# Sri Lanka Institute of Information Technology

IT3021 - Data warehousing and Business Intelligence

Year 3 Semester 2

DWBI - Assignment 01

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# **Step 1: Scenario Description**

The Farm-to-Table Produce Delivery Tracker dataset represents an organic produce delivery service that connects local farmers to retailers, such as grocery stores and restaurants, to facilitate the sale and delivery of fresh, organic crops like vegetables, fruits, and herbs. The dataset tracks the entire lifecycle of the process, including crop production, order placement, delivery logistics, and payment transactions, over the course of one year (January 1, 2024, to December 31, 2024). This scenario is novel because it integrates agriculture (crop production and farmer certification), logistics (delivery routes and delays), and business analytics (sales and performance tracking), offering a unique context compared to typical retail or e-commerce datasets.

#### Key entities in the dataset include:

- **Farmers:** Details of 100 farmers, including their names, farm names, locations, organic certification status (Certified, Pending, Non-Certified), and farm sizes.
- **Products:** Information on 200 organic produce items (e.g., kale, strawberries), including categories (e.g., Vegetables, Fruits), subcategories (e.g., Leafy Greens, Berries), unit prices, and seasonal availability (e.g., Spring, Year-Round).
- **Retailers:** Details of 200 retailers, including their names, types (e.g., Grocery, Restaurant), and locations.
- **Orders:** 50,000 order transactions, capturing order dates, total amounts, and links to farmers and retailers.
- Order Details: 150,000-line items specifying products and quantities within orders.
- **Delivery Routes:** 50,000 delivery records, including route IDs, drivers, delivery status (On-Time, Delayed), and delay reasons.
- **Payments:** 50,000 payment transactions, including amounts and payment methods.
- Accumulating Transaction Updates: 50,000 records providing completion timestamps for orders, used to calculate processing times.

# The dataset is stored in three formats to simulate real-world heterogeneous systems:

- Excel: Static reference data for farmers, products, and retailers, resembling a master database. [Farmers.xlsx, Products.xlsx, Retailers.xlsx]
- TXT: Transactional logs for orders and order details, mimicking an order management system. [Orders.txt, OrderDetails.txt]
- CSV: External system exports for delivery routes, payments, and transaction updates and supports tracking for Organic Certification Impact on Sales, representing logistics and payment systems. [DeliveryRoutes.csv, Payments.csv, FarmerUpdates.csv, AccmTxnUpdates.csv - Step 6]

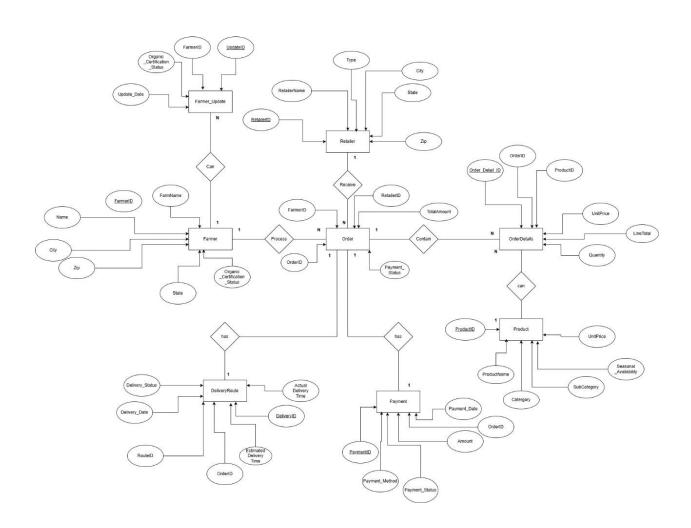
# Providing sufficient data to demonstrate data warehousing concepts, including:

- Dimensions and Hierarchies: Farmer (State → City → Farmer), Product (Category → SubCategory → Product), Retailer (State → City → Retailer), and Date (Year → Quarter → Month → Day).
- Slowly Changing Dimension: Farmer's
   "OrganicCertificationStatus,City,FarmName,FarmSize,Name" for SCD tracking.
   Product's "Seasonal Availability, Unit Price" for SCD tracking.
   Delivery Route's "Actual Delivery Time, Delivery Date, Estimated Delivery" for SCD tracking.
- Fact Table: OrderSalesFact captures transactional sales data, including key
  measures such as TotalAmount, Quantity, and order Status. It integrates foreign
  keys to related dimensions like FarmerSK, ProductSK, RetailerSK, DeliverySK, and
  DateKey for analytical slicing. The table also supports payment analysis through
  fields like PaymentStatus, PaymentID, and PaymentMethod, enabling insights into
  transaction trends and payment preferences.
- **ETL Processes:** Extracting from Excel, TXT, and CSV, transforming, and loading into a star schema.

 Analytics: Sales by product category, delivery efficiency, and farmer performance, Retailer Sales Performance by Type, Top-Performing Products by Revenue, Regional Sales Distribution Organic Certification Impact on Sales, payment method trend analysis via SSAS cubes and reports.

The dataset's volume (50,000 orders, 150,000 order details) and time span (2024) enable seasonal and regional analysis, making it ideal for building a robust data warehouse and generating actionable business insights, such as optimizing delivery routes or identifying high-demand products.

## **ER** Diagram



# **Step 2: Preparation of Data Sources**

#### **Data Source Organization**

The dataset is organized into three folders under C:\IT3021\_DataSources\:

- Excel: C:\IT3021\_DataSources\Excel\ for static reference data (Farmers.xlsx, Products.xlsx, Retailers.xlsx).
- TXT: C:\IT3021\_DataSources\TXT\ for transactional logs (Orders.txt, OrderDetails.txt).
- CSV: C:\IT3021\_DataSources\CSV\ for external system exports (DeliveryRoutes.csv, Payments.csv, FarmerUpdates.csv, AccmTxnUpdates.csv).

#### **Source Descriptions**

#### 1. Excel Files:

- Farmers.xlsx:
- ➤ Information: Contains details of 100 farmers, including FarmerID (primary key), Name, FarmName, City, State, Zip, OrganicCertificationStatus (Certified, Pending, Non-Certified), and FarmSize (acres).
- Format: Excel (.xlsx), single worksheet, 100 records.
- Purpose: Source for FarmerDim, supports a hierarchy (State → City → Farmer) and Type 1 SCD with OrganicCertificationStatus, City, FarmName, FarmSize, Name.
- Key Attributes: FarmerID, OrganicCertificationStatus, State, City.

#### Products.xlsx:

- ➤ Information: Contains details of 200 organic produce items, including ProductID (primary key), ProductName, Category (e.g., Vegetables), SubCategory (e.g., Leafy Greens), UnitPrice, and SeasonalAvailability (e.g., Spring, Year-Round).
- Format: Excel (.xlsx), single worksheet, 200 records.

- Purpose: Source for ProductDim, supports a hierarchy (Category → SubCategory → Product) and seasonal analysis and Type 1 SCD with Seasonal Availability, Unit Price.
- **Key Attributes:** ProductID, Category, SubCategory, SeasonalAvailability.

#### Retailers.xlsx:

- ➤ Information: Contains details of 200 retailers, including RetailerID (primary key), RetailerName, Type (e.g., Grocery, Restaurant), City, State, and Zip.
- Format: Excel (.xlsx), single worksheet, 200 records.
- Purpose: Source for RetailerDim, supports a hierarchy (State → City → Retailer).
- **Key Attributes:** RetailerID, Type, State, City.

#### 2. TXT Files:

#### Orders.txt:

- Information: Contains 50,000 order transactions, including OrderID (primary key), FarmerID (foreign key to Farmers.xlsx), RetailerID (foreign key to Retailers.xlsx), OrderDate, TotalAmount, Status, and PaymentStatus.
- Format: Tab-delimited text (.txt), 50,000 records.
- ➤ **Purpose:** Primary source for OrderSalesFact, providing measures like TotalAmount and accm\_txn\_create\_time (set to OrderDate).
- Key Attributes: OrderID, TotalAmount, OrderDate, FarmerID, RetailerID.

#### OrderDetails.txt:

- Information: Contains 150,000 order line items, including OrderDetailID (primary key), OrderID (foreign key to Orders.txt), ProductID (foreign key to Products.xlsx), Quantity, UnitPrice, and LineTotal.
- Format: Tab-delimited text (.txt), 150,000 records.
- ➤ **Purpose:** Provides detailed measures (e.g., Quantity, LineTotal) for OrderSalesFact, supporting product-level sales analysis.
- **Key Attributes:** OrderID, ProductID, Quantity, LineTotal.

#### 3. CSV Files:

#### DeliveryRoutes.csv:

- ➤ Information: Contains 50,000 delivery records, including DeliveryID (primary key), OrderID (foreign key to Orders.txt), RouteID, DriverID, DeliveryDate, EstimatedDeliveryTime, ActualDeliveryTime, DeliveryStatus (On-Time, Delayed), and DelayReason.
- Format: Comma-separated (.csv), 50,000 records.
- ➤ **Purpose:** Supports delivery performance analytics (e.g., delay trends) and can be joined with OrderSalesFact for logistics insights.
- **Key Attributes:** OrderID, DeliveryStatus, DelayReason.

#### Payments.csv:

- ➤ Information: Contains 50,000 payment transactions, including PaymentID (primary key), OrderID (foreign key to Orders.txt), PaymentDate, Amount, PaymentMethod, and PaymentStatus.
- Format: Comma-separated (.csv), 50,000 records.
- Purpose: Supports financial analytics (e.g., payment trends) and can be joined with OrderSalesFact.
- **Key Attributes:** OrderID, Amount, PaymentMethod.

#### • FarmerUpdates.csv:

- ➤ Information: Contains records of updates to farmer attributes, specifically changes to OrganicCertificationStatus, including FarmerID (foreign key to Farmers.xlsx), OrganicCertificationStatus, UpdateDate, and optional UpdateID (unique identifier for each update).
- Format: Comma-separated (.csv), assumed to contain 100+ records (to match or extend the 100 farmers in Farmers.xlsx and capture historical changes).
- Purpose: Supports historical tracking of farmer attributes for analytical reports, particularly Organic Certification Impact on Sales, by enabling Type 1 SCD in FarmerDim.
- **Key Attributes:** FarmerID, OrganicCertificationStatus, UpdateDate.

- AccmTxnUpdates.csv (Step 6):
- ➤ **Information:** Contains 50,000 transaction update records, including txn\_id (foreign key matching OrderID in Orders.txt) and accm\_txn\_complete\_time (timestamp of order completion).
- Format: Comma-separated (.csv), 50,000 records.
- ➤ **Purpose:** Updates OrderSalesFact with accm\_txn\_complete\_time and enables calculation of txn\_process\_time (hours between accm\_txn\_create\_time and accm\_txn\_complete\_time) for Step 6, supporting insights into order processing efficiency.
- **Key Attributes:** txn\_id, accm\_txn\_complete\_time.

#### **Data Relationships**

#### Orders.txt links to:

- "Farmers.xlsx" via "FarmerID".
- "Retailers.xlsx" via "RetailerID".

#### OrderDetails.txt links to:

- "Orders.txt" via "OrderID".
- "Products.xlsx" via "ProductID".

**DeliveryRoutes.csv** and **Payments.csv** link to "Orders.txt" via "OrderID".

#### FarmerUpdates.csv links to:

- Farmers.xlsx via FarmerID.
- **FarmerDim** via FarmerID (used in ETL to populate Type 1 SCD attributes: OrganicCertificationStatus,City,FarmName,FarmSize,Name).

**AccmTxnUpdates.csv** (Step 6) links to "Orders.txt" and "OrderSalesFact" via "txn\_id", which matches "OrderID".

#### Visual Evidence

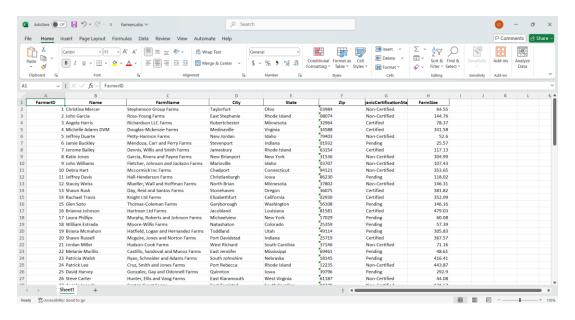


Figure 1: Farmers.xlsx

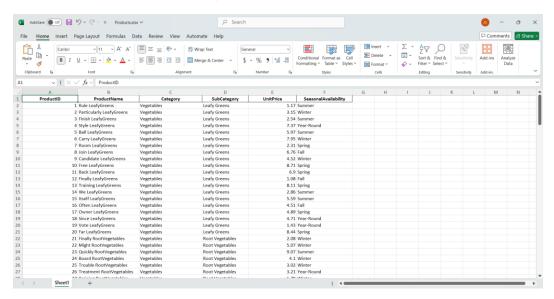


Figure 2: Products.xlsx

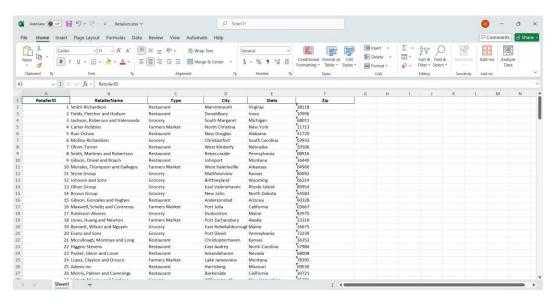


Figure 3: Retailers.xlsx

Figure 4: Orders.txt

Figure 5: OrderDetails.txt

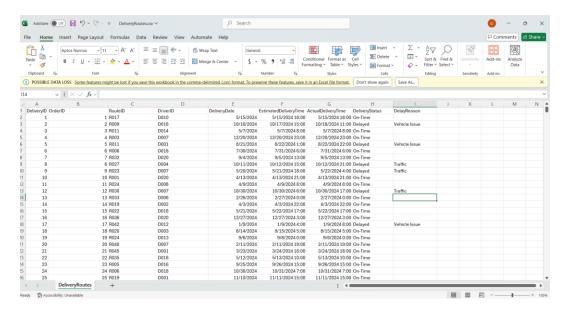


Figure 6: DeliveryRoutes.csv

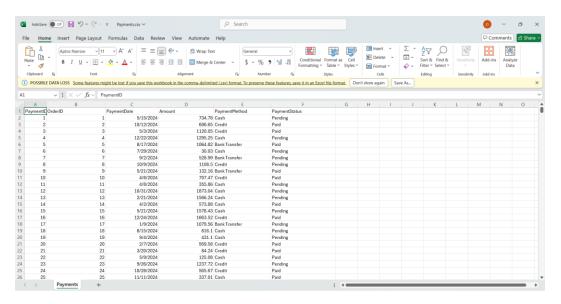


Figure 7: Payments.csv

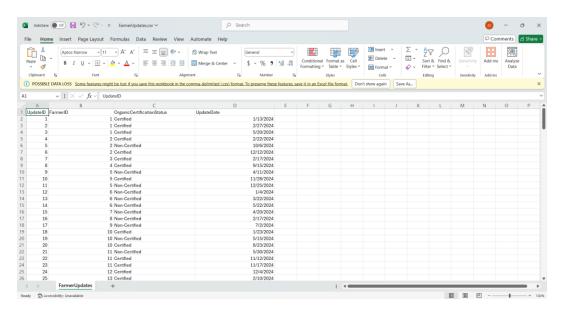


Figure 8: FarmerUpdates.csv

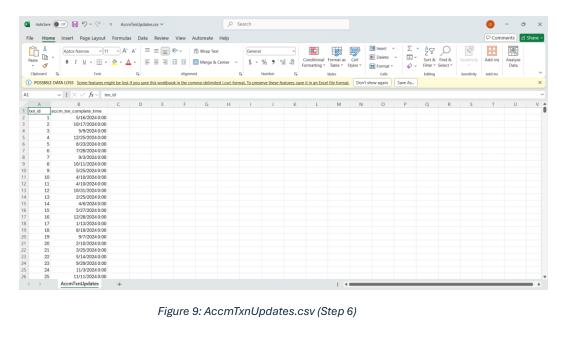
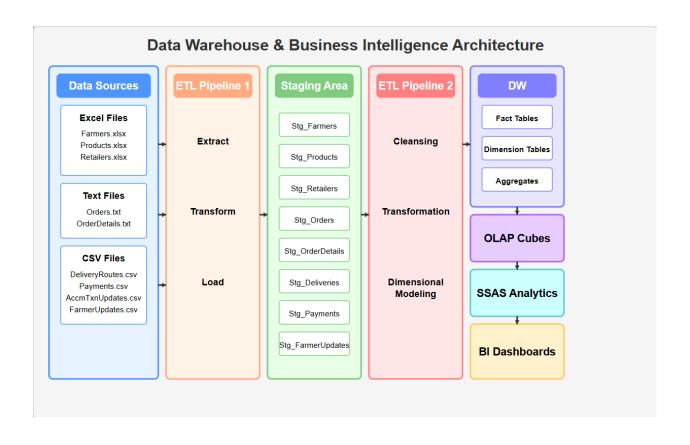


Figure 9: AccmTxnUpdates.csv (Step 6)

# **Step 3: Solution architecture**



#### 1. Data Sources:

- Summary: Heterogeneous files containing transactional and master data.
- Details: Includes Farmers.xlsx (100 farmers), Products.xlsx (200 products),
  Retailers.xlsx (200 retailers), Orders.txt (50,000 orders), OrderDetails.txt
  (150,000 order details), DeliveryRoutes.csv (50,000 deliveries), Payments.csv
  (50,000 payments), AccmTxnUpdates.csv (50,000 updates, txn\_id = OrderID),
  and synthetic FarmerUpdates.csv for OrganicCertificationStatus changes.
- Role: Provides raw data for ETL.

#### 2. ETL Layer:

- Summary: Processes data extraction, transformation, and loading.
- Details: Uses SSIS to extract from Excel, TXT, CSV, transform data (e.g., txn\_process\_time, ValidFrom for FarmerDim), and load into FarmToTableDW.
   Includes optional staging area.
- Role: Integrates and cleanses data, populating fact and dimension tables.

#### 3. Data Warehouse Layer:

- Summary: SQL Server database storing data in a star schema.
- Details: FarmToTableDW includes the central fact table OrderSalesFact, which holds key measures such as TotalAmount, Quantity, and order-level details including Status, PaymentStatus, and PaymentMethod. Paymentrelated attributes have been consolidated into this fact table instead of a separate PaymentFact. The warehouse is supported by five dimension tables: FarmerDim (implemented with Type 1 Slowly Changing Dimensions using ETL-generated), ProductDim, RetailerDim, DateDim, and DeliveryDim.
- Role: Stores data for analytical processing.

#### 4. Analytical Layer:

- Summary: Processes multidimensional queries via SSAS cubes.
- Details: Aggregates measures (TotalAmount) across dimensions (e.g., Category, OrganicCertificationStatus) for fast queries.
- Role: Enables efficient analysis for reports.

# 5. Presentation Layer: • Summary: Delivers visualizations and reports. • Details: Uses Power BI/SSRS to create dashboards for eight reports, including charts and tables. • Role: Provides actionable insights to stakeholders

# Step 4: Data warehouse design & development

#### **Dimensional Model Description**

The data warehouse for the Farm-to-Table Produce Delivery Tracker dataset is designed as a star schema, comprising two fact tables (OrderSalesFact, PaymentFact) and five-dimension tables (FarmerDim, ProductDim, RetailerDim, DateDim, DeliveryDim). The scheme supports eight analytical reports: Sales by Product Category, Delivery Efficiency, Farmer Performance, Retailer Sales by Type, Top Products by Revenue, Regional Sales Distribution, Organic Certification Impact, and Payment Method Trends.

#### Fact Table: OrderSalesFact

The OrderSalesFact table captures comprehensive order-level and payment-level transactional data to support sales, performance, and payment trend analysis. It includes key measures such as TotalAmount (revenue) and Quantity (items ordered), along with transactional attributes like Status, PaymentStatus, and PaymentMethod (a degenerate dimension). The txn\_process\_time is assumed to be derived or can be inferred based on order processing logic.

Foreign keys including FarmerSK, ProductSK, RetailerSK, DateKey, and DeliverySK connect to the respective dimension tables (FarmerDim, ProductDim, RetailerDim, DateDim, DeliveryDim).

The table is populated from multiple sources:

Orders.txt and OrderDetails.txt (for order data),

**AccmTxnUpdates.csv** (mapped via txn\_id = OrderID for transaction status and updates),

**DeliveryRoutes.csv** (for delivery-related information).

Payment-related information (e.g., PaymentMethod, PaymentStatus, PaymentID) is embedded directly in the OrderSalesFact to simplify design, since PaymentMethod has low cardinality and does not require a separate dimension table.

#### Dimension Tables:

 FarmerDim: Includes FarmerSK (surrogate key), SourceFarmerID (business key), Name, FarmName, City, State, Zip, OrganicCertificationStatus, FarmSize, and Type 1 SCD attributes (). Since Farmers.xlsx provides a static snapshot, ValidFrom, ValidTo, and IsCurrent are generated during ETL (Step 5) using a synthetic FarmerUpdates.csv or assumed static with scalable SCD logic. Supports Organic Certification Impact and Farmer Performance.

- ProductDim: Includes ProductID, ProductName, Category, SubCategory,
   UnitPrice, SeasonalAvailability. Supports Sales by Product Category and Top Products.
- RetailerDim: Includes RetailerID, RetailerName, Type, City, State, Zip.
   Supports Retailer Sales and Regional Sales.
- DateDim: Includes DateID, Date, Year, Quarter, Month, Day. Supports timebased analysis.
- DeliveryDim: Includes DeliveryID, OrderID, RouteID, DriverID, DeliveryDate,
   DeliveryStatus, DelayReason. Supports Delivery Efficiency.
- Slowly Changing Dimension: FarmerDim implements a Type 1 Slowly Changing
  Dimension (SCD) for attributes such as OrganicCertificationStatus, City,
  FarmName, FarmSize, and Name. Changes to these fields overwrite previous values
  without retaining history, ensuring current-state reporting.

ProductDim uses **Type 1 SCD** logic for attributes like SeasonalAvailability and UnitPrice, supporting up-to-date reporting for product availability and pricing without maintaining historical records.

DeliveryDim also applies **Type 1 SCD** to track updates in delivery-related attributes such as ActualDeliveryTime, DeliveryDate, and EstimatedDelivery, ensuring operational reporting reflects the most recent delivery details.

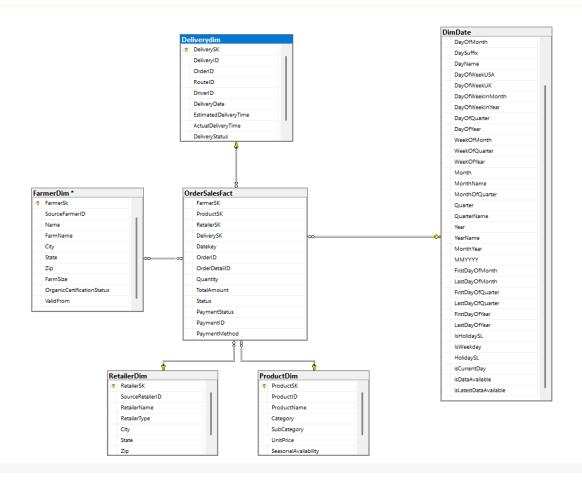
This simplified Type 1 approach ensures easier ETL management and performance, suitable when historical tracking is not a business requirement.

PaymentMethod Emphasis: PaymentMethod is a degenerate dimension included directly in the OrderSalesFact table to support payment method trend analysis (e.g., pie charts showing distribution of methods like Credit Card, Bank Transfer, or Cash). It is a non-numeric VARCHAR field sourced from Payments.csv and retained within the fact table due to its low cardinality and lack of additional descriptive attributes. This design choice avoids the need for a separate PaymentMethodDim table, simplifying the schema while fully supporting reporting requirements.

#### **Assumptions**

- 1. OrderSalesFact is the single central fact table capturing both **order-level and payment-level** transactional data at the order granularity.
- 2. PaymentMethod is a **degenerate dimension** stored directly in OrderSalesFact, sourced from Payments.csv, with no separate PaymentMethodDim table due to low cardinality and no additional attributes.
- 3. Type 1 Slowly Changing Dimension (SCD) logic is applied to:
  - FarmerDim for attributes: OrganicCertificationStatus, City, FarmName, FarmSize, and Name
  - o ProductDim for: SeasonalAvailability, UnitPrice
  - DeliveryDim for: ActualDeliveryTime, DeliveryDate, and EstimatedDelivery These attributes are overwritten on change, with no historical tracking retained.
- 4. DateDim covers the year 2024, based on OrderDate and PaymentDate.
- 5. Dataset maintains referential integrity, with txn\_id matching OrderID.

# **Relational Diagram**



# Step 5: ETL development

The ETL (Extract, Transform, Load) process is designed in two pipelines, moving data from raw source files (Excel, Text, CSV) through a staging area and into the final dimensional model of the data warehouse (DW), which supports OLAP cubes, SSAS analytics, and BI dashboards.

#### ETL Pipeline 1: Extract → Transform → Load to Staging Area

#### **Step 1: Data Extraction**

Source files are extracted from multiple formats:

- Excel Files: Farmers.xlsx, Products.xlsx, Retailers.xlsx
- Text Files: Orders.txt, OrderDetails.txt
- CSV Files: DeliveryRoutes.csv, Payments.csv, AccmTxnUpdates.csv, FarmerUpdates.csv

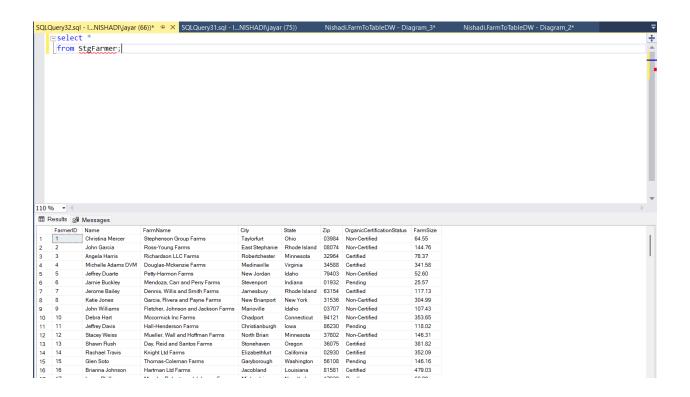
#### **Step 2: Transformation (Initial Parsing and Standardization)**

- Basic parsing, type conversions, column renaming, and date standardization.
- Ensure keys like FarmerID, RetailerID, OrderID, txn\_id, and DeliveryID are aligned and validated.

#### **Step 3: Load to Staging Area**

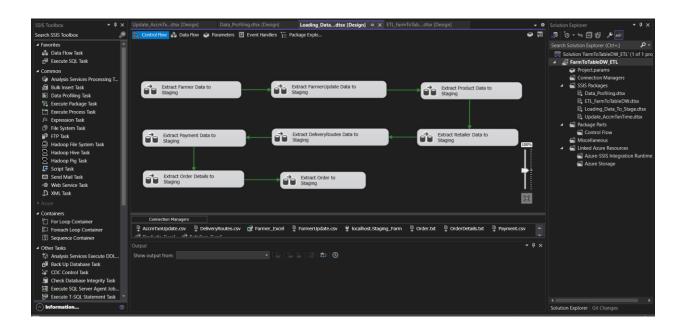
Transformed data is loaded into the staging tables:

- Stg\_Farmers
- Stg\_Products
- Stg\_Retailers
- Stg\_Orders
- Stg\_OrderDetails
- Stg\_Deliveries
- Stg\_Payments
- Stg\_FarmerUpdates

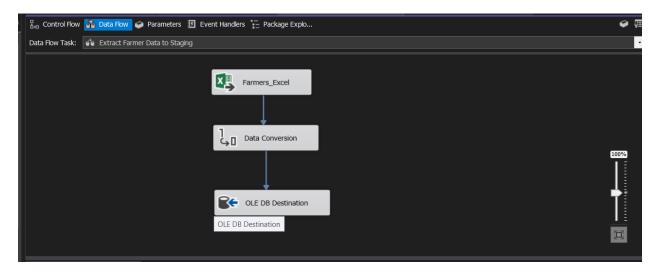


- ☐ Farmer\_Staging\_Tables

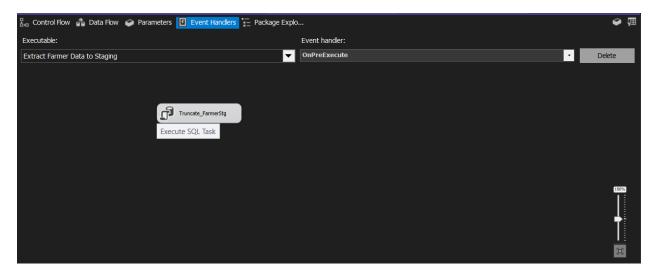
## SSIS Control Flow (Staging Table)



#### Data Flow: Flat file



Event Handler to Stop duplicate data.



# ETL Pipeline 2: Cleansing → Transformation → Dimensional Modeling → Load to DW Step 4: Data Cleansing

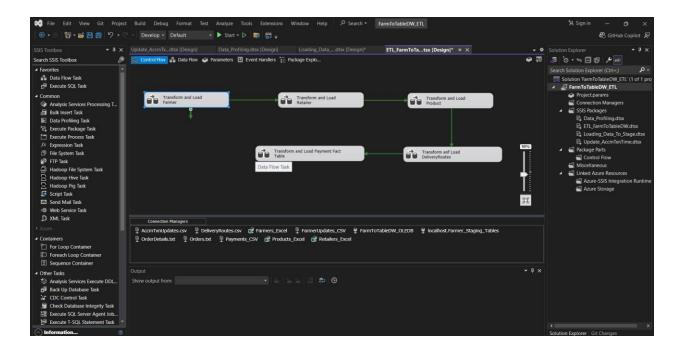
- Deduplication, null handling, and referential integrity checks.
- Ensure joins between staging tables (e.g., Stg\_OrderDetails with Stg\_Orders, Stg\_Payments with Stg\_Orders using OrderID).

#### **Step 5: Transformation (Business Logic Application)**

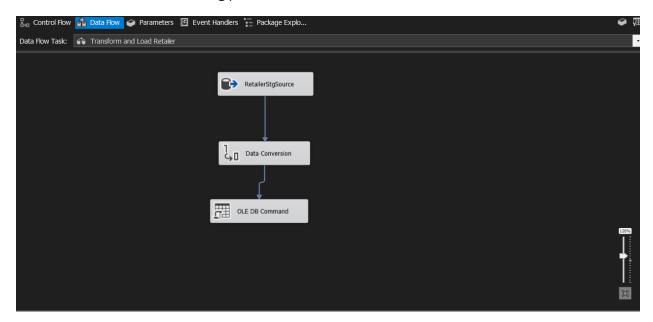
- Dimensional Attributes Update:
  - Apply Type 1 SCD logic to dimension attributes:
    - FarmerDim: OrganicCertificationStatus, City, FarmName, FarmSize,
       Name
    - ProductDim: SeasonalAvailability, UnitPrice
    - DeliveryDim: ActualDeliveryTime, DeliveryDate, EstimatedDelivery
- Combine Orders, OrderDetails and Payments to form OrderSalesFact.
- Extract PaymentMethod from Payments.csv as a degenerate dimension directly in OrderSalesFact.

# **Step 6: Dimensional Modeling and Load to DW**

- Populate **Dimension Tables**:
  - o FarmerDim, ProductDim, RetailerDim, DateDim, DeliveryDim
- Populated Fact Table:
  - OrderSalesFact, including both order and payment measures and PaymentMethod
- Ensure DateDim is generated to cover the full year of 2024.



Load Retailer Dimension using procedure.



-- Drop existing stored procedure (if it exists)

IF OBJECT\_ID('dbo.UpdateRetailerDim', 'P') IS NOT NULL

DROP PROCEDURE dbo.UpdateRetailerDim;

GO

-- Create stored procedure

CREATE PROCEDURE dbo.UpdateRetailerDim

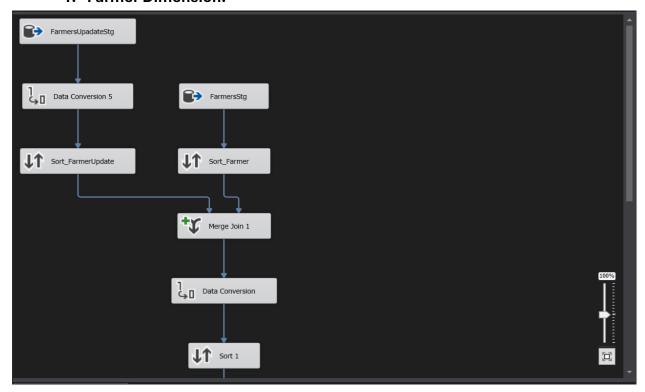
- @SourceRetailerID VARCHAR(10),
- @RetailerName VARCHAR(100),
- @RetailerType VARCHAR(50),
- @City VARCHAR(50),
- @State VARCHAR(50),
- @Zip VARCHAR(10)

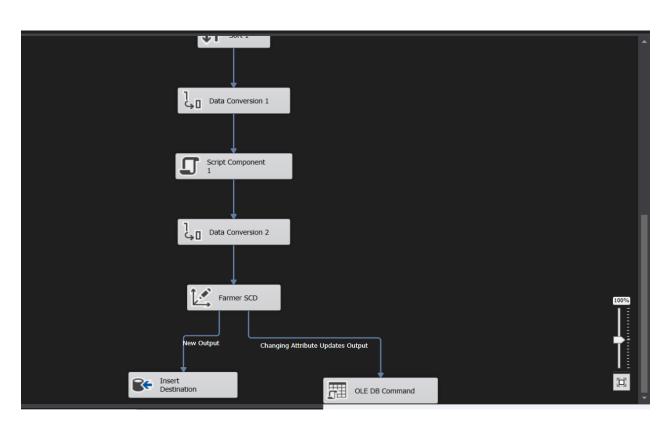
AS

**BEGIN** 

```
-- Insert new record if SourceRetailerID doesn't exist
 IF NOT EXISTS (
   SELECT RetailerSK
   FROM dbo.RetailerDim
   WHERE SourceRetailerID = @SourceRetailerID
 )
 BEGIN
   INSERT INTO dbo.RetailerDim
     (SourceRetailerID, RetailerName, RetailerType, City, State, Zip)
   VALUES
     (@SourceRetailerID, @RetailerName, @RetailerType, @City, @State, @Zip);
 END
 ELSE
 BEGIN
   -- Update existing record
   UPDATE dbo.RetailerDim
   SET RetailerName = @RetailerName,
     RetailerType = @RetailerType,
     City = @City,
     State = @State,
     Zip = @Zip
   WHERE SourceRetailerID = @SourceRetailerID;
 END
END;
GO
```

## 1. Farmer Dimension:



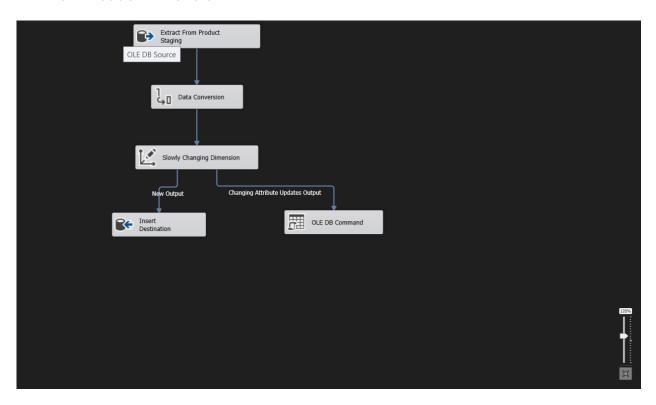




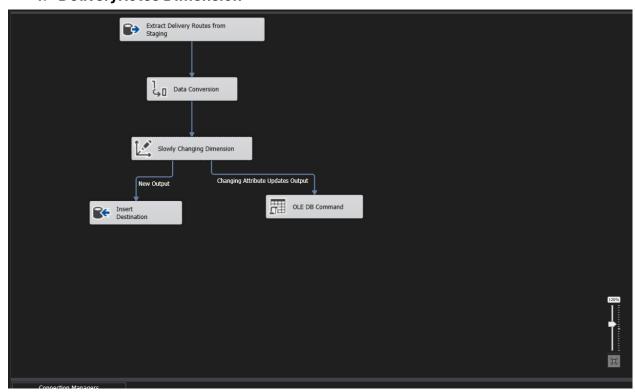
## 2. Retailer Dimension:



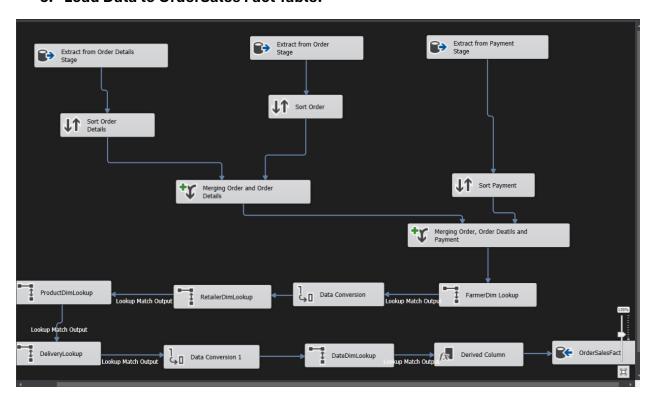
## 3. Product Dimension:



# 4. DeliveryRotes Dimension



#### 5. Load Data to OrderSales Fact Table:



# Step 6: ETL development – Accumulating fact tables

