

# Business Intelligence and Data Warehousing (ANL408)

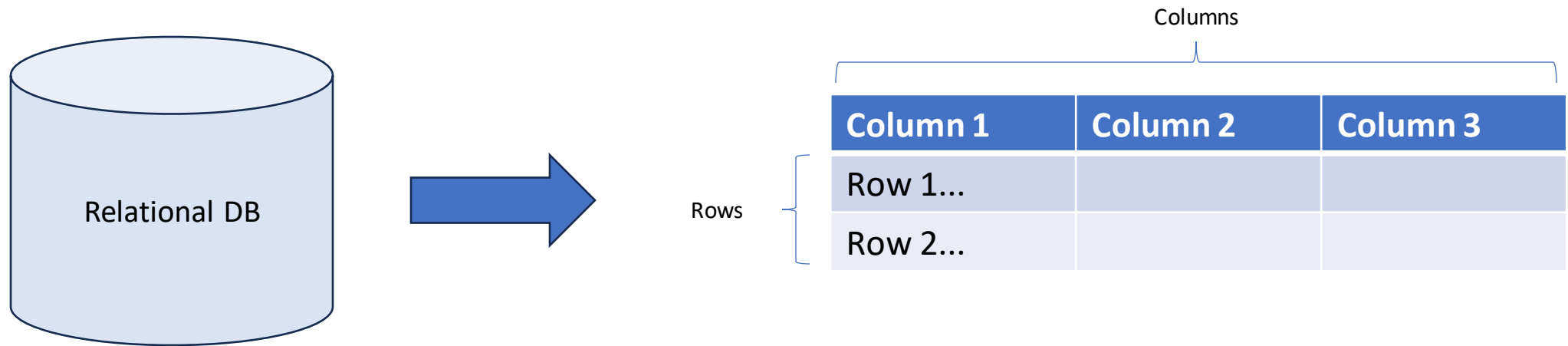
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# Recap from last week....

- Traditional Data Warehouse
- Modern Data Warehouse
- Operational Data Store (ODS)
- In-Memory Databases
- Metadata
- Types of Metadata
- Benefits of Metadata
- Best Practices: Metadata
- Data Warehousing Approaches
- Inmon's Data warehousing Approach
- Kimball's Data warehousing Approach
- Kimball's front and back room analogy

# Relational Database

Tables with Rows and Columns



# Primary Key – Foreign Key Relationship

Primary  
Key

Product_ID	Product_Name	Date	Customer_Id
1	Bat	23/02/2024	1
2	Ball	22/02/2024	2
3	Computer	21/02/2024	4

Foreign  
Key

Customer_id	Name	City
1	John	Cork
2	Jill	Dublin
4	Bill	Gallway

# What is dimensional modeling?

*Method of organizing data*

*A design technique used in data warehousing to structure and organize data for easy and efficient querying and analysis.*

# Primary Components of Dimensional Modeling



Fact Tables (Quantitative Data)



Dimension Tables (Descriptive Attribute)



Star Schema (Fact at center, dimensions around, Star shaped)



Snowflake Schema (Dimension Tables normalized)

# Benefits of Dimensional Modeling



SIMPLIFIED  
QUERYING



PERFORMANCE  
OPTIMIZATION



INTUITIVE  
DESIGN



SCALABILITY

# Dimensional Modeling (Basic Example)

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Facts

Measurement by profit

Dimensions

Context like period or category

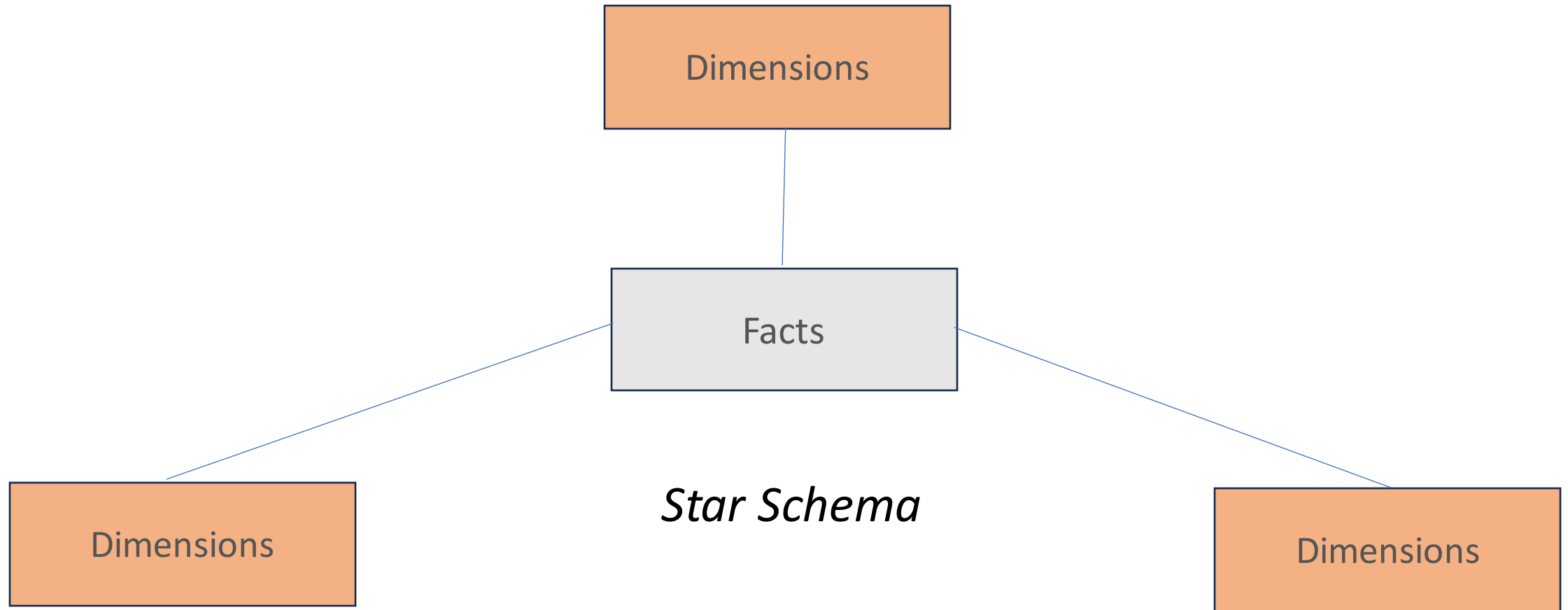
Profit By Department

Profit By Month



# Dimensional Modeling (Star Schema)

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# Fact Table

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*Measurable, numeric data that businesses want to analyze.*

*Quantitative measures or metrics that can be aggregated, summed, or averaged.*

Example: Sales Revenue, Quantity Sold, Profit Margin, Customer Count, Website Visits



# Characteristics of Fact Tables



Numeric Values



Granularity



Additivity (Additive, Semi-additive, Non-additive)



Foreign Key Relationships



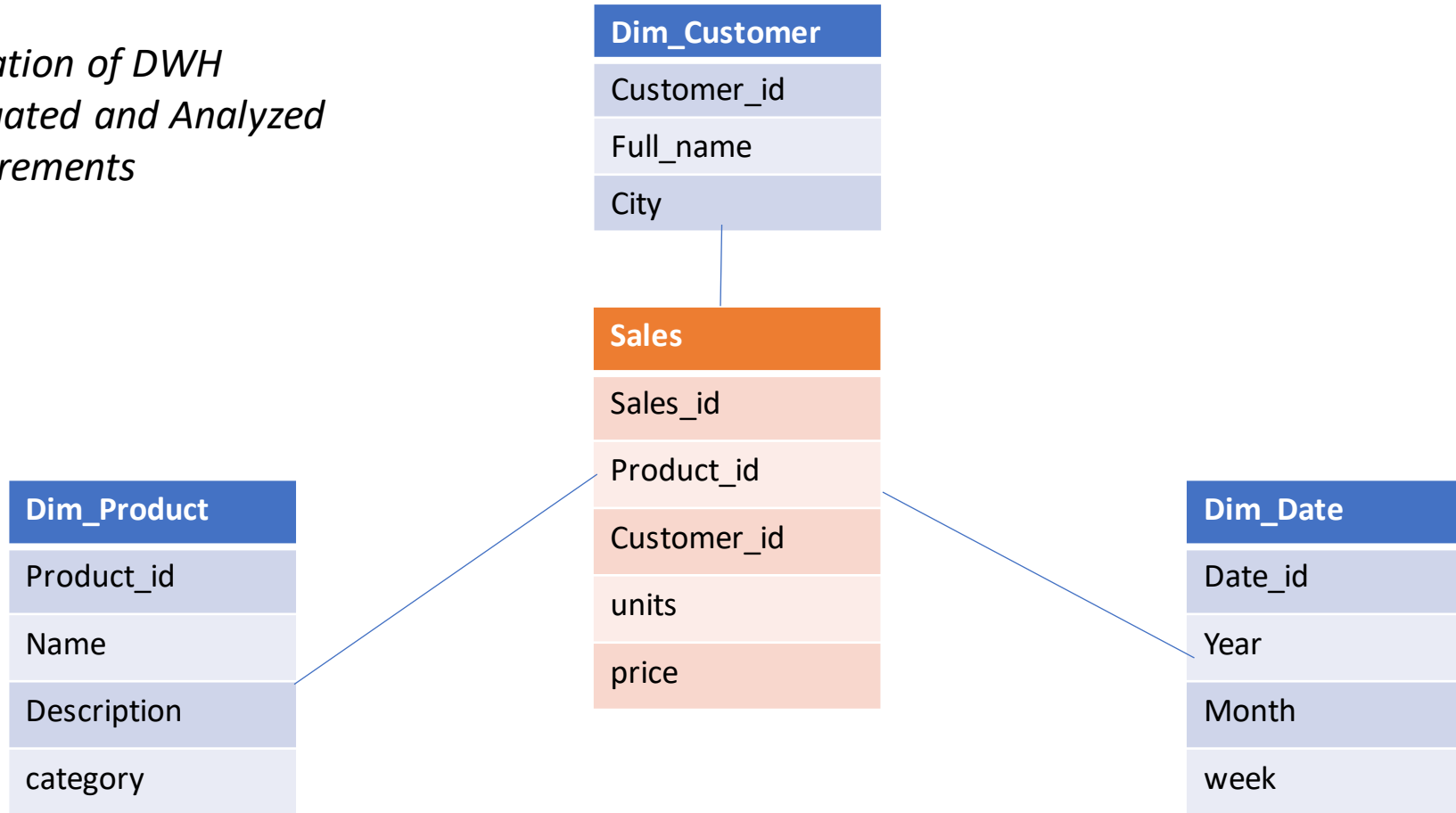
Surrogate Keys



Time Stamps

# Facts

- *Foundation of DWH*
- *Aggregated and Analyzed*
- *Measurements*





# Dimensions

Descriptive attributes or context by which facts (numeric, measurable data) are analyzed.

"Who, what, where, when, why, and how" aspects of the data.

# Characteristics of Dimensions

## Descriptive attributes

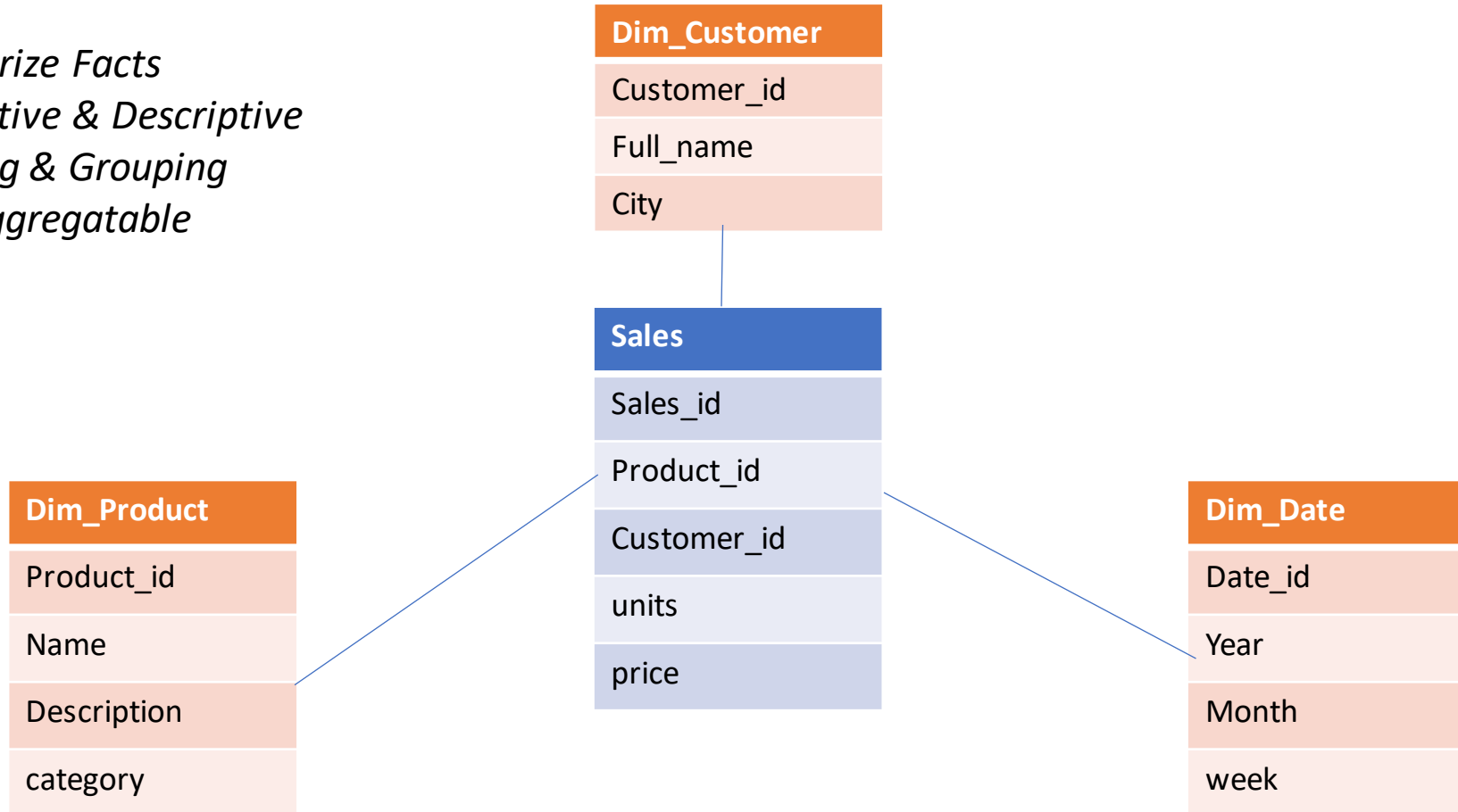
- Time Dimension
- Product Dimension
- Customer Dimension
- Location Dimension

## Hierarchical structure

- Year > Quarter > Month > Day

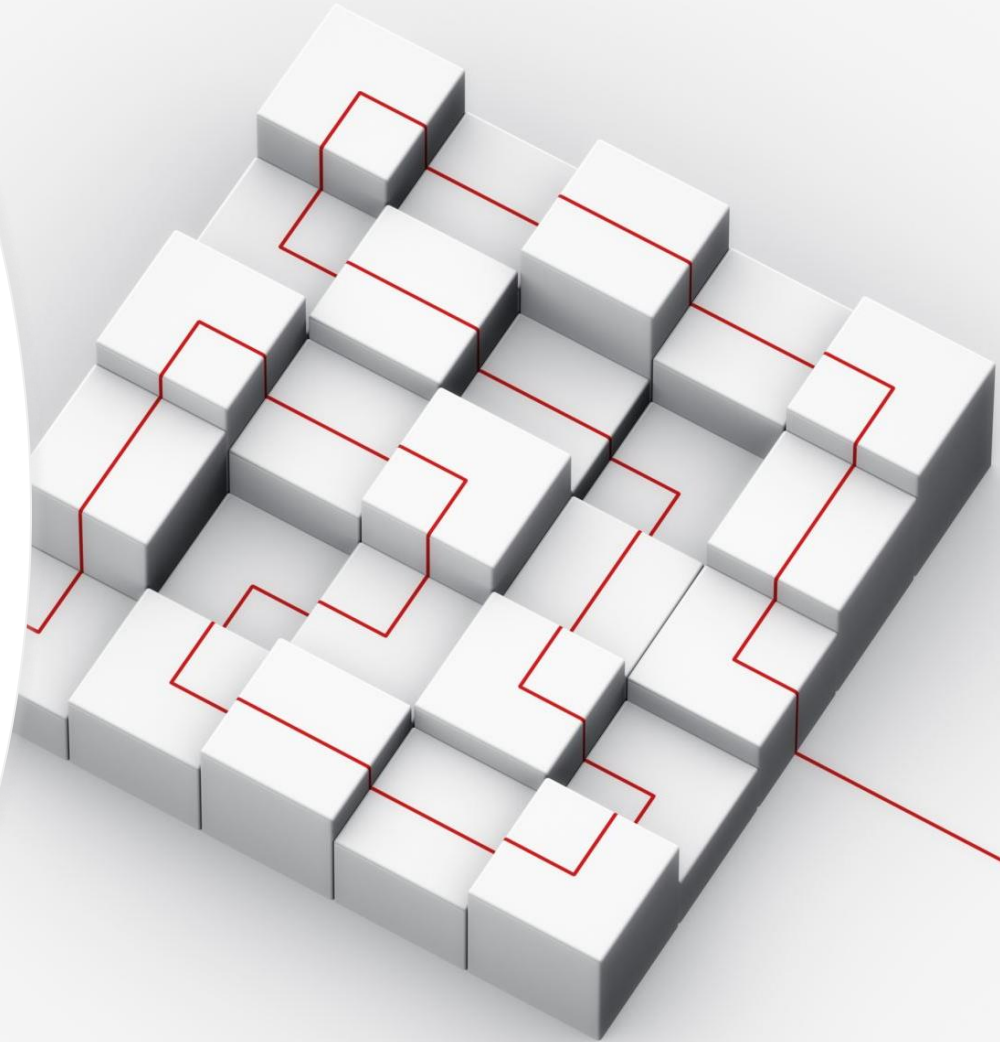
# Dimensions

- *Categorize Facts*
- *Supportive & Descriptive*
- *Filtering & Grouping*
- *Non-Aggregatable*
- *Static*



# Star Schema

- A central fact table surrounded by multiple dimension tables.
- Denormalized
  - Data Redundancy
  - Query Performance (Read)
  - Optimized to get data out
  - User Experience
- Relationship Type (1:n)





# Star Schema



USED COMMONLY IN  
DATA MART



SIMPLEST FORM (VS.  
SNOWFLAKE SCHEMA)



TUNED FOR SPECIFIC  
NEEDS



SPECIFIC USE CASE  
(READ) [USABILITY  
AND PERFORMANCE]

# Snowflake Schema

MORE Normalized!!

Fact Table

Product_id	Customer_id	Price	date
1	1	20	24/02/2024
2	2	222	25/02/2024

Product_id	Name	Category_id	date
1	Bat	1	Sports
2	Ball	1	Sports

Dimension Table  
(Level 1)

Category_id	Name
1	Sports
2	Toys

Dimension  
Table  
(Level 2)



# Characteristics of Snowflake Schema

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- Normalized Structure
- Multiple levels if normalization
- Increased Joins
- Data Integrity
- Storage Efficiency
- Complexity

Parameter	Snowflake Schema	Star Schema
Structure	Normalized	Denormalized
Complexity	Complex	Simpler and Easier
Query Performance	Reduced	Better
Storage Efficiency	Optimized	Higher storage requirements
JOINS	More Joins	Fewer Joins
Use Cases	OLAP	Simpler analytical and reporting needs

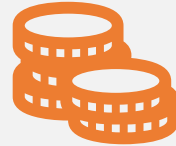
# Star Schema vs Snowflake Schema



# Question 1: Identify the Fact and Dimension Tables

*You are tasked with designing a data warehouse schema for a retail company that wants to analyze its sales data. The company sells various products through multiple stores across different locations. They want to analyze sales performance based on different dimensions such as time, product, and store.*

# Solution to Question 1



Fact Table: Sales



Dimension Table: Date,  
Product, and Store

# Install PostgreSQL

<https://www.enterprisedb.com/downloads/postgres-postgresql-downloads>

## Download PostgreSQL

Open source PostgreSQL packages and installers from EDB

PostgreSQL Version	Linux x86-64	Linux x86-32	Mac OS X	Windows x86-64	Windows x86-32
16.2	<a href="https://www.postgresql.org/">postgresql.org</a> 	<a href="https://www.postgresql.org/">postgresql.org</a> 			Not supported
15.6	<a href="https://www.postgresql.org/">postgresql.org</a> 	<a href="https://www.postgresql.org/">postgresql.org</a> 			Not supported
14.11	<a href="https://www.postgresql.org/">postgresql.org</a> 	<a href="https://www.postgresql.org/">postgresql.org</a> 			Not supported
...	...	...	...	...	...



A photograph of a desk setup. In the background, a portion of a laptop keyboard is visible, showing keys for function keys (F3-F10), numbers (6-0), and letters (P, L, ;). In the foreground, a brown paper envelope is partially open. A white rectangular card is placed on top of the envelope, featuring the words "Thank you" written in a black, elegant cursive script. A black pen with a silver-colored clip and tip lies diagonally across the bottom left of the card and envelope. The entire scene is set against a light-colored, horizontally-grained wooden surface.

*Thank you*