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Knowledge Engineering Lab (CS6335)

(Assignment - 4 [OLAP])

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**Answer - 1.**

location\_table

location_key	street	city	province_or_state	country
NDLS	New Delhi	New Delhi	New Delhi	India
NITW	Kazipet	Warangal	Telangana	India
BLR	Electronic City	Bangaluru	Karnataka	India
HLD	Haldwani	Nainital	Uttarakhand	India

branch\_table

brach_key	branch_name	branch_type
BR01	Northern Branch	Regional
BR02	Southern Branch	Regional
BR03	Main Branch	Country
BR04	Western Branch	Regional

item\_table

item_key	item_name	brand	item_type	supplier_type
1	Mobile Phone	Nokia	Flip	Regular
2	Laptop	Dell	Touch	New
3	TV	Sony	Android	Regular
4	XBox	Microsoft	Console	New

time\_table

time_key	day	day_of_the_week	month_name	quarter	year
T01	12	Monday	January	I	2021
T02	07	Wednesday	October	IV	2020
T03	21	Sunday	May	II	2021
T04	24	Tuesday	December	IV	2021

sales\_table

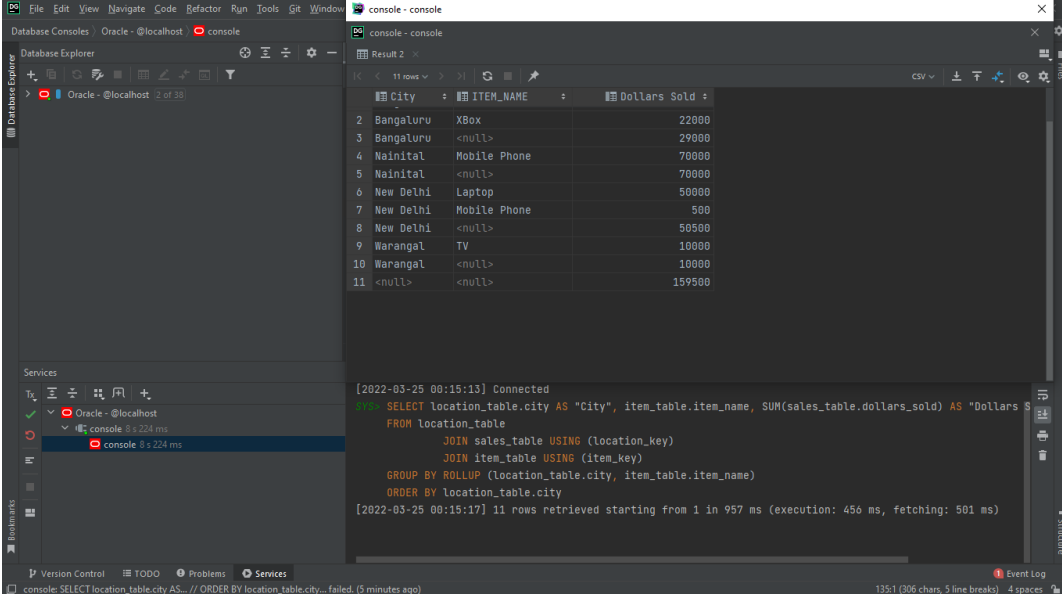
sales_key	time_key	item_key	branch_key	location_key	dollars_sold	units_sold
S01	T01	1	BR01	NDLS	500	2
S02	T02	2	BR01	NDLS	50000	1
S03	T01	3	BR02	NITW	10000	2
S04	T03	1	BR03	BLR	7000	5
S05	T04	1	BR03	HLD	70000	2
S06	T02	4	BR03	BLR	22000	1

Answer - 1 - (A)

```

1 SELECT location_table.city AS "City", item_table.item_name,
   ↪ SUM(sales_table.dollars_sold) AS "Dollars Sold"
2 FROM location_table
3      JOIN sales_table USING (location_key)
4      JOIN item_table USING (item_key)
5 GROUP BY ROLLUP (location_table.city, item_table.item_name)
6 ORDER BY location_table.city;
```

Sample Output



The screenshot shows an IDE window with a SQL query and its results. The query is:

```

SELECT location_table.city AS "City", item_table.item_name, SUM(sales_table.dollars_sold) AS "Dollars Sold"
FROM location_table
JOIN sales_table USING (location_key)
JOIN item_table USING (item_key)
GROUP BY ROLLUP (location_table.city, item_table.item_name)
ORDER BY location_table.city;
```

The results show 11 rows of data, including city names, item names, and the sum of dollars sold. The results are as follows:

City	ITEM_NAME	Dollars Sold
Bangaluru	XBox	22000
Bangaluru	<null>	29000
Nainital	Mobile Phone	70000
Nainital	<null>	70000
New Delhi	Laptop	50000
New Delhi	Mobile Phone	500
New Delhi	<null>	50500
Warangal	TV	10000
Warangal	<null>	10000
<null>	<null>	159500

The IDE also shows the execution time and the number of rows retrieved. The execution time is 456 ms, and the number of rows retrieved is 11.

Answer - 1 - (B)

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```
1 SELECT location_table.city AS "City", SUM(sales_table.dollars_sold) AS "Dollars
   ↳ Sold"
2 FROM sales_table
3       JOIN location_table USING (location_key)
4 GROUP BY ROLLUP (location_table.city)
5 ORDER BY location_table.city;
```

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Sample Output

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"City"	"Dollars Sold"
1 Bangalore	29000
2 Nainital	70000
3 New Delhi	50500
4 Warangal	10000
5 <null>	159500

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Answer - 1 - (C)

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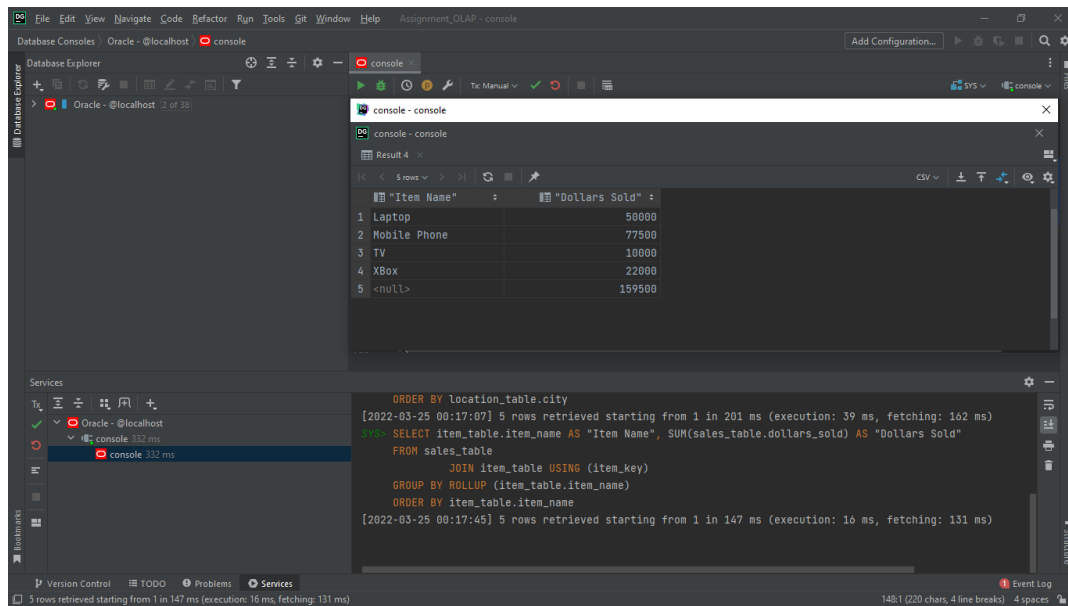
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```
1 SELECT item_table.item_name AS "Item Name", SUM(sales_table.dollars_sold) AS
   ↳ "Dollars Sold"
2 FROM sales_table
3       JOIN item_table USING (item_key)
4 GROUP BY ROLLUP (item_table.item_name)
5 ORDER BY item_table.item_name;
```

---

Sample Output

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The screenshot shows a SQL IDE with a query window and a results window. The query is as follows:

```

ORDER BY location_table.city
[2022-03-25 00:17:07] 5 rows retrieved starting from 1 in 201 ms (execution: 39 ms, fetching: 162 ms)
SELECT item_table.item_name AS "Item Name", SUM(sales_table.dollars_sold) AS "Dollars Sold"
FROM sales_table
JOIN item_table USING (item_key)
GROUP BY ROLLUP (item_table.item_name)
ORDER BY item_table.item_name
[2022-03-25 00:17:45] 5 rows retrieved starting from 1 in 147 ms (execution: 16 ms, fetching: 131 ms)

```

The results window displays the following data:

"Item Name"	"Dollars Sold"
1 Laptop	50000
2 Mobile Phone	77500
3 TV	10000
4 Xbox	22000
5 <null>	159500

Answer - 1 - (D): Number of dimensions,  $n = 4$

Distinct tuples in each dimension,  $p = 4$

Hence, the maximum number of cells in the base cuboid =  $p^n = 4^4 = 256$

Answer - 1 - (E): The minimum number of cells in the base cuboid =  $p = 4$

Answer - 2: The specific OLAP operations to be performed are:

1. Roll-up on date from date\_id to year.
2. Roll-up on game from game\_id to all.
3. Roll-up on location from location\_id to location\_name.
4. Roll-up on spectator from spectator\_id to status.
5. Dice with status="student", location\_name = "GM Place", year = 2010.

Answer - 2 - (A)

```

1 SELECT city, SUM(charge * count) AS "Total Charge Paid by Student Spectators"
2 FROM spectator_type_table,
3     sales_fact_table,
4     location_dimension_table,

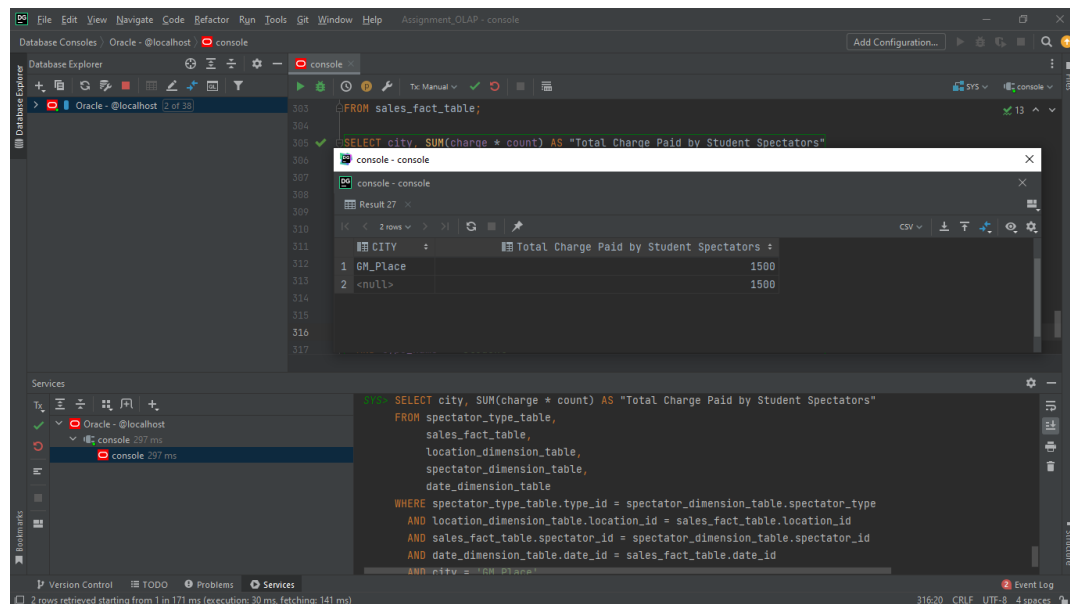
```

```

5     spectator_dimension_table,
6     date_dimension_table
7 WHERE spectator_type_table.type_id = spectator_dimension_table.spectator_type
8     AND location_dimension_table.location_id = sales_fact_table.location_id
9     AND sales_fact_table.spectator_id = spectator_dimension_table.spectator_id
10    AND date_dimension_table.date_id = sales_fact_table.date_id
11    AND city = 'GM_Place'
12    AND year = '2010'
13    AND type_name = 'Student'
14 GROUP BY ROLLUP (city);

```

Sample Output



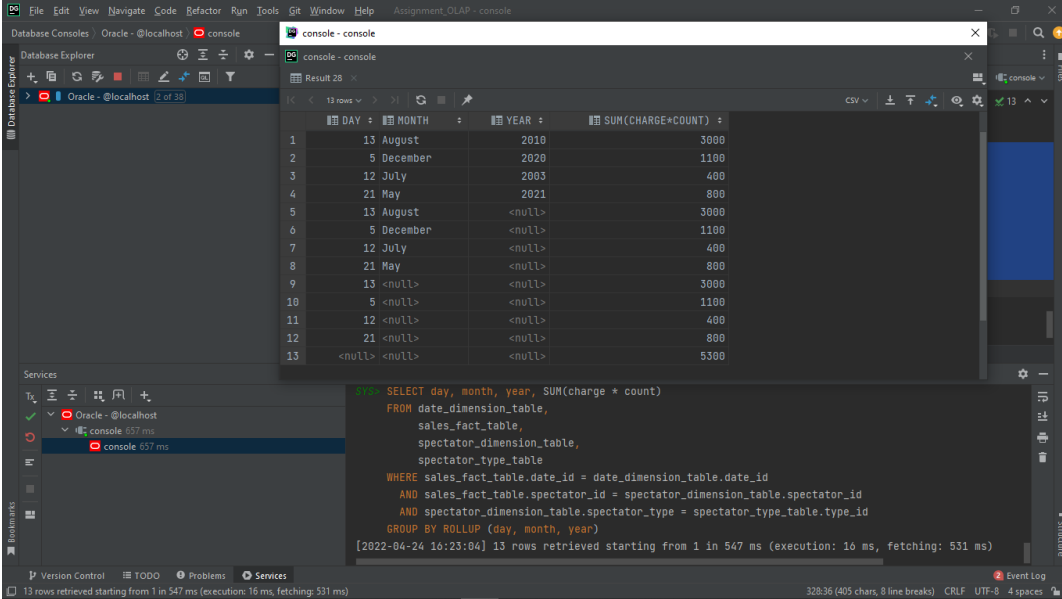
Answer - 2 - (B)

```

1 SELECT day, month, year, SUM(charge * count)
2 FROM date_dimension_table,
3     sales_fact_table,
4     spectator_dimension_table,
5     spectator_type_table
6 WHERE sales_fact_table.date_id = date_dimension_table.date_id
7     AND sales_fact_table.spectator_id = spectator_dimension_table.spectator_id
8     AND spectator_dimension_table.spectator_type = spectator_type_table.type_id
9 GROUP BY ROLLUP (day, month, year);

```

## Sample Output



	DAY	MONTH	YEAR	SUM(CHARGE+COUNT)
1	13	August	2010	3000
2	5	December	2020	1100
3	12	July	2003	400
4	21	May	2021	800
5	13	August	<null>	3000
6	5	December	<null>	1100
7	12	July	<null>	400
8	21	May	<null>	800
9	13	<null>	<null>	3000
10	5	<null>	<null>	1100
11	12	<null>	<null>	400
12	21	<null>	<null>	800
13	<null>	<null>	<null>	5300

Services: Oracle - @localhost (2 of 38)  
console 657 ms  
console 657 ms

```

SELECT day, month, year, SUM(charge + count)
FROM date_dimension_table,
     sales_fact_table,
     spectator_dimension_table,
     spectator_type_table
WHERE sales_fact_table.date_id = date_dimension_table.date_id
  AND sales_fact_table.spectator_id = spectator_dimension_table.spectator_id
  AND spectator_dimension_table.spectator_type = spectator_type_table.type_id
GROUP BY ROLLUP (day, month, year)
[2022-04-24 16:23:04] 13 rows retrieved starting from 1 in 547 ms (execution: 16 ms, fetching: 531 ms)
13 rows retrieved starting from 1 in 547 ms (execution: 16 ms, fetching: 531 ms)

```

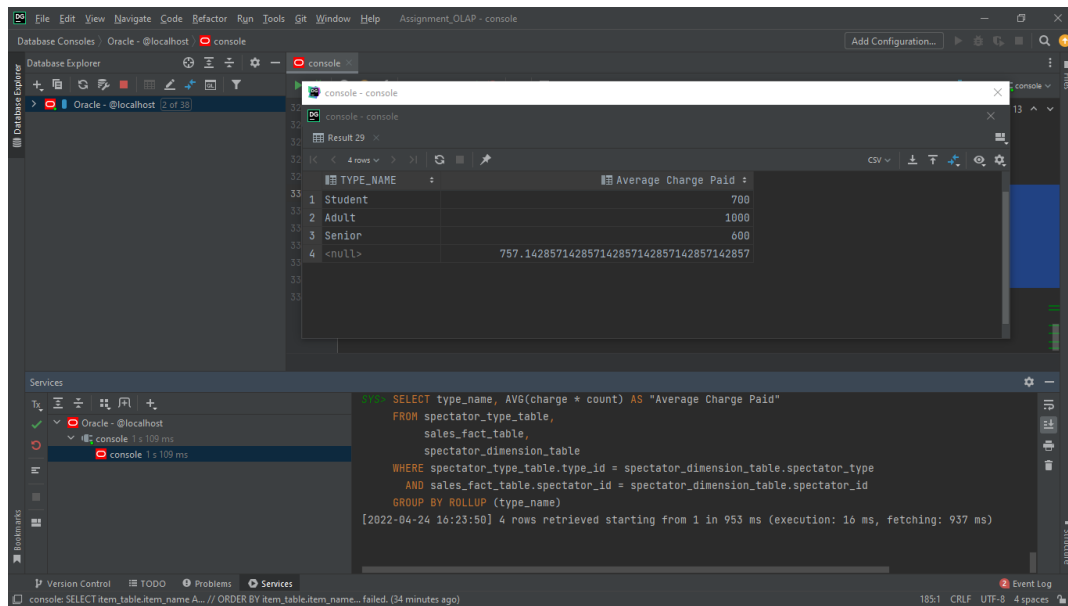
## Answer - 2 - (C)

```

1 SELECT type_name, AVG(charge * count) AS "Average Charge Paid"
2 FROM spectator_type_table,
3     sales_fact_table,
4     spectator_dimension_table
5 WHERE spectator_type_table.type_id = spectator_dimension_table.spectator_type
6     AND sales_fact_table.spectator_id = spectator_dimension_table.spectator_id
7 GROUP BY ROLLUP (type_name);

```

## Sample Output



Answer - 2 - (D) Sample Output

