

# Chapter IV: OLAP

## Knowledge Discovery in Databases

Luciano Melodia M.A.

Evolutionary Data Management, Friedrich-Alexander University Erlangen-Nürnberg

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## Chapter IV: Data warehousing and online analytical processing

### **Data warehouse: basic concepts.**

Data-warehouse modeling: data cube and OLAP.

Data-warehouse design and usage.

Data-warehouse Implementation.

Data generalization by attribute-oriented induction.

Summary.

## What is a data warehouse?

**Defined in many different ways, but not rigorously:**

A **decision-support** database that is **maintained separately** from the organization's operational database.

Supports information processing by providing a solid platform of **consolidated, historical data** for analysis.

**Famous:**

*A data warehouse is a **subject-oriented, integrated, time-variant, and nonvolatile** collection of data in support of management's decision-making process.*

– W. H. Inmon.

**Data warehousing:** The process of constructing and using data warehouses.

## Data warehouse – subject-oriented

**Organized around major subjects.**

Such as customer, product, sales.

**Focusing on the modeling and analysis of data for decision makers.**

Not on daily operations or transaction processing.

**Provide a simple and concise view around particular subject issues.**

By excluding data that are not useful in the decision-support process.

## Data warehouse – integrated

**Constructed by integrating multiple heterogeneous data sources.**

Relational databases, flat files, online transaction records, ...

**Data-cleaning and data-integration techniques are applied.**

Ensure consistency in naming conventions, encoding structures, attribute measures, etc.  
among different data sources.

E.g., hotel price: currency, tax, breakfast covered, etc.

When data is moved to the warehouse, it is converted.

ETL – Extraction, Transformation, Loading, see below.

## Data warehouse – time variant

The **time horizon** for a data warehouse is **significantly longer** than that of operational systems.

Operational database: current-value data.

Data warehouse: provide information from a historical perspective, e.g. past 5 – 10 years.

**Every key structure in the data warehouse contains an element of time, explicitly or implicitly.**

The key of operational data may or may not contain a "time element."

## Data warehouse – nonvolatile

### A **physically separate** store of data.

Transformed from the operational environment.

By **copying**.

### No operational update of data:

Hence, does not require transaction processing,  
i.e. no logging, recovery, concurrency control, etc.

Requires only three operations:

- Initial loading of data.

- Refresh (update, often periodically, e.g. over night).

- Access of data.

## OLTP vs. OLAP

	OLTP	OLAP
<b>users</b>	clerk, IT professional	knowledge worker
<b>function</b>	day-to-day operations	decision support
<b>DB design</b>	application-oriented	decision support
<b>data</b>	current, up-to-date; detailed, flat relational; isolated	historical; summarized, multidimensional, integrated, consolidated
<b>usage</b>	repetitive	ad-hoc
<b>access</b>	read/write; index/hash on primary key	lots of scans
<b>unit of work</b>	short, simple transaction	complex query
<b>#-records accessed</b>	10	$10^6$
<b>#-users</b>	1000	100
<b>DB size</b>	100 MB to GB	100 GB to TB
<b>quantification</b>	transaction throughput	query throughput, response



## Why a separate data warehouse?

### High performance for both systems:

**DBMS:** tuned for OLTP; Access methods, indexing concurrency control, recovery.

**Warehouse:** tuned for OLAP; Complex OLAP queries, multidimensional view, consolidation.

### Different functions and different data:

Missing data:

Decision support (DS) requires **historical data**  
which operational DBs do not typically maintain.

Data consolidation:

DS requires **consolidation** (aggregation, summarization)  
of data from heterogeneous sources.

Data quality:

Different sources typically use inconsistent data representations,  
codes and formats which have to be reconciled.

**Note: There are more and more systems which perform OLAP analysis directly on relational databases.**

Thank you for your attention.  
**Any questions about the fourth chapter?**

Ask them now, or again, drop me a line:  
✉ [luciano.melodia@fau.de](mailto:luciano.melodia@fau.de).