SELECT [SubCategory_ID]
      ,[Category_Manager]
      ,[SubCategory]
      ,[Category_ID]
   FROM [SalesProduct].[dbo].[Product_SubCategory]
```

The results show two rows:

SubCategory_ID	Category_Manager	SubCategory	Category_ID
SC1	Level1	Accessories	C1
SC2	Level2	Electronic	C2

The Properties pane on the right shows connection details. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query executed successfully.' and provides session information.

**3.5. SELECT [Category\_ID], [Category]  
FROM [SalesProduct].[dbo].[Product\_Category]**



The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The Object Explorer on the left shows a connection to '(local) SQL Server 10.50.1600 - BSC'. The Results pane displays the output of the following query:

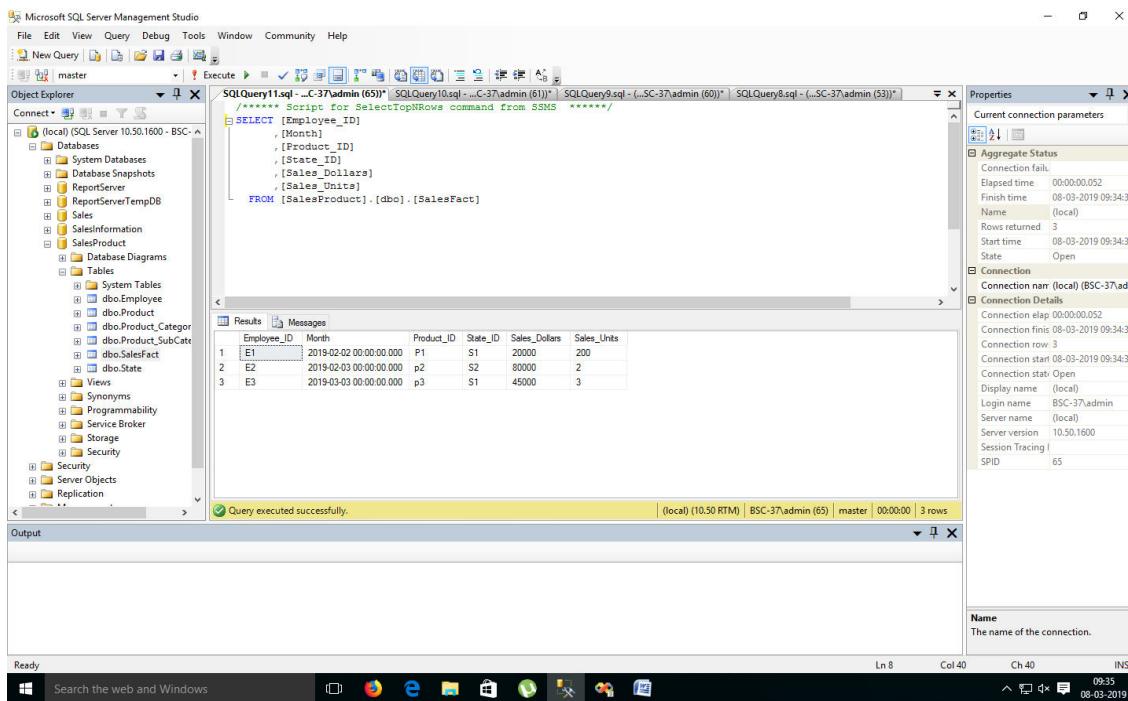
```
SELECT [Category_ID]
      ,[Category]
   FROM [SalesProduct].[dbo].[Product_Category]
```

The results show two rows:

Category_ID	Category
C1	Accessories
C2	Electronic

The Properties pane on the right shows connection details. The status bar at the bottom indicates 'Query executed successfully.' and provides session information.

**3.6. SELECT [Employee\_ID], [Month], [Product\_ID], [State\_ID], [Sales\_Dollars],  
,[Sales\_Units] FROM [SalesProduct].[dbo].[SalesFact]**



The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The query window displays the following T-SQL code:

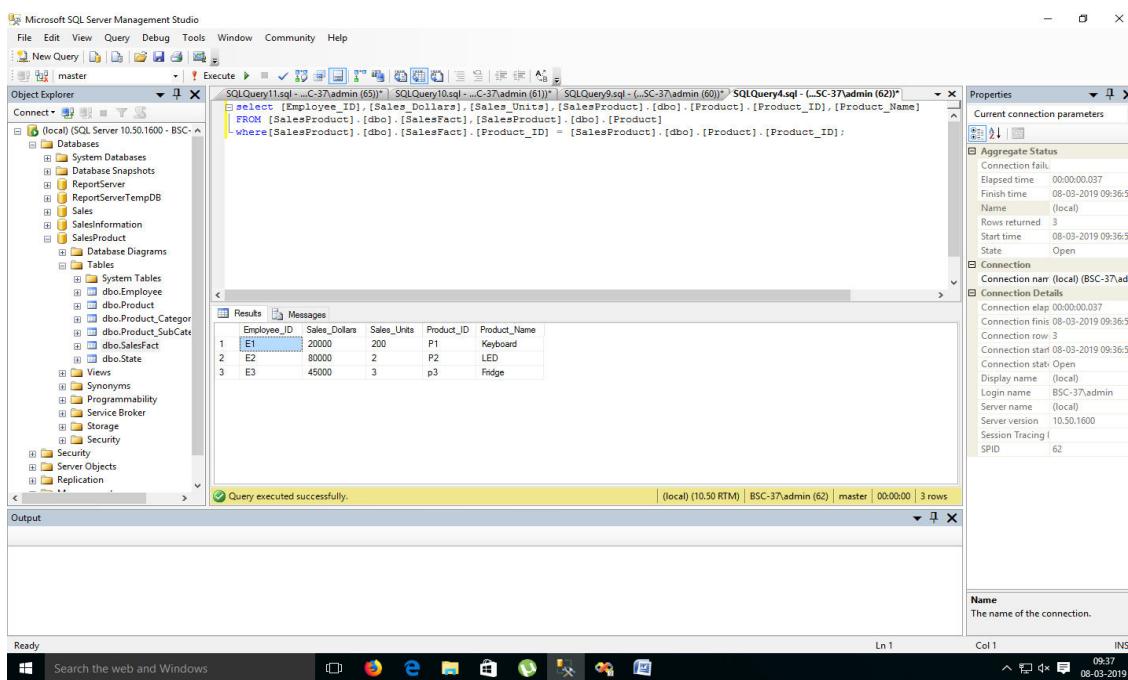
```
SELECT [Employee_ID]
      ,[Month]
      ,[Product_ID]
      ,[State_ID]
      ,[Sales_Dollars]
      ,[Sales_Units]
  FROM [SalesProduct].[dbo].[SalesFact]
```

The results pane shows the following data:

Employee_ID	Month	Product_ID	State_ID	Sales_Dollars	Sales_Units
E1	2019-02-02 00:00:00.000	P1	S1	20000	200
E2	2019-02-03 00:00:00.000	p2	S2	80000	2
E3	2019-03-03 00:00:00.000	p3	S1	45000	3

The status bar at the bottom right indicates the query was executed successfully at 09:35 on 08-03-2019.

**3.7. select [Employee\_ID], [Sales\_Dollars], [Sales\_Units],  
[SalesProduct].[dbo].[Product].[Product\_ID], [Product\_Name]  
FROM [SalesProduct].[dbo].[SalesFact], [SalesProduct].[dbo].[Product]  
where [SalesProduct].[dbo].[SalesFact].[Product\_ID] =  
[SalesProduct].[dbo].[Product].[Product\_ID];**



The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. The query window displays the following T-SQL code:

```
select [Employee_ID], [Sales_Dollars], [Sales_Units], [Product_ID], [Product_Name]
  FROM [SalesProduct].[dbo].[SalesFact], [SalesProduct].[dbo].[Product]
 where [SalesProduct].[dbo].[SalesFact].[Product_ID] = [SalesProduct].[dbo].[Product].[Product_ID];
```

The results pane shows the following data:

Employee_ID	Sales_Dollars	Sales_Units	Product_ID	Product_Name
E1	20000	200	P1	Keyboard
E2	80000	2	P2	LED
E3	45000	3	p3	Fridge

The status bar at the bottom right indicates the query was executed successfully at 09:37 on 08-03-2019.

```

3.8. select [Employee_ID], [Sales_Dollars], [Sales_Units],
    [SalesProduct].[dbo].[State].[State_ID], [State_Name]
    FROM [SalesProduct].[dbo].[SalesFact], [SalesProduct].[dbo].[State]
    where [SalesProduct].[dbo].[SalesFact].[State_ID] =
        [SalesProduct].[dbo].[State].[State_ID];

```

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. A query is being run against the SalesProduct database. The results pane displays the following data:

Employee_ID	Sales_Dollars	Sales_Units	State_ID	State_Name
E1	20000	200	S1	Maha
E2	8000	2	S2	Gujar
E3	45000	3	S1	Maha

```

3.9. select [SalesProduct].[dbo].[Employee].[Employee_ID], [Employee_Name],
    [Sales_Dollars], [Sales_Units]
    FROM [SalesProduct].[dbo].[Employee] , [SalesProduct].[dbo].[SalesFact]
    where [SalesProduct].[dbo].[Employee].[Employee_ID]=
        [SalesProduct].[dbo].[SalesFact].[Employee_ID];

```

The screenshot shows the Microsoft SQL Server Management Studio interface. A query is being run against the SalesProduct database. The results pane displays the following data:

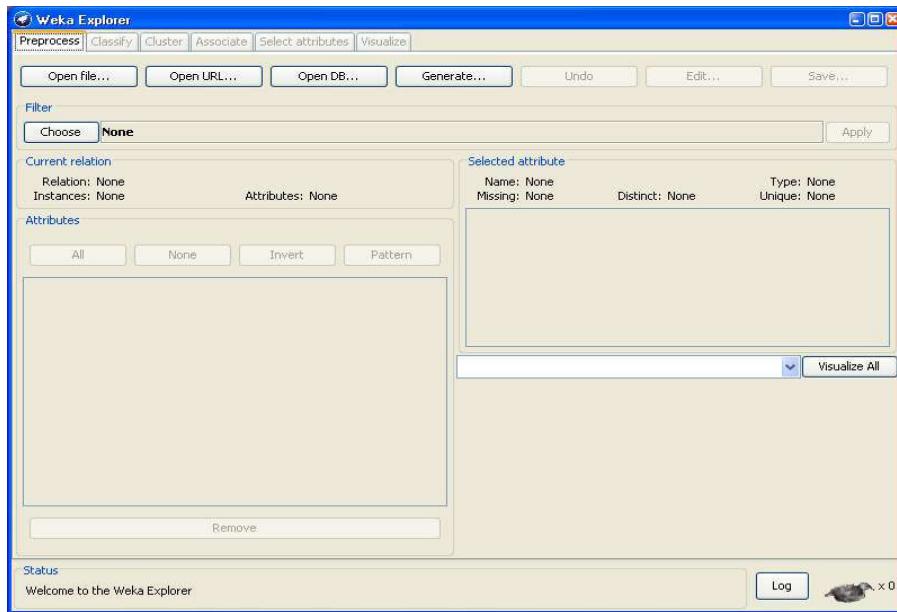
Employee_ID	Employee_Name	Sales_Dollars	Sales_Units
E1	Rahul	20000	200
E2	Ankit	8000	2
E3	Sujit	45000	3

## Practical No - 9

### Aim : Data PreProcessing

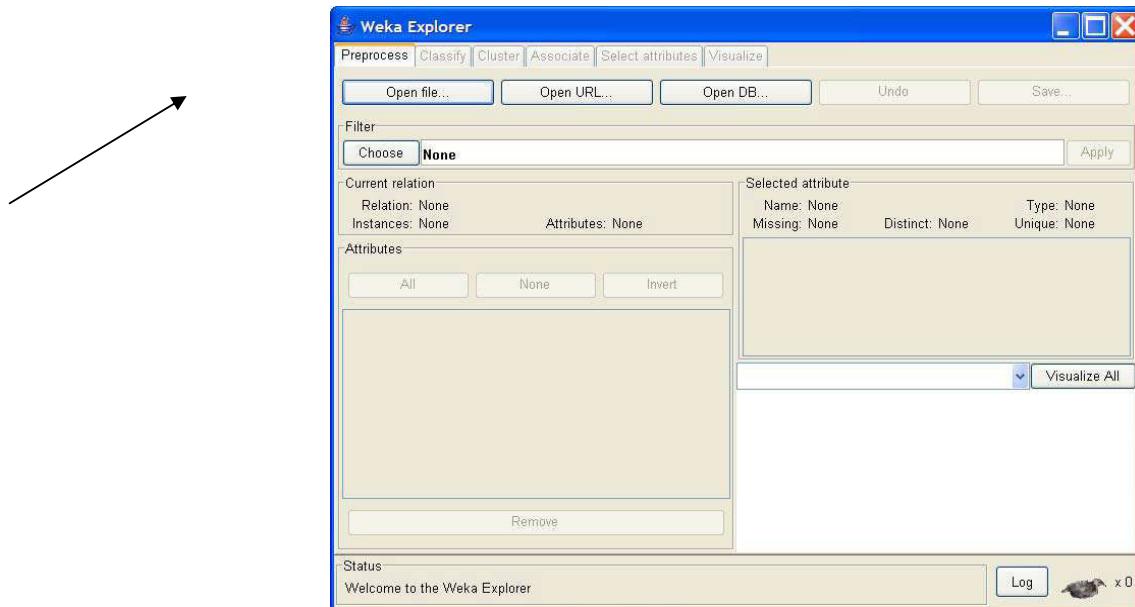
#### Solution :

Only the first tab, ‘Preprocess’, is active at the moment because there is no dataset open.



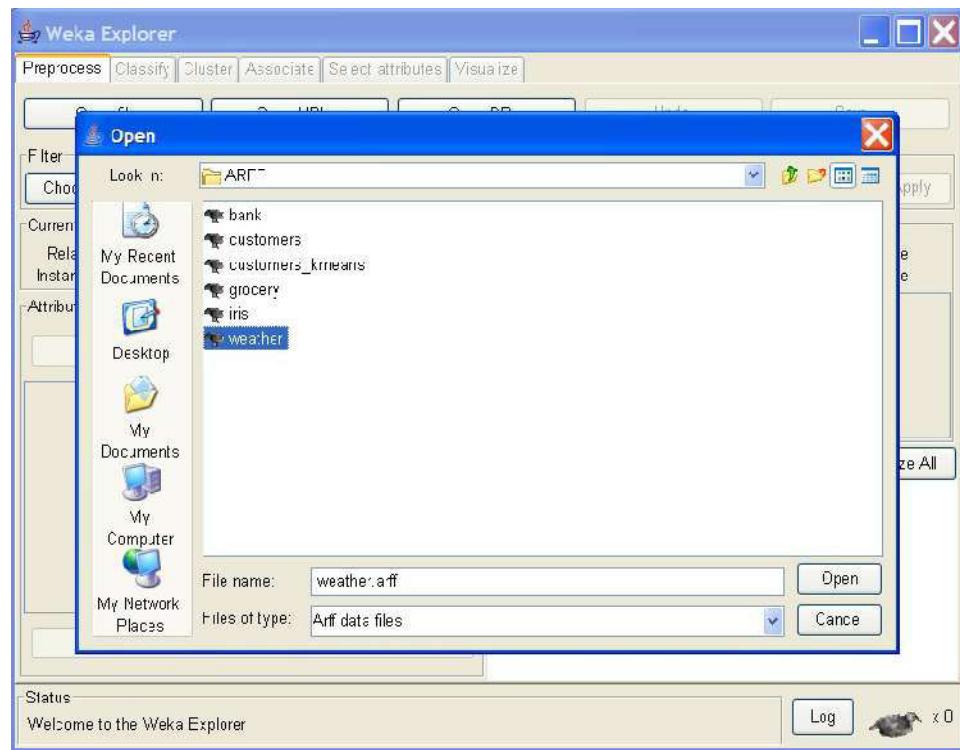
#### Opening file from a local file system

Click on ‘Open file...’ button



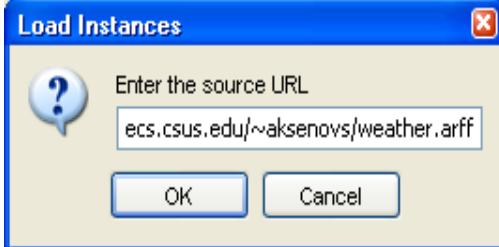
It brings up a dialog box allowing you to browse for the data file on the local file system, choose

“weather.arff” file.

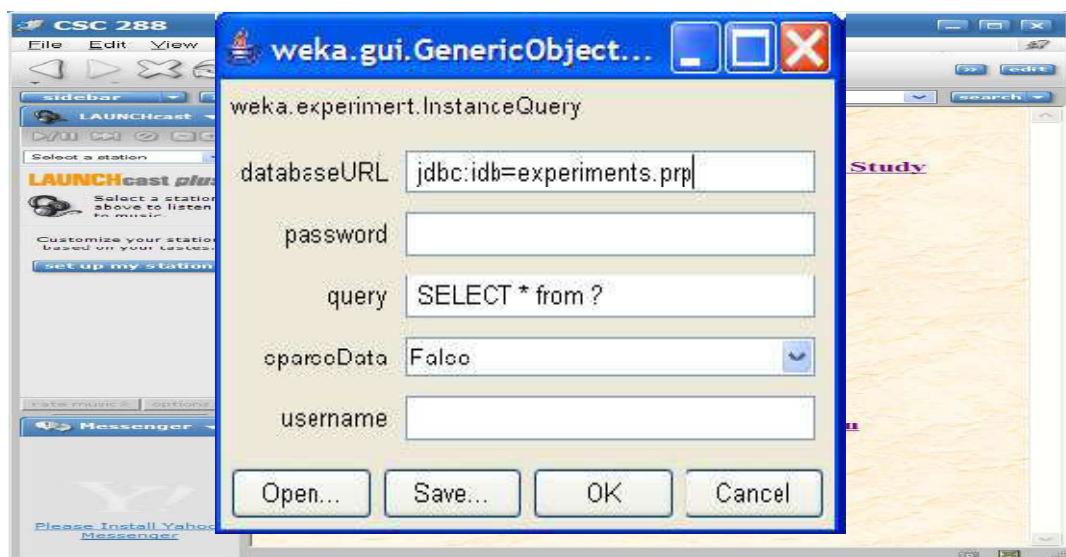


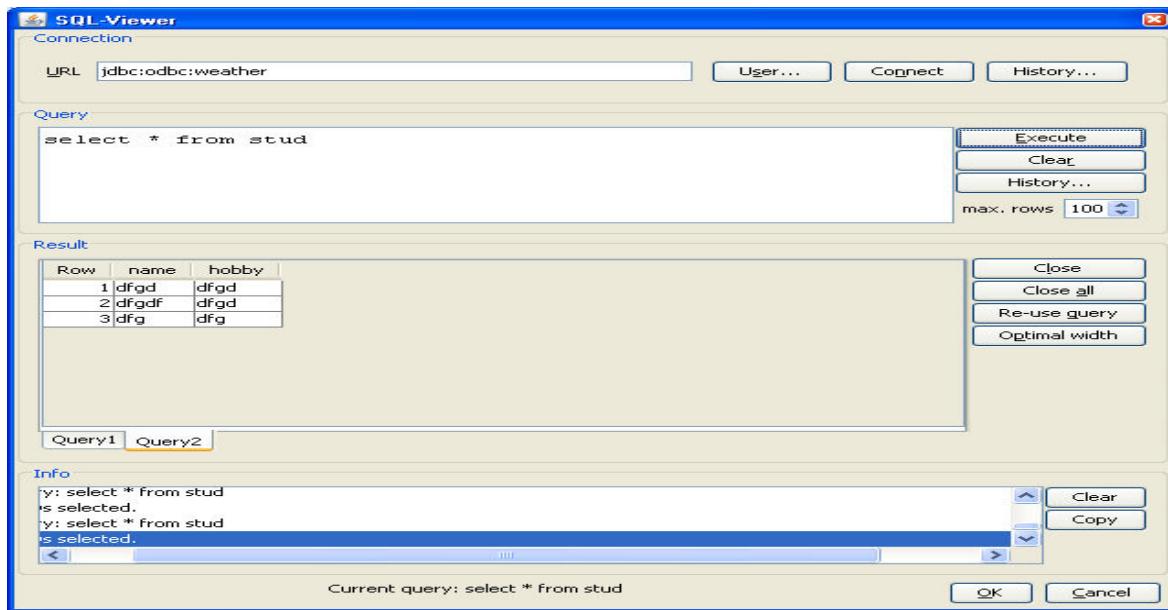
### Opening file from a web site

A file can be opened from a website. Suppose, that “weather.arff” is on the following website:



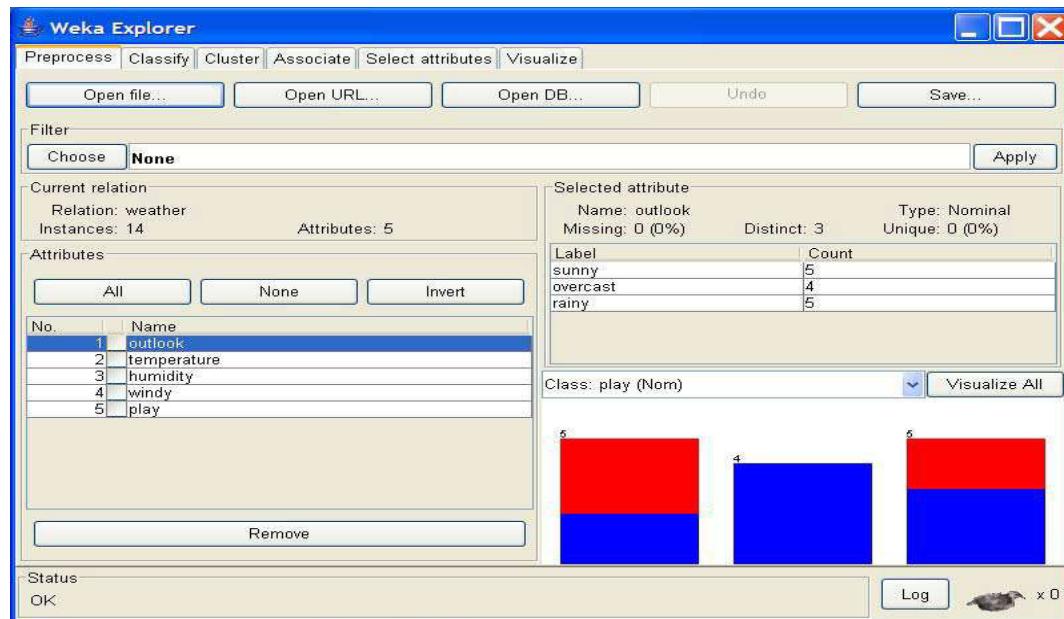
### Reading data from a database:



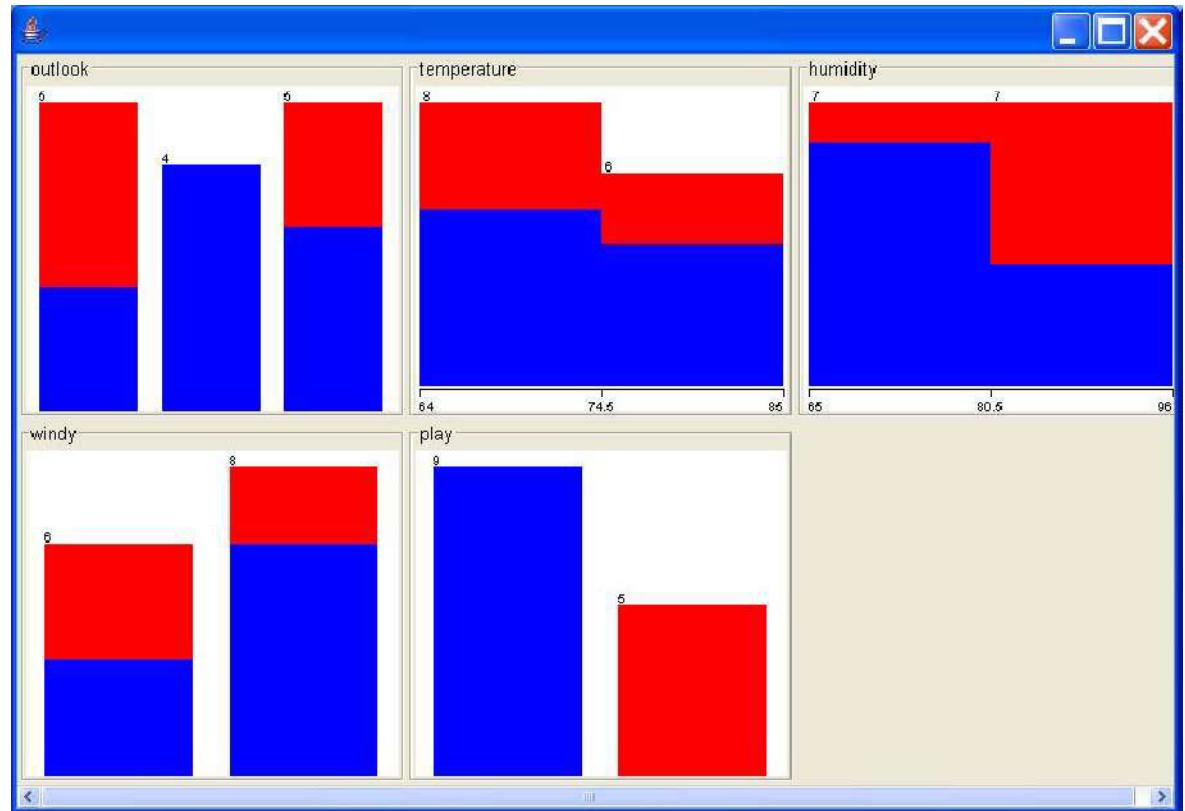


## Loading data

The most common and easiest way of loading data into WEKA is from ARFF file, using Open File button.



**Visualize Attributes:**



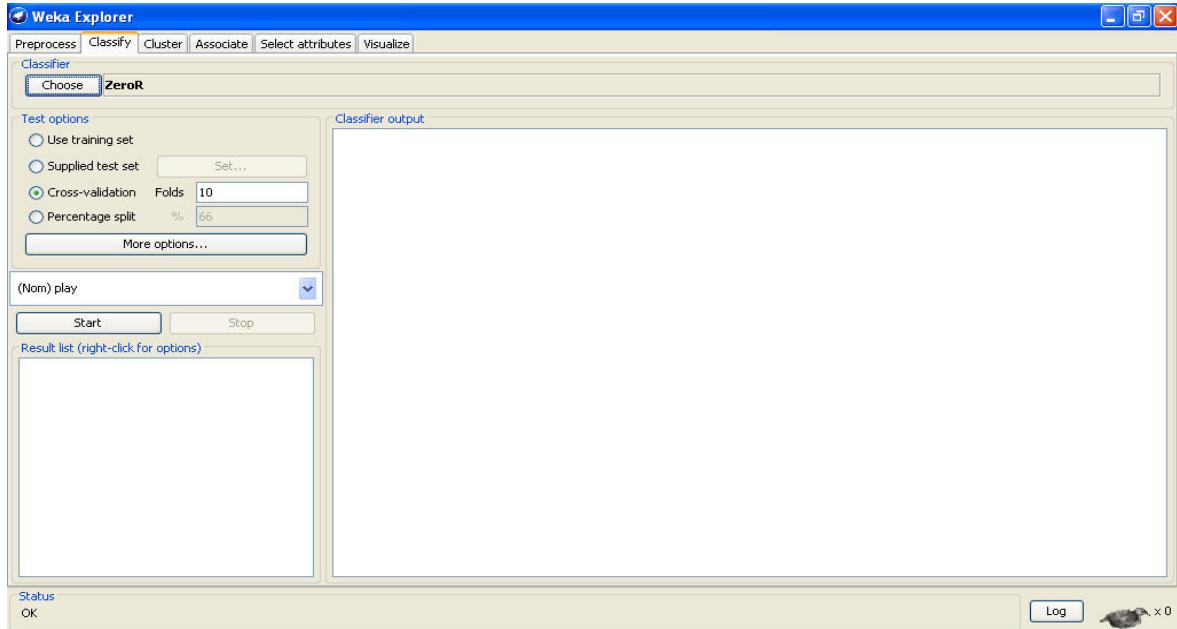
visualize all attributes by clicking on 'Visualize All' button.,

## Practical No - 10

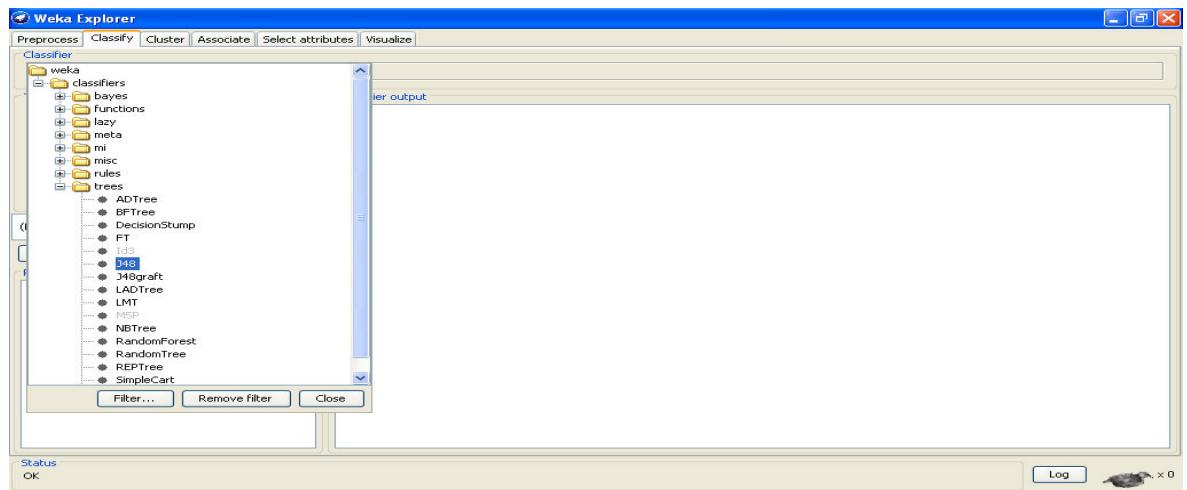
**Aim : Classification problems.**

**Solution :**

Once you have your data set loaded, all the tabs are available to you. Click on the ‘Classify’ tab.



Click on ‘Choose’ button in the ‘Classifier’ box just below the tabs and select C4.5 classifier WEKA □ Classifiers □ Trees □ J48.

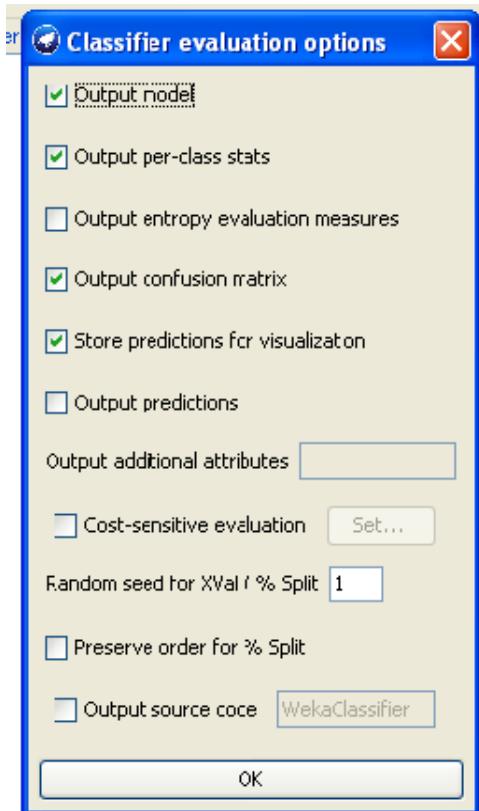


Check ‘Percentage split’ radio-button and keep it as default 66%. Click on ‘More options...’ button.

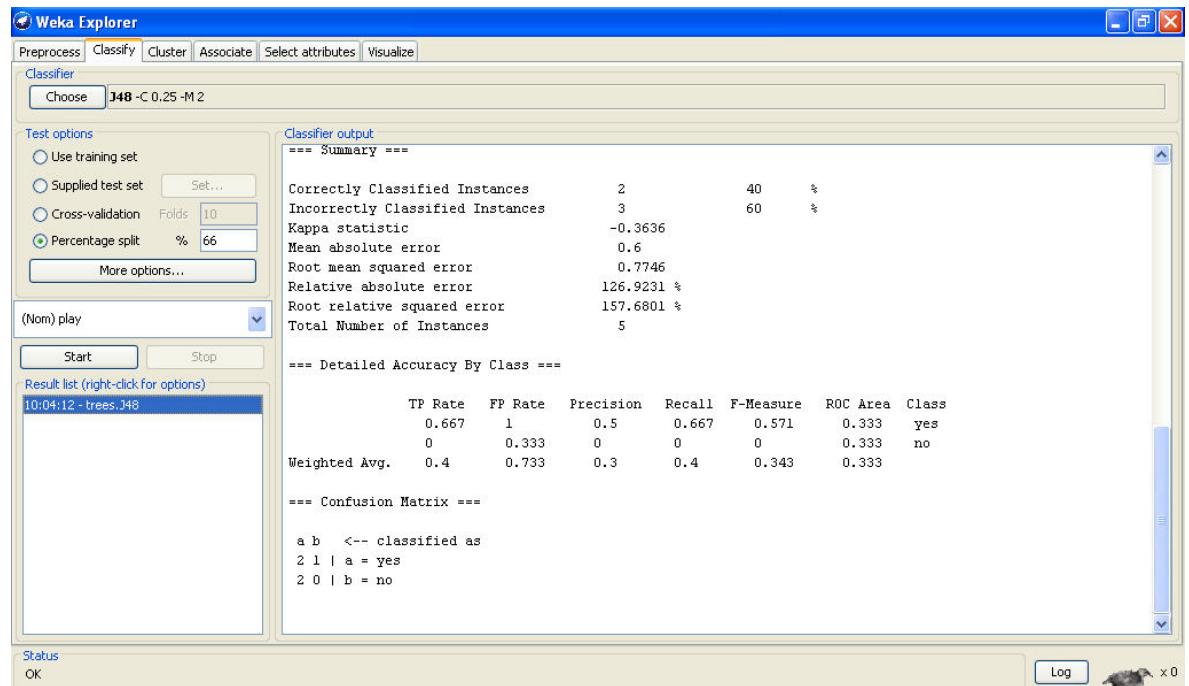
**make sure that the Following options are checked :**

1. Output model.

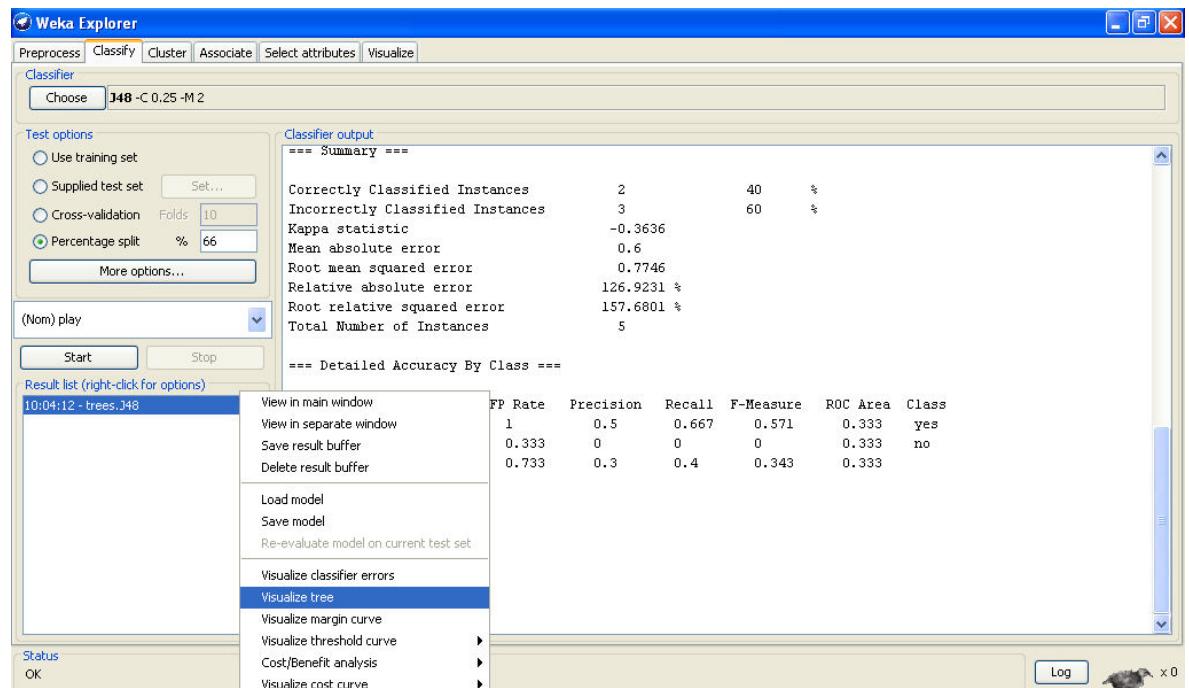
2. Output per-class stats.
3. Output confusion matrix
4. Store predictions for visualization.
5. Set ‘Random seed for Xval / % Split’ to 1.



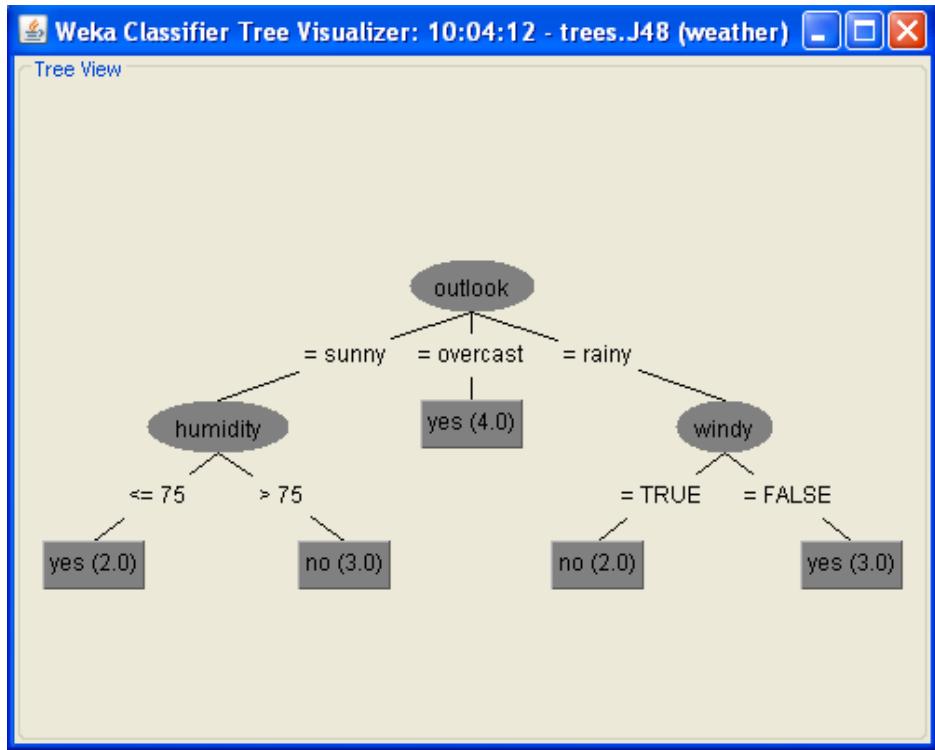
Once the options have been specified, you can run the classification algorithm. Click on ‘Start’ button



To see a graphical representation of the classification tree. Right-click on the entry in ‘Result list’ for which you would like to visualize a tree.

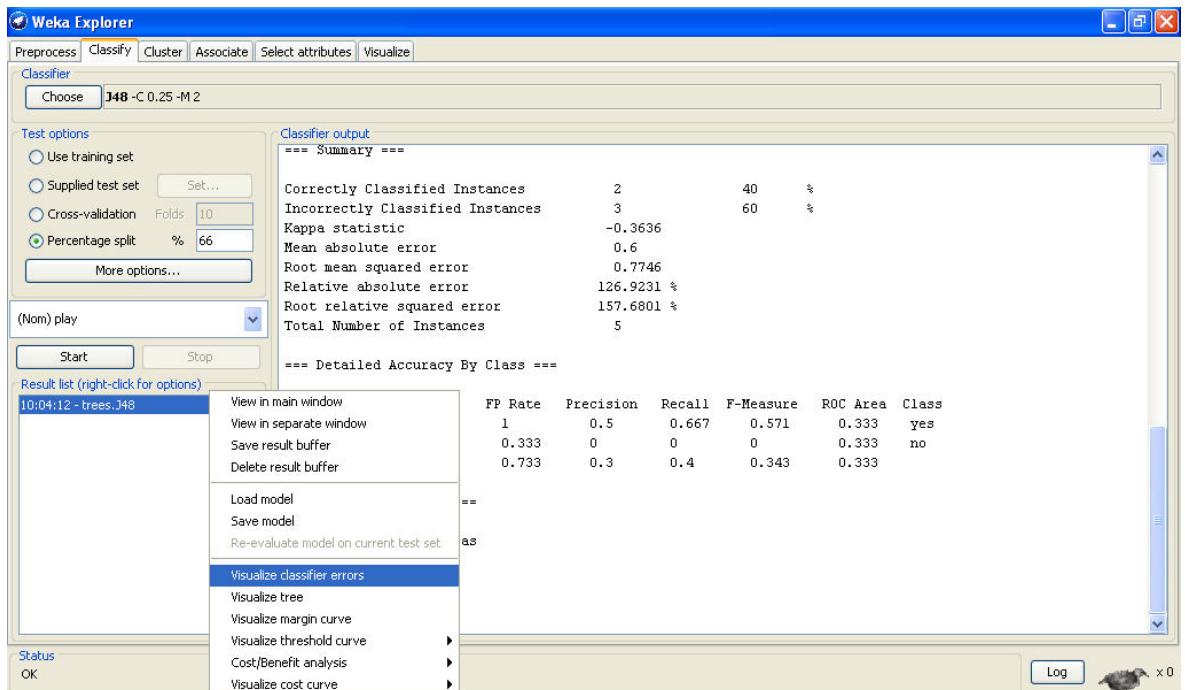


Select the item ‘Visualize tree’; a new window comes up to the screen displaying the tree.

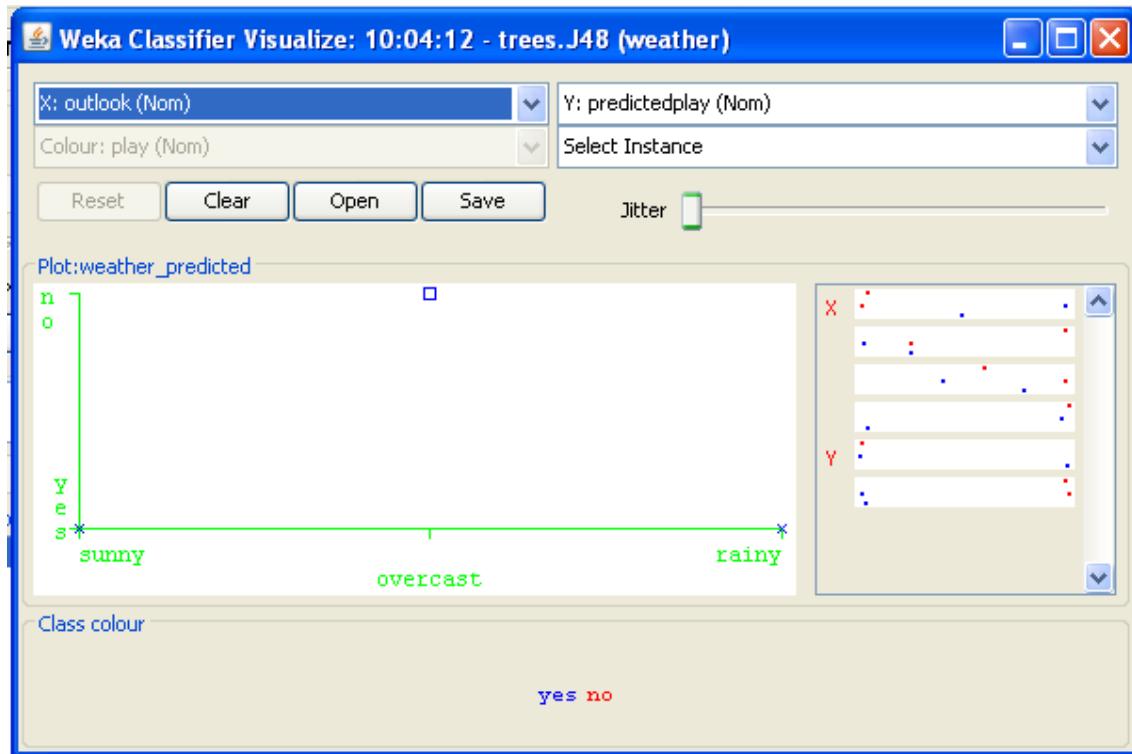


To visualize classification errors. Right-click on the entry in ‘Result list’ again

and select ‘Visualize classifier errors’ from the menu:



‘Visualize’ window displaying graph appears on the screen.

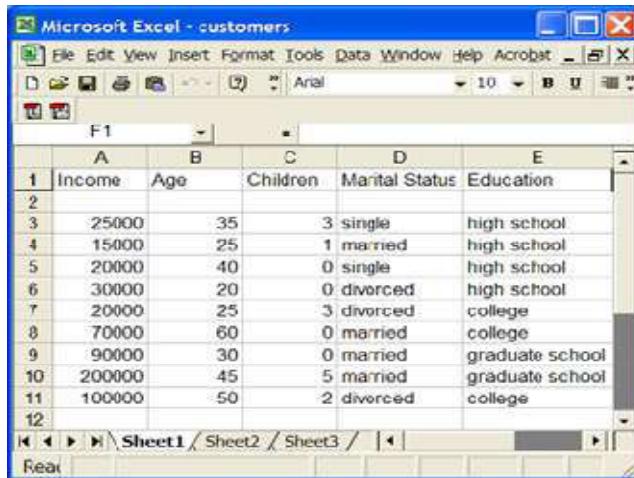


## Practical N0 - 11

Aim : Clustering Analysis.

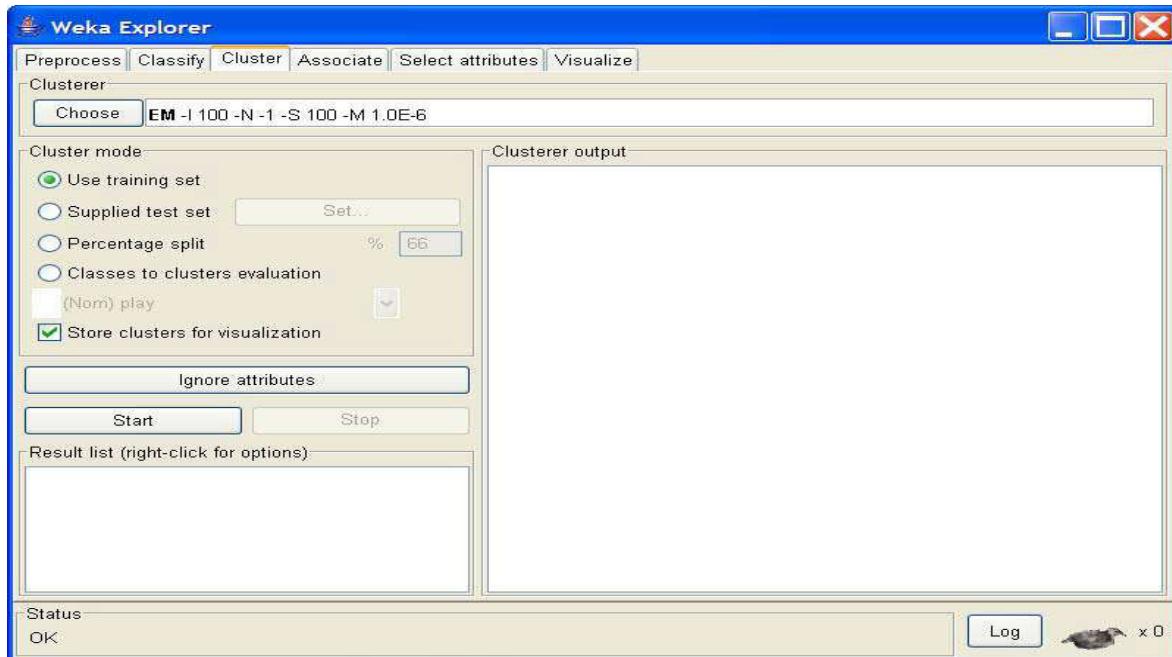
Solution :

we will use customer data [6] that is contained in “customers.arff” file and analyze it with k-means clustering scheme.

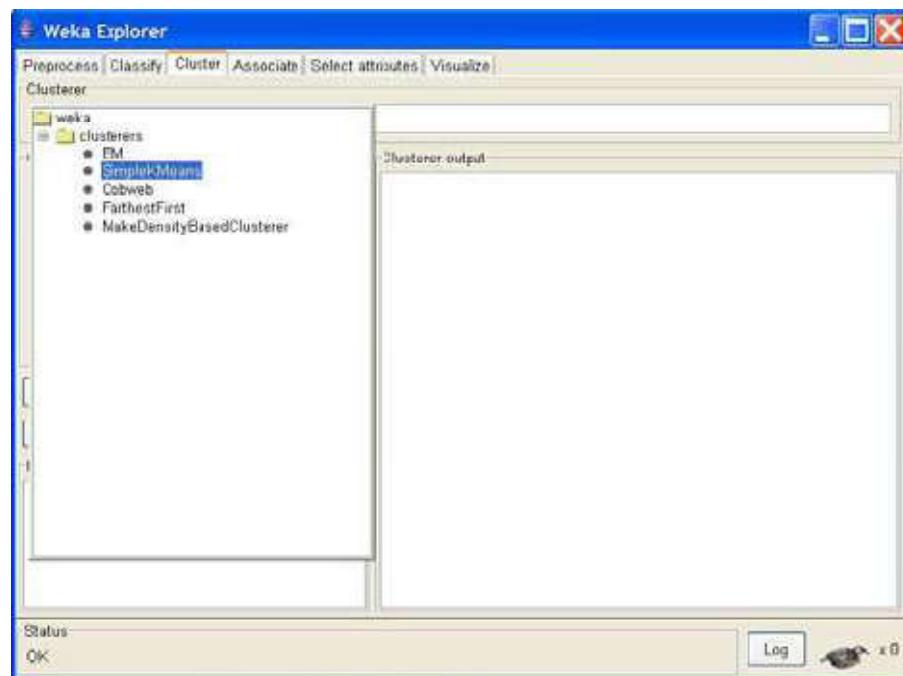
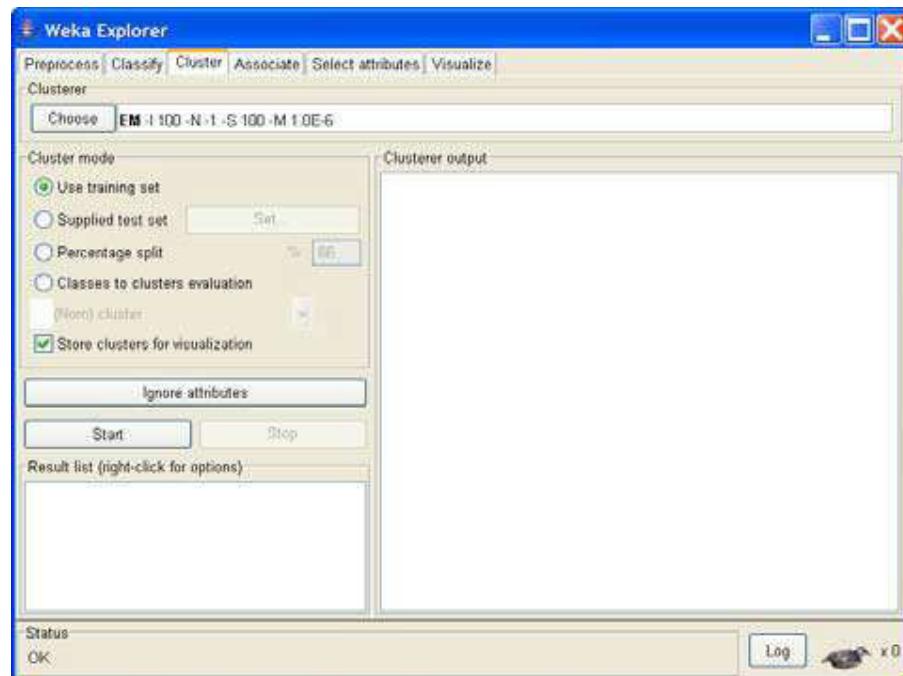


	A	B	C	D	E
1	Income	Age	Children	Marital Status	Education
2					
3	25000	35	3	single	high school
4	15000	25	1	married	high school
5	20000	40	0	single	high school
6	30000	20	0	divorced	high school
7	20000	25	3	divorced	college
8	70000	60	0	married	college
9	90000	30	0	married	graduate school
10	200000	45	5	married	graduate school
11	100000	50	2	divorced	college
12					

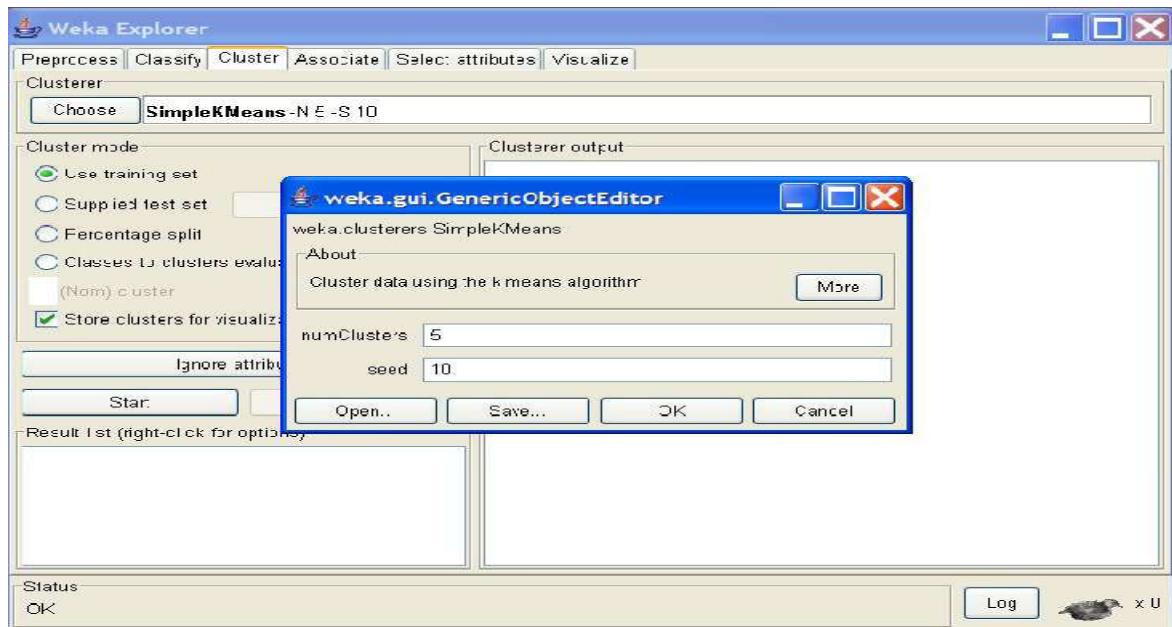
In ‘Preprocess’ window click on ‘Open file...’ button and select “customers.arff” file. Click ‘Cluster’ tab at the top of WEKA Explorer window.



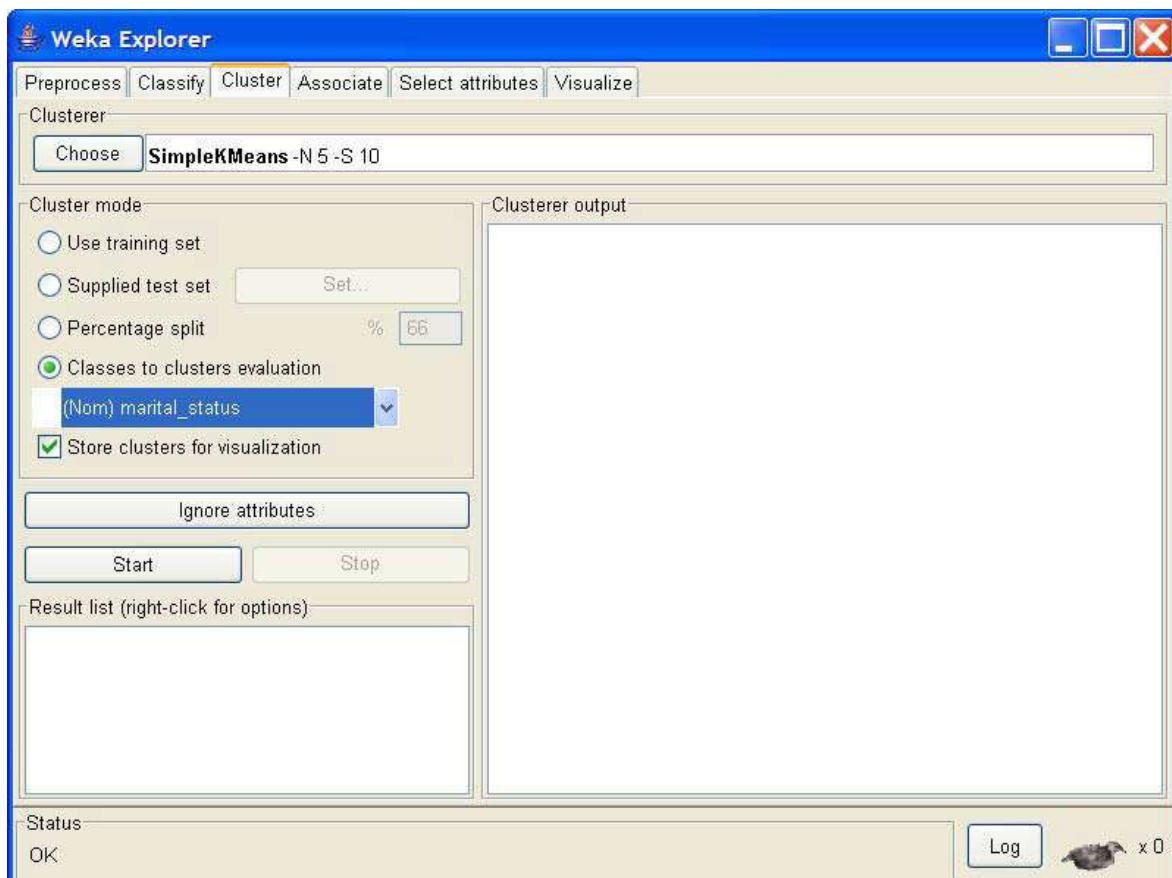
In the ‘Clusterer’ box click on ‘Choose’ button. In pull-down menu select WEKA □ Clusterers, and select the cluster scheme ‘SimpleKMeans’. Some implementations of K-means only allow numerical values for attributes.



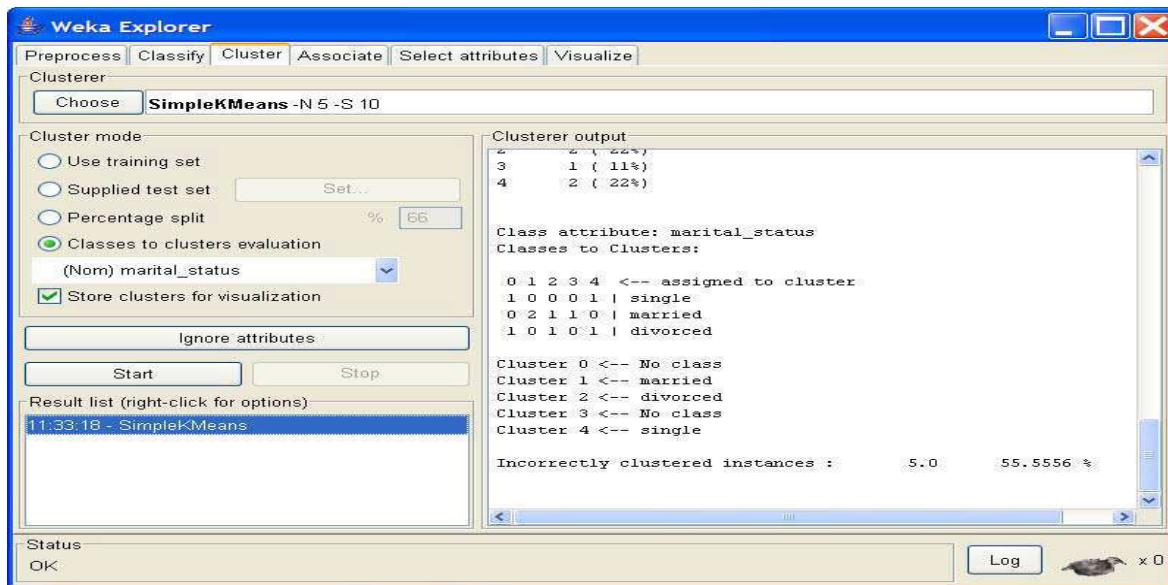
right-click on the algorithm “weak.gui.GenericObjectEditor” comes up to the screen. Set the value in “numClusters” box to 5(instead of default 2) because you have five clusters in your .arff file.



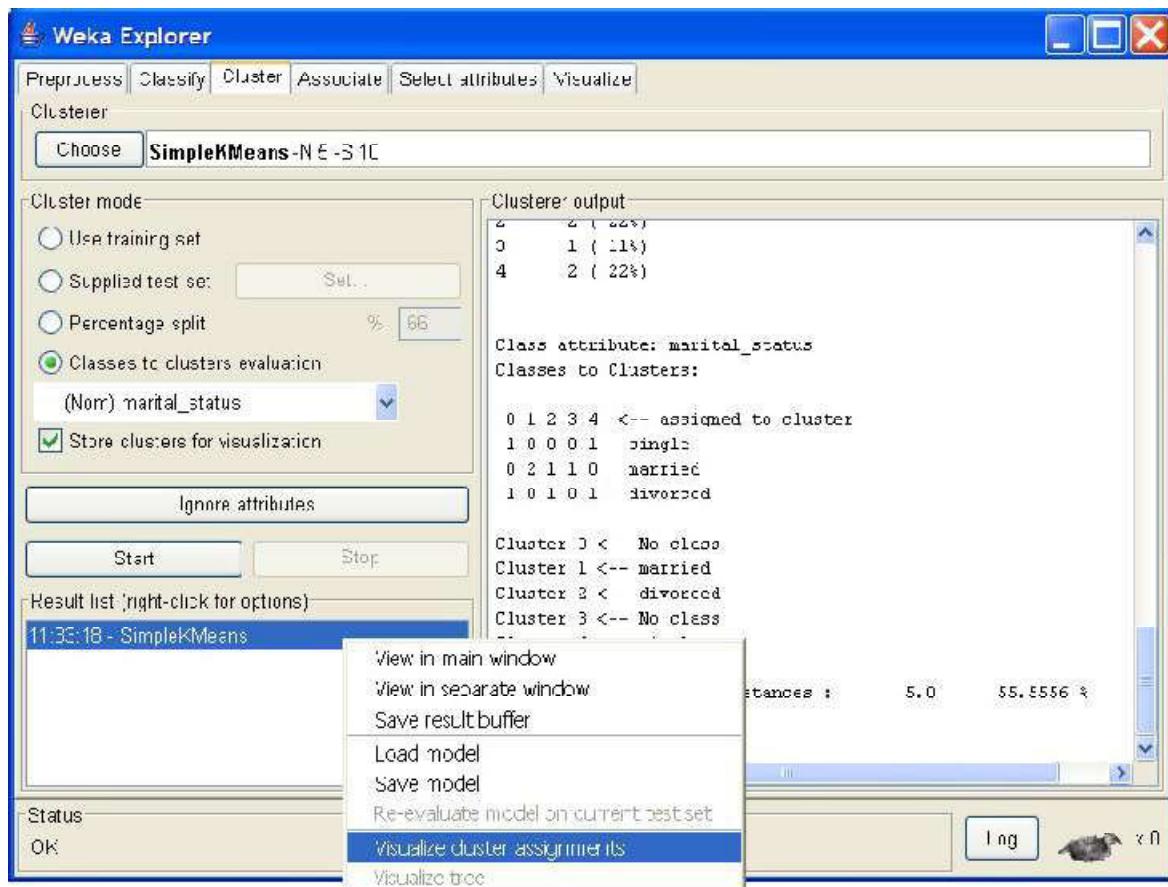
Click on ‘Classes to cluster evaluation’ radio-button in ‘Cluster mode’ box and select ‘marital\_status’ in the pull-down box below.



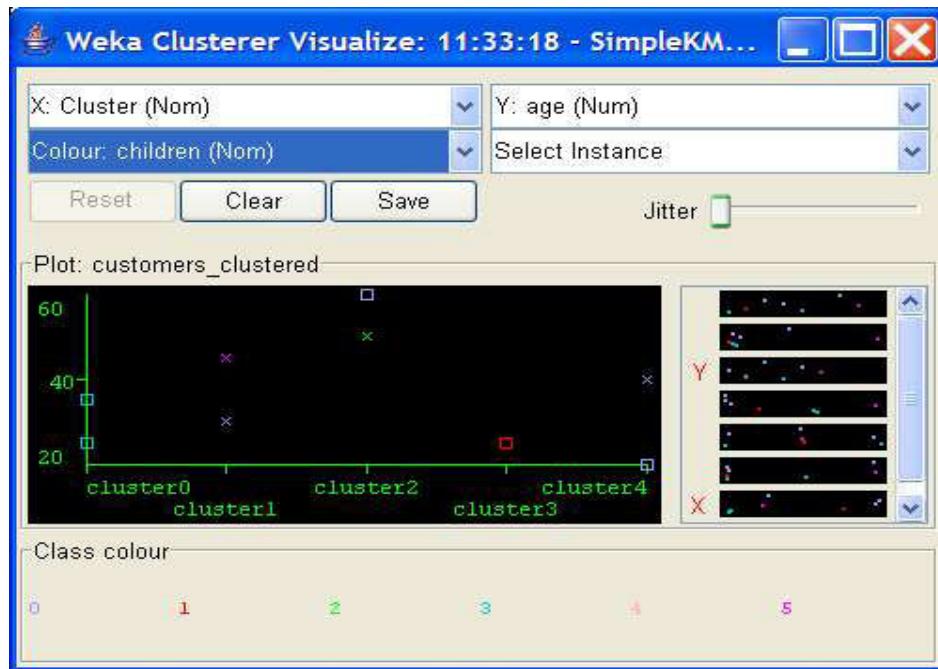
Click on the ‘Start’ button to execute the algorithm.



Right-click on the entry in the ‘Result list’ and select ‘Visualize cluster assignments’ in the pull-down window.



‘Weka Clusterer Visualize’ window.



there is a new attribute appeared in the file – ‘cluster’ that was added by WEKA. This attribute represents the clustering done by WEKA.

The figure shows a Microsoft Word document titled "customers\_kmeans - Microsoft Word". The content of the document is as follows:

```

relation customers_clustered

@attribute Instance_number numeric
@attribute income numeric
@attribute age numeric
@attribute children {0,1,2,3,4,5}
@attribute marital_status {single,married,divorced}
@attribute education {high_school,college,graduate_school}
@attribute Cluster {cluster0,cluster1,cluster2,cluster3,cluster4}

@data
0,25000,35,3,single,high_school,cluster0
1,15000,25,1,married,high_school,cluster3
2,20000,40,0,single,high_school,cluster4
3,30000,20,0,divorced,high_school,cluster1
4,20000,25,3,divorced,college,cluster0
5,70000,60,0,married,college,cluster2
6,90000,30,0,married,graduate_school,cluster1
7,200000,45,5,married,graduate_school,cluster1
8,100000,50,2,divorced,college,cluster2

```

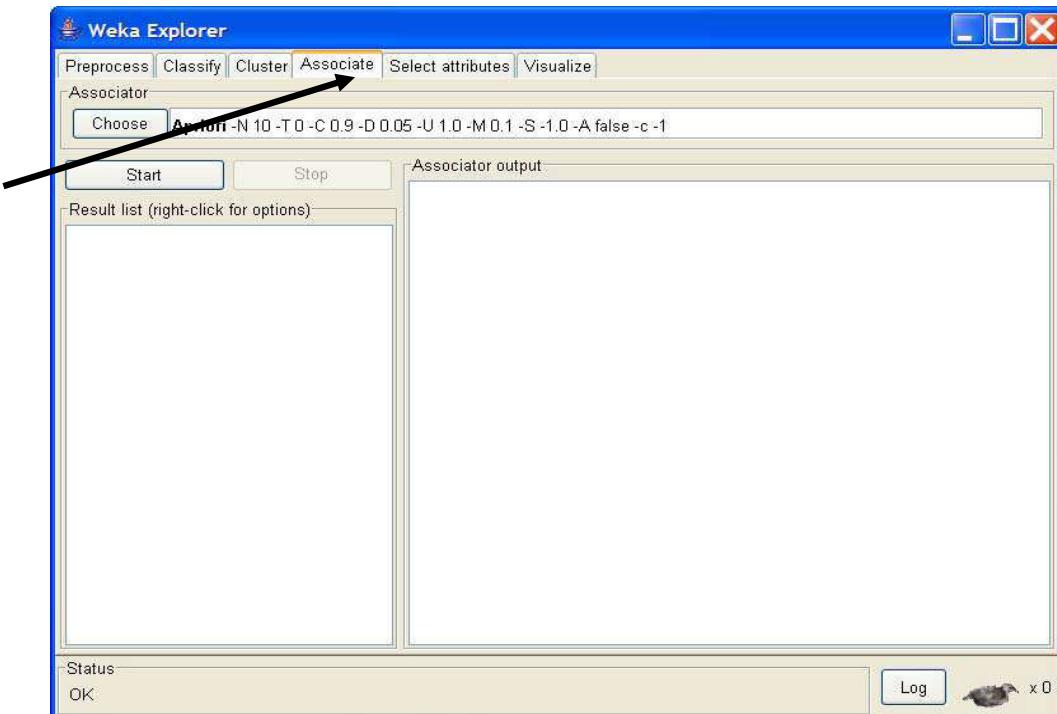
## Practical No-12

Aim : Association Rule Mining.

Solution :

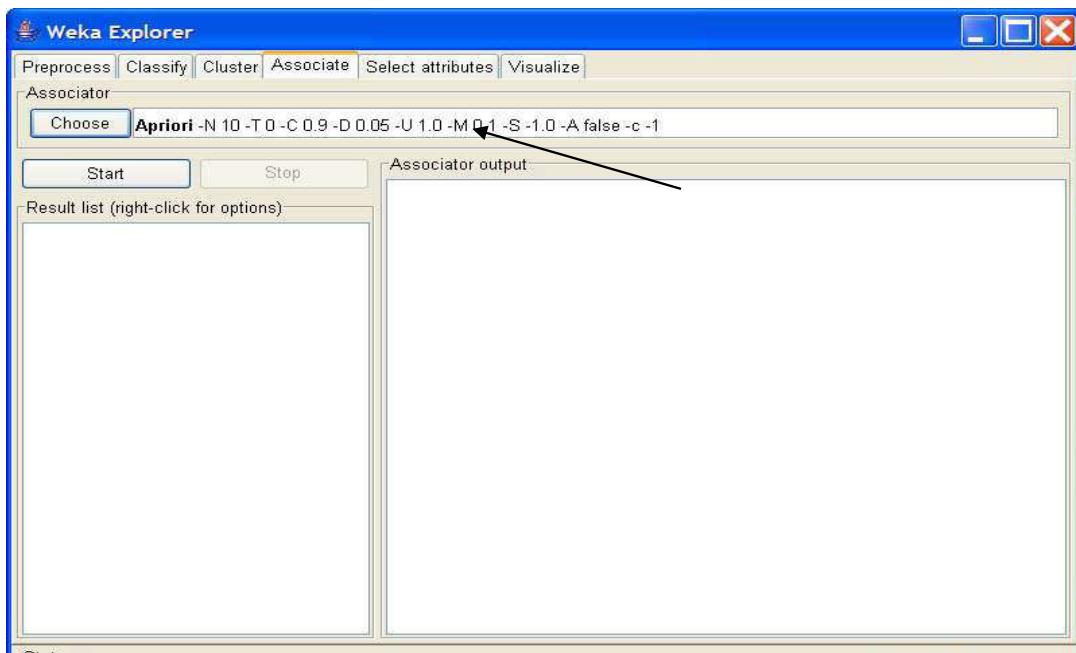
### Choosing Association Scheme

Click ‘Associate’ tab at the top of ‘WEKA Explorer’ window. It brings up interface for the Apriori algorithm.

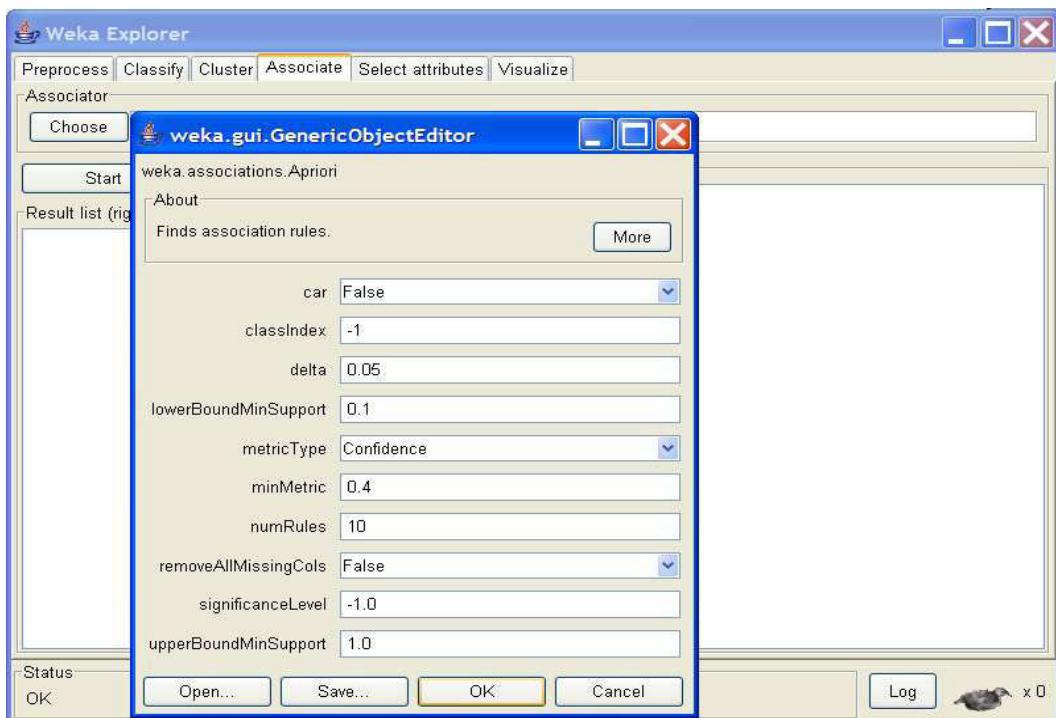


### Setting Test Options

Check the text field in the ‘Associator’ box at the top of the window



Right-click on the ‘Associator’ box, ‘GenericObjectEditor’ appears on your screen



Click on the ‘Start’ button to execute the algorithm

