

Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

Assignment II Data Warehouse & Business Intelligence 2022

Submitted By Ariyasinghe P.A.D.N.I IT20033828

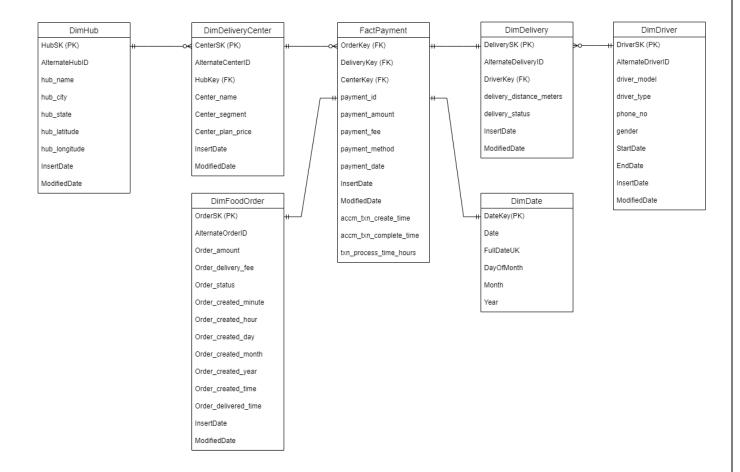
Table of Contents

1.	Data Source for Assignment-2	3
	1.1. Dimensional Model Schema	3
	1.2. Details of fact and dimension tables	4
2.	SSAS Cube Implementation	5
	2.1. Creating the Data Source View	6
	2.2. Implementing SSAS Cube	7
	2.2.1. DimFoodOrders dimension after adding the necessary attributes for the cube	10
	2.2.2. DimDeliveryCenters dimension after adding the necessary attributes for the cube	.10
	2.2.3. DimDeliveries dimension after adding the necessary attributes for the cube	11
	2.2.4. DimDate dimension after adding the necessary attributes for the cube	11
	2.3. Adding Hierarchies	12
3.	Demonstration of OLAP operations	.14
4.	Power BI Visualization	.22
5.	SSRS reports.	24

1. Data Source for Assignment-2

1.1. Dimensional Model Schema:

The data warehouse database solution that created during the first assignment was selected as the data source for the second assignment. The data warehouse solution was implemented using a snowflake schema with one fact table and 6-dimension tables in total. Given below is a Dimensional model designed to showcase the structure of the data warehouse database solution through explaining the relationships among the fact and dimension tables.



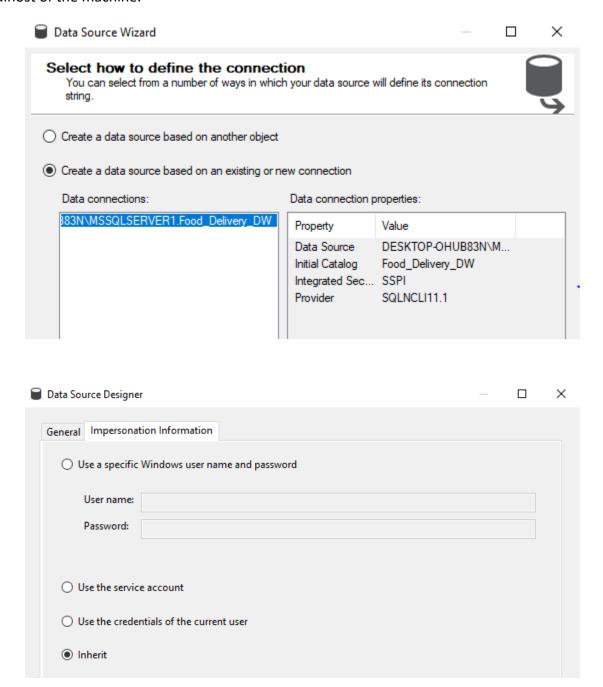
1.2. Details of fact and dimension tables:

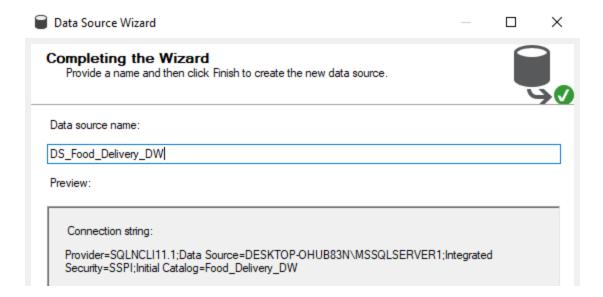
Dimension Name 💌	Truncate Before Updat	te 🔻 Dimension Attributes 🕒	Derived Attribu	▼ Data Type ▼	.! Key Column	☐ Derived Logic
FactPayment	No	OrderKey	N	int	FK	
	No	CenterKey	N	smallint	FK	
	No	DeliveryKey	N	int	FK	
	No	Payment_id	N	int		
	No	Payment_amount	N	Float		
	No	Payment_fee	N	Float		
	No	Payment_method	N	nvarchar(50)		
	No	Payment_date	N	datetime		
	No	InsertDate	N	datetime		
	No No	ModifiedDate accm txn created time	N N	datetime datetime		
	No	accm_txn_complete_time		datetime		
	No		N	int		[accm_txn_complete_time] - [accm_txn_create_time]
		tim_process_time_nours				[doon]_txn_complete_time;
DimDeliveries	No	DeliverySK	N	int	Υ	"
	No	AlternateDeliveryID	N	int		
	No	Driver_id	N	int	FK	· ·
	No	Delivery_distance	N	int		
	No	Delivery_status	N	nvarchar(50)		
	No	InsertDate	N	datetime		A
	No	ModifiedDate	N	datetime		Activate
DimFoodOrders	No	OrderSK	N	int	Υ	
	No	AlternateOrderID	N	int		
	No	Order_status	N	nvarchar(50)		
	No	Order_amount	N	float		
	No	Order_delivery_fee	N	float		
	No	Order_created_hour	N	tinyint		
	No	Order_created_minute	N	tinyint		
	No	Order_created_day	N	tinyint		
	No	Order_created_year	N	smallint		
	No	Order_created_time	N	Datetime2		
	No	Order_delivered_time	N	Datetime2		
	No	InsertDate	N	datetime		
	No	ModifiedDate	N	datetime		
DimHubs	No	HubSK	N	tinyint	Υ	
	No	AlternateHubID	N	tinyint		
	No	Hub_name	N	nvarchar(50)		
	No	Hub_city	N	nvarchar(50)		
	No	Hub_state	N	nvarchar(50)		
	No	Hub_latitude	N	float		
	No	Hub_longitude	N	float		
	No	InsertDate	N	datetime		
	No	ModifiedDate	N	datetime		
DimDeliveryCenters		CenterSK	N	smallint	Υ	
	No	AlternateCenterID	N	smallint	FIX	
	No	HubKey	N	tinyint	FK	
	No	Center_name	N	nvarchar(50)		
	No	Center_segment	N	nvarchar(50)		
	No	Center_plan_price	N	float		
	No	InsertDate	N	datetime		
	No	ModifiedDate	N	datetime		
DimDrivers	No	DriverSK	N	int	Y	
Dillibrivers	No		N	int	1	
	No	AlternateDriverID driver_modal	N	nvarchar(50)		
	No		N	nvarchar(50)		
	No	driver_type phone_no	N	nvarchar(50)		
	No		N			
	No	gender StartDate	N	nvarchar(50) datetime		
	No	EndDate	N	datetime		
	No		N	datetime		
	No	InsertDate ModifiedDate	N	datetime	1	11
	INO	ModifiedDate	IN	datetime		
DimDate	No	DataKay	N	int	FK	
DilliDate	INU	DateKey			r.N.	
		More Attributes				

2. SSAS Cube Implementation

To implement the SSAS Cube, first, an "Analysis Services Multidimensional and Data Mining Project" was created under the name of "FoodDelivery_SSAS".

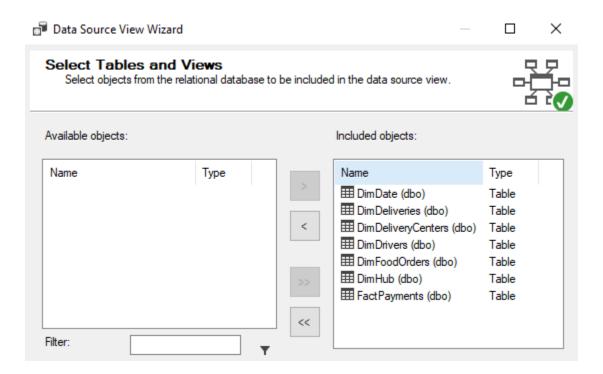
After project was created successfully, new Data Source was added using Data Source Wizard through a connection that was established to the existing Data Warehouse database in the localhost of the machine.

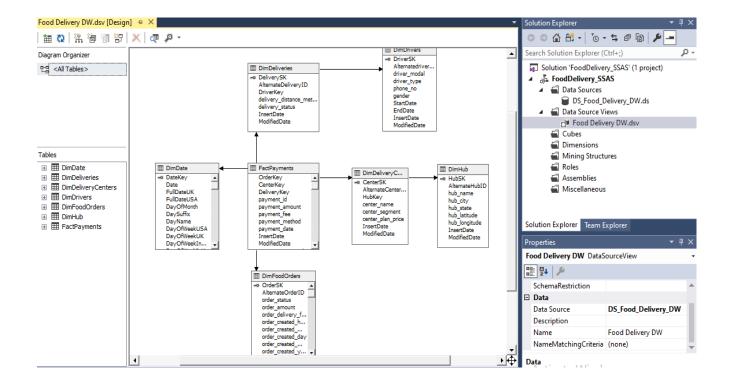




2.1. Creating the Data Source View:

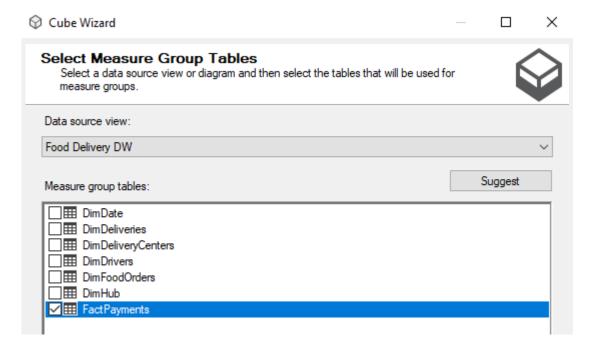
Based on the Data Source created above, a data source view was created using Data Source View Wizard. All Dimensions and Fact tables were added to Included Objects of the Data Source View as all of them are necessary for the following steps.

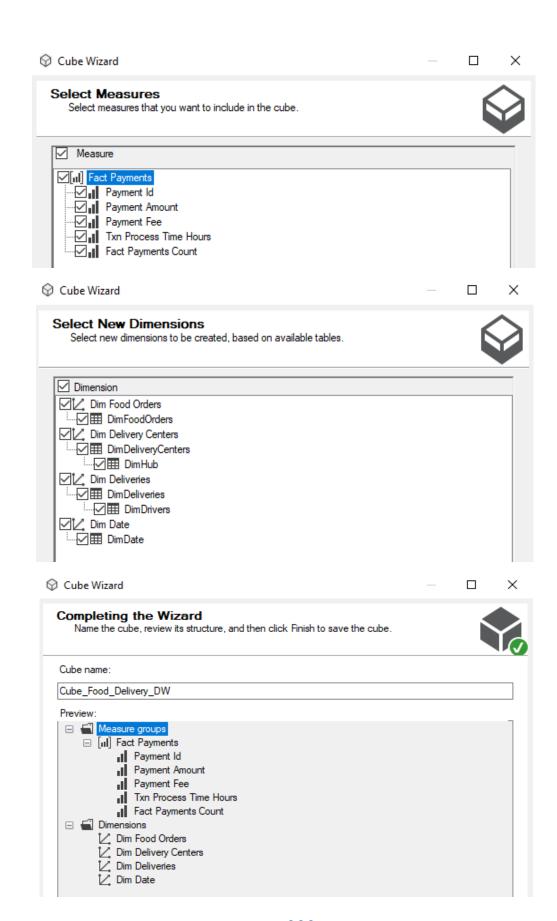




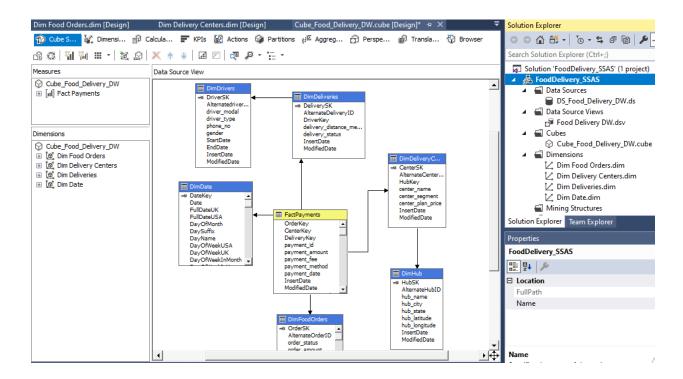
2.2. Implementing the SSAS Cube:

Cube Wizard was used to create the cube with existing tables which are imported and linked in the previous data source view creation step. FactPayments table was selected as the Measure group table.

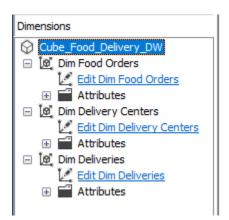




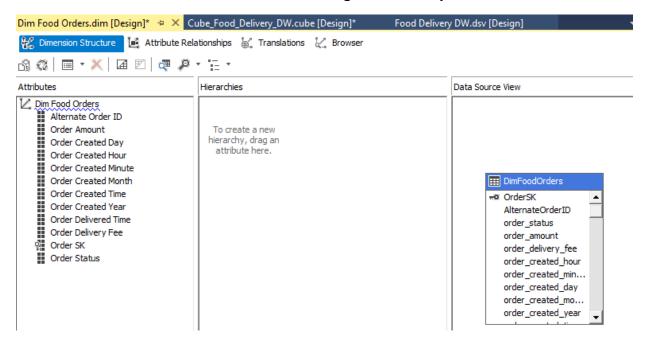
As it is indicated in the above images, Measure groups, Measures and dimensions were selected appropriately based on the existing data warehouse tables and their columns, and finally, the cube was created.



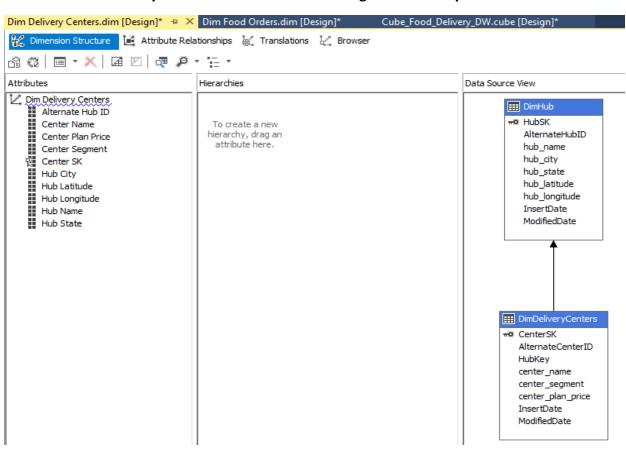
After the cube was created initially, missing attributes in the dimension tables were added using Edit dimension links in the Dimensions tab of the 'cube structure' main tab in the cube designer.



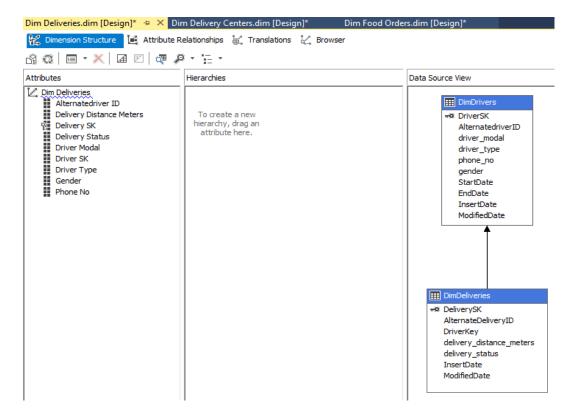
2.2.1. DimFoodOrders dimension after adding the necessary attributes for the cube:



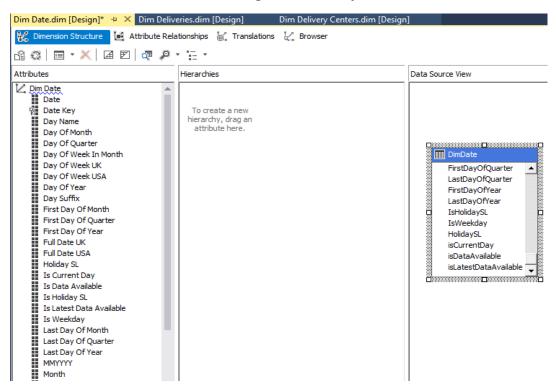
2.2.2. DimDeliveryCenters dimension after adding the necessary attributes for the cube:



2.2.3. DimDeliveries dimension after adding the necessary attributes for the cube:

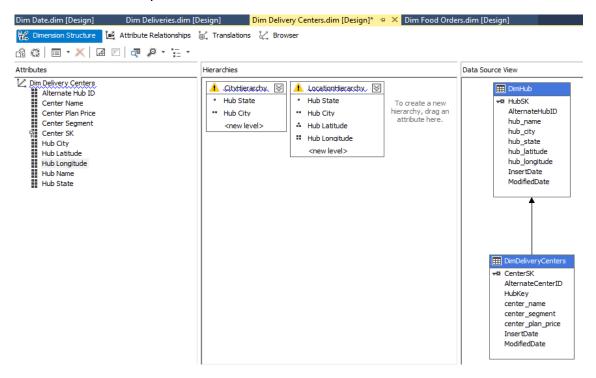


2.2.4. DimDate dimension after adding the necessary attributes for the cube:



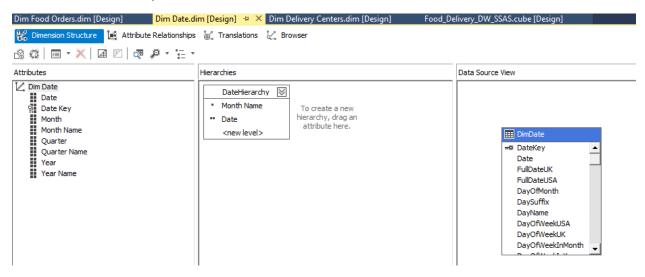
2.3. Adding Hierarchies:

- 1). DimDeliveryCenters Dimension
 - City Hierarchy
 - Location Hierarchy



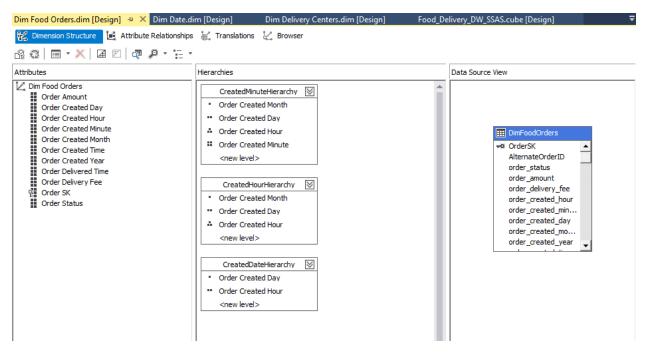
2). DimDate Dimension

Date Hierarchy

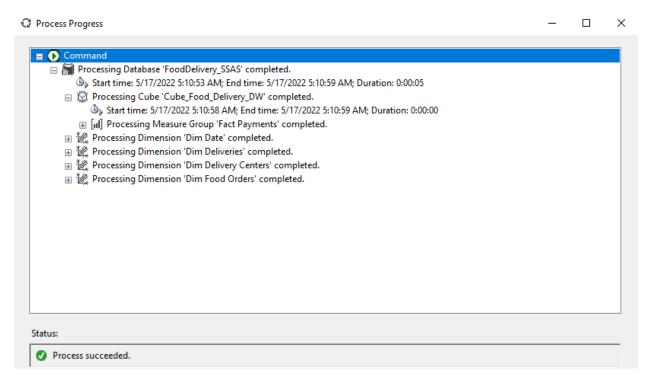


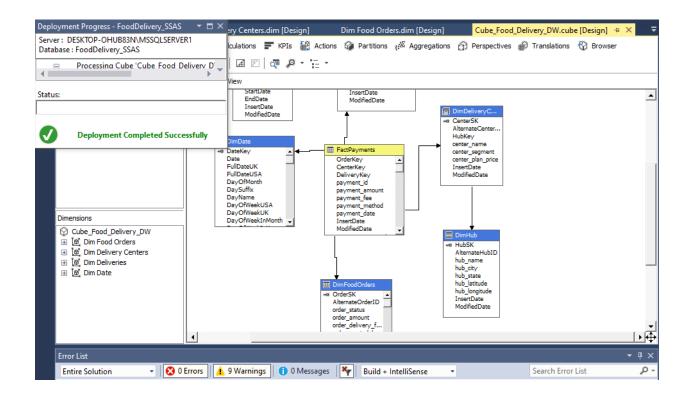
3). DimFoodOrders Dimension

- Created Minute Hierarchy
- Created Hour Hierarchy
- Created Date Hierarchy



Finally, the cube was deployed.

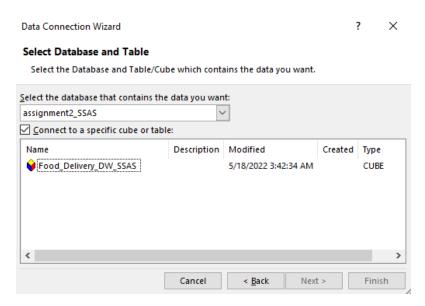




3. Demonstration of OLAP operations

To do the OLAP Operation demonstrations, Excel Data tab was used to directly connect to the cube to get all the fact and dimensional tables. When connecting to the deployed OLAP cube for the first time, it was done as follows.

- 1. Firstly, I Opened a new Excel sheet and go the Data tab and Select From Other Sources → From Analysis Service.
- 2. In the Data Connection Wizard, I provided the Server Name and selected Windows Authentication, and clicked Next.
- 3. Then I selected the relevant SSAS database, and the cube named "Food_Delivery_DW_SSAS" and then click Next.



4. Left the default values in the next pop-up window and clicked OK.

After successfully connecting to the cube, Roll-up, Drill-down, Slice, Dice, and Pivot OLAP operations were demonstrated using different excel pivot tables using several worksheets of the same excel workbook.

(01). Roll-Up:

Roll-up operation was demonstrated in the "Roll-up & Drill-down" worksheet with the help of created hierarchies and other columns in the cube. As shown in the following figure, the number of payments made (Fact Payment Count), Total payments earned (Payment amount) and discounts given (Payment Fee) within a specified time (day/ hour) is presented in the pivot table. The time axis/column is in a roll-up view where the table shows payments made (Fact Payment Count), Total payments earned (Payment amount) and discounts given (Payment Fee) based on specific days only. This can be further drilled down to hours where it is possible to obtain payments made (Fact Payment Count), Total payments earned (Payment amount) and discounts given (Payment Fee) within a given hours in a day since the hierarchy used here allows it.

A	1 ~	∶ × ✓ fx Row L	abels	
	Α	В	С	D
1	Row Labels 🔻	Fact Payments Count	Payment Amount	Payment Fee
2	±1	1346	111450.5301	2542.679997
3	±10	3593	302826.1704	6325.599998
4	±11	2661	172889.6201	3246.750003
5	±12	2968	208554.7999	3821.430002
6	±13	2880	197104.6301	3758.500004
7	±14	3024	208777.3107	3959.990005
8	±15	3544	267708.1708	5280.560006
9	±16	3851	315999.3904	6369.989999
10	±17	3983	324015.2103	6690.239997
11	±18	3014	185940.1501	3465.500003
12	±19	2756	196920.2602	3694.300002
13	±2	3008	259754.9905	5341.930005
14	±20	3291	237166.27	4526.540005
15	±21	2961	211461.1503	4026.320004
16	±22	3347	260796.1702	5165.48
17	±23	3460	294488.9204	6029.739996
18	± 24	3636	296839.8607	6111.570003
19	± 25	3184	231450.5904	4598.800001
20	±26	2368	174767.8898	3336.790001
21	±27	2867	195870.6101	3741.489997
22	±28	1657	111429.7099	2085.53
0.0		2.572	227005 2225	5077 000555
23	⊞3	3673	327806.0206	6977.209996
24	⊞4	2797	189052.5403	3562.150004
25	⊞5	2603	173077.7699	3262.53
26	⊞6	2732	188463.4103	3603.28
27	±7	2831	199347.8503	3901.65
28	⊞8	3126	245011.3505	4859.359993
29	⊞9	3369	289904.7301	5904.350001
30	Grand Total	84530	6378876.077	126190.26

(02). Drill-Down:

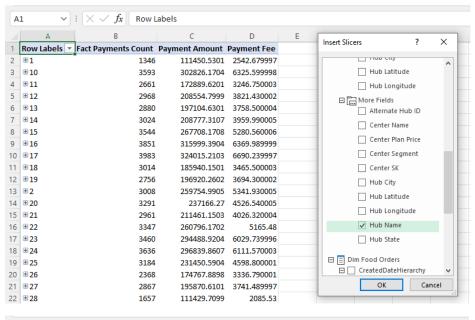
Drill-down operation was also demonstrated using the same dimension attributes and measures using the same pivot table which is shown below in the same worksheet where roll-up was demonstrated. The rows of the pivot table are now drilled down further till hours where it allows to read the number of payments made (Fact Payment Count), Total payments earned (Payment amount) and discounts given (Payment Fee) based on hours of a given day. As it is shown here, low-level hierarchy attributes were used to demonstrate data in a drilled-down manner.

A92 \vee : $\times \checkmark f_x$ 9							
	A	В	С	D			
1	Row Labels ▼	Fact Payments Count					
2	□1						
3	14	27	1929.34	45.90000024			
4	15	183	13144.69997	296.7299998			
5	16	148	13516.21003	324.4599998			
6	17	167	14220.55	337.7599988			
7	18	112	9806.220053	230.7300013			
8	19	101	8933.060028	189.1599996			
9	2	1	394.8099976	7.900000095			
10	20	77	5515.549992	112.9299991			
11	21	142	10553.49002	230.5999988			
12	22	168	15531.85003	356.2999993			
13	23	220	17904.75003	410.2100004			
14	■10						
15	0	335	28121.49006	586.4199976			
16	1	40	2113.789989	39.12000018			
17	12	2	211.7999954	3.530000091			
18	13	17	1025.230003	18.73000011			
19	14	212	21374.89999	487.3400002			
20	15	476	46760.01	1032.36			
21	16	433	41656.85008	889.9999993			
22	17	284	25606.37007	531.7599994			
•••							
105	21	247	20324.81006	400.9900012			
106	22	485	38233.33002	774.3500028			
107	23	497	39298.26003	778.0499993			
108	3	6	294.5	4.420000076			
109	Grand Total	84530	6378876.077	126190.26			

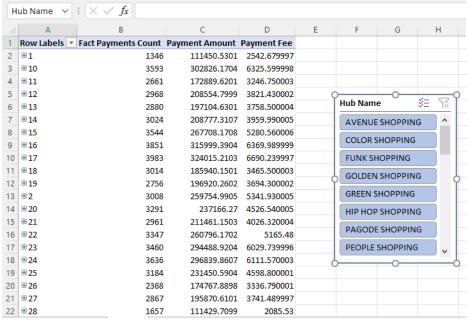
(03). Slice:

Below pivot table which was created in the "Slice excel sheet" helps to identify the number of payments made (Fact Payment Count), Total payments earned (Payment amount) and discounts given (Payment Fee) based on hour for each hub (Hub Name) separately, which has been used to demonstrate the slice operation. Here the data can be sliced based on "hub names" using the given slicer to see data related only for the selected "hub name/names".

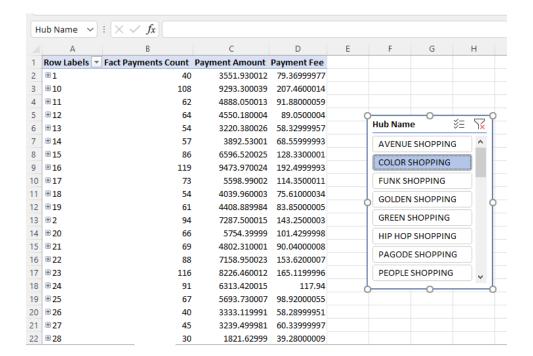
Slicer was implemented by clicking on the pivot table and then heading to "PivotTable Analyze" tab in the Excel Ribbon and then selecting the "Insert Slicer". Then from the check list, the dimension attribute named "Hub Name" in "DimHub" was selected to perform the slicing.



Insert slicer from the toolbar was selected to insert hub name



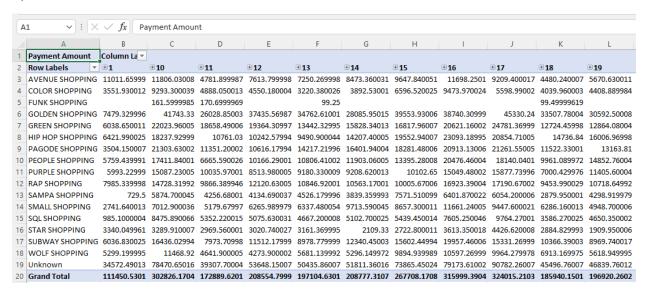
Before selecting a hub name/ names (before slicing was performed)



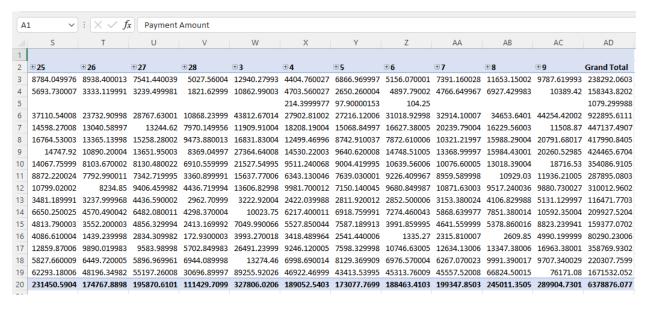
After doing the slicing

(04). Dice:

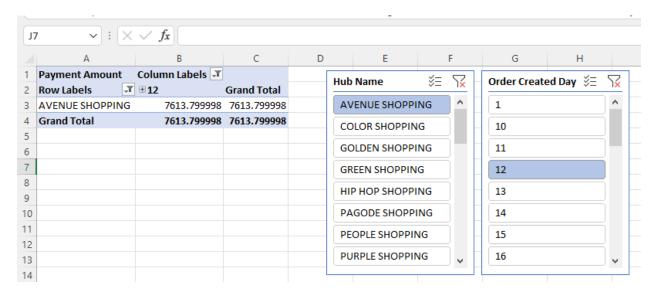
Dice is performed by slicing two dimensions in the pivot table. The Payment Amount, Order Created Day and Hub Name was used to implement dice operation in a new worksheet named "Dice" in the excel workbook. The pivot table attributes were diced by "Hub Name" from "DimHubs" and "Order Created Day" from "DimFoodOrders" to demonstrate the Dice OLAP operation as follows.



(Before the Dice operation was performed – table first half/left side)



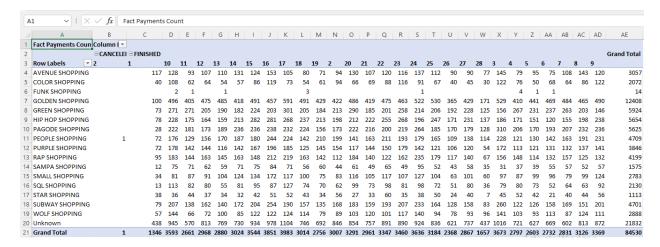
(Before the Dice operation was performed – table second half/ right side)



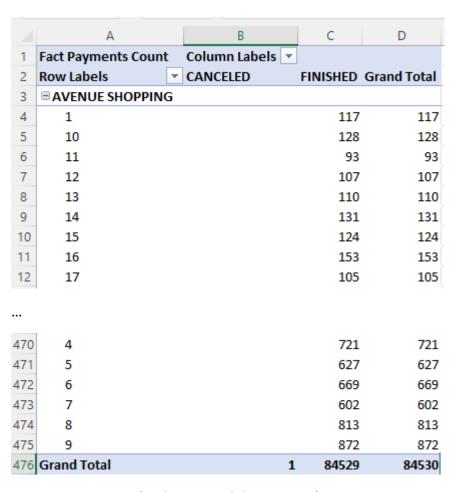
(After the Dice Operation – A hub name and a date was selected)

(05). Pivot:

Pivot was performed on a pivot table which was designed to analyze the total number of payments happened in a hub when the order status is either canceled or finished in a day. In here the pivot operation was demonstrated by inter-changing the order created day attribute from being a column to being a row in the pivot table. It can be observed how the measure values are changing when the pivot is done and how the grand total of all the total number of payments, remains unchanged.



(Order created day is a column)

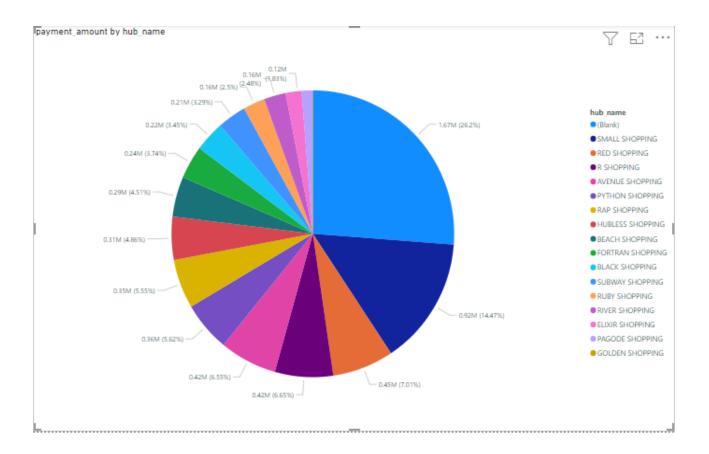


(Order created day is a row)

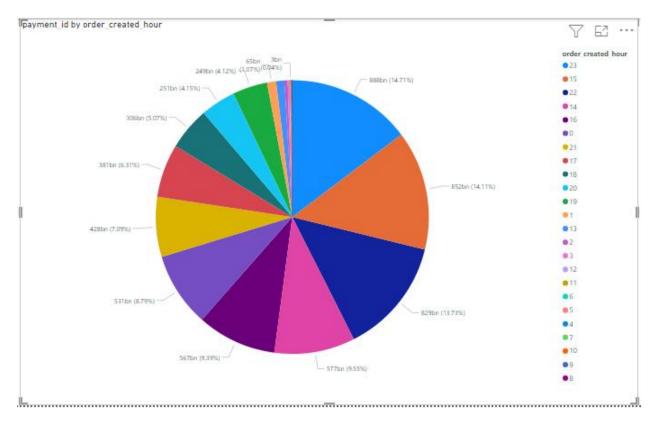
4. Power BI Visualization:

In addition to the above pivot table analysis, a dashboard like data visualization was implemented using power BI pivot charts and tables along with slices to filter-out the results on the dashboard.

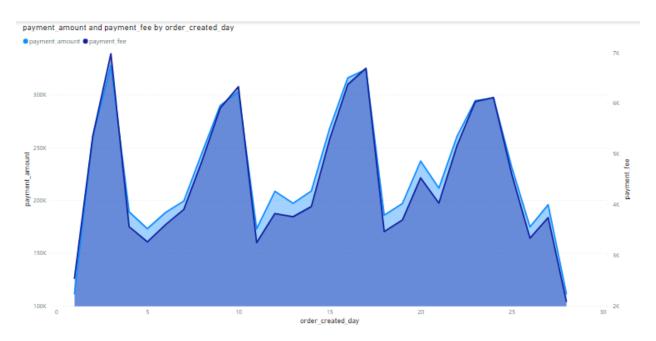
It was designed in a user-friendly manner and in a way that the analytics can be easily interpreted using visualizations rather than looking at complex pivot tables. Pivot charts such as Line, Bar charts were mainly used with slicers to filter the data faster than having to use drop down check lists.



(Profits in each hub – Slice operations)



(To find which days of the month has most food orders)

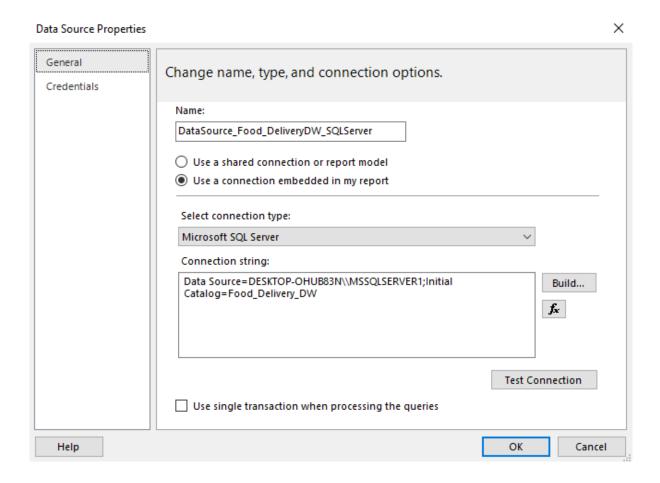


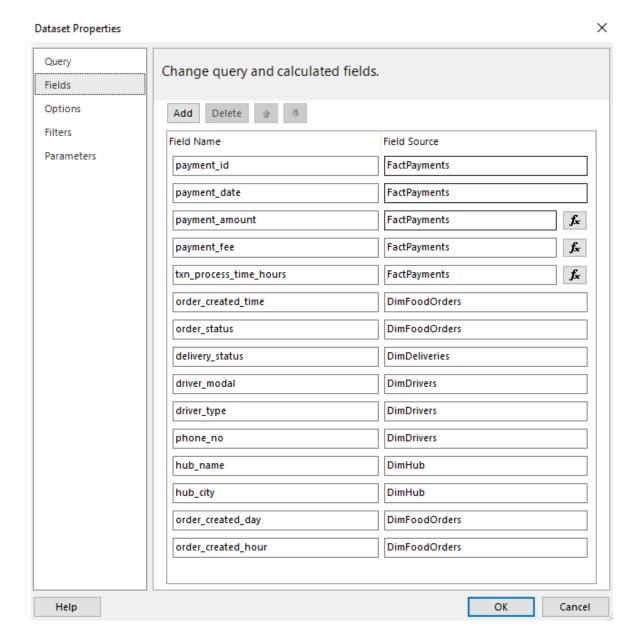
(Payment amount [earnings-light blue] vs Payment fee [discounts-dark blue] through the timeline)

5. SSRS Reports

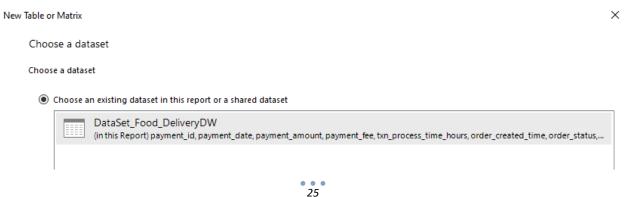
Report 1 – SSRS Report with a matrix

The first report was created as "Hubs Daily Transactions Report" which analyses the total payment amounts earned and total discounts given based on hubs in a daily manner. First, the Data warehouse was added as the Data Source to the Report Builder providing valid credentials. Then the necessary data were retrieved using the data source created, by adding the calculated and query fields in the fields section.





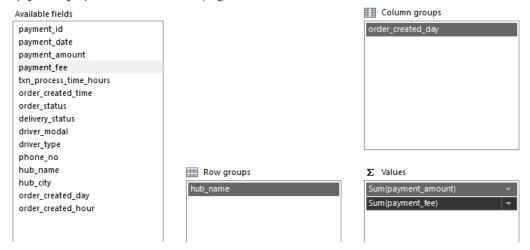
Then first the dataset was selected and next the following Fields were selected, and the layout settings were left as it is From the New Table or Matrix Window and the Matrix was created.

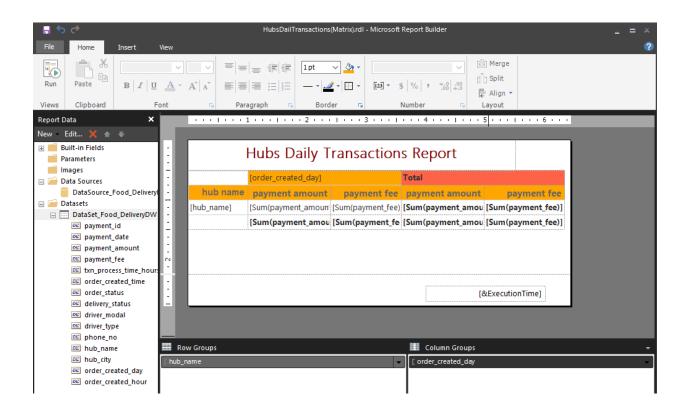


New Table or Matrix

Arrange fields

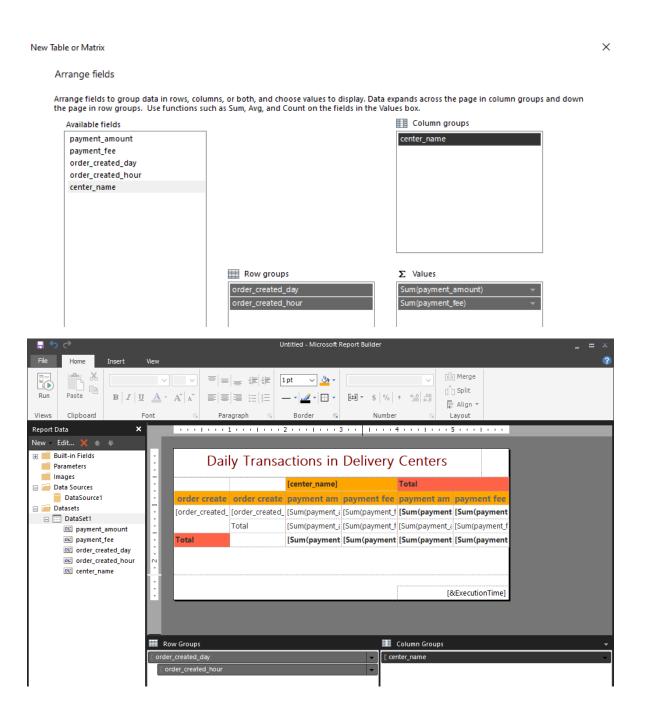
Arrange fields to group data in rows, columns, or both, and choose values to display. Data expands across the page in column groups and down the page in row groups. Use functions such as Sum, Avg, and Count on the fields in the Values box.





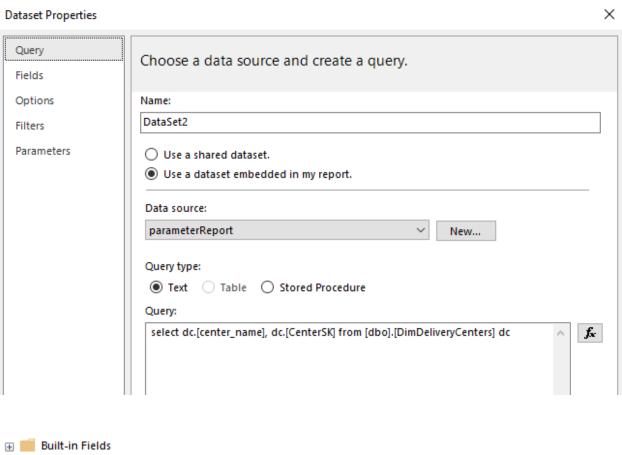
Report 2 – SSRS Drill-Down Report

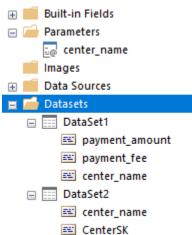
A drill-down report a report which contains row groups or column groups which are expandable as same as in excel drill-down OLAP operation. Here, a report was built which gives Daily incomes and discounts done in delivery centers. The drill-down feature is enabled by allowing the day to be further expandable to view hours transactions using the expand/collapse buttons in the report.



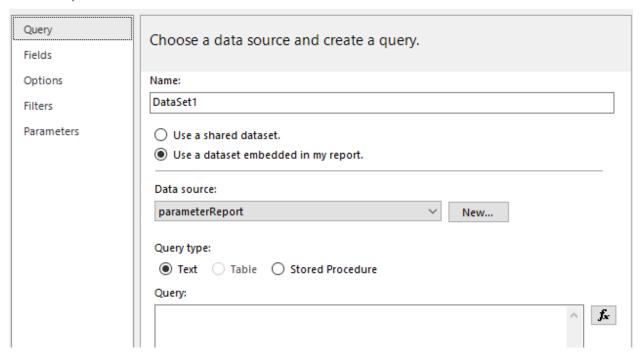
Report 3 – Report with more than one parameter

A new report was created, and the data source and the dataset were added, and a table was inserted which has center_name, hub_name, and Order_created_day as columns. The expected report has two parameter lists center name list and hub names list. When the one type of a list item is selected, the other list is updated according to it.

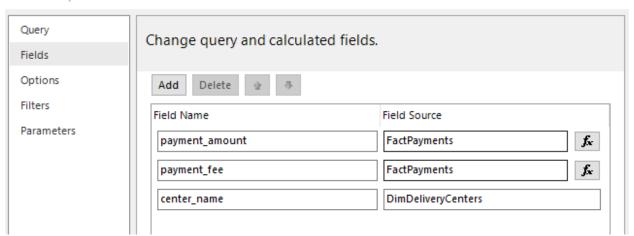




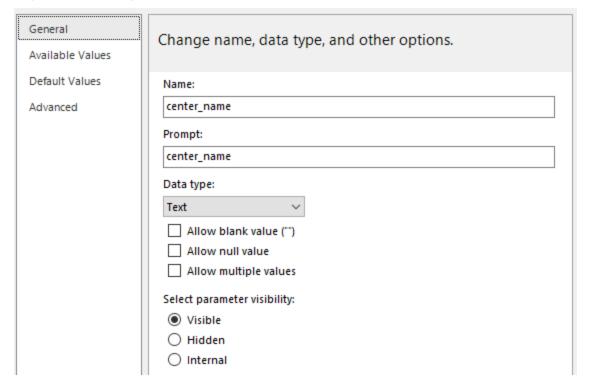
Dataset Properties X



Dataset Properties



Report Parameter Properties



×

×

Report Parameter Properties

