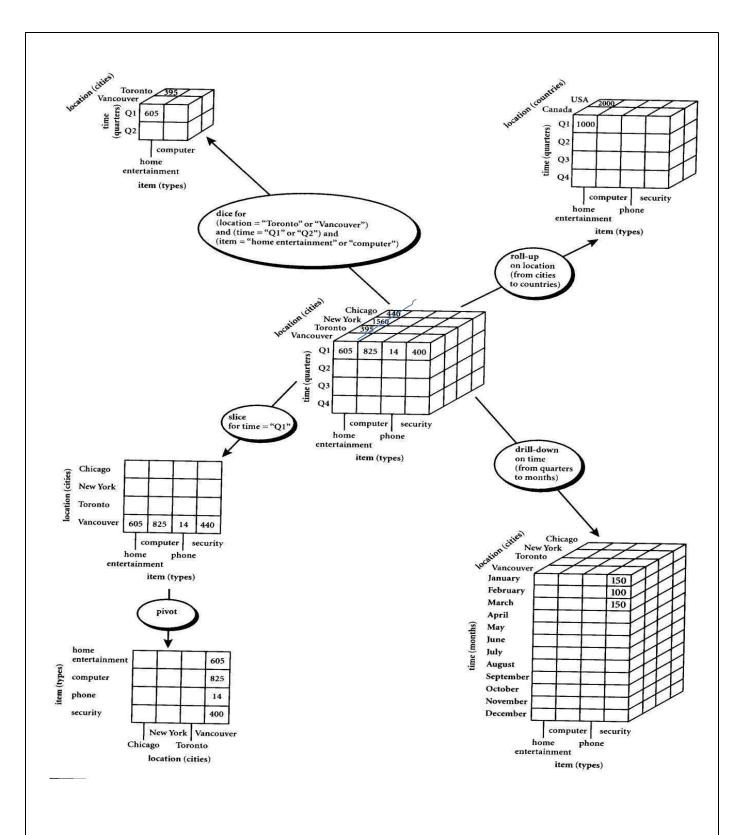
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DMW - Experiment 7

	Jigar Siddhpura 60004210155
	DMW, Experiment, T
	Aim: Penform OLAP operations such as Poll up, Drill down, ellère & dice, Pivot on data oversehouse.
	Theory: I OLDP is an autonym fix on line Analystical Processing. It manages large amount of historical data provides Provides facilities for summarization & aggregation & stores & manages information at different levels of granuality.
	OLAP Operation of:
	1. Slice - It is a subset of multi-dimensional array
	corresponding to a single value for one or
	more dimensions of members of the dimensions
	not in the subset.
	2. Dice - It is a slice on more than 2 dimensions of a
	data cube (or more than a consecutive slikes)
	3. Daill Down Up - Dailling down up is a specific
	drilling technique whereby the user
	most summarized (up) to the most detailed (down).
	most summarized (up) to the most detailed (down).
	4. Roll-up - It involves computing all of the data
	crolationships for one or more dimensions.
	To do this a computational relationship formula might
	5. Pivot - To change dimensional orientation of a report
	1 10
	or page display.
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EXERCISE 1

Consider a da	ta Warehouse	e for a hos	pital, where	there are	three dimen	sions:
Combiner a da	ta ii al ollo abi	IOI WIIOD	promi, minore	unore are		

- (i) Doctor
- (ii) Patient
- (iii) Time

With two measures

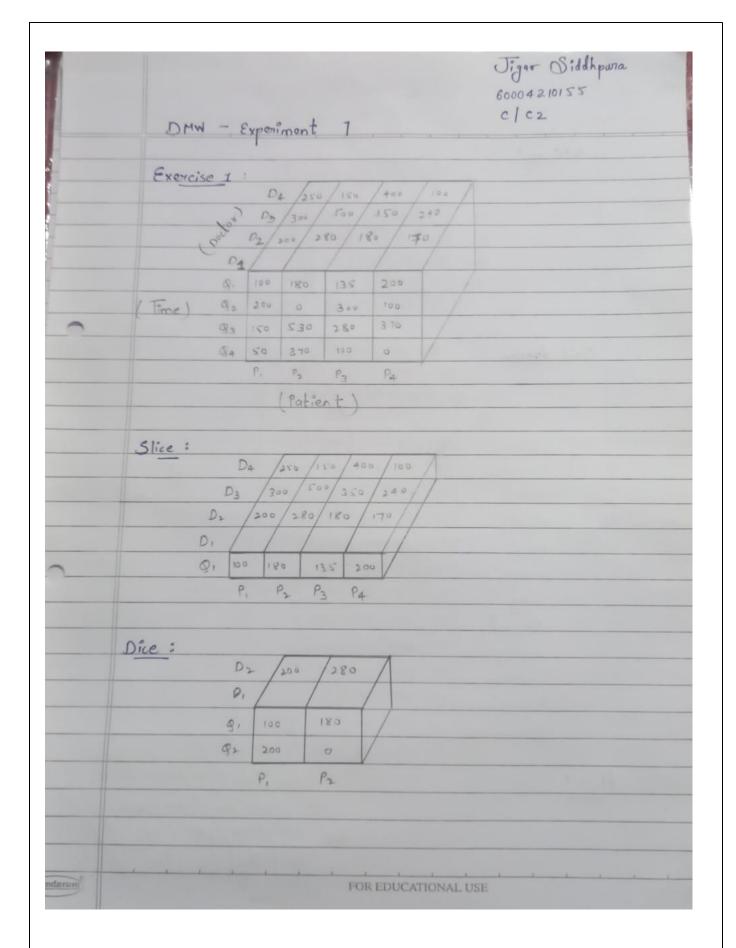
- (a) Count
- (b) Charge

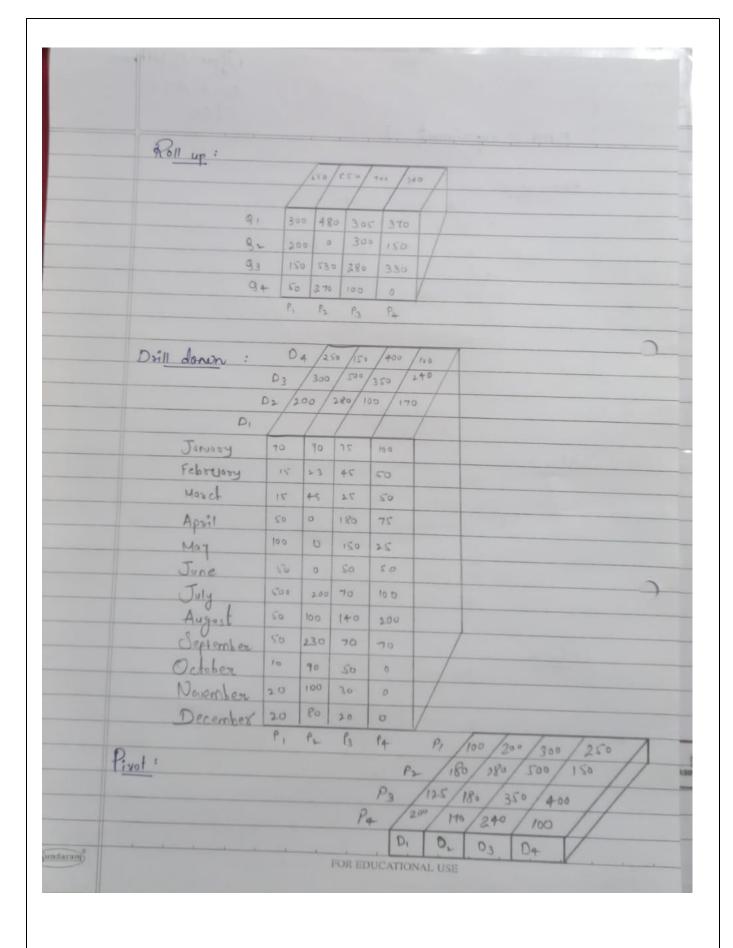
Where Charge is the fee that the Doctor charges a patient for a visit.

Using the above example describe the following operations:

- (i) Slice
- (ii) Dice
- (iii) Roll Up
- (iv) Drill Down (v) Pivot

NOTE: Assume data according to the dimensions and measures and explore individual tasks diagrammatically.





EXERCISE 2

To create Pivot of Table using MS Excel

Follow these steps ...

- 1. Start with M.S Excel.
- **2.** In excel sheet create 4 columns PRODUCT, ORIGIN, DAY OF SALE, SOLD UNITS (FACT COLUMN).
- **3.** Insert around fifty rows of data.
- **4.** Save the table data.
- **5.** Go to Insert Tab-> click on Pivot Table-> New work sheet-> Ok.
- **6.** Right side you will find pivot table fields.

It contains all columns of our table that we created.

Select product in rows,

Days in column,

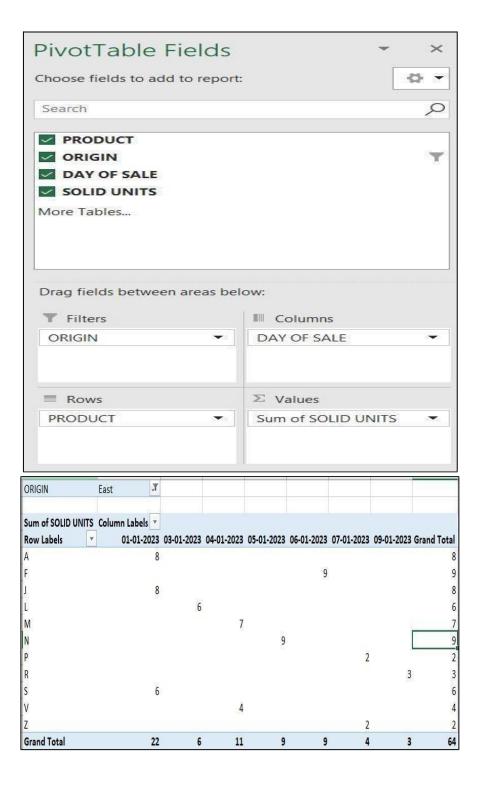
Unit sold in \sum values.

Later apply filter using Origin.

Also, we can flip the rows & columns or combine together as rows only to see different views of same data.

Dataset:

Α	В	C	D
PRODUCT	ORIGIN	DAY OF SALE	SOLID UNITS
A	East	01-01-2023	8
В	Central	02-01-2023	4
С	Central	03-01-2023	2
D	Central	04-01-2023	5
E	West	05-01-2023	6
F	East	06-01-2023	9
G	Central	07-01-2023	9
Н	Central	08-01-2023	1
1	West	09-01-2023	1
J	East	01-01-2023	8
K	Central	02-01-2023	4
L	East	03-01-2023	6
M	East	04-01-2023	7
N	East	05-01-2023	9
0	Central	06-01-2023	5
P	East	07-01-2023	2
Q	Central	08-01-2023	1
R	East	09-01-2023	3
S	East	01-01-2023	6
T	Central	02-01-2023	5
U	Central	03-01-2023	8
V	East	04-01-2023	4
x	Central	05-01-2023	8
Y	Central	06-01-2023	9
Z	East	07-01-2023	2



Conclusion: Thus, we performed various OLAP instructions.

