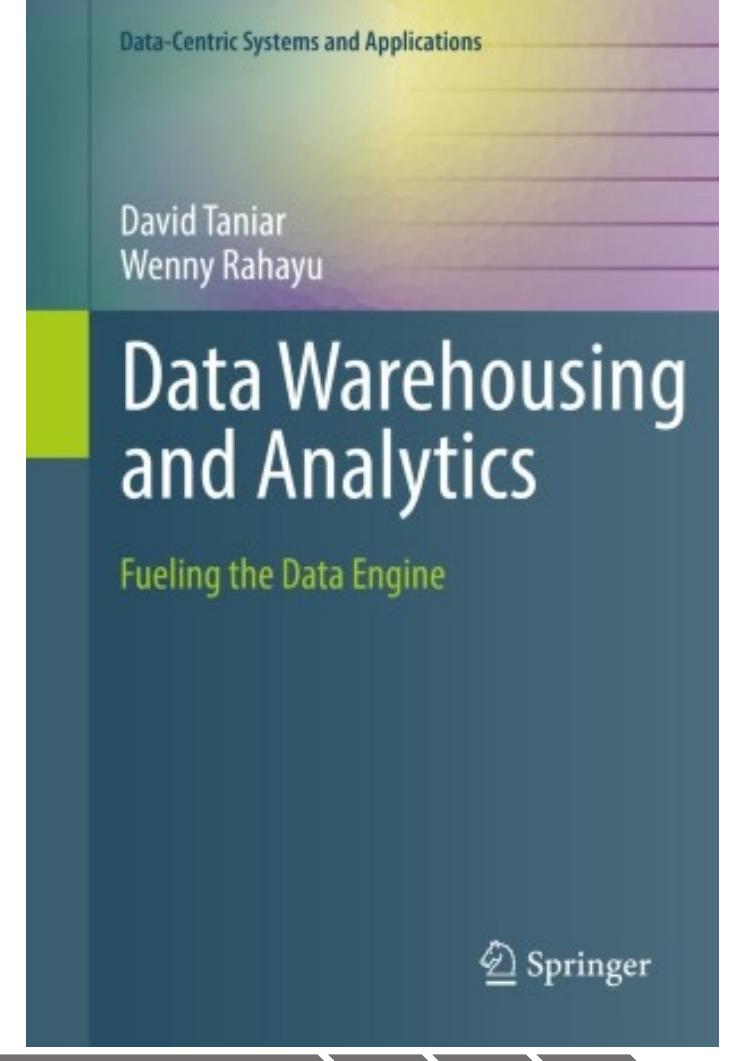


# Chapter 6

## Temporal Data Warehousing

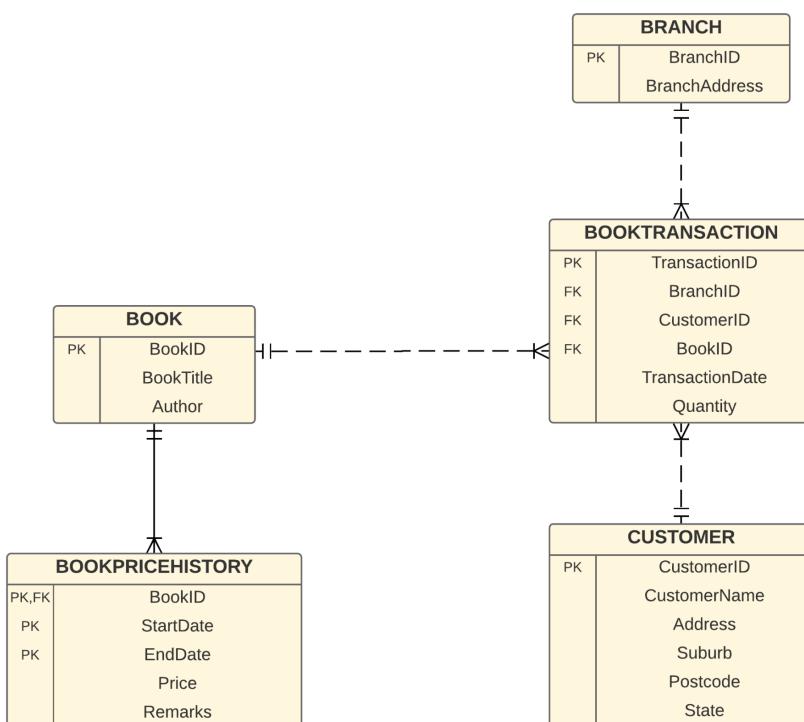


# Overview

- A warehousing technique whereby the temporal (or historical) aspect of records is incorporated into the data warehouse
- *Slowly Changing Dimensions (SCD)*



# 1. A Bookshop Case Study

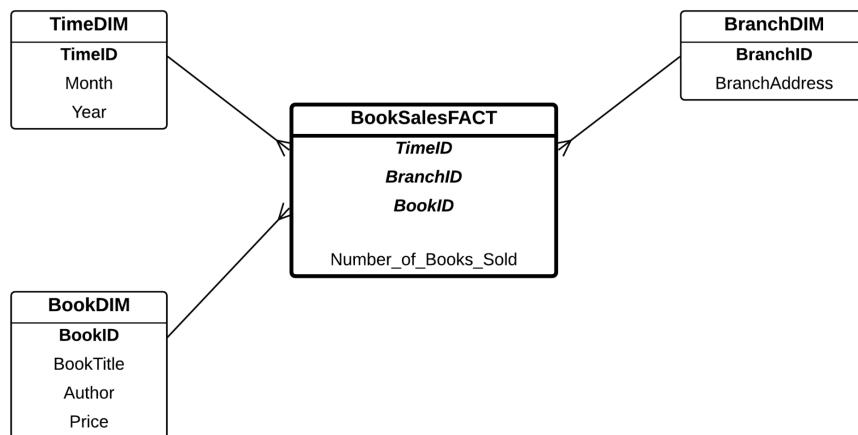


- All book sales transactions are stored in an operational database
- Need to analyse book sales performance from various perspectives:
  - monthly basis
  - book basis
  - branch basis



# 1. A Bookshop Case Study

## A Simple Star Schema



**Table 6.2** Book Dimension table

BookID	Book title	Author	Price
C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95
H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95
DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95
...	...	...	...

**Table 6.1** BookSalesFact Table

TimeID	BranchID	BookID	Number of books sold
Mar2008	City	C1	5
Mar2008	City	H6	15
Mar2008	City	DV	23
Mar2008	City	...	...
Mar2008	Chadstone	C1	15
Mar2008	Chadstone	H6	3
Mar2008	Chadstone	DV	2
Mar2008	Chadstone	...	...
Mar2008	Camberwell	C1	1
Mar2008	Camberwell	H6	1
Mar2008	Camberwell	DV	2
Mar2008	Camberwell	...	...
Mar2008	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
Dec2007	City	C1	15
Dec2007	City	H6	6
Dec2007	City	DV	6
Dec2007	City	...	...
Dec2007	Chadstone	C1	10
Dec2007	Chadstone	H6	8
Dec2007	Chadstone	DV	1
Dec2007	Chadstone	...	...
Dec2007	Camberwell	C1	18
Dec2007	Camberwell	H6	3
Dec2007	Camberwell	DV	2
Dec2007	Camberwell	...	...
Dec2007	...	...	...
...	...	...	...



# 1. A Bookshop Case Study

## A Simple Star Schema

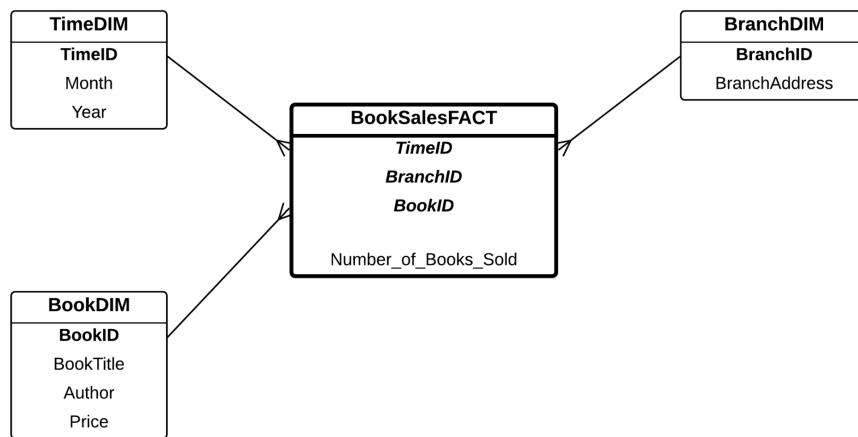


Table 6.3 Report 1 (Book Sales Fact with Book Dimension)

TimeID	BranchID	BookID	Book title	Author	Price	Number of books sold
Mar2008	City	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95	5
Mar2008	City	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	15
Mar2008	City	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	23
Mar2008	City	...	...	...	...	...
Mar2008	Chadstone	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95	15
Mar2008	Chadstone	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	3
Mar2008	Chadstone	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	2
Mar2008	Chadstone	...	...	...	...	...
Mar2008	Camberwell	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95	1
Mar2008	Camberwell	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	1
Mar2008	Camberwell	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	2
Mar2008	Camberwell	...	...	...	...	...
Mar2008	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Dec2007	City	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95	15
Dec2007	City	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	6
Dec2007	City	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	6
Dec2007	City	..	...	...	...	...
Dec2007	Chadstone	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95	10
Dec2007	Chadstone	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	8
Dec2007	Chadstone	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	1
Dec2007	Chadstone	..	...	...	...	...
Dec2007	Camberwell	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95	18
Dec2007	Camberwell	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	3
Dec2007	Camberwell	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	2
Dec2007	Camberwell	..	...	...	...	...
Dec2007	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...



# 1. A Bookshop Case Study

- Why C1 had more sales on Dec 2007?
- Price does not reflect actual selling prices
- Price column contains the *Current Price* of each book
- From time to time, price may change → temporal values

Table 6.3 Report 1 (Book Sales Fact with Book Dimension)

TimeID	BranchID	BookID	Book title	Author	Price	Number of books sold
Mar2008	City	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95	5
Mar2008	City	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	15
Mar2008	City	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	23
Mar2008	City	...	...	...	...	...
Mar2008	Chadstone	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95	15
Mar2008	Chadstone	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	3
Mar2008	Chadstone	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	2
Mar2008	Chadstone	...	...	...	...	...
Mar2008	Camberwell	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95	1
Mar2008	Camberwell	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	1
Mar2008	Camberwell	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	2
Mar2008	Camberwell	...	...	...	...	...
Mar2008	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...
Dec2007	City	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95	15
Dec2007	City	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	6
Dec2007	City	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	6
Dec2007	City	..	...	...	...	...
Dec2007	Chadstone	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95	10
Dec2007	Chadstone	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	8
Dec2007	Chadstone	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	1
Dec2007	Chadstone	..	...	...	...	...
Dec2007	Camberwell	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95	18
Dec2007	Camberwell	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	3
Dec2007	Camberwell	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	2
Dec2007	Camberwell	..	...	...	...	...
Dec2007	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	..	...	...	...	...	...



# 1. A Bookshop Case Study

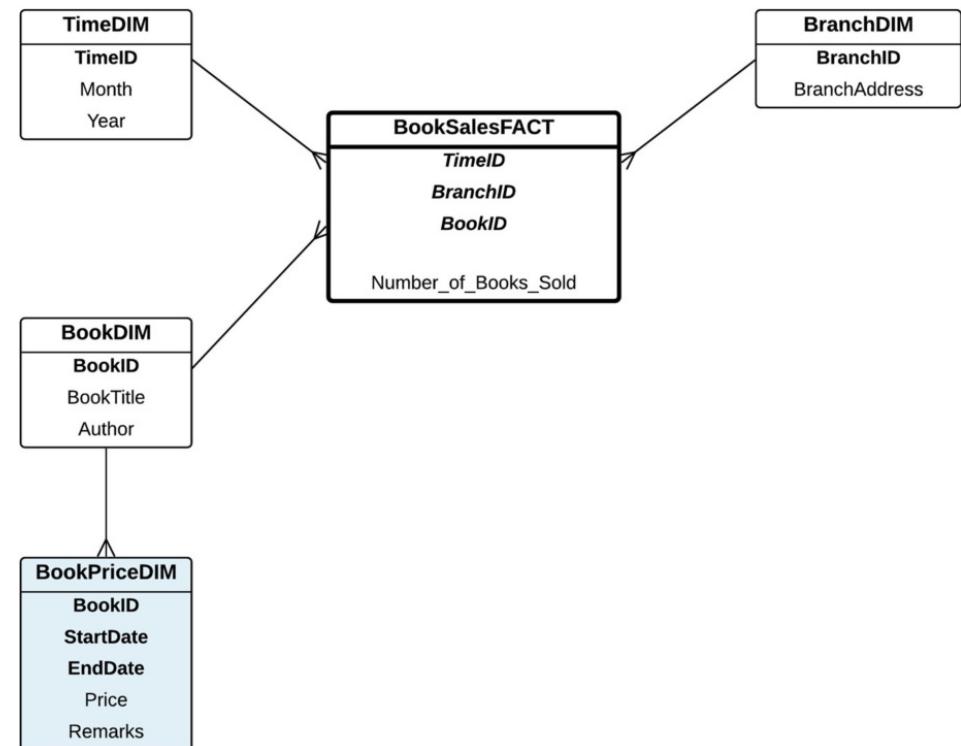
- Bridge Table to the Book Dimension, to store the history of book prices

**Table 6.4** Book Dimension table

BookID	Book title	Author
C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team
H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling
DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown
...	...	...

**Table 6.5** Book Price Dimension table

BookID	Start date	End date	Price	Remarks
C1	Jan2007	July2007	\$45.95	Full Price
C1	Aug2007	Oct2007	\$36.75	20% Discount
C1	Nov2007	Jan2008	\$23.00	Half Price
C1	Feb2008	Dec9999	\$45.95	Full Price
H6	Jan2007	Mar2007	\$21.95	Launching
H6	Apr2007	Jan2008	\$30.95	Full Price
H6	Feb2008	Dec9999	\$10.00	End of Product Sale
DV	Jan2007	Dec9999	\$27.95	Full Price
...	...	...	...	...



**Fig. 6.2** A temporal data warehousing star schema

# 1. A Bookshop Case Study

**Table 6.4** Book Dimension table

BookID	Book title	Author
C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team
H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling
DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown
...	...	...

**Table 6.5** Book Price Dimension table

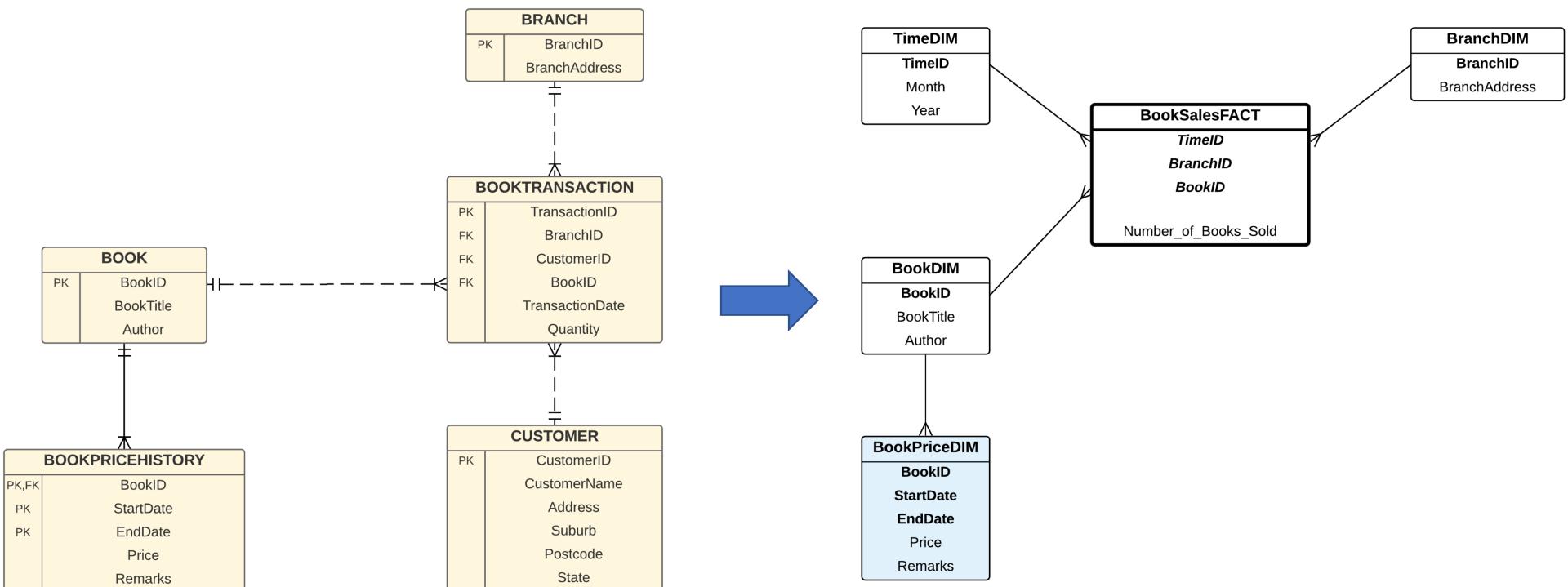
BookID	Start date	End date	Price	Remarks
C1	Jan2007	July2007	\$45.95	Full Price
C1	Aug2007	Oct2007	\$36.75	20% Discount
C1	Nov2007	Jan2008	\$23.00	Half Price
C1	Feb2008	Dec9999	\$45.95	Full Price
H6	Jan2007	Mar2007	\$21.95	Launching
H6	Apr2007	Jan2008	\$30.95	Full Price
H6	Feb2008	Dec9999	\$10.00	End of Product Sale
DV	Jan2007	Dec9999	\$27.95	Full Price
...	...	...	...	...

**Table 6.6** Report 2 with the correct Book Price

TimeID	BranchID	BookID	Book title	Author	Price	Number of books sold
Mar2008	City	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95	5
Mar2008	City	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	<b>\$10.00</b>	15
Mar2008	City	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	23
Mar2008	City	...	...	...	...	...
Mar2008	Chadstone	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95	15
Mar2008	Chadstone	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	<b>\$10.00</b>	3
Mar2008	Chadstone	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	2
Mar2008	Chadstone	...	...	...	...	...
Mar2008	Camberwell	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95	1
Mar2008	Camberwell	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	<b>\$10.00</b>	1
Mar2008	Camberwell	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	2
Mar2008	Camberwell	...	...	...	...	...
Mar2008	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dec2007	City	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	<b>\$23.00</b>	15
Dec2007	City	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	6
Dec2007	City	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	6
Dec2007	City	..	...	...	...	...
Dec2007	Chadstone	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	<b>\$23.00</b>	10
Dec2007	Chadstone	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	8
Dec2007	Chadstone	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	1
Dec2007	Chadstone	..	...	...	...	...
Dec2007	Camberwell	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	<b>\$23.00</b>	18
Dec2007	Camberwell	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	3
Dec2007	Camberwell	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	2
Dec2007	Camberwell	..	...	...	...	...
Dec2007	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...



## 2. Implementation of Temporal Data Warehousing



## 2. Implementation of Temporal Data Warehousing

```
create table BranchDim as  
select * from Branch;
```

```
create table BookDim as  
select * from Book;
```

```
create table TimeDim as  
select distinct  
    to_char(TransactionDate, 'MonYYYY') as TimeID,  
    to_char(TransactionDate, 'Mon') as Month,  
    to_char(TransactionDate, 'YYYY') as Year  
from BookTransaction;
```

```
create table BookPriceDim as  
select * from BookPriceHistory;
```

```
create table BookSalesFact1 as  
select  
    to_char(T.TransactionDate, 'MonYYYY') as TimeID,  
    BK.BookID,  
    BR.BranchID,  
    sum(T.Quantity) as Number_of_Books_Sold  
from BookTransaction T, Book BK, Branch BR  
where T.BranchID = BR.BranchID  
and T.BookID = BK.BookID  
group by  
    to_char(T.TransactionDate, 'MonYYYY'),  
    BK.BookID,  
    BR.BranchID;
```



# 2 Implementation of Temporal Data Warehousing

**Table 1.6** Report 2 with the correct Book Price

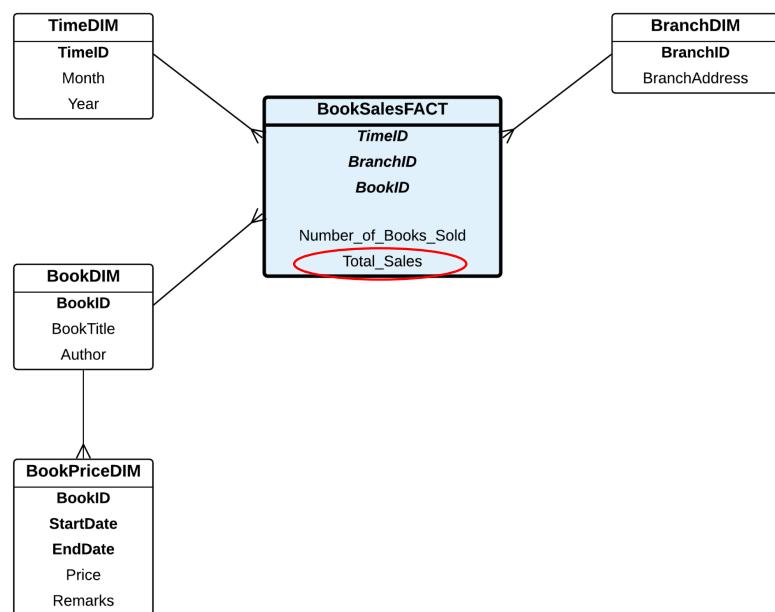
TimeID	BranchID	BookID	Book Title	Author	Price	Number of Books Sold
Mar2008	City	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95	5
Mar2008	City	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	<b>\$10.00</b>	15
Mar2008	City	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	23
Mar2008	City	...	...	...	...	...
Mar2008	Chadstone	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95	15
Mar2008	Chadstone	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	<b>\$10.00</b>	3
Mar2008	Chadstone	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	2
Mar2008	Chadstone	...	...	...	...	...
Mar2008	Camberwell	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95	1
Mar2008	Camberwell	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	<b>\$10.00</b>	1
Mar2008	Camberwell	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	2
Mar2008	Camberwell	...	...	...	...	...
Mar2008	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dec2007	City	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	<b>\$23.00</b>	15
Dec2007	City	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	6
Dec2007	City	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	6
Dec2007	City	...	...	...	...	...
Dec2007	Chadstone	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	<b>\$23.00</b>	10
Dec2007	Chadstone	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	8
Dec2007	Chadstone	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	1
Dec2007	Chadstone	...	...	...	...	...
Dec2007	Camberwell	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	<b>\$23.00</b>	18
Dec2007	Camberwell	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	3
Dec2007	Camberwell	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	2
Dec2007	Camberwell	...	...	...	...	...
Dec2007	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

- More sales on Dec 2007 was due to discount price



## 2. Implementation of Temporal Data Warehousing

A new fact attribute: Total Sales



- A new additional fact measure is added → *Total Sales*
- Assumes that BookSalesFact1 has been created

## 2. Implementation of Temporal Data Warehousing

```
create table BookSalesFact2 as
select * from BookSalesFact1;

alter table BookSalesFact2
add (Total_Sales number);

declare
  cursor PriceCursor is
    select *
      from BookPriceDim;
begin
  for Item in PriceCursor loop
    -- update value for Total_Sales in BookSalesFact2
    update BookSalesFact2
      set Total_Sales = Number_of_Books_Sold * Item.Price
     where BookID = Item.BookID
       and to_date(TimeID, 'MonYYYY') >=
          to_date(Item.StartDate, 'MonYYYY')
       and to_date(TimeID, 'MonYYYY') <=
          to_date(Item.EndDate, 'MonYYYY');
  end loop;
end;
/
```

```
create table BookSalesFact2 as
select
  to_char(T.TransactionDate, 'MonYYYY') as TimeID,
  BK.BookID,
  BR.BranchID,
  sum(T.Quantity) as Number_of_Books_Sold,
  sum(T.Quantity * BP.Price) as Total_Sales
from
  BookTransaction T,
  Book BK,
  Branch BR,
  BookPriceHistory BP
where T.BranchID = BR.BranchID
and T.BookID = BK.BookID
and BK.BookID = BP.BookID
and T.TransactionDate >= to_date(BP.StartDate, 'MonYYYY')
and T.TransactionDate <= to_date(BP.EndDate, 'MonYYYY')
group by
  to_char(T.TransactionDate, 'MonYYYY'),
  BK.BookID,
  BR.BranchID;
```



## 3. Temporal Attributes and Temporal Dimensions

- **Temporal attribute**

An attribute in which the value of that attribute has a life-time

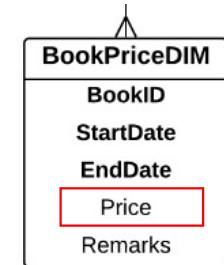
- **Temporal Dimension**

A dimension where the record of the dimension has a life-time



## 3.1. Temporal Attributes

- An attribute in which the value of that attribute has a life-time
- Each book price has a life-time, and the life-time is determined by the Start Date and End Date attributes in the Book Price Dimension table
- Example:  
The book price of \$45.95 of Book C1 is only valid between Jan-2007 and July-2007.



# 3.1. Temporal Attributes

## SQL to produce the report

```
select
    F.TimeID,
    F.BranchID,
    F.BookID,
    B.BookTitle,
    B.Author,
    P.Price,
    F.Number_of_Books_Sold
from BookSalesFact F, BookDim B, BookPriceDim P
where F.BookID = B.BookID
and B.BookID = P.BookID
and to_date(F.TimeID, 'MonYYYY') >=
    to_date(P.StartDate, 'MonYYYY')
and to_date(F.TimeID, 'MonYYYY') <=
    to_date(P.EndDate, 'MonYYYY');
```

Table 6.6 Report 2 with the correct Book Price

TimeID	BranchID	BookID	Book title	Author	Price	Number of books sold
Mar2008	City	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95	5
Mar2008	City	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	<b>\$10.00</b>	15
Mar2008	City	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	23
Mar2008	City	...	...	...	...	...
Mar2008	Chadstone	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95	15
Mar2008	Chadstone	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	<b>\$10.00</b>	3
Mar2008	Chadstone	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	2
Mar2008	Chadstone	...	...	...	...	...
Mar2008	Camberwell	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95	1
Mar2008	Camberwell	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	<b>\$10.00</b>	1
Mar2008	Camberwell	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	2
Mar2008	Camberwell	...	...	...	...	...
Mar2008	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dec2007	City	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	<b>\$23.00</b>	15
Dec2007	City	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	6
Dec2007	City	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	6
Dec2007	City	..	...	...	...	...
Dec2007	Chadstone	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	<b>\$23.00</b>	10
Dec2007	Chadstone	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	8
Dec2007	Chadstone	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	1
Dec2007	Chadstone	..	...	...	...	...
Dec2007	Camberwell	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	<b>\$23.00</b>	18
Dec2007	Camberwell	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	3
Dec2007	Camberwell	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	2
Dec2007	Camberwell	..	...	...	...	...
Dec2007	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...



## 3.1. Temporal Attributes

- Problem:
  - Granularity between book price and fact is different

```
and to_date(F.TimeID, 'MonYYYY') >=
    to_date(P.StartDate, 'MonYYYY')
and to_date(F.TimeID, 'MonYYYY') <=
    to_date(P.EndDate, 'MonYYYY');
```

**Table 6.7** BookPriceDim table

BookID	Start date	End date	Price	Remarks
C1	Jan2007	Jul2007	\$45.95	Full Price
C1	Aug2007	Oct2007	\$36.75	20% Discount
C1	Nov2007	<b>15Jan2008</b>	\$23.00	Half Price
C1	<b>16Jan2008</b>	Dec9999	\$45.95	Full Price
H6	Jan2007	Mar2007	\$21.95	Launching
H6	Apr2007	Jan2008	\$30.95	Full Price
H6	Feb2008	Dec9999	\$10.00	End of Product Sale
DV	Jan2007	Dec9999	\$27.95	Full Price
...	...	...	...	...

**Table 6.8** Report 3: an incorrect report

TimeID	BranchID	BookID	Book title	Author	Price	Number of books sold
<b>Jan2008</b>	City	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$23.00	25
<b>Jan2008</b>	City	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95	25
Jan2008	City	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	10
Jan2008	City	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	7
Jan2008	City	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Jan2008</b>	Chadstone	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$23.00	30
<b>Jan2008</b>	Chadstone	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.05	30
Jan2008	Chadstone	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	15
Jan2008	Chadstone	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	5
Jan2008	Chadstone	...	...	...	...	...
<b>Jan2008</b>	Camberwell	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$23.00	20
<b>Jan2008</b>	Camberwell	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.05	20
Jan2008	Camberwell	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	5
Jan2008	Camberwell	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	5
Jan2008	Camberwell	...	...	...	...	...
Jan2008	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...

# 3.1. Temporal Attributes

## The correct report

```
select
    F.TimeID,
    F.BranchID,
    F.BookID,
    B.BookTitle,
    B.Author,
    listagg(P.Price, ',') within group (order by P.Price)
        as Price,
    F.Number_of_Books_Sold
from BookSalesFact F, BookDim B, BookPriceDim P
where F.BookID = B.BookID
and B.BookID = P.BookID
and to_date(F.TimeID, 'MonYYYY') >=
    to_date(P.StartDate, 'MonYYYY')
and to_date(F.TimeID, 'MonYYYY') <=
    to_date(P.EndDate, 'MonYYYY')
group by
    F.TimeID,
    F.BranchID,
    F.BookID,
    B.BookTitle,
    B.Author,
    F.Number_of_Books_Sold;
```

**Table 6.9** Report 4: multiple book prices on one month

TimeID	BranchID	BookID	Book title	Author	Price	Number of books Sold
Jan2008	City	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$23.00;\$45.95	25
Jan2008	City	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	10
Jan2008	City	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	7
Jan2008	City	...	...	...	...	...
Jan2008	Chadstone	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$23.00;\$45.95	30
Jan2008	Chadstone	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	15
Jan2008	Chadstone	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	5
Jan2008	Chadstone	...	...	...	...	...
Jan2008	Camberwell	C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$23.00;\$45.95	20
Jan2008	Camberwell	H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	5
Jan2008	Camberwell	DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	5
Jan2008	Camberwell	...	...	...	...	...
Jan2008	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...



## 3.1. Temporal Attributes

```
create table BookSalesFact2 as
select
  to_char(T.TransactionDate, 'MonYYYY') as TimeID,
  BK.BookID,
  BR.BranchID,
  sum(T.Quantity) as Number_of_Books_Sold,
  sum(T.Quantity * BP.Price) as Total_Sales
from
  BookTransaction T,
  Book BK,
  Branch BR,
  BookPriceHistory BP
where T.BranchID = BR.BranchID
and T.BookID = BK.BookID
and BK.BookID = BP.BookID
and T.TransactionDate >= BP.StartDate
and T.TransactionDate <= BP.EndDate
group by
  to_char(T.TransactionDate, 'MonYYYY'),
  BK.BookID,
  BR.BranchID;
```

- The calculation for the Total Sales is still correct
- Assume that Start Date and End Date, as well as Transaction Date are of a date granularity

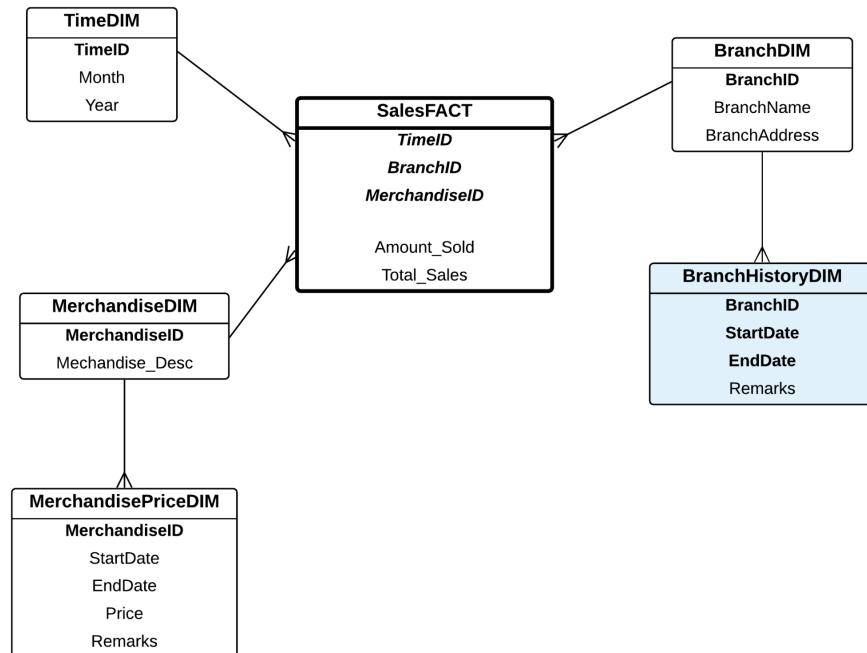


## 3.2. Temporal Dimensions

- A dimension where the record of the dimension has a life-time
- Example:
  - BookID C1 appeared in 2007, and disappeared in 2008, and then reappeared again in 2009
  - a branch opens and closes several times

## 3.2. Temporal Dimensions Calendar Shop Case

- Sales Analysis by dimensions:
  - Time
  - Branch
  - Merchandise
- Temporal Dimension:
  - Some branches have a certain life-time
  - Keep track the changes in prices for merchandise



## 3.2. Temporal Dimensions

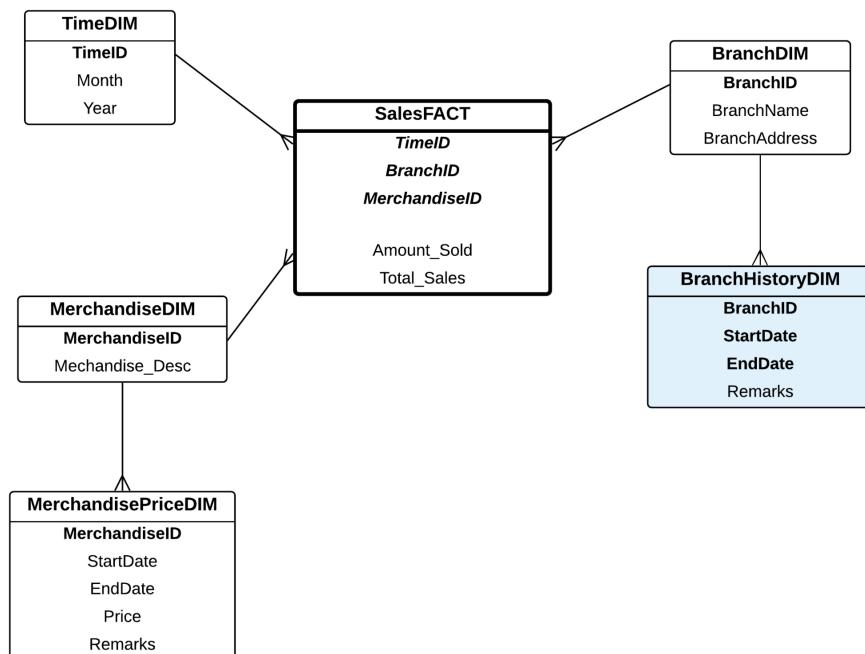
### Calendar Shop Case

**Table 6.10** Branch Dimension table

BranchID	Branch name	Branch address
MEL	Melbourne Central	88 Lonsdale St
CH	Chadstone Mall	109 Dandenong Rd
DOW	Doncaster Westfield	75 Doncaster Rd
...	...	...

**Table 6.11** BranchHistoryDim table

BookID	Start date	End date	Remarks	Contact number
MEL	Jan0000	Dec9999	Main shop	(03) 9859 8070
CH	Oct2007	Mar2008		0411 848 821
CH	Oct2008	Feb2009	Under re-construction	0413 356 665
CH	Oct2009	Feb2010		0412 313 313
DOW	Nov2007	Feb2008		0427 123 456
DOW	Nov2008	Feb2009		0427 123 456
DOW	Oct2009	Feb2010		0427 123 456
...	...	...	...	...



## 3.2. Temporal Dimensions

### Calendar Shop Case

**Table 6.12** Report: SalesFact joined with Branch Dimension and Branch History Dimension

Time ID	Branch ID	Branch name	Branch address	Start date	End date	Remarks	Contact number	Merchandise	Amount sold	Total sales
Oct2007	MEL	Melbourne Central	88 Lonsdale Street	Jan0000	Dec9999	Main shop	...	...	...	...
Oct2007	CH	Chadstone Mall	109 Dandenong Road	Oct2007	Mar2008		...	...	...	...
Nov2007	MEL	Melbourne Central	88 Lonsdale Street	Jan0000	Dec9999	Main shop	...	...	...	...
Nov2007	CH	Chadstone Mall	109 Dandenong Road	Oct2007	Mar2008		...	....	...	...
Nov2007	DOW	Doncaster Westfield	75 Doncaster Road	Nov2007	Feb2008		...	...	...	...
Dec2007	MEL	Melbourne Central	88 Lonsdale Street	Jan0000	Dec9999	Main shop	...	...	...	...
Dec2007	CH	Chadstone Mall	109 Dandenong Road	Oct2007	Mar2008		...	....	...	...
Dec2007	DOW	Doncaster Westfield	75 Doncaster Road	Nov2007	Feb2008		...	....	...	...
Jan2008	MEL	Melbourne Central	88 Lonsdale Street	Jan0000	Dec9999	Main shop	...	...	...	...
Jan2008	CH	Chadstone Mall	109 Dandenong Road	Oct2007	Mar2008		...	...	...	...
Jan2008	DOW	Doncaster Westfield	75 Doncaster Road	Nov2007	Feb2008		...	....	...	...

(continued)



## 3.2. Temporal Dimensions

### Calendar Shop Case

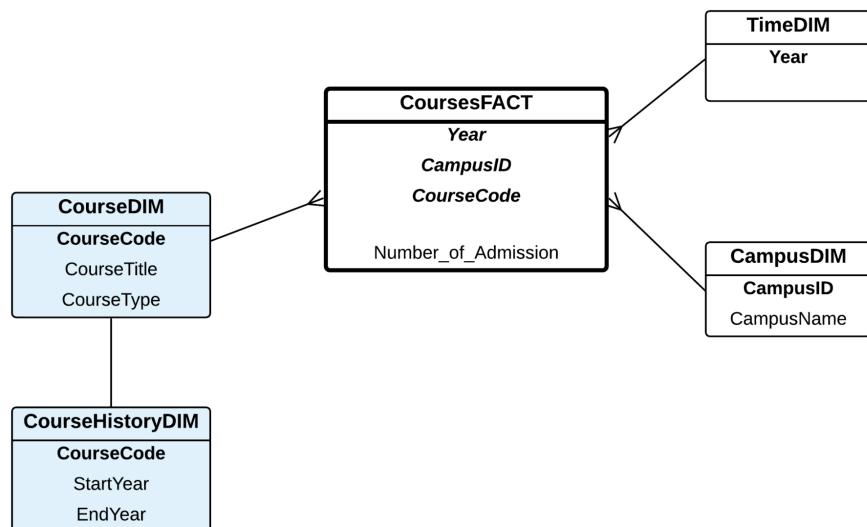
**Table 6.12** (continued)

Time ID	Branch ID	Branch name	Branch address	Start date	End date	Remarks	Contact number	Merchandise	Amount sold	Total sales
Feb2008	MEL	Melbourne Central	88 Lonsdale Street	Jan0000	Dec9999	Main shop	...	...	...	...
Feb2008	CH	Chadstone Mall	109 Dandenong Road	Oct2007	Mar2008		...	....	...	...
Feb2008	DOW	Doncaster Westfield	75 Doncaster Road	Nov2007	Feb2008		...	....	...	...
Mar2008	MEL	Melbourne Central	88 Lonsdale Street	Jan0000	Dec9999	Main shop	...	...	...	...
Mar2008	CH	Chadstone Mall	109 Dandenong Road	Oct2007	Mar2008		...	....	...	...
Apr2008	MEL	Melbourne Central	88 Lonsdale Street	Jan0000	Dec9999	Main shop	...	...	...	...
May2008	MEL	Melbourne Central	88 Lonsdale Street	Jan0000	Dec9999	Main shop	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Oct2008	MEL	Melbourne Central	88 Lonsdale Street	Jan0000	Dec9999	Main shop	...	...	...	...
Oct2008	CH	Chadstone Mall	109 Dandenong Road	Oct2008	Feb2009	Under re-construction	....	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

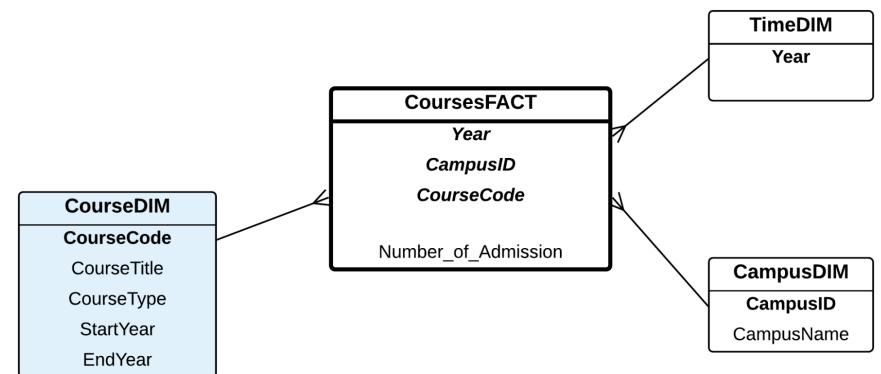


## 3.3. Another Temporal Dimension Courses/Degrees case

Temporal Dimension –  
Using a Bridge Table



Temporal Dimension –  
Not as a Bridge Table



## 4. Slowly Changing Dimensions (SCD)

- Temporal data warehousing = Slowly Changing Dimensions or SCD
- Dimensions where the records of these dimensions change slowly over a period of time
  - Not applicable to rapidly changed data
- Example:
  - The price of a book changes "slowly" over time
- Several SCD Types:
  - Original: Type 1, Type 2, Type 3
  - New Types: Type 0, Type 4, Type 6

## 4.1. SCD Type 0 and Type 1

### Type 0

- Stores the "Original or Initial" value of the records

BookID	Book Title	Author	Price
C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95
H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95
DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95
...	...	...	...

### Type 1

- Records the latest value of the records

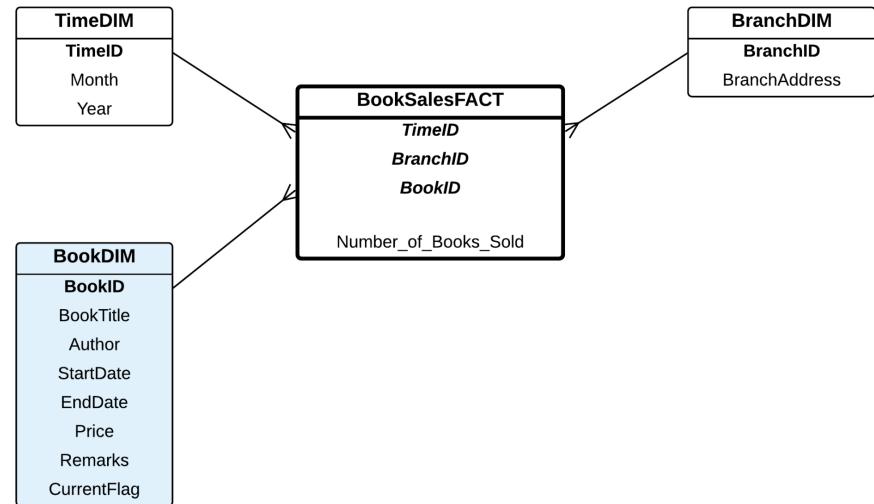
BookID	Book Title	Author	Price
C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95
H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$10.00
DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95
...	...	...	...

**Similarity:** do not actually record the history of changes in the dimension



## 4.2. SCD Type 2

- Keeps track the history
- Not separating the history from the main dimension
- The new records keep added to the dimension



## 4.2. SCD Type 2

- Add sequence number to the original BookID to differentiate the same book in different time period

**Table 6.15** Book Dimension table (SCD Type 2)

BookID	Book title	Author	Start Date	End Date	Price	Remarks	Current Flag
C1_1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	Jan2007	Jul2007	\$45.95	Full Price	N
C1_2	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	Aug2007	Oct2007	\$36.75	20% Discount	N
C1_3	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	Nov2007	Jan2008	\$23.00	Half Price	N
C1_4	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	Feb2008	Dec9999	\$45.95	Full Price	Y
H6_1	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	Jan2007	Mar2007	\$21.95	Launching	N
H6_2	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	Apr2007	Jan2008	\$30.95	Full Price	N
H6_3	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	Feb2008	Dec9999	\$10.00	End of Product Sale	Y
DV_1	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	Jan2007	Dec9999	\$27.95	Full Price	Y
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

**Table 6.16** Report 3 (SCD Type 2)

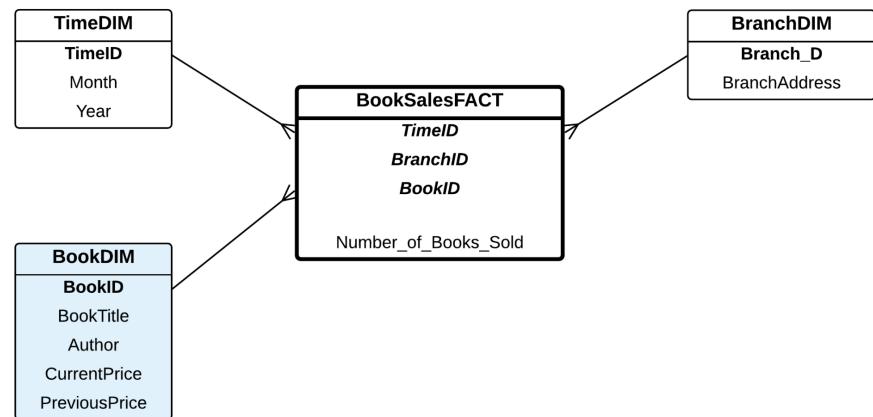
TimeID	BranchID	BookID	Book title	Author	Price	Number of books sold
Mar2008	City	C1_4	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95	5
Mar2008	City	H6_3	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$10.00	15
Mar2008	City	DV_1	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	23
Mar2008	City	...	...	...	...	...
Mar2008	Chadstone	C1_4	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95	15
Mar2008	Chadstone	H6_3	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$10.00	3
Mar2008	Chadstone	DV_1	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	2
Mar2008	Chadstone	...	...	...	...	...
Mar2008	Camberwell	C1_4	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95	1
Mar2008	Camberwell	H6_3	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$10.00	1
Mar2008	Camberwell	DV_1	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	2
Mar2008	Camberwell	...	...	...	...	...
Mar2008	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Dec2007	City	C1_3	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$23.00	15
Dec2007	City	H6_2	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	6
Dec2007	City	DV_1	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	6
Dec2007	City	...	...	...	...	...
Dec2007	Chadstone	C1_3	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$23.00	10
Dec2007	Chadstone	H6_2	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	8
Dec2007	Chadstone	DV_1	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	1
Dec2007	Chadstone	...	...	...	...	...
Dec2007	Camberwell	C1_3	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$23.00	18
Dec2007	Camberwell	H6_2	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95	3
Dec2007	Camberwell	DV_1	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	2
Dec2007	Camberwell	...	...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...



## 4.3. SCD Type 3

- Simplification of Type 2
- Single value for each entry
- Assumed, complete history is not necessary
- Example: Records current and previous price

BookID	Book Title	Author	Current Price	Previous Price
C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95	\$23.00
H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$10.00	\$30.95
DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	Null
...	...	...	...	...



## 4.4. SCD Type 4

- Create a new dimension to maintain the history of attribute value change.
- Book Dimension table is kept without the price attribute.
- The price attribute (and Start Date and End Date) are separated into another table
- Do not need to have a different BookID for the same book

Book Dimension Table

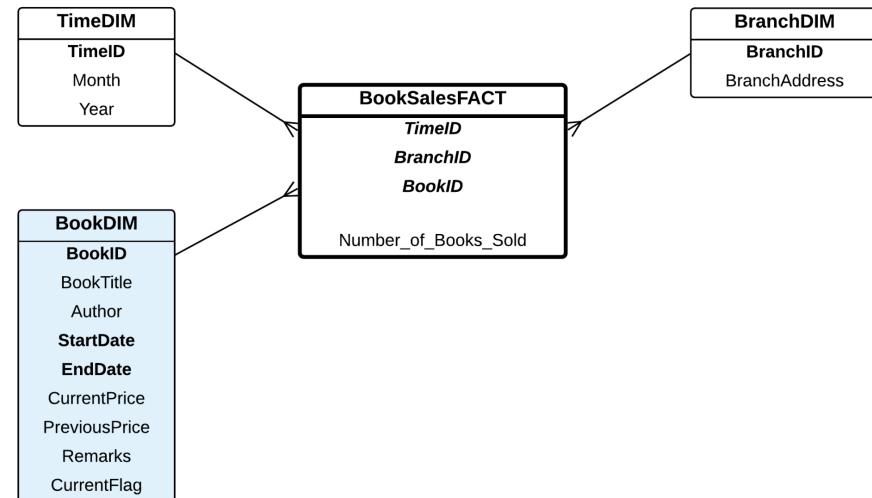
BookID	Book Title	Author
C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team
H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling
DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown
...	...	...

Book Price Dimension Table

BookID	Start Date	End Date	Price	Remarks
C1	Jan2007	July2007	\$45.95	Full Price
C1	Aug2007	Oct2007	\$36.75	20% Discount
C1	Nov2007	Jan2008	\$23.00	Half Price
C1	Feb2008	Dec9999	\$45.95	Full Price
H6	Jan2007	Mar2007	\$21.95	Launching
H6	Apr2007	Jan2008	\$30.95	Full Price
H6	Feb2008	Dec9999	\$10.00	End of Product Sale
DV	Jan2007	Dec9999	\$27.95	Full Price
...	...	...	...	...

## 4.5. SCD Type 6

- Combination between Type 2 and Type 3
- A separate identifier for the same book is not needed, but the entire history is kept



# 4.5 SCD Type 6

**Table 6.15** Book Dimension table (SCD Type 2)

BookID	Book title	Author	Start Date	End Date	Price	Remarks	Current Flag
C1_1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	Jan2007	Jul2007	\$45.95	Full Price	N
C1_2	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	Aug2007	Oct2007	\$36.75	20% Discount	N
C1_3	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	Nov2007	Jan2008	\$23.00	Half Price	N
C1_4	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	Feb2008	Dec9999	\$45.95	Full Price	Y
H6_1	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	Jan2007	Mar2007	\$21.95	Launchting	N
H6_2	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	Apr2007	Jan2008	\$30.95	Full Price	N
H6_3	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	Feb2008	Dec9999	\$10.00	End of Product Sale	Y
DV_1	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	Jan2007	Dec9999	\$27.95	Full Price	Y
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

Book Dimension Table (SCD Type 3)

BookID	Book Title	Author	Current Price	Previous Price
C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95	\$23.00
H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$10.00	\$30.95
DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	Null
...	...	...	...	...

**Table 6.20** Book Dimension (SCD Type 6)

Book ID	Book Title	Author	Start Date	End Date	Current Price	Previous Price	Remarks	Current Flag
C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	Jan2007	Jul2007	\$45.95	Null	Full Price	N
C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	Aug2007	Oct2007	\$36.75	\$45.95	20% Discount	N
C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	Nov2007	Jan2008	\$23.00	\$36.75	Half Price	N
C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	Feb2008	Dec9999	\$45.95	\$23.00	Full Price	Y
H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	Jan2007	Mar2007	\$21.95	Null	Launchting	N
H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	Apr2007	Jan2008	\$30.95	\$21.95	Full Price	N
H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	Feb2008	Dec9999	\$10.00	\$30.95	End of Product	Y
DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	Jan2007	Dec9999	\$27.95	Null	Full Price	Y
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...



## 4.5. SCD Type 6

- The cardinality relationship between Book Dimension table and Fact table is no longer  $1-m$ , but  $m-m$
- Three options to solve the problem:
  1. Add new surrogate key to Book Dimension table
  2. Add Start Date and End Date to Fact table, in addition to the BookID
  3. Add associative table (or a bridge table) between Book Dimension and Fact

## 4.6. Implementation of SCD in SQL

- **Book** (BookID, BookTitle, Author)
- **BookPriceHistory** (BookID, StartDate, EndDate, Price, Remarks)

BookID	Book Title	Author	Price
C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95
H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$30.95
DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95
...	...	...	...

### SCD Type 0

```
create table SCD0 as
select distinct
    B.BookID, B.BookTitle,
    B.Author, H.Price as OriginalPrice
from Book B, BookPriceHistory H
where B.BookID = H.BookID
and H.Remarks = 'Full Price';
```



## 4.6. Implementation of SCD in SQL

- **Book** (BookID, BookTitle, Author)
- **BookPriceHistory** (BookID, StartDate, EndDate, Price, Remarks)

### SCD Type 1

BookID	Book Title	Author	Price
C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95
H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$10.00
DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95
...	...	...	...

```
create table SCD1 as
select
    T.BookID, T.BookTitle,
    T.Author, T.Price as CurrentPrice
from (
    select
        B.BookID, B.BookTitle, B.Author,
        to_date(H.StartDate, 'MonYYYY'), H.Price,
        rank() over( partition by B.BookID
                     order by to_date(H.StartDate, 'MonYYYY') desc)
        as Rank
    from Book B, BookPriceHistory H
    where B.BookID = H.BookID) T
where T.Rank = 1;
```



# 4.6. Implementation of SCD in SQL

- **Book** (BookID, BookTitle, Author)
- **BookPriceHistory** (BookID, StartDate, EndDate, Price, Remarks)

## SCD Type 2

**Table 6.15** Book Dimension table (SCD Type 2)

BookID	Book title	Author	Start Date	End Date	Price	Remarks	Current Flag
C1_1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	Jan2007	Jul2007	\$45.95	Full Price	N
C1_2	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	Aug2007	Oct2007	\$36.75	20% Discount	N
C1_3	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	Nov2007	Jan2008	\$23.00	Half Price	N
C1_4	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	Feb2008	Dec9999	\$45.95	Full Price	Y
H6_1	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	Jan2007	Mar2007	\$21.95	Launching	N
H6_2	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	Apr2007	Jan2008	\$30.95	Full Price	N
H6_3	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	Feb2008	Dec9999	\$10.00	End of Product Sale	Y
DV_1	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	Jan2007	Dec9999	\$27.95	Full Price	Y
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

```
create table SCD2 as
select B.BookID || '_' ||
rank() over(partition by B.BookID
order by to_date(H.StartDate, 'MonYYYY') asc)
as BookID,
B.BookTitle, B.Author, H.StartDate,
H.EndDate, H.Price, H.Remarks,
case H.EndDate when 'Dec9999' then 'Y' else 'N'
end as CurrentFlag
from Book B, BookPriceHistory H
where B.BookID = H.BookID;
```



# 4.6 Implementation of SCD in SQL

- **Book** (BookID, BookTitle, Author)
- **BookPriceHistory** (BookID, StartDate, EndDate, Price, Remarks)

## SCD Type 3

BookID	Book Title	Author	Current Price	Previous Price
C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	\$45.95	\$23.00
H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	\$10.00	\$30.95
DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	\$27.95	Null
...	...	...	...	...

```
create table SCD3 as
select
    T1.BookID, T1.BookTitle, T1.Author,
    T1.CurrentPrice, T2.CurrentPrice as PreviousPrice
from (
    select
        T.BookID, T.BookTitle,
        T.Author, T.Price as CurrentPrice
    from (
        select
            B.BookID, B.BookTitle,
            B.Author, to_date(H.StartDate, 'MonYYYY'),
            H.Price,
            rank() over( partition by B.BookID
                order by to_date(H.StartDate, 'MonYYYY') desc)
                as Rank
        from Book B, BookPriceHistory H
        where B.BookID = H.BookID) T
    where T.Rank = 1) T1,
(select
    T.BookID, T.BookTitle,
    T.Author, T.Price as CurrentPrice
from (
    select
        B.BookID, B.BookTitle, B.Author,
        to_date(H.StartDate, 'MonYYYY'), H.Price,
        rank() over( partition by B.BookID
            order by to_date(H.StartDate, 'MonYYYY') desc)
            as Rank
    from Book B, BookPriceHistory H
    where B.BookID = H.BookID) T
    where T.Rank = 2) T2
where T1.BookID = T2.BookID(+);
```



# 4.6. Implementation of SCD in SQL

- **Book** (BookID, BookTitle, Author)
- **BookPriceHistory** (BookID, StartDate, EndDate, Price, Remarks)

## SCD Type 4

```
create table SCD4 as  
select * from BookPriceHistory;
```

Book Dimension Table

BookID	Book Title	Author
C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team
H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling
DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown
...	...	...

Book Price Dimension Table

BookID	Start Date	End Date	Price	Remarks
C1	Jan2007	July2007	\$45.95	Full Price
C1	Aug2007	Oct2007	\$36.75	20% Discount
C1	Nov2007	Jan2008	\$23.00	Half Price
C1	Feb2008	Dec9999	\$45.95	Full Price
H6	Jan2007	Mar2007	\$21.95	Launching
H6	Apr2007	Jan2008	\$30.95	Full Price
H6	Feb2008	Dec9999	\$10.00	End of Product Sale
DV	Jan2007	Dec9999	\$27.95	Full Price
...	...	...	...	...

# 4.6. Implementation of SCD in SQL

- **Book** (BookID, BookTitle, Author)
- **BookPriceHistory** (BookID, StartDate, EndDate, Price, Remarks)

## SCD Type 6

Step 1: Join between SCD2 and SCD3

**Table 6.21** Join between SCD Type 2 and SCD Type 3

Book ID	Book Title	Author	Start Date	End Date	Price	Remarks	Current Flag	Order Number
C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	Jan2007	Jul2007	\$45.95	Full Price	N	1
C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	Aug2007	Oct2007	\$36.75	20% Discount	N	2
C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	Nov2007	Jan2008	\$23.00	Half Price	N	3
C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	Feb2008	Dec9999	\$45.95	Full Price	Y	4
DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	Jan2007	Dec9999	\$27.95	Full Price	Y	1
H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	Jan2007	Mar2007	\$21.95	Launching	N	1
H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	Apr2007	Jan2008	\$30.95	Full Price	N	2
H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	Feb2008	Dec9999	\$10.00	End of Product	Y	3
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

```
select
    SCD3.BookID,
    SCD2.BookTitle, SCD2.Author,
    SCD2.StartDate, SCD2.EndDate,
    SCD2.Price, SCD2.Remarks, SCD2.CurrentFlag,
    row_number() over
        (partition by SCD3.BookID
        order by SCD3.BookID, SCD2.StartDate) as
    OrderNumber
    from SCD2, SCD3
where SCD2.BookID like SCD3.BookID|| '_%'
order by SCD3.BookID, SCD2.StartDate;
```



# 4.6. Implementation of SCD in SQL

- **Book** (BookID, BookTitle, Author)
- **BookPriceHistory** (BookID, StartDate, EndDate, Price, Remarks)

## SCD Type 6

### Step 2: Self-Join (incorrect)

Table 6.22 Self-join results

Book ID	Book Title	Author	Start Date	End Date	Current Price	Previous Price	Remarks	Current Flag
C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	Aug2007	Oct2007	\$36.75	\$45.95	20% Discount	N
C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	Nov2007	Jan2008	\$23.00	\$36.75	Half Price	N
C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	Feb2008	Dec9999	\$45.95	\$23.00	Full Price	Y
H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	Apr2007	Jan2008	\$30.95	\$21.95	Full Price	N
H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	Feb2008	Dec9999	\$10.00	\$30.95	End of Product	Y
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

```
select
    T1.BookID, T1.BookTitle, T1.Author,
    T1.StartDate, T1.EndDate,
    T1.Price as CurrentPrice,
    T2.Price as PreviousPrice,
    T1.Remarks, T1.CurrentFlag
from (
    select SCD3.BookID,
        SCD2.BookTitle, SCD2.Author, SCD2.StartDate,
        SCD2.EndDate, SCD2.Price, SCD2.Remarks,
        SCD2.CurrentFlag,
        row_number() over
            (partition by SCD3.BookID
            order by SCD3.BookID, SCD2.StartDate) as
            OrderNumber
    from SCD2, SCD3
    where SCD2.BookID like SCD3.BookID||'_%'
    order by SCD3.BookID, SCD2.StartDate) T1,
(
    select SCD3.BookID,
        SCD2.BookTitle, SCD2.Author, SCD2.StartDate,
        SCD2.EndDate, SCD2.Price, SCD2.Remarks,
        SCD2.CurrentFlag,
        row_number() over
            (partition by SCD3.BookID
            order by SCD3.BookID, SCD2.StartDate) + 1 as
            OrderNumber
    from SCD2, SCD3
    where SCD2.BookID like SCD3.BookID||'_%'
    order by SCD3.BookID, SCD2.StartDate) T2
where T1.BookID = T2.BookID
and T1.OrderNumber = T2.OrderNumber
order by T1.BookID, T1.StartDate;
```



# 4.6. Implementation of SCD in SQL

- **Book** (BookID, BookTitle, Author)
- **BookPriceHistory** (BookID, StartDate, EndDate, Price, Remarks)

## SCD Type 6

Step 2: Self-Join (CORRECT)

**Table 6.23** The correct self-join results (SCD Type 6)

Book ID	Book Title	Author	Start Date	End Date	Current Price	Previous Price	Remarks	Current Flag
C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	Jan2007	Jul2007	\$45.95	Null	Full Price	N
C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	Aug2007	Oct2007	\$36.75	\$45.95	20% Discount	N
C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	Nov2007	Jan2008	\$23.00	\$36.75	Half Price	N
C1	CSIRO Diet	CSIRO Team	Feb2008	Dec9999	\$45.95	\$23.00	Full Price	Y
DV	Da Vinci Code	Dan Brown	Jan2007	Dec9999	\$27.95	Null	Full Price	Y
H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	Jan2007	Mar2007	\$21.95	Null	Launching	N
H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	Apr2007	Jan2008	\$30.95	\$21.95	Full Price	N
H6	Harry Potter 6	Rowling	Feb2008	Dec9999	\$10.00	\$30.95	End of Product	Y
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

where T1.BookID = T2.BookID (+)  
and T1.OrderNumber = T2.OrderNumber (+)



## 4.7. Creating the Fact Tables

- SCD Types 0,1,3,4:
  - The Book ID attributes are exactly the same as the Book ID in the "non-temporal" version
  - Fact table will not be affected
  - The number of records in dimension is the same
- SCD Type 4 is used
  - Maintain the complete history of Book Price
  - Produce correct reports when joining with the Fact Table



## 4.7. Creating the Fact Tables

- SCD Types 2:
  - The number of records is not the same as the original Book Dimension table
  - The contents of the Fact Table must contain the correct Book ID
- Notes
  - It joins with the Book Dimension SCD Type 2
  - The join condition uses a LIKE
  - the join condition must include checking the dates

```
create table BookSalesFactWithSCD2 as
select
    to_char(T.TransactionDate, 'MonYYYY') as TimeID,
    BK.BookID,
    BR.BranchID,
    sum(T.Quantity) as Number_of_Books_Sold
from BookTransaction T, SCD2 BK, Branch BR
where T.BranchID = BR.BranchID
and BK.BookID like T.BookID||'_%'
and to_date(BK.StartDate, 'MonYYYY') <= T.TransactionDate
and T.TransactionDate <= to_date(BK.EndDate, 'MonYYYY')
group by
    to_char(T.TransactionDate, 'MonYYYY'),
    BK.BookID,
    BR.BranchID;
```

TimeID	BranchID	BookID	Number of books sold
Mar2008	City	C1_4	5
Mar2008	City	H6_3	15
Mar2008	City	DV_1	23
Mar2008	City	...	...
Mar2008	Chadstone	C1_4	15
Mar2008	Chadstone	H6_3	3
Mar2008	Chadstone	DV_1	2
Mar2008	Chadstone	...	...
Mar2008	Camberwell	C1_4	1
Mar2008	Camberwell	H6_3	1
Mar2008	Camberwell	DV_1	2
Mar2008	Camberwell	...	...
Mar2008	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
Dec2007	City	C1_3	15
Dec2007	City	H6_2	6
Dec2007	City	DV_1	6
Dec2007	City	...	...
Dec2007	Chadstone	C1_3	10
Dec2007	Chadstone	H6_2	8
Dec2007	Chadstone	DV_1	1
Dec2007	Chadstone	...	...
Dec2007	Camberwell	C1_3	18
Dec2007	Camberwell	H6_2	3
Dec2007	Camberwell	DV_1	2
Dec2007	Camberwell	...	...
Dec2007	...	...	...
...	...	...	...



## 4.7. Creating the Fact Tables

- SCD Type 6
  - Book ID does not change
  - In the join condition, it simply compares the Book ID from SCD Type 6 and the Book Transaction table

```
create table BookSalesFactWithSCD6 as
select
    to_char(T.TransactionDate, 'MonYYYY') as TimeID,
    BK.BookID,
    BR.BranchID,
    sum(T.Quantity) as Number_of_Books_Sold
from BookTransaction T, SCD6 BK, Branch BR
where T.BranchID = BR.BranchID
and BK.BookID = T.BookID
and to_date(BK.StartDate, 'MonYYYY') <= T.TransactionDate
and T.TransactionDate <= to_date(BK.EndDate, 'MonYYYY')
group by
    to_char(T.TransactionDate, 'MonYYYY'),
    BK.BookID,
    BR.BranchID;
```

TimeID	BranchID	BookID	Number of books sold
Mar2008	City	<b>C1</b>	5
Mar2008	City	<b>H6</b>	15
Mar2008	City	<b>DV</b>	23
Mar2008	City	...	...
Mar2008	Chadstone	<b>C1</b>	15
Mar2008	Chadstone	<b>H6</b>	3
Mar2008	Chadstone	<b>DV</b>	2
Mar2008	Chadstone	...	...
Mar2008	Camberwell	<b>C1</b>	1
Mar2008	Camberwell	<b>H6</b>	1
Mar2008	Camberwell	<b>DV</b>	2
Mar2008	Camberwell	...	...
Mar2008	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
...	...	...	...
Dec2007	City	<b>C1</b>	15
Dec2007	City	<b>H6</b>	6
Dec2007	City	<b>DV</b>	6
Dec2007	City	..	...
Dec2007	Chadstone	<b>C1</b>	10
Dec2007	Chadstone	<b>H6</b>	8
Dec2007	Chadstone	<b>DV</b>	1
Dec2007	Chadstone	..	...
Dec2007	Camberwell	<b>C1</b>	18
Dec2007	Camberwell	<b>H6</b>	3
Dec2007	Camberwell	<b>DV</b>	2
Dec2007	Camberwell	..	...
Dec2007	...	...	...
...	...	...	...



# Summary

- A temporal data warehousing uses the concept of the Bridge Table (or a Weak Entity)
- The history is maintained in a bridge table
- Maintaining the history of certain attributes is important when analysing the reports produced by the fact and dimensions
- Temporal data warehousing is known as *Slowly Changing Dimensions (SCD)*
- Several SCD types are discussed

