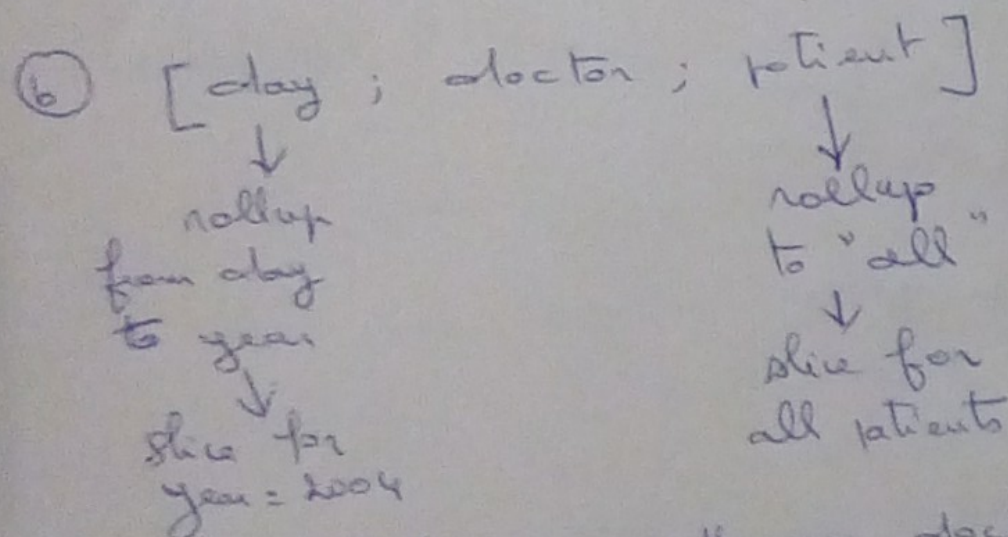
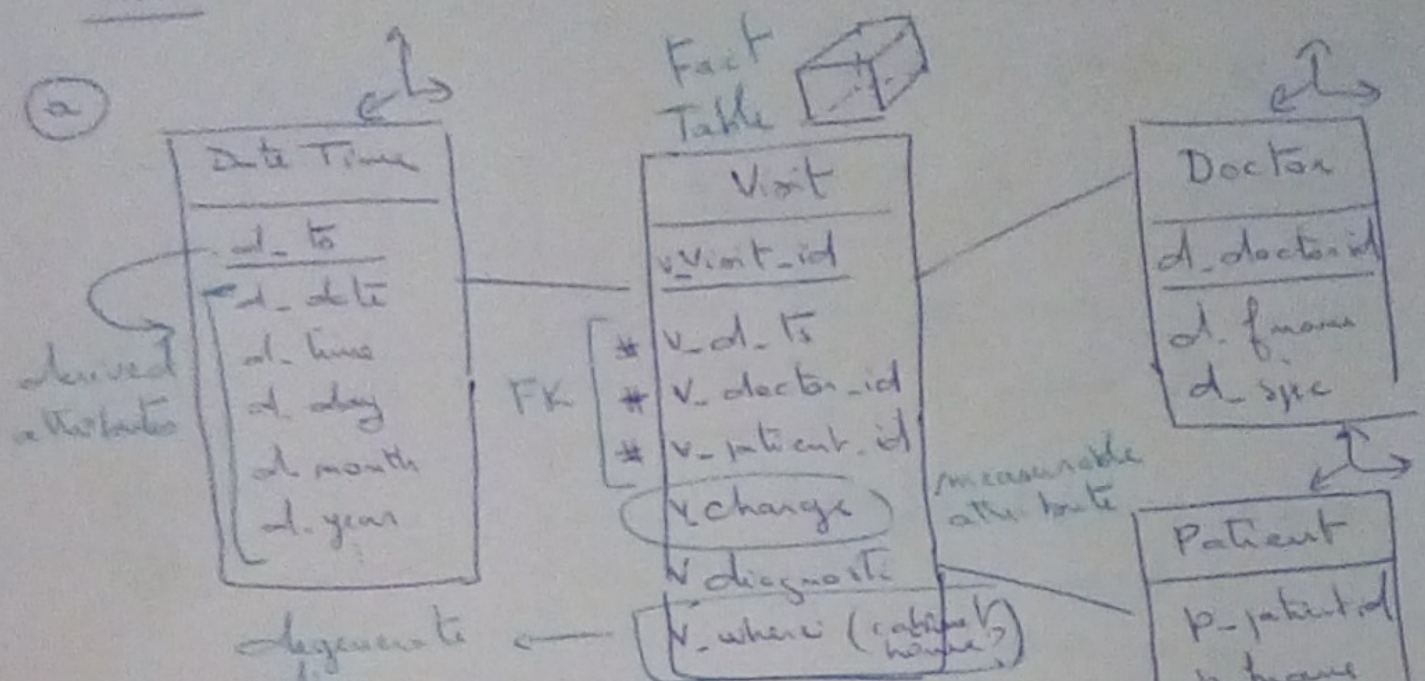


Ex1



q = total fee
collected by each
doctor in 2004

(c) given fee(day, month, year, doctor, hospital, patient,
count, charge)

```

SELECT doctor, SUM(charge)
FROM fee
WHERE year = 2004
GROUP BY doctor;
    
```

OLAP cube

Fact table: visit

Measures: $\sum v.$ chargeDim 1: loc. of visit
+ V, where

Dim 2: date of visit

+ d_year
+ d_month
+ d_day

Dim 3: doctor

+ d_specialty
+ d_id [d_firstname
d_lastname

Dim 4: patient geog.

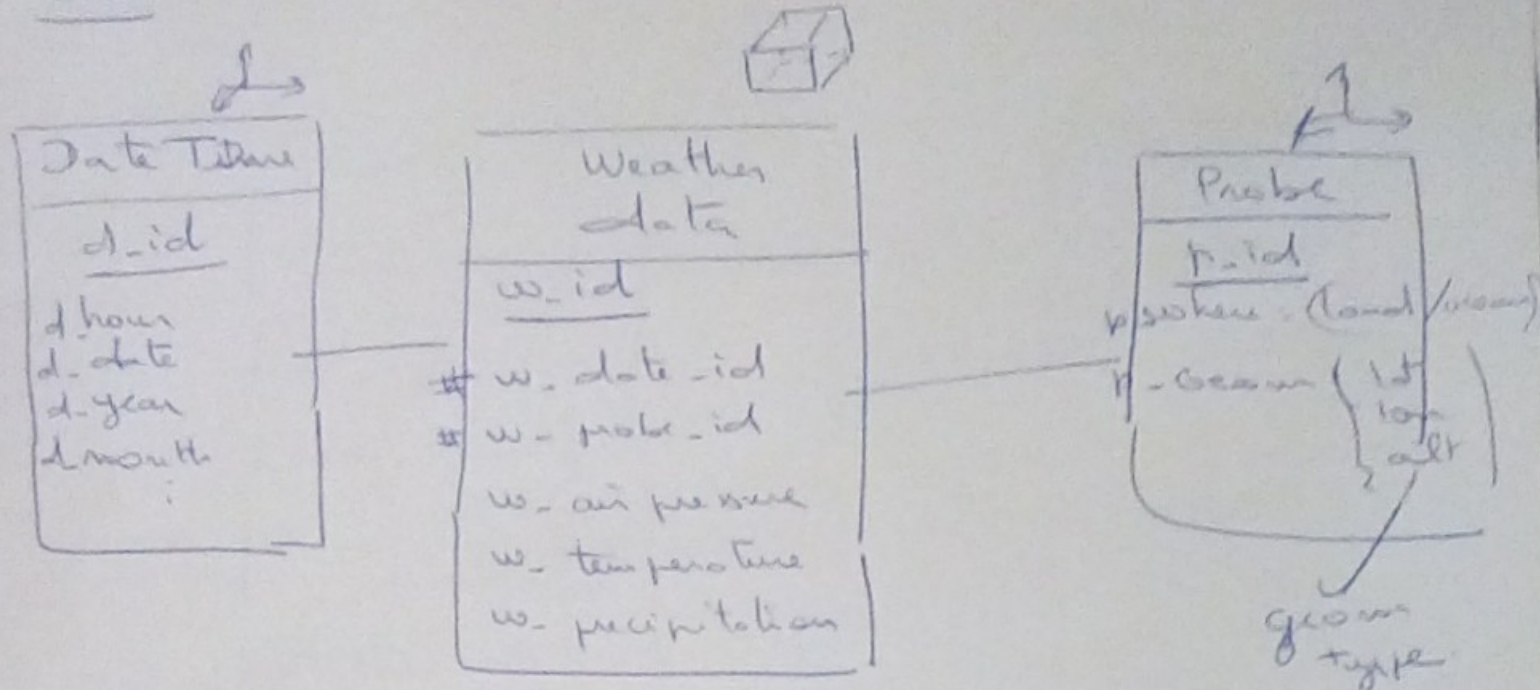
+ p_city
+ p_id

Dim 5: patient age

+ p_age
+ p_id

Ex 2

p3



Candidate Keys

Date Time : Δ CI not null α unique d_hour + d_date

Weather Data : Δ CI not null α unique w_date_id + w_probe_id

OLAP Cube

Fact table: weather data

Measures : Σ w-air pressure

Std. dev w-air pressure

MIN w-air pressure

Max w-air pressure

Dim #1 Date Time

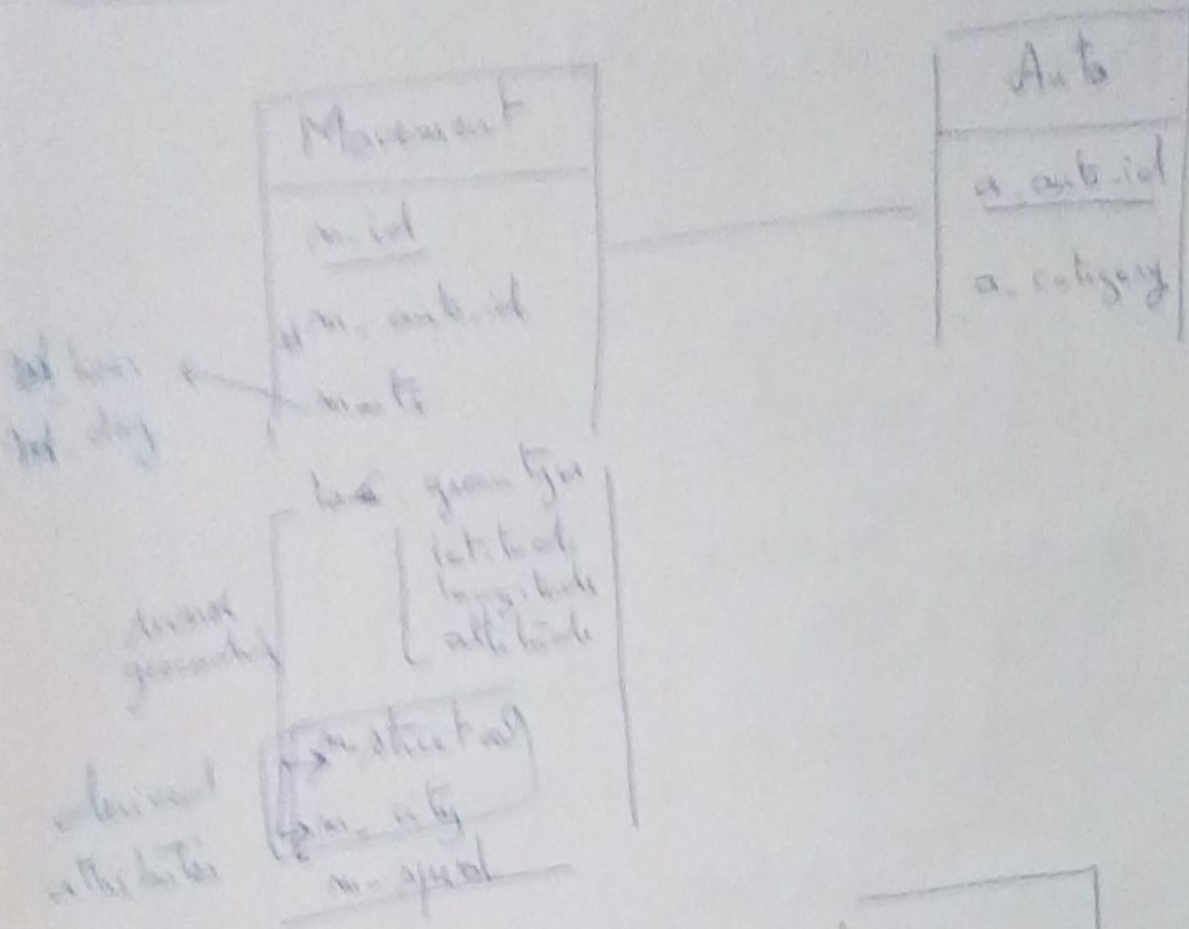
Dim #2 probe loc

+ year
+ month
+ date
+ hour

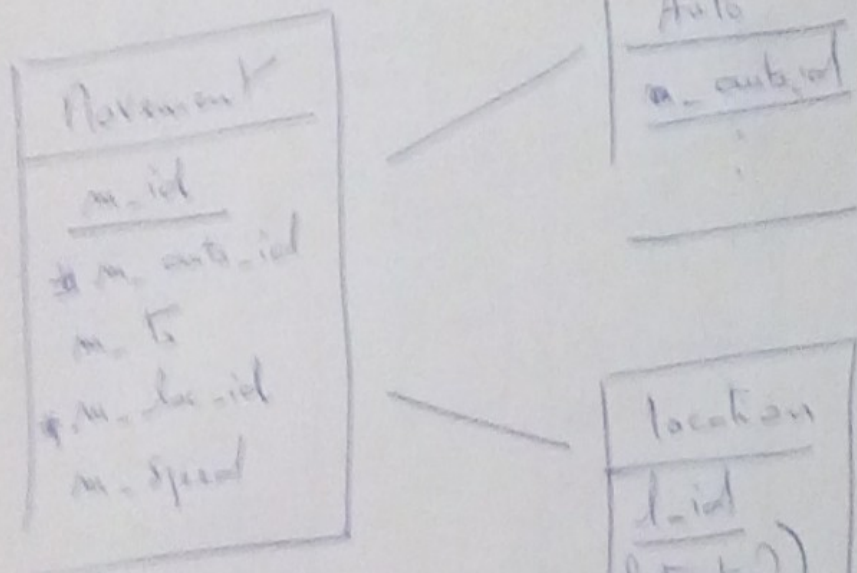
+ p_where
+ p_id

p 24

Ex 3



Q1



Candidate

key



CI not null m.auto_id + m.to
or unique

both are
derived
from (lat, lon) geom

OLAP cube

Fact Table: Movement

per

Measures: AVG (speed)

Dim #1: Auto

- + a_category
- + a_auto_id

Dim #2: location

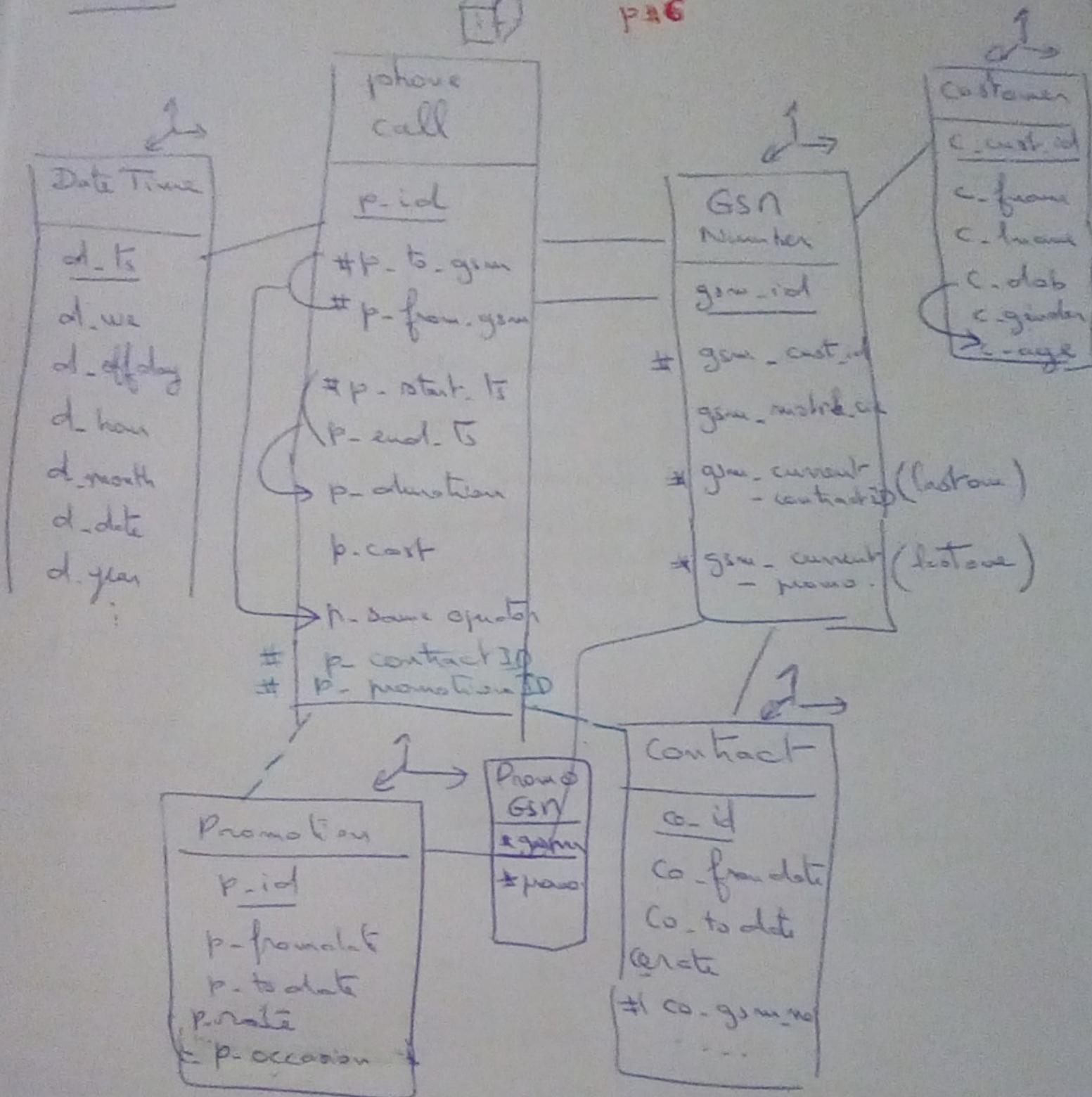
- + l_city
- + l_street

Dim #3: date Time

- + m_day
- + m_hour

EX4

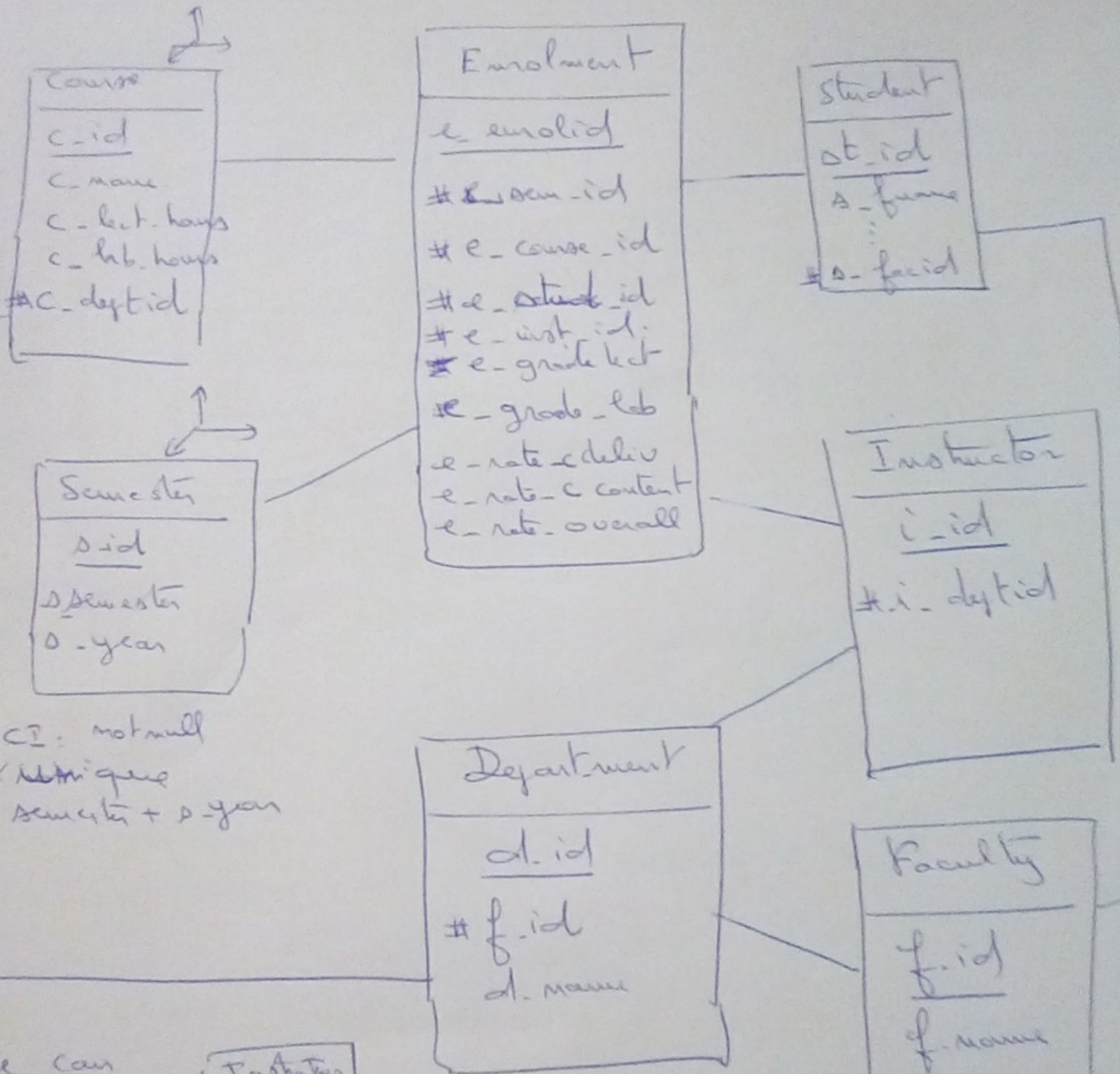
PA6



in order to track efficiently promotions & contracts, refer to these cols in the fact table better than perform many ∞ (Shortcuts)

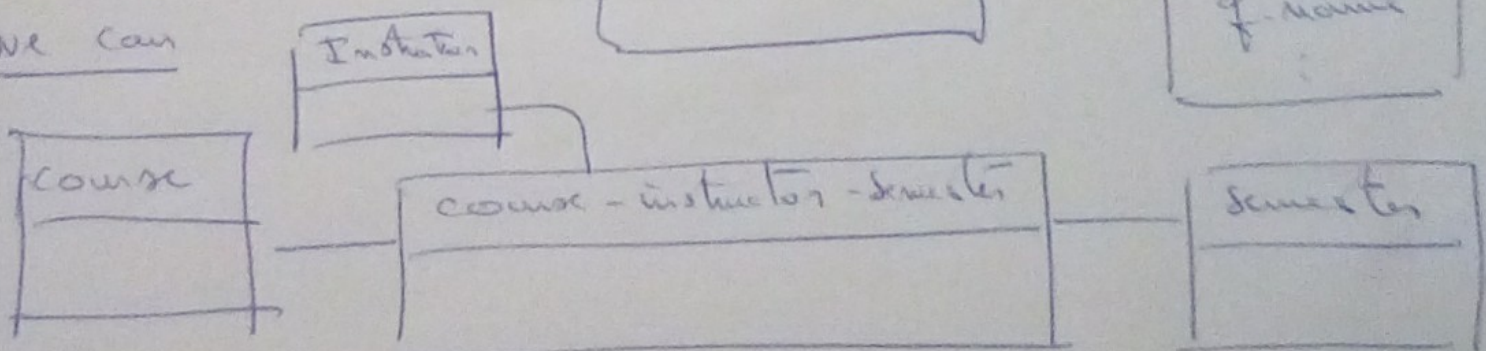
Ex 5

P 14



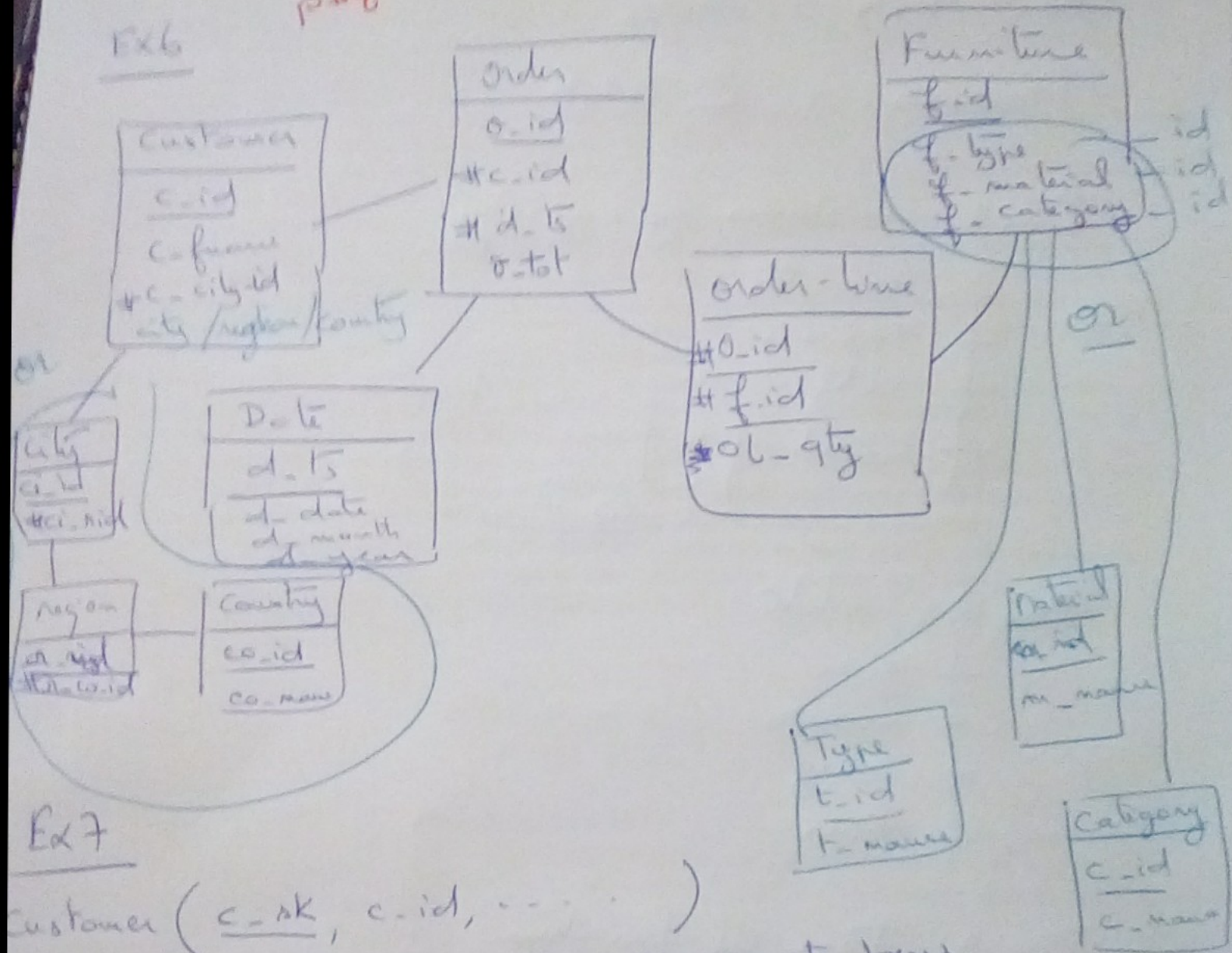
⚠ CI: not null
α 1
s - semester + s-year

We can



p. 118

Ex 6



Ex 7

Customer (c_sk, c_id, ...)

Customer — [many c_sk surrogate keys
1 c_id]

each c_sk → c_id

OLAP Cube

Fact table : order

Measures : Σ o.tot

Dim 1 : customer geography

+	country
+	region
+	city
+	c-id

properties

c-frame
c-name
c-ad

Dim 2 : date

+	year
+	month
+	day
+	hour

Dim 3 : Type of furniture

+	type
+	f-id

Dim 4 : Material of furniture

+	material
+	f-id

Dim 5 : category of furniture

+	category
+	f-id