

Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

Data Warehousing and Business Intelligence IT3021

Assignment 2
2025

Assignment 2 Report

 $Student\ Name-With an age\ W\ W\ D\ T\ H$

IT Number – IT22223012

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1 Data source for the assignment 2

1.1 Data Source Introduction

This project is based on the **AustinAnimalCenter_DW** warehouse, created using the processed data from the assignment's staging and transformation steps..

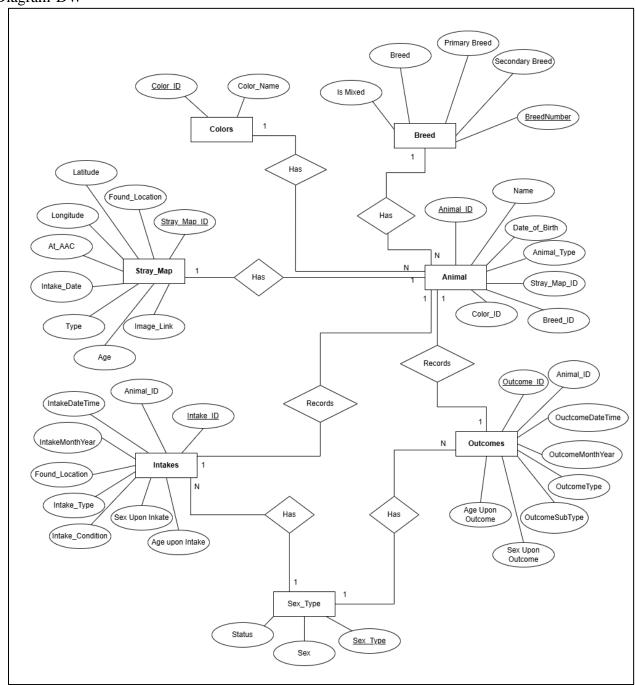


The data warehouse was created using the Austin Animal Center dataset which cover data from October 1, 2013 to March 3, 2021, spanning around eight years.

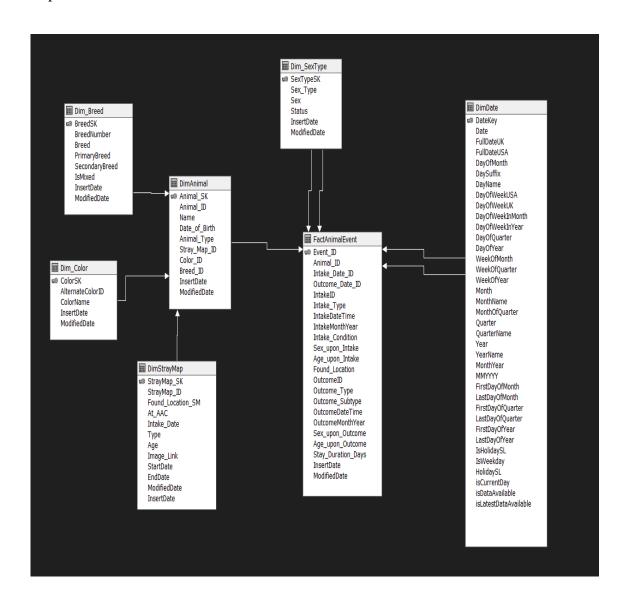
Snowflake schema was used, and the data warehouse contains six dimensional tables and one fact table.

- Dimensions
 - 1. DimStrayMap The stray map dimension table contains stray map details, with StrayMapSK as the surrogate key.
 - 2. DimColor Contains the color details of the animals, with ColorSK as the surrogate key.
 - 3. DimBreed Contains breed details of the animals, with BreedSK as the surrogate key.
 - 4. DimAnimal The animal dimension table contains animal details, with AnimalSK as the surrogate key.DimStrayMap,DimColor,DimBreed liked using foreign keys.
 - 5. DimSexType A categorical value describing the sex of the animal. SexTypeSK (Surrogate Key)
 - DimDate This is a common dimension. DateKey is the surrogate key. An SQL script
 was used to generate the date dimension based on the IntakeDateTime and
 OutcomeDateTime fields
- Fact table
 - 1. FactAnimalEvent Contains all the transactional data related to animal intake and outcome events.

ER- Diagram-DW



Implemented DW



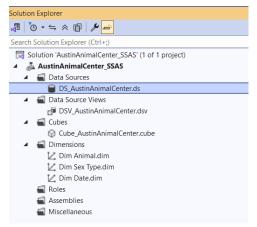
2 SSAS Cube implementation

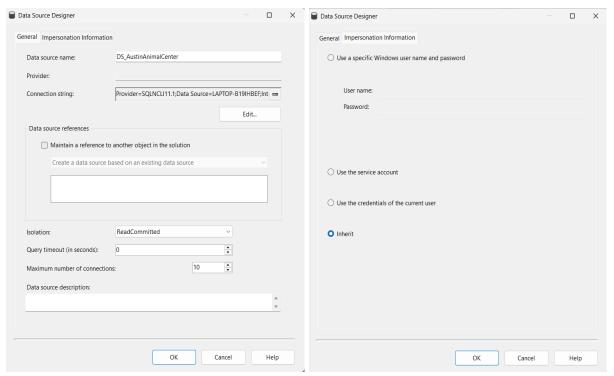
In this project, an OLAP cube was created to support fast, multidimensional analysis of the animal center data. The cube includes **dimensions** (like date, animal type, and location) and a **measure group** that holds key facts for analysis. The cube was built using SQL Server Data Tools, under **Analysis Services Multidimensional Project**.

2.1 Cube Implementation

2.1.1 Creating the Data Source

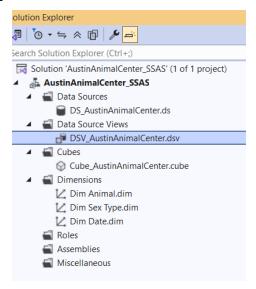
The AustinAnimalCenter_DW data warehouse was connected as the data source using SQL Server Management Studio, with access managed through Windows authentication (inherit mode).

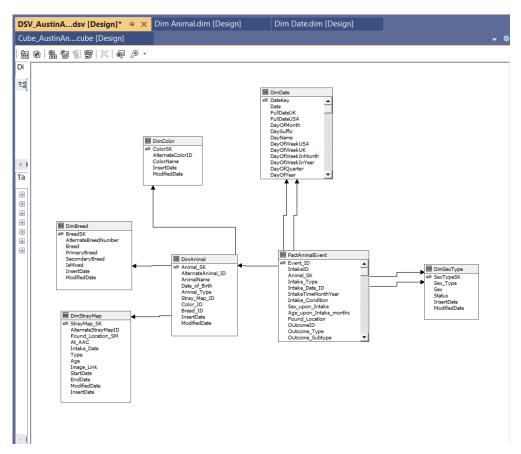




2.1.2 Creating the Data Source View

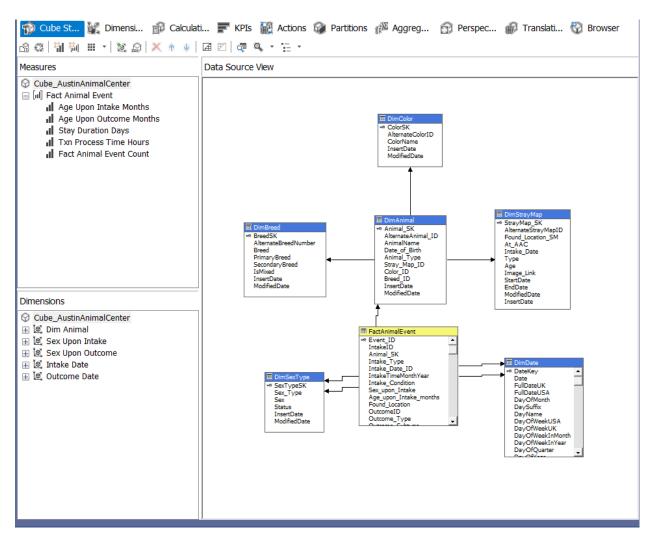
After creating DS_AustinAnimalCenter.ds as the data source, a Data Source View (DSV) was created to access the tables. The DSV was based on the existing data source, with the required tables and their relationships selected, and the view was saved as DSV_AustinAnimalCenter.dsv.





2.1.3 Creating the Cube

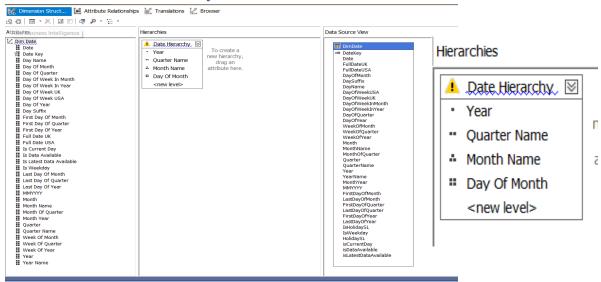
The cube was created by selecting the DS_Austin_Animal_Center.dsv in the Cube Wizard. The FactAnimalEvent table was chosen as the measure group, followed by selecting the required measures and dimensions (Dim Animal,DimDate and DimSexType). Finally, the cube was named Cube_AustinAnimalCenter.cube.



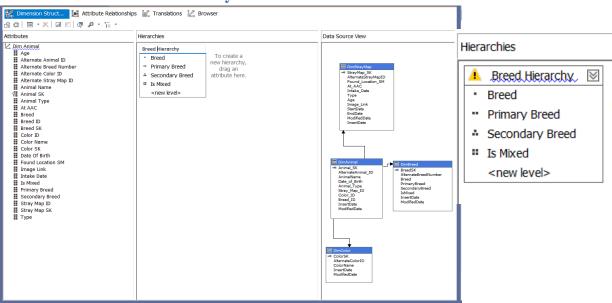
2.1.4 Creating Hierarchies and Dimension Structures

After creating the cube, the dimensions appear in the Dimensions directory of the Solution Explorer. The next step is to select the dimension attributes by dragging them from the Data Source View into the Attributes column. Similarly, hierarchy attributes are dragged into the Hierarchy column to set up the hierarchies. This process is repeated for each dimension. This process is repeated for all the dimensions.

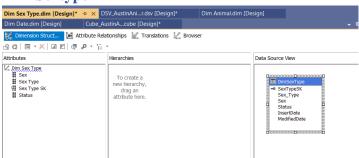
DimDate with Date Hierarchy



DimAnimal with Breed Hierarchy



Dim Sextype

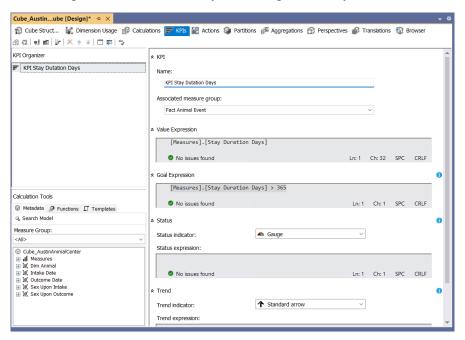


2.1.5 Creating KPIs

KPIs (Key Performance Indicators) are measurable values used to evaluate performance toward specific goals. They help track progress, set clear targets, and guide better decision-making. In this project, a KPI was created to monitor Stay Duration. The goal expression is,

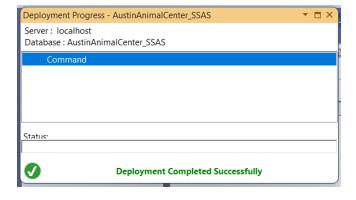
[Measures].[Stay Duration Days] > 365

which flags cases where the stay lasts longer than a year



2.1.6 Deploying the Cube

Finally, after all the above was done, the finalized cube was deployed.



3 Demonstration of OLAP Operations

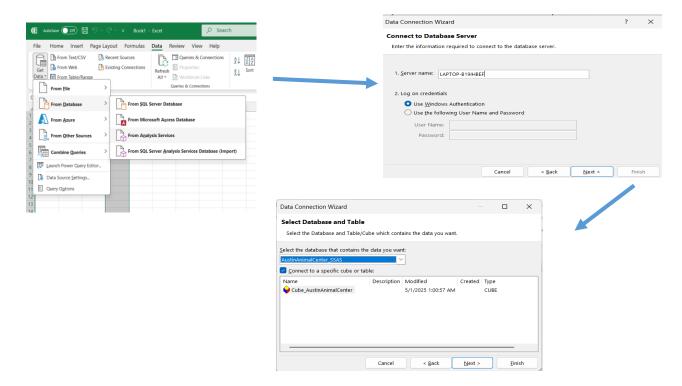
OLAP (Online Analytical Processing) helps to easily understand and analyze data for better business decisions. It plays a major role in Business Intelligence by helping to identify trends and analyze data from different views.

Main OLAP operations are:

- 1. Drill Down Shows more detailed data by moving down the hierarchy.
- 2. Roll Up Shows summarized data by moving up the hierarchy.
- 3. Slice Selects one dimension to create a sub-cube.
- 4. Dice Creates a sub-cube by selecting two or more dimensions.
- 5. Pivot Rotates the cube to view data from a different angle

3.1 Connecting to the SSAS Cube

To connect with the SSAS cube, Excel was used. From the Data tab, the cube was connected by selecting Get Data from Analysis Services, entering the server name, and selecting the cube (Cube_AustinAnimalCenter). The data was loaded as a PivotTable.



3.2 OLAP Operations Demonstration Excel Report

3.2.1 Roll Up

In this case, the roll up operation was applied to group animal events and stay duration and they were summarized by gender, allowing users to analyze overall trends and compare how these measures change over time.

Yearly Analysis of Animal Events with and Stay Duration								
	Column Labels 📑							
	Stay Duration Days		Fact Animal Event Count		Total Stay Duration Days	Total Fact Animal Event Count		
Row Labels 🖵	Female	Male	Female	Male				
⊞2013	183611	232282	2247	2430	415893	4677		
±2014	780904	1015069	10163	11255	1795973	21418		
⊞ 2015	902456	1093343	10456	11653	1995799	22109		
⊞ 2016	890195	1211085	10152	11776	2101280	21928		
± 2017	907767	1220884	10422	11949	2128651	22371		
⊞2018	880967	1316701	10008	12112	2197668	22120		
⊞ 2019	815533	1347827	10889	13111	2163360	24000		
± 2020	421351	534327	4913	5728	955678	10641		
⊞2021	42642	62377	378	537	105019	915		
Grand Total	5825426	8033895	69628	80551	13859321	150179		

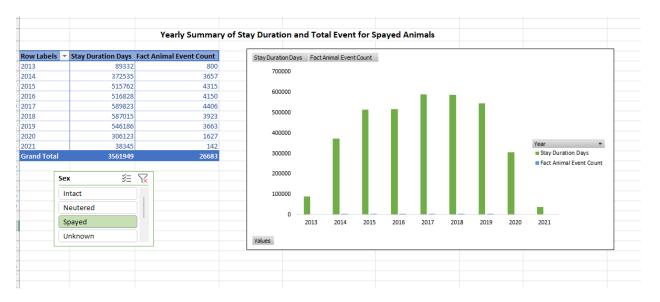
3.2.2 Drill Down

Here the drill down has been done for animal events based on the time hierarchy. The analysis was done by drilling down from year to quarter, then to month, and finally to the day of the month. This helps to view detailed trends in total events and stay durations over time according to gender.

Yearly Analysis of Animal Events with and Stay Duration						
Row Labels	Stay Duration Days	Fact Animal Event Count				
□ 2013	416204	4935				
■ Fourth	416204	4935				
■ December	106033	1505				
Female	43145	653				
Male	62713	754				
Unknown	175	98				
■ November	160672	1599				
Female	73156	745				
Male	87439	784				
Unknown	77	70				
⊕ October	149499	1831				
Female	67310	849				
Male	82130	892				
Unknown	59	90				
± 2014	1798125	22803				
Female	780904	10163				
Male	1015069	11255				
Unknown	2152	1385				
± 2015	1999220	23981				
Female	902456	10456				
Male	1093343	11653				
Unknown	3421	1872				
± 2016	2104280	23565				
Female	890195	10152				
Male	1211085	11776				
Unknown	3000	1637				

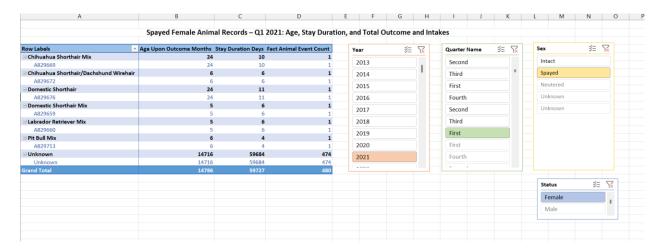
3.2.3 Slice

Summary of Stay Duration and Total Event for Spayed Animals slice. In this slice operation, the Animal Type dimension was filtered to include only spayed animals. This allows analysis of stay duration and total events happen for spayed animals across all available years.



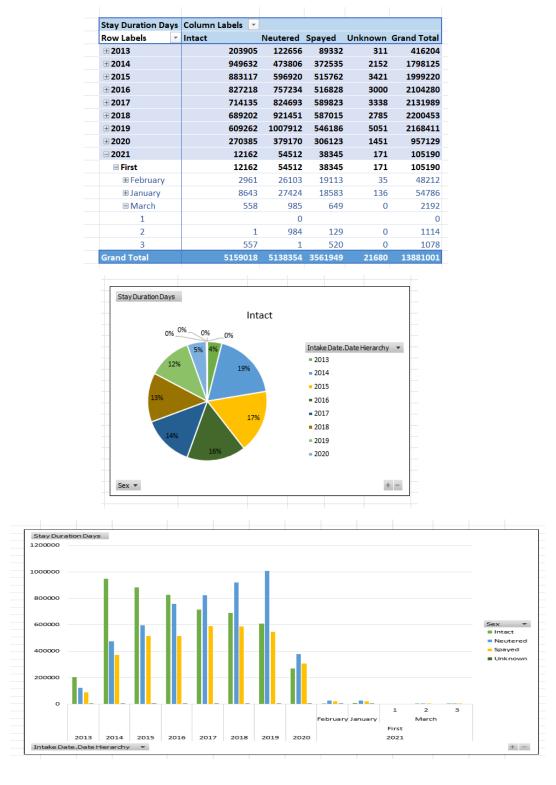
3.2.4 Dice

A dice operation was performed to focus on spayed female animals during the first quarter of 2021. By selecting the Animal Type, Gender, and Date dimensions, a sub-cube was created where each animal breed appears in a row. This allows the analysis of stay duration, intake age, total intakes, and outcomes for each breed of spayed female animals in that specific time frame.



3.2.5 **Pivot**

The sub-cube has been pivoted across the Year, Quarter, Month, and Day hierarchical dimensions to view the stay duration measure from different perspectives. This enables a more detailed analysis of stay duration by sterilization status (spayed, neutered, intact, unknown) across various time periods.



4 Power BI Reports

Power BI is a business intelligence and analytics tool developed by Microsoft that allows users to analyze, visualize, and share data through interactive reports and dashboards. It connects to a wide range of data sources and helps transform raw data into meaningful insights that support better decision-making.

Power BI mainly includes Power BI Desktop, Power BI Service and Power BI Mobile. Power BI Desktop is a free application used to build reports and dashboards on a local machine. Power BI Service is the cloud-based platform (app.powerbi.com) where reports created in Power BI Desktop can be published, viewed, and shared online, Power BI Mobile is used for interacting with reports on smartphones and tablets.

Before building reports in Power BI Desktop, users must first connect to the required data source and then prepare the data model, including tables, relationships, and any necessary calculations. Once the model is ready, visuals such as charts, tables, slicers, and cards can be created using the drag-and-drop interface.

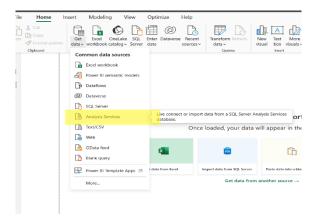
Reports developed in Power BI Desktop can be published to the Power BI Service. In the service, users can view reports, share them with others, refresh data on a schedule, manage dashboards, and collaborate in shared workspaces.

4.1 Connecting to the Data Source

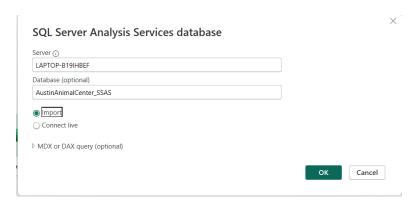
In Power BI Desktop, a data source is created by selecting "Get Data" from the Home tab. To connect with a OLAP cube from SQL Server Analysis Services option is selected, and then the server and the appropriate cube is chosen (Cube_AustinAnimalCenter). The dimensions and measures from the cube can then be used directly for visualizations.

4.1.1 Getting Data from Analysis Services

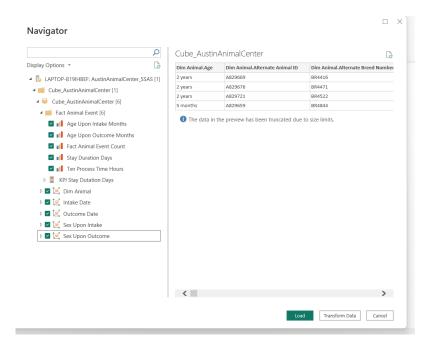
Select Analysis Services from the "Get Data" option from Home tab



The server name was entered in the connection dialog, and Import was selected as the data connectivity mode, as the report was intended to be published to the Power BI Service. From the available options, the appropriate database AustinAnimalCenter_SSAS was entered to access the cube.



Once connected, the necessary dimensions and measures were chosen form the Cube_AustinAnimalCenter and imported into the Power BI model to be used in report creation.



4.2 Report Demonstrations

The following reports have been created and deployed to the Power BI Service:

- Report 1: Report with a matrix.
- Report 2: Report with cascading slicers and multiple visuals.
- Report 3: Drill-down report.
- Report 4: Drill-through report.

(Click on the above titles to navigate to the relevant reports in this Doucment.)

4.2.1 Report 1: Report with a matrix.

The matrix report displays the total outcome and intake of animals according to the intake quarter, and year. A matrix visual is used to organize the data in a tabular format with row and column groupings, allowing for detailed analysis of data across different time periods. A card visual is included to show the average stay duration of animals. Additionally, a metric table calculates the sum of Animal Event % per year, using a DAX query for the calculation.

Total Outcome And Intake According to Intake Month, Quarter and Year Intake Date.Year Event Event % Event Event % Event % Event Event % **3013** 1599 27.21% 1831 35.33% 4935 30.38% 2128 42.91% 1753 40.80% 2292 44.70% 1762 28.71% 1913 33.68% 2100 40.00% 22803 36.90% □ 2014 First Fourth 2292 44.70% 6250 41.18% Third 45.40% 6368 41.98% ⊕ 2015 32.67% 2701 45.61% 1713 31.97% 2636 40.06% 1899 22.99% 2181 33.23% 1998 35.27% 23981 33.32% 26.45% 31.70% 1958 30.62% 2569 38.42% 27.05% 27.81% 29.81% 23565 **±** 2016 30.14% 37.30% 1939 **±** 2017 30.33% 36.95% 27.91% 32.07% 35.05% 37.68% 17.43% 24.64% 26.52% 30.37% 28.19% 32.47% 29.95% 2239 1957 2258 2080

Note :Sum of Animal Event % calculate for per year

113.15
Average of Stay Duration Days

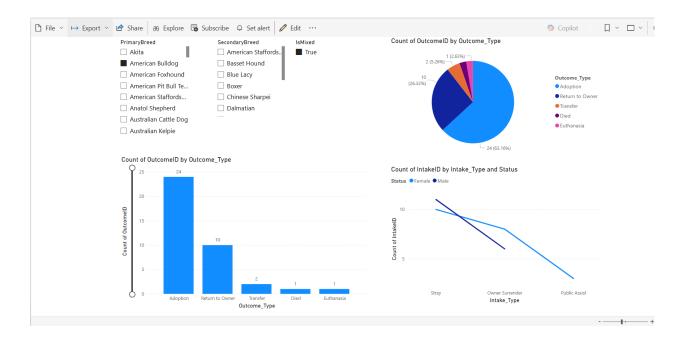
Sum of Animal Event % per year, using a DAX query for the calculation.

4.2.2 Report 2: Report with cascading slicers and multiple visuals

This report uses cascading slicers based on PrimaryBreed, SecondaryBreed, and IsMixed, where selecting a PrimaryBreed dynamically filters the options in SecondaryBreed and Is Mixed. The visuals included in the report are,

- A Pie chart showing the Count of Outcome by Outcome_Type
- A clustered column chart displaying the Count of Outcome by Outcome_Type
- A line chart showing the Count of Intake by Intake_Type and Gender (Male, Female)

These visuals work together to provide insights into outcome categories and intake patterns, with slicers enabling interactive and filtered exploration of the data.



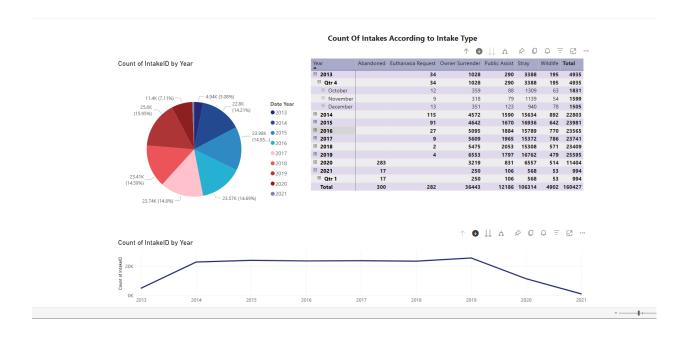
4.2.3 Report 3: Drill-down report

This report enables hierarchical exploration of intake data over time. Drill-down functionality is implemented from Year > Quarter > Month > Day of Month, allowing users to analyze trends at different time levels.

Supporting visuals include:

- A matrix visual showing the Count of Intakes according to Intake Type
- A pie chart displaying Count of Intake by Year
- A line chart showing Count of Intake by Year

These visuals work together to provide both detailed and summarized views of intake patterns, with interactive drill-down improving the depth of analysis.

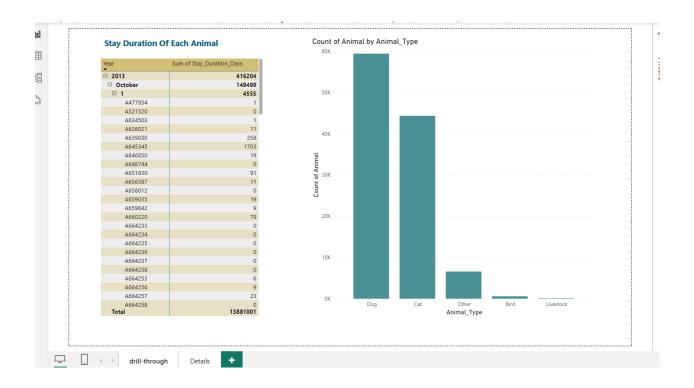


4.2.4 Report 4: Drill-through Report.

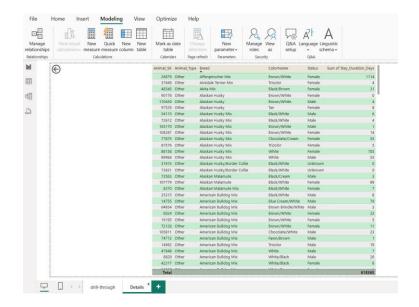
A report with drill-through functionality was created to allow navigation from summary data to individual records. The main page includes a matrix visual displaying the Sum of Stay_Duration_Days organized by Year > Month > Day with Animal ID, and a clustered column chart showing the Count of Animals by Animal_Type.

Drill-through was enabled using fields like Alternative Animal ID, Stay Duration, and Animal Type. When a user drills through on a data point, they are taken to a detailed page that displays a table with columns such as Animal SK, Breed, Animal Type, Color, Gender, and the Sum of Stay Duration for each animal. A Back button is added for easy navigation back to the main summary report.

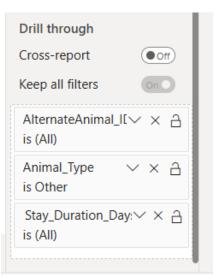
Main Drill-through page



Details Page



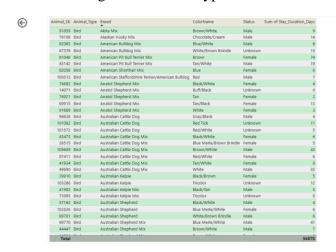
Drill-through Columns



Details page after Drill-through the Animal Id



Details page after Drill-through the Animal Type



4.3 Publishing Reports to Power BI Service

Reports developed in Power BI Desktop were published to Power BI Service using the Publish option from the Home tab. Once uploaded, the reports became accessible in the assigned workspace. Each report was opened in Power BI Service to ensure visuals loaded correctly and interactions such as slicers, drill-downs, and drill-throughs functioned as intended.

The reports can be accessed from the following Power BI Service link

- 1. Report 1: Report with a matrix visual.
- 2. Report 2: Report with cascading slicers and multiple visuals.
- 3. Report 3: Drill-down report.
- 4. Report 4: Drill-through report