

ISIT312 Big Data Management

Conceptual Data Warehouse Design

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Conceptual Data Warehouse Design

Outline

MultiDim: A Conceptual Model for Data Warehouses

MultiDim Model: Notation

Dimension Hierarchies

MultiDim: A Conceptual Multidimensional Model

Conceptual data models

- Allow better communication between designers and users to understand application requirements
- More stable than implementation-oriented (logical) schema, which changes with the platform
- Provide better support for visual user interfaces

No well-established conceptual model for multidimensional data

Several proposals based on UML, on the ER model, or using specific notations

Problems:

- Cannot express complex kinds of hierarchies
- Lack of a mapping to the implementation platform

MultiDim: A Conceptual Multidimensional Model

Currently, data warehouses are designed using mostly logical models (star and snowflake schemas)

- Difficult to express requirements (technical knowledge required)
- Limit users to defining only elements that the underlying implementation systems can manage

MultiDim data model is based on the entity-relationship model

Includes concepts like:

- dimensions
- hierarchies
- facts
- measures

Supports various kinds of hierarchies existing in real-world applications

Can be mapped to star or snowflake relational structures

Conceptual Datawarehouse Design

Outline

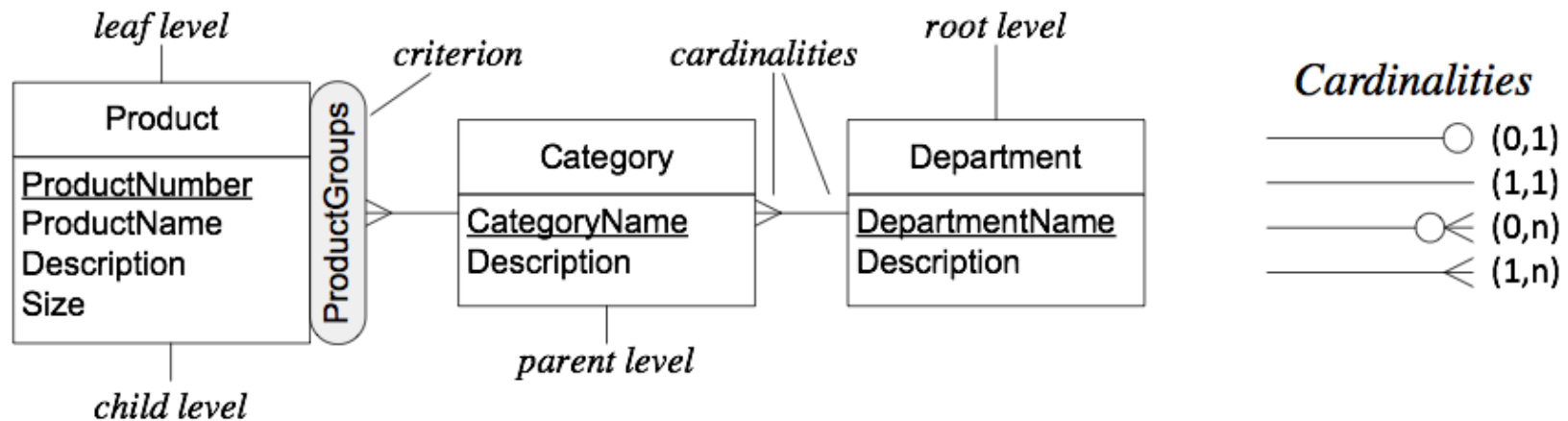
MultiDim: A Conceptual Model for Data Warehouses

MultiDim Model: Notation

Dimension Hierarchies

MultiDim Model: Notation

A graphical notation used for a sample **hierarchy**



Dimension: level or one or more **hierarchies**

Hierarchy: several related levels

Level: entity type

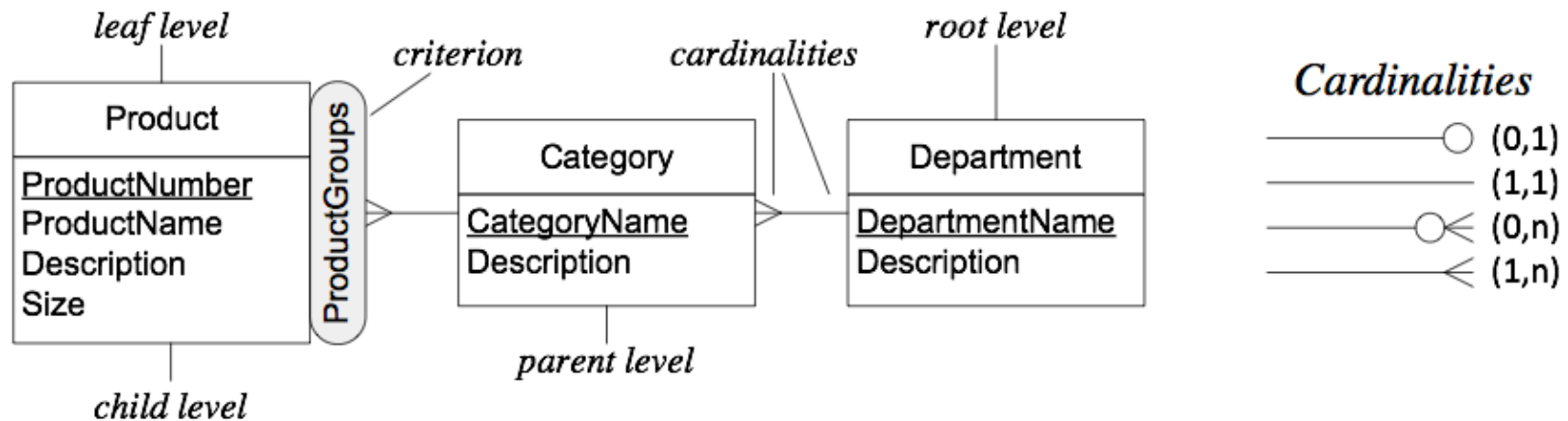
Member: every instance of a level

Child and parent levels: the lower and higher levels

Leaf and root levels: first and last levels in a hierarchy

MultiDim Model: Notation

A graphical notation used for a sample **hierarchy**



Cardinality: minimum/maximum numbers of members in a level related to members in another level

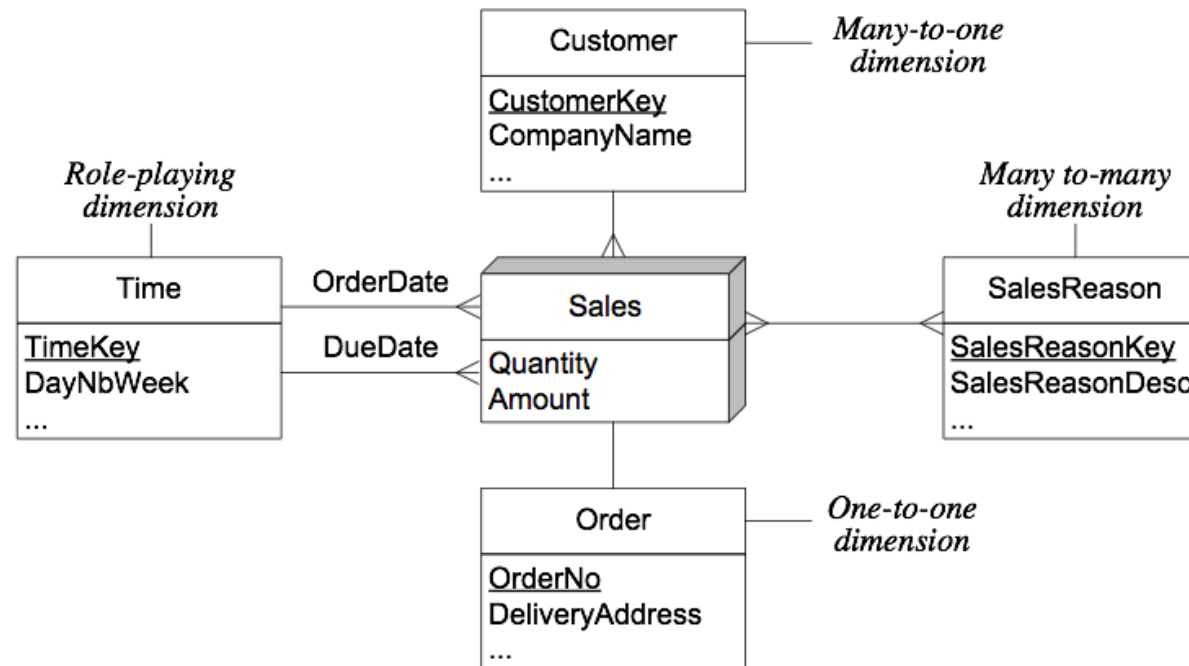
Criterion: expresses different hierarchical structures used for analysis

Key attribute: indicates how child members are grouped

Descriptive attributes: describe characteristics of members

MultiDim Model: Notation

A sample **fact** with 5 **dimensions**



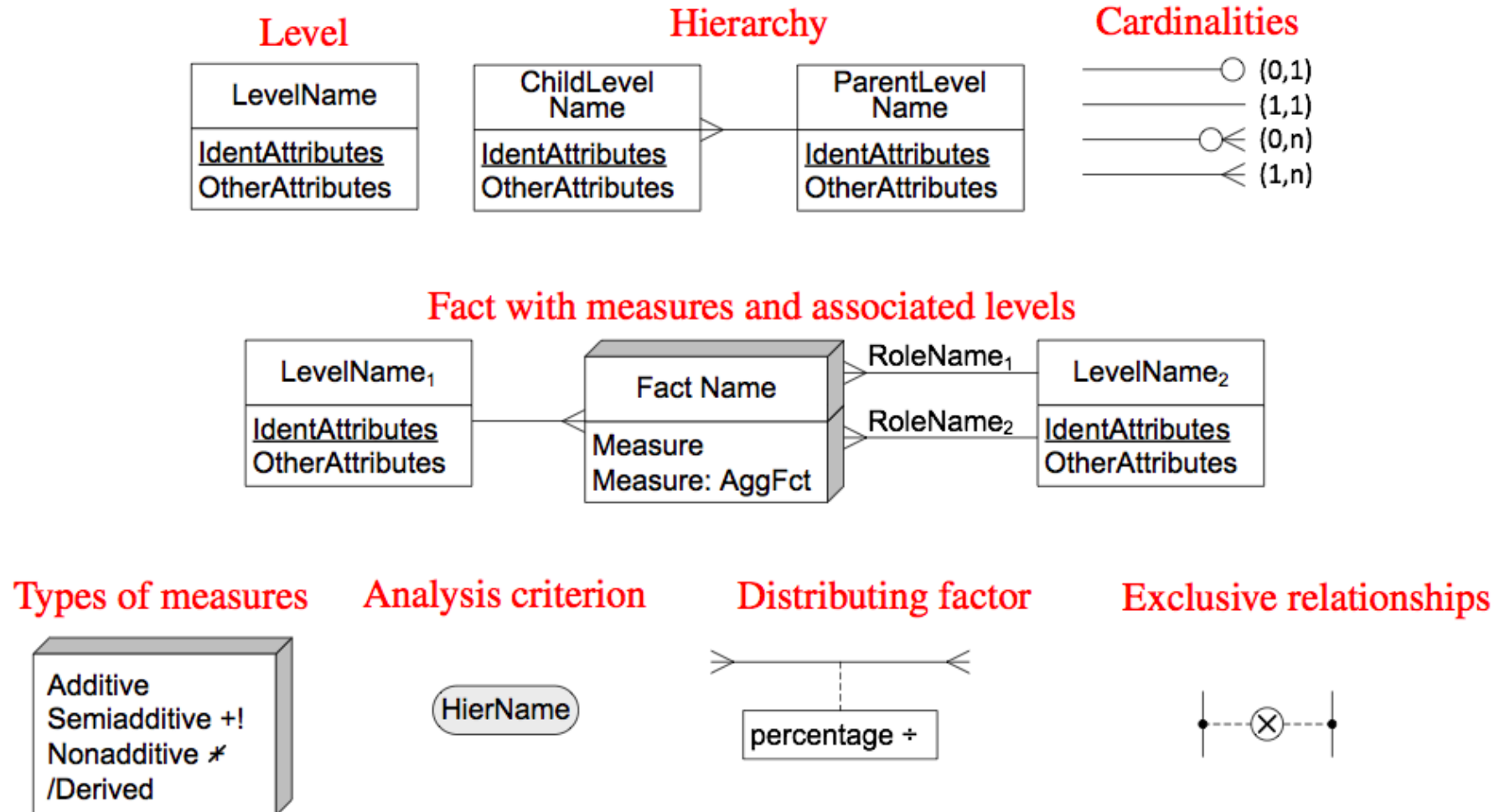
Fact: relates measures to leaf levels in dimensions

Dimensions can be related to fact with **one-to-one**, **one-to-many**, of **many-to-many**

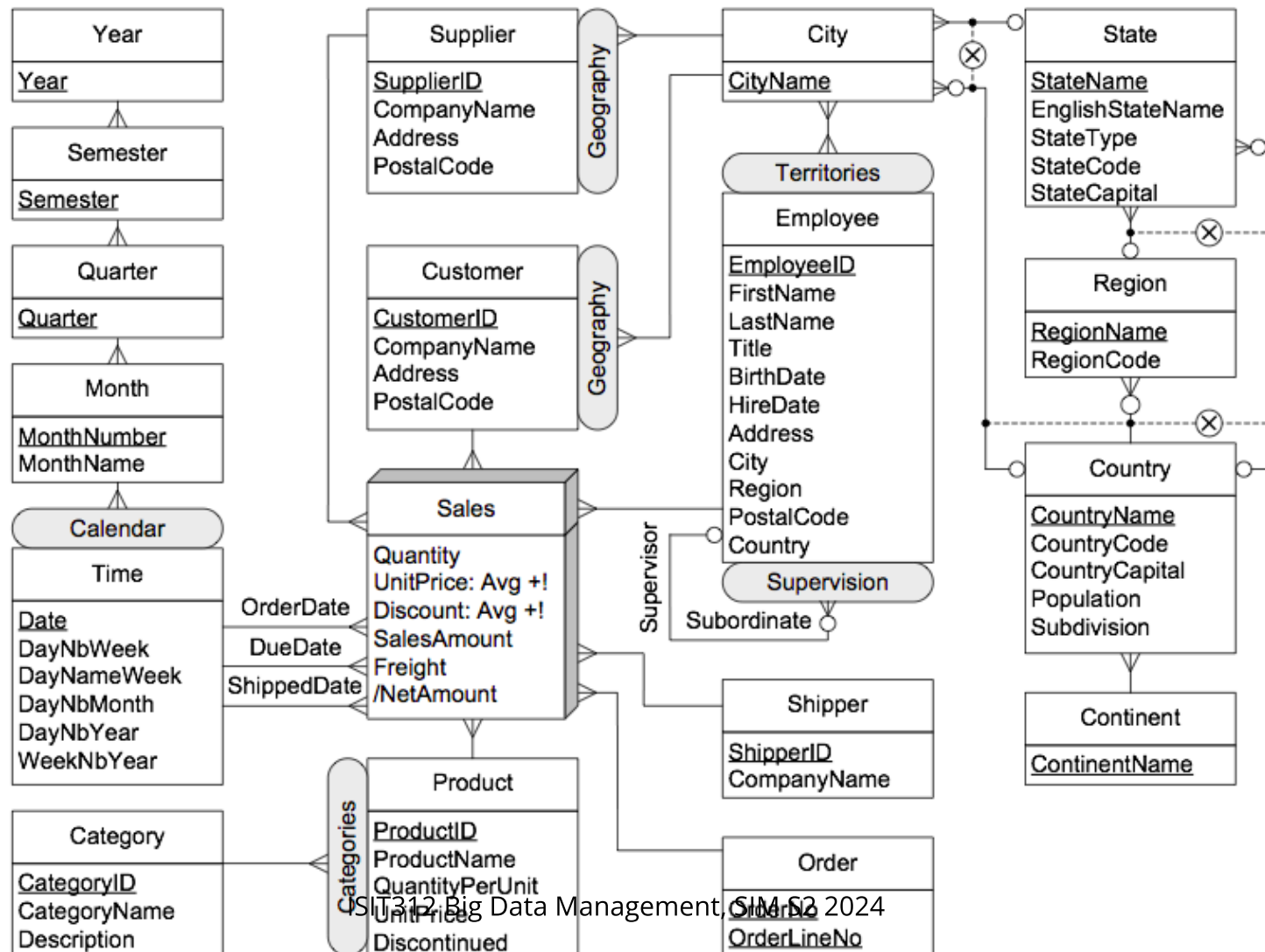
[TOP](#) Dimension can be related several times to a fact with **different roles**

MultiDim Model: Notation

Summary



MultiDim Conceptual Schema of the Northwind Data Warehouse



Conceptual Data Warehouse Design

Outline

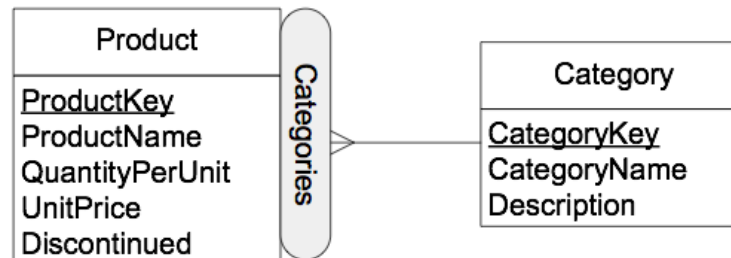
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[MultiDim Model: Notation](#)

[Dimension Hierarchies](#)

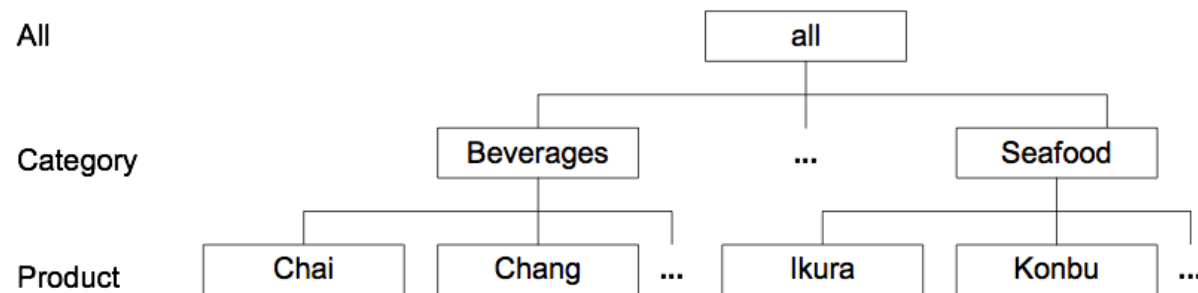
Balanced Hierarchies

At **schema level**: only one path where all parent-child relationships are many-to-one and mandatory



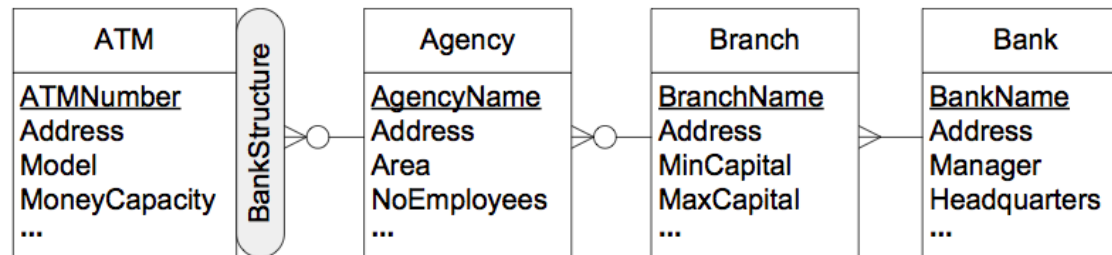
At **instance level**: members form a balanced tree (all the branches have the same length)

All parent members have at least one child member, and a child belongs exactly to one parent

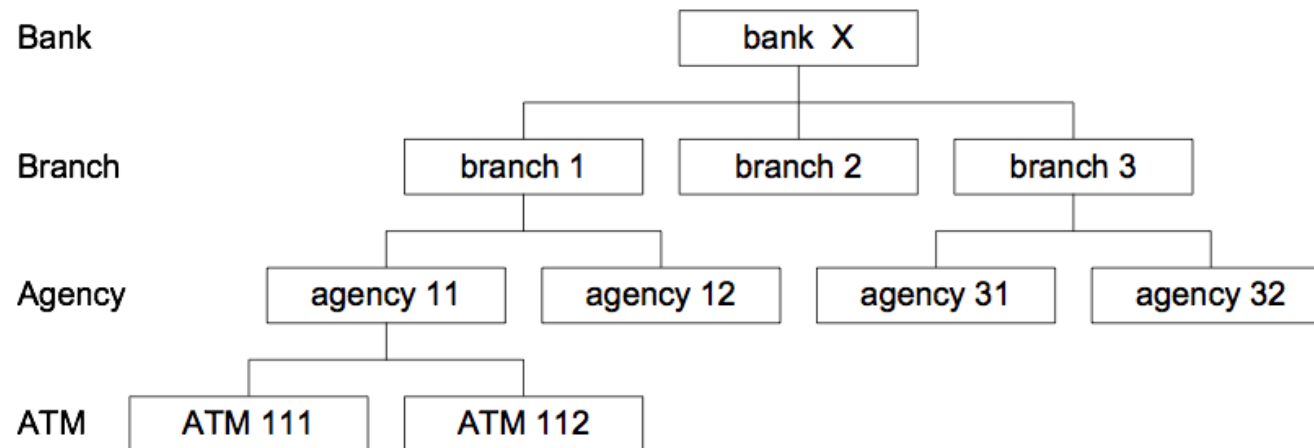


Unbalanced Hierarchies

At **schema level**: one path where all parent-child relationships are many-to-one, but some are optional



At **instance level**: members form a unbalanced tree



Recursive Hierarchies

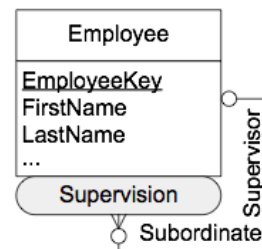
A special case of unbalanced hierarchies

The **same level** is linked by the two roles of a parent-child relationship

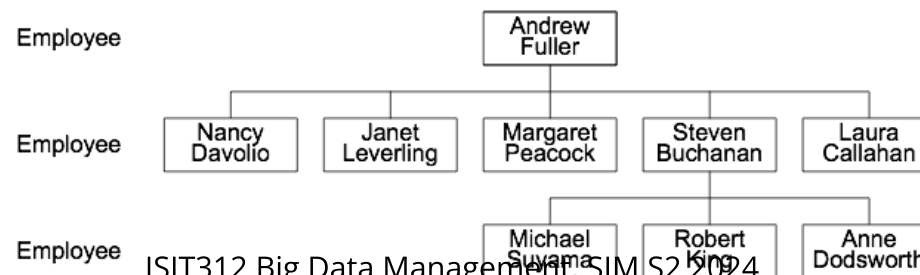
Used when all hierarchy levels express the same semantics

The characteristics of the parent and child are similar (or the same)

Schema level



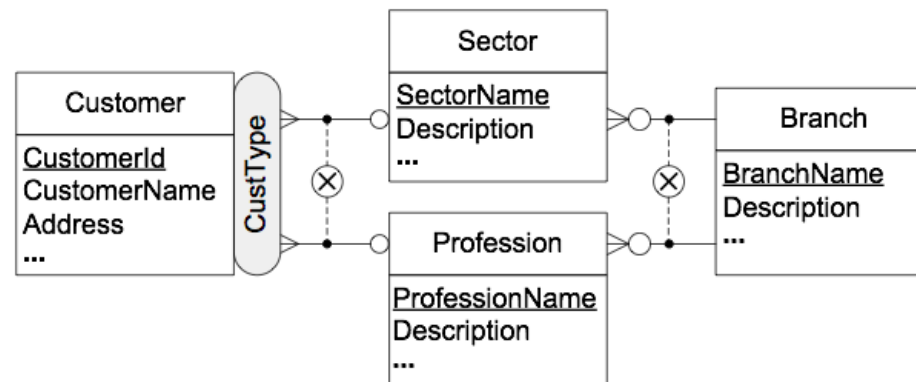
Instance level



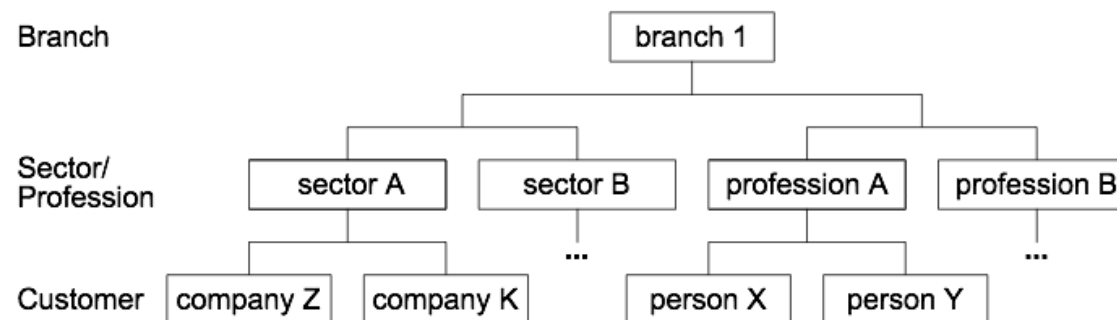
Generalized Hierarchies

At **schema level**: multiple exclusive paths sharing at least the leaf level; may also share other levels

Two aggregation paths, one for each type of customer



At **instance level**: each member belongs to only one path

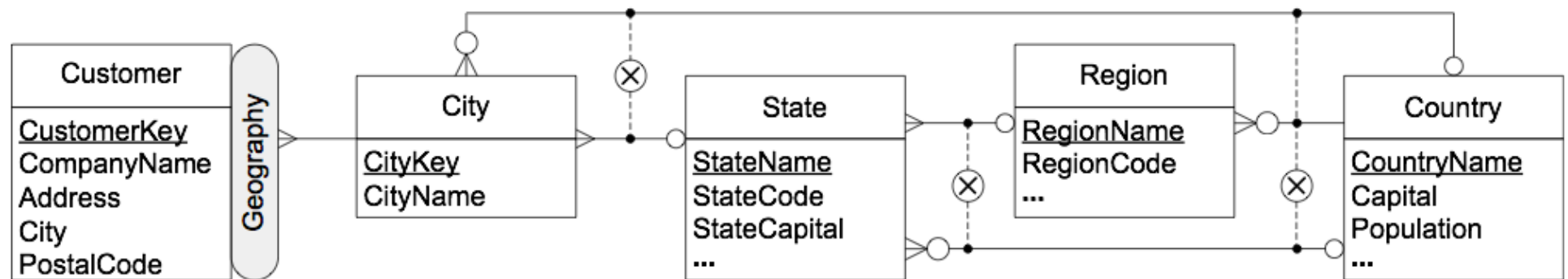


Noncovering Hierarchies

Also known as **ragged** or **level-skipping hierarchies**

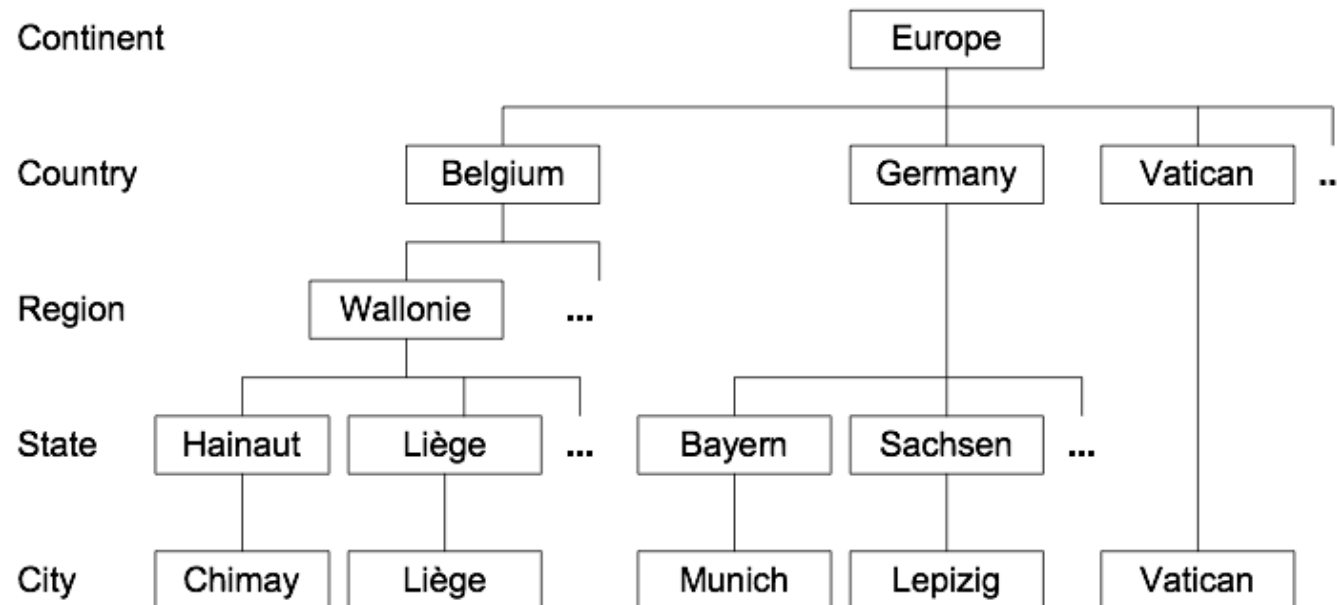
A **special case of generalized hierarchies**

At the **schema level**: Alternative paths are obtained by skipping one or several intermediate levels



Noncovering Hierarchies

At **instance level**: Path length from the leaves to the same parent can be different for different members



References

A. VAISMAN, E. ZIMANYI, Data Warehouse Systems: Design and Implementation, Chapter 4 Conceptual Data Warehouse Design, Springer Verlag, 2014