

Laboratory 9b Advanced OLAP

In this tutorial, you can use the ROBCOR data warehousing in the dw account. The tables that are relevant to the ROBCOR data warehouse are: dw.charter_fact, dw.time, dw.pilot, and dw.model.

A. ROW_NUMBER(), DENSE_RANK(), RANK(), and PERCENT_RANK() Analysis Questions

1. The rank function displays the rank of a record. Its usage is as follow. To find the rank of the records in the time table is as follow:

```
SELECT time_year, time_month,
       RANK() OVER (ORDER BY time_year, time_month) AS time_rank
FROM dw.time;
```

2. Try the query below and compare the result with A.1. Investigate the purpose of using '+0' in order by time_month.

```
SELECT time_year, time_month,
       RANK() OVER (ORDER BY time_year, time_month+0) AS time_rank
FROM dw.time;
```

3. Display the row number of total charter hours used by each aircraft model in year 1996 (Hints: Use ROW_NUMBER() Over) The results should look like as follows.

MOD_CODE	TIME_I	SUM(TOT_CHAR_HOURS)	ROW_NUM
-----	-----	-----	-----
PA23-250	199608	8.9	1
C-90A	199602	14.6	2
PA23-250	199601	16.9	3
PA23-250	199605	18.4	4
C-90A	199603	18.5	5
PA23-250	199607	19	6
C-90A	199612	19.2	7
PA23-250	199604	19.5	8
PA23-250	199606	19.5	9
PA23-250	199602	20.2	10
PA23-250	199612	20.7	11
:			
:			

36 rows selected.

4. Display the ranking of total charter hours used by each aircraft model in year 1996(Hints: Use Dense_Rank() Over) The results should look like as follows.

MOD_CODE	TIME_I	SUM(TOT_CHAR_HOURS)	DENSE_RANK
PA23-250	199608	8.9	1
C-90A	199602	14.6	2
PA23-250	199601	16.9	3
PA23-250	199605	18.4	4
C-90A	199603	18.5	5
PA23-250	199607	19	6
C-90A	199612	19.2	7
PA23-250	199604	19.5	8
PA23-250	199606	19.5	8
PA23-250	199602	20.2	9
PA23-250	199612	20.7	10
:			
:			

36 rows selected.

5. Compare the result of A.3 and A.4, what is the difference?
6. Display the ranking of total charter hours used by each aircraft model in year 1996 (Hints: Use Rank() Over) The results should look like as follows.

MOD_CODE	TIME_I	SUM(TOT_CHAR_HOURS)	RANK
PA23-250	199608	8.9	1
C-90A	199602	14.6	2
PA23-250	199601	16.9	3
PA23-250	199605	18.4	4
C-90A	199603	18.5	5
PA23-250	199607	19	6
C-90A	199612	19.2	7
PA23-250	199604	19.5	8
PA23-250	199606	19.5	8
PA23-250	199602	20.2	10
PA23-250	199612	20.7	11
:			
:			

36 rows selected.

7. Compare the result of A.3, A.4 and A.6, what is the difference?
8. Modify the ranking in question A.6 above, where ranking based on Model, so that the results will look like this:

MOD_CODE	TIME_I	SUM(TOT_CHAR_HOURS)	RANK_BY_MODEL
C-90A	199602	14.6	1
C-90A	199603	18.5	2
C-90A	199612	19.2	3
C-90A	199601	20.9	4
C-90A	199607	22.3	5
C-90A	199604	23	6
C-90A	199608	24.1	7
C-90A	199605	24.1	7
C-90A	199609	24.8	9
C-90A	199610	24.9	10
C-90A	199611	26.3	11
...			

36 rows selected.

9. Display the ranking of each airplane model based on the yearly total fuel-used and the ranking of yearly total fuel-used by each airplane model, and (Hints: use multiple partitioning ranking).

TIME	MOD_CODE	TOTAL	RANK_BY_YEAR	RANK_BY_MODEL
1994	PA31-350	23773.8	1	3
1994	C-90A	16933.2	2	3
1994	PA23-250	9086.9	3	2
1995	PA31-350	24700.7	1	1
1995	C-90A	19058.8	2	1
1995	PA23-250	9133.9	3	1
1996	PA31-350	24052.3	1	2
1996	C-90A	17648.2	2	2
1996	PA23-250	8420.1	3	3
1997	PA31-350	11263.7	1	4
1997	C-90A	8068.2	2	4
1997	PA23-250	4624.1	3	4

12 rows selected.

10. Using the rank function (nested within a sub query, because rank cannot exist in a where clause) display the mod_code and mod_name of the two airplanes that have the largest total fuel used.

MOD_CODE	MOD_NAME	TOTAL	MYRANK
PA31-350	Navajo Chieftain	83790.5	1
C-90A	KingAir	61708.4	2

11. Using the `Percent_Rank()` function (nested within a sub query), display the time periods which had revenue in the top 10% of the months.

TIME_I	TOTAL	PERCENT_RANK
-----	-----	-----
199503	51144.16	1
199408	49775.51	.975609756
199510	48538.01	.951219512
199409	47647.75	.926829268
199703	45872.32	.902439024

B. Cumulative and Moving Aggregate Questions

1. Use the cumulative aggregate to show the following results. We only need to show 1995 revenues (Hints: Since we only display 1995 data, there is no PARTITION).

TIME_I	SUM(REVENUE)	CUMMULATE_REV
-----	-----	-----
199501	29575.47	29,575.47
199502	43279.39	72,854.86
199503	51144.16	123,999.02
...		

12 rows selected

2. Redo question C.1 above, instead of using cumulative aggregate, use moving aggregate to show the following results moving aggregate of 3 monthly. (Hints: Use `ROWS 2 PRECEDING`).

TIME_I	SUM(REVENUE)	MOVING_3_MONT
-----	-----	-----
199501	29575.47	29,575.47
199502	43279.39	36,427.43
199503	51144.16	41,333.01
199504	42129.05	45,517.53
199505	41943.54	45,072.25
199506	34230.05	39,434.21
...		

12 rows selected

3. Compare the result of C.1 and C.2, investigate the difference between cumulative aggregate and moving aggregate.
4. Display the cumulative total fuel used based on the year, and another cumulative total used for each airplane model.

TIME	MOD_CODE	TOTAL	CUM_FUEL_YEAR	CUM_FUEL_MODE
----	-----	-----	-----	-----
1994	C-90A	16933.2	16,933.20	16,933.20
1994	PA23-250	9086.9	26,020.10	9,086.90
1994	PA31-350	23773.8	49,793.90	23,773.80
1995	C-90A	19058.8	19,058.80	35,992.00
1995	PA23-250	9133.9	28,192.70	18,220.80
1995	PA31-350	24700.7	52,893.40	48,474.50
...				
12 rows selected				