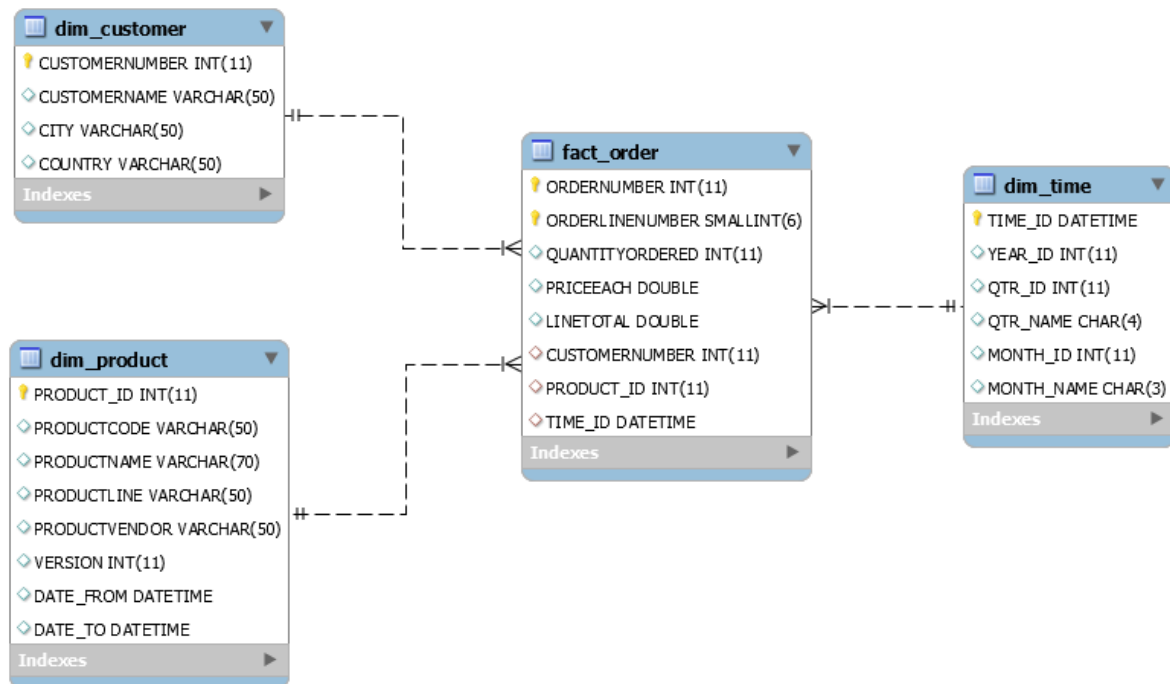


Data Analysis and Integration

1st semester

Lab 8: Creating a Data Warehouse

In this lab, we are going to create a data warehouse from the steelwheels database. The data warehouse will have a star schema with one fact table and three dimension tables, as shown in the following figure:



The data warehouse will be created as a separate database (called **steelwheels_dw**) in MySQL. For convenience, the SQL instructions needed to create the data warehouse tables are already provided in the script **steelwheels_dw.sql**.

Creating the data warehouse

1. Download the file **steelwheels_dw.sql**.
2. Take a moment to inspect the contents of the **steelwheels_dw.sql** script.
 - Locate the CREATE DATABASE statement.
 - Locate all CREATE TABLE statements.
 - Check the columns and data types for each table.
 - Check the primary and foreign keys for each table.
3. Open a terminal and navigate to the folder where the **steelwheels_dw.sql** script is located.
4. Execute the following command to login to the local MySQL server: **mysql -u aid -p**
Password: **aid**
5. On the MySQL prompt, execute the following command to create the database:
source steelwheels_dw.sql

6. Execute the following command to show the existing databases:
show databases;
7. Check that you have both the **steelwheels** database and the **steelwheels_dw** data warehouse.
8. Leave this terminal open. It will be useful in the next steps.

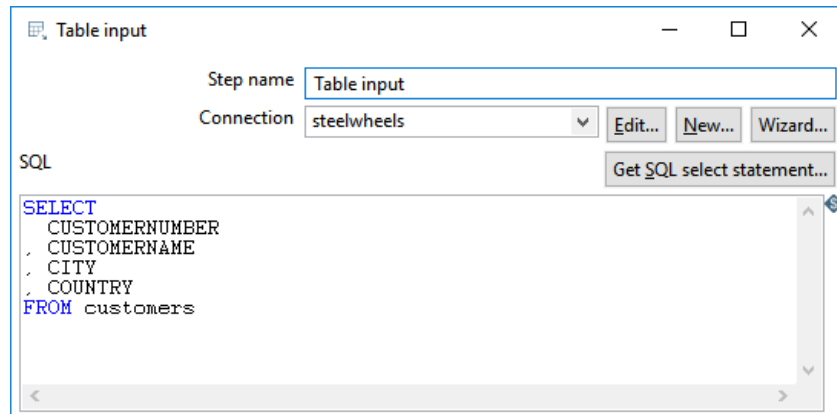
Creating a connection to the data warehouse

9. Open a new terminal and navigate to the folder: **~/Pentaho/data-integration**
10. Start Pentaho Data Integration (PDI) with: **./spoon.sh**
11. In the **File** menu, select **New > Transformation**.
12. In the left pane, switch from the **Design** to the **View** tab, and expand **Transformations > Transformation 1 > Database connections**.
13. Right-click **Database connections** and select **New**.
14. In the **Database Connection** dialog, specify the following:
 - Connection Name: **steelwheels_dw**
 - Connection Type: **MySQL**
 - Access: **Native (JDBC)**
 - Host Name: **localhost**
 - Database Name: **steelwheels_dw**
 - Port Number: **3306**
 - User Name: **aid**
 - Password: **aid**
15. Press **Test** to test the database connection. A new dialog should say that the connection is OK.
16. Close the **Database Connection** dialog with **OK**.
17. In the **View** tab, right-click the **steelwheels_dw** database connection and select **Share**. This will make the database connection available to other transformations.

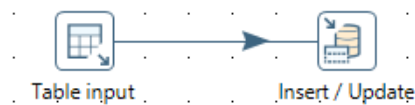
*Note: In the previous lab, you have already created a connection to the **steelwheels** database. The connection to **steelwheels_dw** is very similar; the only changes are in the **Connection Name** and in the **Database Name**. In this lab, we will use both connections: **steelwheels** and **steelwheels_dw**.*

Creating the customer dimension

1. Add a **Table Input** to the transformation and configure it as follows:
 - In **Connection** select **steelwheels**
 - Press the **Get SQL select statement** button and select the **customers** table
 - **Do you want to include the field-names in the SQL?** Answer: **Yes**
 - Then remove every field except **CUSTOMERNUMBER, CUSTOMERNAME, CITY, COUNTRY**.
(See the following figure.)



2. Add an **Insert/Update** step to the transformation, and create a hop from the previous step.



3. Configure the **Insert/Update** step as follows:

- In **Connection** select **steelwheels_dw**
- In **Target table** click **Browse** and select the **dim_customer** table
- The key that will be used to check if a customer already exists in the dimension table is **CUSTOMERNUMBER**. Therefore, configure **The key(s) to look up the value(s)** as follows:

The key(s) to look up the value(s):

#	Table field	Comparator	Stream field1	Stream field2
1	CUSTOMERNUMBER	=	CUSTOMERNUMBER	

- The dimension table stores the following fields for each customer: **CUSTOMERNUMBER**, **CUSTOMERNAME**, **CITY**, **COUNTRY**. These fields will have to be inserted or updated in the table. Therefore, configure **Update fields** as follows:

Update fields:

#	Table field	Stream field	Update	
1	CUSTOMERNUMBER	CUSTOMERNUMBER	Y	
2	CUSTOMERNAME	CUSTOMERNAME	Y	
3	CITY	CITY	Y	
4	COUNTRY	COUNTRY	Y	

4. Save the transformation as **/home/aid/Downloads/dim_customer.ktr** (if you are on the VM).
5. Run the transformation.
6. Using the command line, check that the data has been loaded into the **dim_customer** table in the **steelwheels_dw** data warehouse.
(See the following figure.)

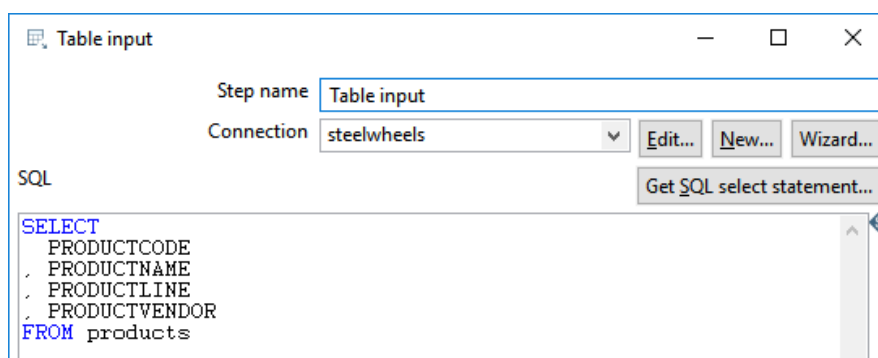
Command Prompt - mysql -u aid -p

```
mysql> select * from dim_customer;
```

CUSTOMERNUMBER	CUSTOMERNAME	CITY	COUNTRY
97	Madison Inc	ST AUGUSTINE	USA
98	Johnson Inc	ST Cloud	USA
99	Tarallo Inc	Sanford	USA
100	Audio Video 'R' Us	Orlando	USA
103	Atelier graphique	Nantes	France
112	Signal Gift Stores	Las Vegas	USA
114	Australian Collectors, Co.	Melbourne	Australia
119	La Rochelle Gifts	Nantes	France
121	Baane Mini Imports	Stavern	Norway
124	Mini Gifts Distributors Ltd.	San Rafael	USA
125	Havel & Zbyszek Co	Warszawa	Poland
128	Blauer See Auto, Co.	Frankfurt	Germany
129	Mini Wheels Co.	San Francisco	USA
131	Land of Toys Inc.	NYC	USA
141	Euro+ Shopping Channel	Madrid	Spain
144	Volvo Model Replicas, Co	Luleå	Sweden
145	Danish Wholesale Imports	Kobenhavn	Denmark
146	Saveley & Henriot, Co.	Lyon	France
148	Dragon Souvenirs, Ltd.	Singapore	Singapore
151	Muscle Machine Inc	NYC	USA
157	Diecast Classics Inc.	Allentown	USA
161	Technics Stores Inc.	Burlingame	USA
166	Handji Gifts& Co	Singapore	Singapore
167	Herkku Gifts	Bergen	Norway
168	American Souvenirs Inc	New Haven	USA
169	Porto Imports Co.	Lisboa	Portugal

Creating the product dimension

7. Create a new transformation in PDI (Spoon).
8. Add a **Table Input** to the transformation and configure it as follows:
 - In **Connection** select **steelwheels**
 - Press the **Get SQL select statement** button and select the **products** table
 - **Do you want to include the field-names in the SQL?** Answer **Yes**
 - Then remove every field except **PRODUCTCODE**, **PRODUCTNAME**, **PRODUCTLINE**, **PRODUCTVENDOR**.



9. Add a **Dimension lookup/update**, and create a hop from the previous step.



10. Configure the **Dimension lookup/update** as follows:
 - In **Connection** select **steelwheels_dw**

- In **Target table** click **Browse** and select the **dim_product** table
- The key that will be used to check if a product already exists in the dimension table is **PRODUCTCODE**. Therefore, configure **Keys** as follows:

Keys Fields		
Key fields (to look up row in dimension):		
#	Dimension field	Field in stream
1	PRODUCTCODE	PRODUCTCODE

- In addition, the dimension table stores the following fields for each product: **PRODUCTNAME**, **PRODUCTLINE**, **PRODUCTVENDOR**. Therefore, configure **Fields** as follows:

Keys Fields			
Lookup/Update fields			
#	Dimension field	Stream field to compare with	Type of dimension update
1	PRODUCTNAME	PRODUCTNAME	Insert
2	PRODUCTLINE	PRODUCTLINE	Insert
3	PRODUCTVENDOR	PRODUCTVENDOR	Insert

- Finally, configure the **Technical key field**, the **Version field**, the **Date range start field**, and the **Table date range end** as follows:

Technical key field New name

Creation of technical key

☒ Use table maximum + 1

☐ Use sequence

☐ Use auto increment field

Version field

Stream Datefield

Date range start field Min. year

Use an alternative start date? ☐

Table date range end Max. year

*Note: The **dim_product** dimension table will not use **PRODUCTCODE** as key. Instead, it will use **PRODUCT_ID** (an integer) as technical/surrogate key.*

*Note: **dim_product** is a **slowly-changing dimension**, meaning that there may be multiple versions of the same product, if the information about the product changes over time.*

11. Save the transformation as **/home/aid/Downloads/dim_product.ktr** (if you are on the VM).
12. Run the transformation.
13. Check that the data has been loaded into the **dim_product** table in the data warehouse.
(See the following figure.)

```
mysql> select * from dim_product;
```

PRODUCT_ID	PRODUCTCODE	PRODUCTNAME	PRODUCTLINE	PRODUCTVENDOR	VERSION	DATE_FROM	DATE_TO
0	NULL	NULL	NULL	NULL	1	NULL	NULL
1	S10_1678	1969 Harley Davidson Ultimate Chopper	Motorcycles	Min Lin Diecast	1	1900-01-01 00:00:00	2200-01-01 00:00:00
2	S10_1949	1952 Alpine Renault 1300	Classic Cars	Classic Metal Creations	1	1900-01-01 00:00:00	2200-01-01 00:00:00
3	S10_2016	1996 Moto Guzzi 1100i	Motorcycles	Highway 66 Mini Classics	1	1900-01-01 00:00:00	2200-01-01 00:00:00
4	S10_4698	2003 Harley-Davidson Eagle Drag Bike	Motorcycles	Red Start Diecast	1	1900-01-01 00:00:00	2200-01-01 00:00:00
5	S10_4757	1972 Alfa Romeo GTA	Classic Cars	Motor City Art Classics	1	1900-01-01 00:00:00	2200-01-01 00:00:00
6	S10_4962	1962 Lancia Delta 16V	Classic Cars	Second Gear Diecast	1	1900-01-01 00:00:00	2200-01-01 00:00:00
7	S12_1099	1968 Ford Mustang	Classic Cars	Autoart Studio Design	1	1900-01-01 00:00:00	2200-01-01 00:00:00
8	S12_1108	2001 Ferrari Enzo	Classic Cars	Second Gear Diecast	1	1900-01-01 00:00:00	2200-01-01 00:00:00
9	S12_1666	1958 Setra Bus	Trucks and Buses	Welly Diecast Productions	1	1900-01-01 00:00:00	2200-01-01 00:00:00
10	S12_2823	2002 Suzuki XREO	Motorcycles	Unimax Art Galleries	1	1900-01-01 00:00:00	2200-01-01 00:00:00
11	S12_3148	1969 Corvair Monza	Classic Cars	Welly Diecast Productions	1	1900-01-01 00:00:00	2200-01-01 00:00:00
12	S12_3380	1968 Dodge Charger	Classic Cars	Welly Diecast Productions	1	1900-01-01 00:00:00	2200-01-01 00:00:00
13	S12_3891	1969 Ford Falcon	Classic Cars	Second Gear Diecast	1	1900-01-01 00:00:00	2200-01-01 00:00:00
14	S12_3990	1970 Plymouth Hemi Cuda	Classic Cars	Studio M Art Models	1	1900-01-01 00:00:00	2200-01-01 00:00:00
15	S12_4473	1957 Chevy Pickup	Trucks and Buses	Exoto Designs	1	1900-01-01 00:00:00	2200-01-01 00:00:00
16	S12_4675	1969 Dodge Charger	Classic Cars	Welly Diecast Productions	1	1900-01-01 00:00:00	2200-01-01 00:00:00
17	S18_1097	1940 Ford Pickup Truck	Trucks and Buses	Studio M Art Models	1	1900-01-01 00:00:00	2200-01-01 00:00:00
18	S18_1129	1993 Mazda RX-7	Classic Cars	Highway 66 Mini Classics	1	1900-01-01 00:00:00	2200-01-01 00:00:00
19	S18_1342	1937 Lincoln Berline	Vintage Cars	Motor City Art Classics	1	1900-01-01 00:00:00	2200-01-01 00:00:00
20	S18_1367	1936 Mercedes-Benz 500K Special Roadster	Vintage Cars	Studio M Art Models	1	1900-01-01 00:00:00	2200-01-01 00:00:00
21	S18_1589	1965 Aston Martin DB5	Classic Cars	Classic Metal Creations	1	1900-01-01 00:00:00	2200-01-01 00:00:00
22	S18_1662	1980s Black Hawk Helicopter	Planes	Red Start Diecast	1	1900-01-01 00:00:00	2200-01-01 00:00:00
23	S18_1749	1917 Grand Touring Sedan	Vintage Cars	Welly Diecast Productions	1	1900-01-01 00:00:00	2200-01-01 00:00:00
24	S18_1889	1948 Porsche 356-A Roadster	Classic Cars	Garbox Collectibles	1	1900-01-01 00:00:00	2200-01-01 00:00:00
25	S18_1984	1995 Honda Civic	Classic Cars	Min Lin Diecast	1	1900-01-01 00:00:00	2200-01-01 00:00:00

Testing the slowly-changing dimension

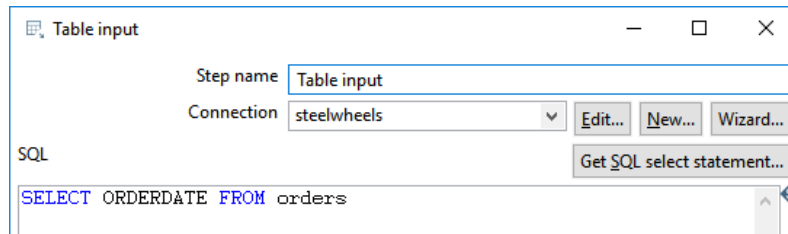
14. In the MySQL prompt, change to the **steelwheels** database with the command:
use steelwheels
15. Search for cars with the following query:
select PRODUCTCODE, PRODUCTNAME, PRODUCTLINE
from products
where PRODUCTLINE like '%Cars%' **order by** PRODUCTNAME;
16. You will see a list of **Vintage Cars** and **Classic Cars**. The first Classic Car that appears in this list is a **Porsche Roadster from 1948 (S18_1889)**. We will change this product to a Vintage Car.
17. Execute the following query:
update products **set** PRODUCTLINE='Vintage Cars'
where PRODUCTCODE='S18_1889';
18. Switch back to PDI (Spoon), and run the **dim_product** transformation again.
19. Now go back to the MySQL prompt, and change to **steelwheels_dw**:
use steelwheels_dwyear_id
20. Execute the following query:
select * from dim_product **where** PRODUCTCODE='S18_1889';
21. You will see that there are now two versions of the same product (same **PRODUCTCODE**, but different **PRODUCT_ID**). In version 1, the Porsche Roadster is listed as a Classic Car, and in version 2 it is listed as a Vintage Car.
22. Check the **DATE_FROM** and **DATE_TO** fields of the two versions. When did the change from version 1 to version 2 occur? At the present time, which version is valid?

Creating the time dimension

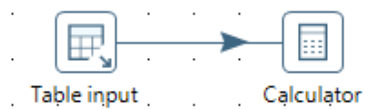
23. Create a new transformation in PDI.

24. Add a **Table Input** to the transformation and configure it as follows:

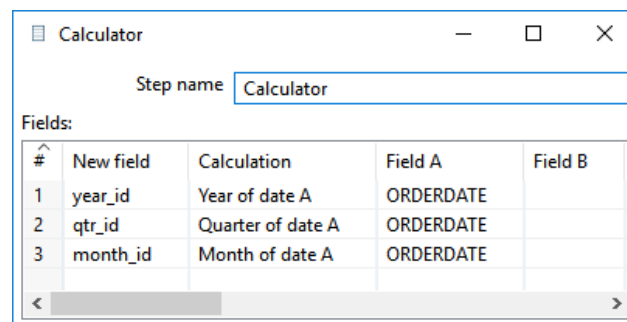
- In **Connection** select **steelwheels**
- Press the **Get SQL select statement** button and select the **orders** table
- **Do you want to include the field-names in the SQL?** Answer **Yes**
- Then remove every field except **ORDERDATE**.



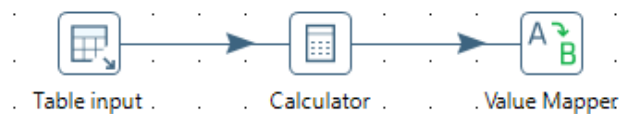
25. Add a **Calculator** step to the transformation, and create a hop from the previous step.



26. Configure the **Calculator** as follows:



27. Add a **Value Mapper** to the transformation, and create a hop from the previous step.



28. Configure the **Value Mapper** as follows:

Value Mapper

Step name: Value Mapper

Fieldname to use: qtr_id

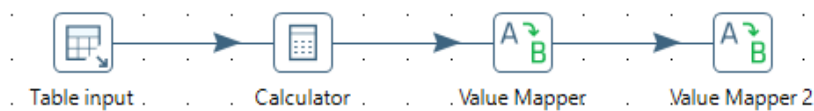
Target field name: qtr_name

Default upon:

Field values:

#	Source value	Target value
1	1	Q1
2	2	Q2
3	3	Q3
4	4	Q4

29. Add a second **Value Mapper** to the transformation and connect it to the previous step.



30. Configure **Value Mapper 2** as follows:

Value Mapper

Step name: Value Mapper 2

Fieldname to use: month_id

Target field name: month_name

Default upon:

Field values:

#	Source value	Target value
1	1	Jan
2	2	Feb
3	3	Mar
4	4	Apr
5	5	May
6	6	Jun
7	7	Jul
8	8	Aug
9	9	Sep
10	10	Oct
11	11	Nov
12	12	Dec

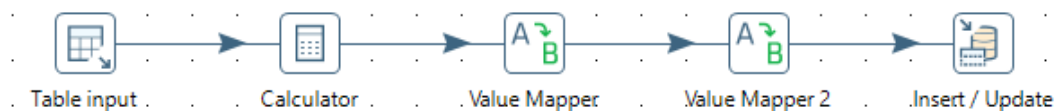
31. Do a **Preview** of **Value Mapper 2** and check that you have the following results:

Examine preview data

Rows of step: Value Mapper 2 (330 rows)

#	ORDERDATE	year_id	qtr_id	month_id	qtr_name	month_name
1	2003/01/06 00:00:00.000000000	2003	1	1	Q1	Jan
2	2003/01/09 00:00:00.000000000	2003	1	1	Q1	Jan
3	2003/01/10 00:00:00.000000000	2003	1	1	Q1	Jan
4	2003/01/29 00:00:00.000000000	2003	1	1	Q1	Jan
5	2003/01/31 00:00:00.000000000	2003	1	1	Q1	Jan
6	2003/02/11 00:00:00.000000000	2003	1	2	Q1	Feb
7	2003/02/17 00:00:00.000000000	2003	1	2	Q1	Feb
8	2003/02/24 00:00:00.000000000	2003	1	2	Q1	Feb
9	2003/03/03 00:00:00.000000000	2003	1	3	Q1	Mar
10	2003/03/10 00:00:00.000000000	2003	1	3	Q1	Mar
11	2003/03/18 00:00:00.000000000	2003	1	3	Q1	Mar
12	2003/03/25 00:00:00.000000000	2003	1	3	Q1	Mar
13	2003/03/24 00:00:00.000000000	2003	1	3	Q1	Mar
14	2003/03/26 00:00:00.000000000	2003	1	3	Q1	Mar
15	2003/04/01 00:00:00.000000000	2003	2	4	Q2	Apr
16	2003/04/04 00:00:00.000000000	2003	2	4	Q2	Apr

32. Add an **Insert/Update** step to the transformation, and create a hop from the previous step.



33. Configure the **Insert/Update** step as follows:

- In **Connection** select **steelwheels_dw**
- In **Target table** click **Browse** and select the **dim_time** table
- The key that will be used to check if a time already exists in the dimension table is **ORDERDATE**. Therefore, configure **The key(s) to look up the value(s)** as follows:

The key(s) to look up the value(s):

#	Table field	Comparator	Stream field1	Stream field2
1	TIME_ID	=	ORDERDATE	

*Note: The **TIME_ID** in the dimension table is mapped to the **ORDERDATE** stream field. This means that a **TIME_ID** in the data warehouse corresponds to an **ORDERDATE** in the original database.*

- The dimension table stores the following fields for each time: **TIME_ID, YEAR_ID, QTR_ID, QTR_NAME, MONTH_ID, MONTH_NAME**. These fields will have to be inserted or updated in the table. Therefore, configure **Update fields** as follows:

Update fields:

#	Table field	Stream field	Update
1	TIME_ID	ORDERDATE	Y
2	YEAR_ID	year_id	Y
3	QTR_ID	qtr_id	Y
4	QTR_NAME	qtr_name	Y
5	MONTH_ID	month_id	Y
6	MONTH_NAME	month_name	Y

34. Save the transformation as **/home/aid/Downloads/dim_time.ktr** (if you are on the VM).
35. Run the transformation.
36. Check that the data has been loaded from the **orders** table in the **steelwheels** database to the **dim_time** table in the data warehouse.
(See the following figure.)

```
mysql> select * from dim_time;
```

TIME_ID	YEAR_ID	QTR_ID	QTR_NAME	MONTH_ID	MONTH_NAME
2003-01-06 00:00:00	2003	1	Q1	1	Jan
2003-01-06 12:00:00	2003	1	Q1	1	Jan
2003-01-09 00:00:00	2003	1	Q1	1	Jan
2003-01-10 00:00:00	2003	1	Q1	1	Jan
2003-01-29 00:00:00	2003	1	Q1	1	Jan
2003-01-31 00:00:00	2003	1	Q1	1	Jan
2003-02-11 00:00:00	2003	1	Q1	2	Feb
2003-02-17 00:00:00	2003	1	Q1	2	Feb
2003-02-24 00:00:00	2003	1	Q1	2	Feb
2003-03-03 00:00:00	2003	1	Q1	3	Mar
2003-03-10 00:00:00	2003	1	Q1	3	Mar
2003-03-18 00:00:00	2003	1	Q1	3	Mar
2003-03-24 00:00:00	2003	1	Q1	3	Mar
2003-03-25 00:00:00	2003	1	Q1	3	Mar
2003-03-26 00:00:00	2003	1	Q1	3	Mar
2003-04-01 00:00:00	2003	2	Q2	4	Apr
2003-04-04 00:00:00	2003	2	Q2	4	Apr
2003-04-11 00:00:00	2003	2	Q2	4	Apr
2003-04-16 00:00:00	2003	2	Q2	4	Apr
2003-04-21 00:00:00	2003	2	Q2	4	Apr
2003-04-28 00:00:00	2003	2	Q2	4	Apr
2003-04-29 00:00:00	2003	2	Q2	4	Apr
2003-05-07 00:00:00	2003	2	Q2	5	May
2003-05-08 00:00:00	2003	2	Q2	5	May
2003-05-20 00:00:00	2003	2	Q2	5	May
2003-05-21 00:00:00	2003	2	Q2	5	May

Creating the fact table

37. Create a new transformation in PDI.
38. Add a **Table Input** to the transformation and configure it as follows:
 - In **Connection** select **steelwheels**
 - In **SQL** write the following query:
SELECT * FROM orders INNER JOIN orderdetails

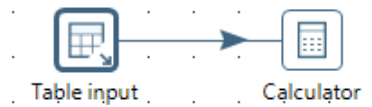
Table input

Step name: Table input

Connection: steelwheels

SQL: SELECT * FROM orders NATURAL JOIN orderdetails

39. Add a **Calculator** step to the transformation, and create a hop from the previous step.

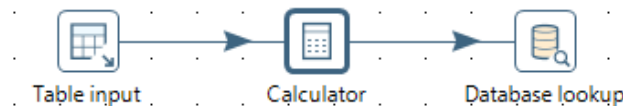


40. Configure the **Calculator** as follows:

#	New field	Calculation	Field A	Field B
1	LINETOTAL	A * B	QUANTITYORDERED	PRICEEACH

Buttons: ? Help, OK, Cancel

41. Add a **Database lookup** step to the transformation, and create a hop from the previous step.



*Note: The purpose of this **Database lookup** is to get the **PRODUCT_ID** (the technical/surrogate key) for the **PRODUCTCODE** that comes from the **steelwheels** database.*

42. Configure the **Database lookup** as follows:

- In **Connection** select **steelwheels_dw**
- In **Lookup table** click **Browse** and select the **dim_product** table
- The key that will be used to lookup the product in the dimension table is **PRODUCTCODE**. However, since a product may have multiple versions, we want to retrieve the version that was valid at the time when the order was placed. Therefore, configure **The key(s) to look up the value(s)** as follows:

The key(s) to look up the value(s):

#	Table field	Comparator	Field1	Field2
1	PRODUCTCODE	=	PRODUCTCODE	
2	DATE_FROM	<=	ORDERDATE	
3	DATE_TO	>	ORDERDATE	

- The information that we want to retrieve from the dimension table is the **PRODUCT_ID** (the technical/surrogate key). Therefore, configure the **Values to return from the lookup table** as follows:

Values to return from the lookup table :

#	Field	New name	Default	Type
1	PRODUCT_ID			Integer

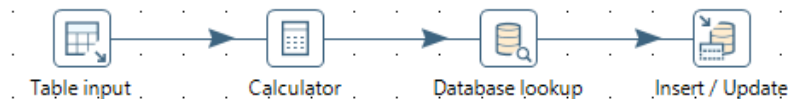
43. Do a **Preview** of the **Database lookup** in order to check that the **PRODUCT_ID** is being retrieved.
(See the following figure.)

Examine preview data

Rows of step: Database lookup (1000 rows)

CUSTOMERNUMBER	ORDERLINENUMBER	PRODUCTCODE	QUANTITYORDERED	PRICEEACH	LINETOTAL	PRODUCT_ID
363	1	S24_3969	49	34	1666.0	80
363	2	S18_2248	50	68	3400.0	27
363	3	S18_1749	30	172	5160.0	23
363	4	S18_4409	22	87	1914.0	50
128	1	S18_2795	26	145	3770.0	33
128	2	S24_2022	46	54	2484.0	64
128	3	S24_1937	45	31	1395.0	61
128	4	S18_2325	25	151	3775.0	29
181	1	S18_1367	41	50	2050.0	20
181	2	S18_1342	39	123	4797.0	19
121	1	S24_2300	36	102	3672.0	65
121	2	S18_2432	22	54	1188.0	30
121	3	S32_1268	31	104	3224.0	85
121	4	S10_4962	42	129	5418.0	6
121	5	S18_4600	36	117	4212.0	52

44. Add an **Insert/Update** step to the transformation, and create a hop from the previous step.



45. Configure the **Insert/Update** step as follows:

- In **Connection** select **steelwheels_dw**
- In **Target table** click **Browse** and select the **fact_order** table
- The key that will be used to check if a fact already exists in the fact table is **ORDERNUMBER** and **ORDERLINENUMBER**. Therefore, configure **The key(s) to look up the value(s)** as follows:

The key(s) to look up the value(s):

#	Table field	Comparator	Stream field1	Stream field2
1	ORDERNUMBER	=	ORDERNUMBER	
2	ORDERLINENUMBER	=	ORDERLINENUMBER	

- The fact table stores the following fields for each fact: **ORDERNUMBER**, **ORDERLINENUMBER**, **QUANTITYORDERED**, **PRICEEACH**, **LINETOTAL**, **CUSTOMERNUMBER**, **PRODUCT_ID**, **TIME_ID**. These fields will have to be inserted or updated in the table. Therefore, configure **Update fields** as follows:

Update fields:

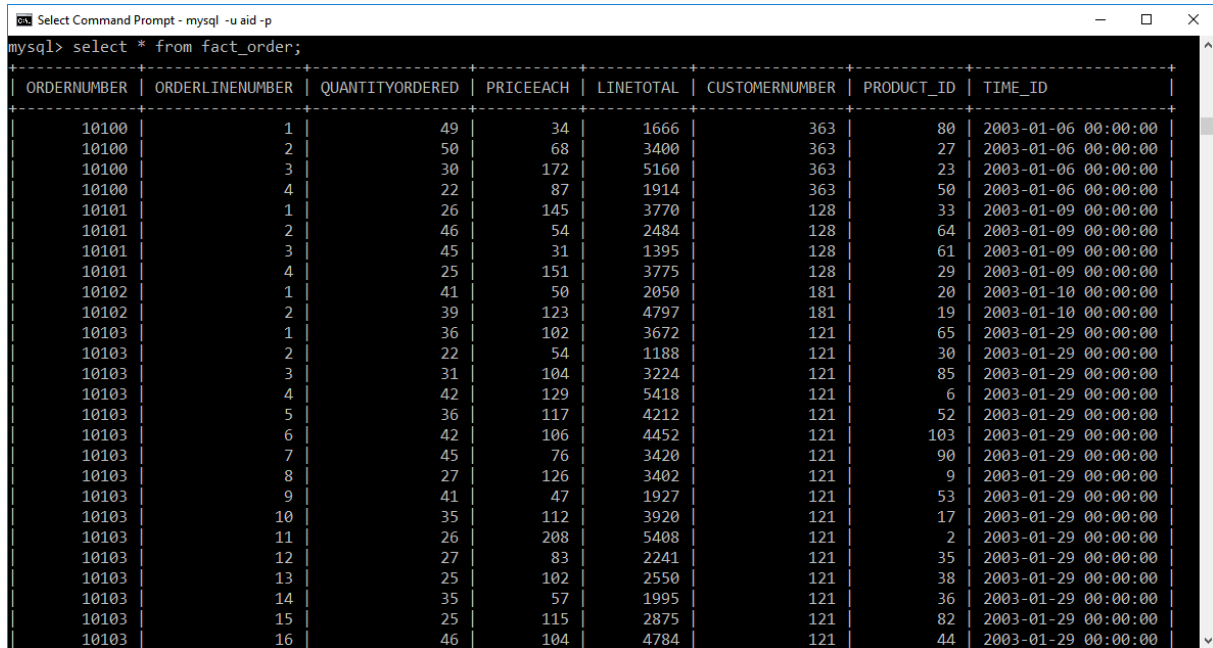
#	Table field	Stream field	Update
1	ORDERNUMBER	ORDERNUMBER	Y
2	ORDERLINENUMBER	ORDERLINENUMBER	Y
3	QUANTITYORDERED	QUANTITYORDERED	Y
4	PRICEEACH	PRICEEACH	Y
5	LINETOTAL	LINETOTAL	Y
6	CUSTOMERNUMBER	CUSTOMERNUMBER	Y
7	PRODUCT_ID	PRODUCT_ID	Y
8	TIME_ID	ORDERDATE	Y

Note: The **TIME_ID** table field is mapped to the **ORDERDATE** stream field.

46. Save the transformation as **/home/aid/Downloads/fact_order.ktr** (if you are on the VM).

47. Run the transformation.

48. Check that the data has been loaded into the **fact_order** table in the data warehouse.



```
mysql> select * from fact_order;
```

ORDERNUMBER	ORDERLINENUMBER	QUANTITYORDERED	PRICEEACH	LINETOTAL	CUSTOMERNUMBER	PRODUCT_ID	TIME_ID
10100	1	49	34	1666	363	80	2003-01-06 00:00:00
10100	2	50	68	3400	363	27	2003-01-06 00:00:00
10100	3	30	172	5160	363	23	2003-01-06 00:00:00
10100	4	22	87	1914	363	50	2003-01-06 00:00:00
10101	1	26	145	3770	128	33	2003-01-09 00:00:00
10101	2	46	54	2484	128	64	2003-01-09 00:00:00
10101	3	45	31	1395	128	61	2003-01-09 00:00:00
10101	4	25	151	3775	128	29	2003-01-09 00:00:00
10102	1	41	50	2050	181	20	2003-01-10 00:00:00
10102	2	39	123	4797	181	19	2003-01-10 00:00:00
10103	1	36	102	3672	121	65	2003-01-29 00:00:00
10103	2	22	54	1188	121	30	2003-01-29 00:00:00
10103	3	31	104	3224	121	85	2003-01-29 00:00:00
10103	4	42	129	5418	121	6	2003-01-29 00:00:00
10103	5	36	117	4212	121	52	2003-01-29 00:00:00
10103	6	42	106	4452	121	103	2003-01-29 00:00:00
10103	7	45	76	3420	121	90	2003-01-29 00:00:00
10103	8	27	126	3402	121	9	2003-01-29 00:00:00
10103	9	41	47	1927	121	53	2003-01-29 00:00:00
10103	10	35	112	3920	121	17	2003-01-29 00:00:00
10103	11	26	208	5408	121	2	2003-01-29 00:00:00
10103	12	27	83	2241	121	35	2003-01-29 00:00:00
10103	13	25	102	2550	121	38	2003-01-29 00:00:00
10103	14	35	57	1995	121	36	2003-01-29 00:00:00
10103	15	25	115	2875	121	82	2003-01-29 00:00:00
10103	16	46	104	4784	121	44	2003-01-29 00:00:00

At this point, you have successfully loaded the data into the data warehouse. However, this requires running several transformations. We will now create a job to automate this ETL process.

Creating a job

49. Create a new job in PDI (Spoon).

50. In the **Design** tab, expand **General**, and drag a **START** step to the canvas.



51. Add a **Transformation** step, and create a hop from the previous step.

52. Configure the **Transformation** as follows:

- In **Entry Name** write **dim_customer**
- In **Transformation**, write **/home/aid/Downloads/dim_customer.ktr** (if you are on the VM)



53. Add a new **Transformation** step, and create a hop from the previous step.

54. Configure the **Transformation** as follows:

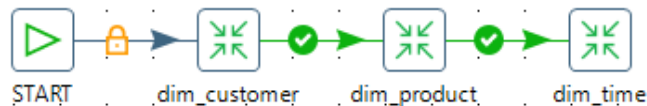
- In **Entry Name** write **dim_product**
- In **Transformation**, write **/home/aid/Downloads/dim_product.ktr** (if you are on the VM)



55. Add a new **Transformation** step, and create a hop from the previous step.

56. Configure the **Transformation** as follows:

- In **Entry Name** write **dim_time**
- In **Transformation**, write **/home/aid/Downloads/dim_time.ktr** (if you are on the VM)



57. Add a new **Transformation** step, and create a hop from the previous step.

58. Configure the **Transformation** as follows:

- In **Entry Name** write **fact_order**
- In **Transformation**, write **/home/aid/Downloads/fact_order.ktr** (if you are on the VM)



59. Save the job as **/home/aid/Downloads/load_dw.kjb** (if you are on the VM)



60. Run the job.

Note: The job runs a sequence of transformations. Each transformation runs upon successful completion of the previous one. You can run this job whenever you need to reload or update the data warehouse.