

## Table design

### video\_data

COLUMN_NAME	DATA_TYPE	PK	NULLABLE	DATA_DEFAULT	COLUMN_ID	COMMENTS
DATETIME	VARCHAR2(30 BYTE)	N	Yes	null	1	Data from raw file
VIDEOTITLE	VARCHAR2(200 BYTE)	N	Yes	null	2	Data from raw file
EVENTS	VARCHAR2(150 BYTE)	N	Yes	null	3	Data from raw file

### staging

COLUMN_NAME	DATA_TYPE	PK	NULLABLE	DATA_DEFAULT	COLUMN_ID	COMMENTS
DATETIME	DATETIME	N	NO	null	1	Data reformatted from video_data. DATETIME
PLATFORM	VARCHAR2(20 BYTE)	N	NO	null	2	Data derived from video_data. VIDEOTITLE
SITE	VARCHAR2(10 BYTE)	N	NO	null	3	Data derived from video_data. VIDEOTITLE
TITLE	VARCHAR2(200 BYTE)	N	NO	null	4	Data derived from video_data. VIDEOTITLE

### FACTVIDEOSTART

COLUMN_NAME	DATA_TYPE	PK	NULLABLE	DATA_DEFAULT	COLUMN_ID	COMMENTS
DATETIME_SKEY	NUMBER(38,0)	N	NO	null	1	Data derived from DIMDATE. DATETIME_SKEY
PLATFORM_SKEY	NUMBER(38,0)	N	NO	null	2	Data derived from DIMPLATFORM. PLATFORM_SKEY
SITE_SKEY	NUMBER(38,0)	N	NO	null	3	Data derived from DIMSITE. SITE_SKEY
TITLE_SKEY	NUMBER(38,0)	N	NO	null	4	Data derived from DIMTITLE. TITLE_SKEY
DB_INSERT_TIMESTAMP	TIMESTAMP (6)	N	NO	null	5	TIMESTAMP when inserting the data

### dim\_time

COLUMN_NAME	DATA_TYPE	PK	NULLABLE	DATA_DEFAULT	COLUMN_ID	COMMENTS
DATETIME	DATETIME	N	NO	null	1	Data reformatted from fact_dlt. DateTime

### dim\_platform

COLUMN_NAME	DATA_TYPE	PK	NULLABLE	DATA_DEFAULT	COLUMN_ID	COMMENTS
PLATFORM	VARCHAR2(20 BYTE)	N	NO	null	1	Data derived from fact_dlt. platform

### dim\_site

COLUMN_NAME	DATA_TYPE	PK	NULLABLE	DATA_DEFAULT	COLUMN_ID	COMMENTS
SITE	VARCHAR2(10BYTE)	N	NO	null	1	Data derived from fact_dlt. site

### dim\_title

COLUMN_NAME	DATA_TYPE	PK	NULLABLE	DATA_DEFAULT	COLUMN_ID	COMMENTS
TITLE	VARCHAR2(200BYTE)	N	NO	null	1	Data derived from fact_dlt. tilte

### DIMDATE

COLUMN_NAME	DATA_TYPE	PK	NULLABLE	DATA_DEFAULT	COLUMN_ID	COMMENTS
DATETIME_SKEY	NUMBER(38,0)	Y	NO		1	Data derived from dim_time. DateTime
DATETIME	DATETIME					
YEAR	smallint	N	NO	null	2	Data derived from dim_time. DateTime
MONTH	smallint	N	NO	null	3	Data derived from dim_time. DateTime
DAY	smallint	N	NO	null	4	Data derived from dim_time. DateTime
HOURL	smallint	N	NO	null	5	Data derived from dim_time. DateTime
MINUTE	smallint	N	NO	null	6	Data derived from dim_time. DateTime

## DIMPLATFORM

COLUMN_NAME	DATA_TYPE	PK	NULLABLE	DATA_DEFAULT	COLUMN_ID	COMMENTS
PLATFORM_SKEY	NUMBER(38,0)	Y	NO		1	
PLATFORM	VARCHAR2(200 BYTE)	N	NO	null	2	Data derived from staging. PLATFORM

## DIMSITE

COLUMN_NAME	DATA_TYPE	PK	NULLABLE	DATA_DEFAULT	COLUMN_ID	COMMENTS
SITE_SKEY	NUMBER(38,0)	Y	NO		1	
SITE	VARCHAR2(100 BYTE)	N	NO	null	2	Data derived from staging. SITE

## DIMTITLE

COLUMN_NAME	DATA_TYPE	PK	NULLABLE	DATA_DEFAULT	COLUMN_ID	COMMENTS
TITLE_SKEY	NUMBER(38,0)	Y	NO		1	
TITLE	VARCHAR2(2000 BYTE)	N	NO	null	2	Data derived from dim_title. TITLE

## Process design

once upload raw data into S3, it will invoke lambda(python script) to extract data and transform data, generate dimension delta and fact delta csv file, store back to S3 and then invokes lambda(python script) to load processed data into OLAP database redshift.

### Extraction and transformation(detailed code please find relative code)

1. Change encoding into UTF-8, otherwise the special characters will show.
2. Upload raw data video\_data.csv into S3
3. Lambda will be invoked (Python script ) to do data auditing

```
#data auditing: count total #records
print(f"total recieved records number is {len(row)}")
```

CloudWatch Log Events:

▶	2020-09-14T00:33:55.481+10:0...	total recieved records number is 1333658
---	---------------------------------	--

```
#data auditing: find max length of all field in fact
for col in fact.columns:
    print(f"{col} max len is {max([len(i) for i in fact[col] if i])}")
```

CloudWatch Log Events:

▶	2020-09-14T00:56:29.870+10:0...	DateTime max len is 16
▶	2020-09-14T00:56:30.212+10:0...	title max len is 106
▶	2020-09-14T00:56:30.551+10:0...	platform max len is 7
▶	2020-09-14T00:56:30.851+10:0...	site max len is 4

Use the result to adjust the length of columns in table in Redshift.

Then wash raw data and load into fact delta and dimension delta tables.

4. The lambda will populate all dimension delta tables and fact delta table as following separately: dim\_time.csv, dim\_platform.csv, dim\_site.csv, dim\_title.csv, fact\_dlt.csv.
5. Redshift SQL query to COPY data in processed folder in S3 into delta tables and staging table.
6. Insert and generate SKEY for DIM tables DIMDATE, DIMPLATFORM, DIMSITE and DIMTITLE
7. Use staging table, DIMDATE, DIMPLATFORM, DIMSITE and DIMTITLE to generate output data and append the data into fact table FACTVIDEOSTART.

### **Load data from S3 to Redshift(detailed code please find relative code)**

1. SQL create dimension tables in Redshift if those dimension tables not exist.
2. SQL create dimension delta tables and staging table if not exist in Redshift
3. Load dimension delta table data to dimension delta table, fact table data to staging table:

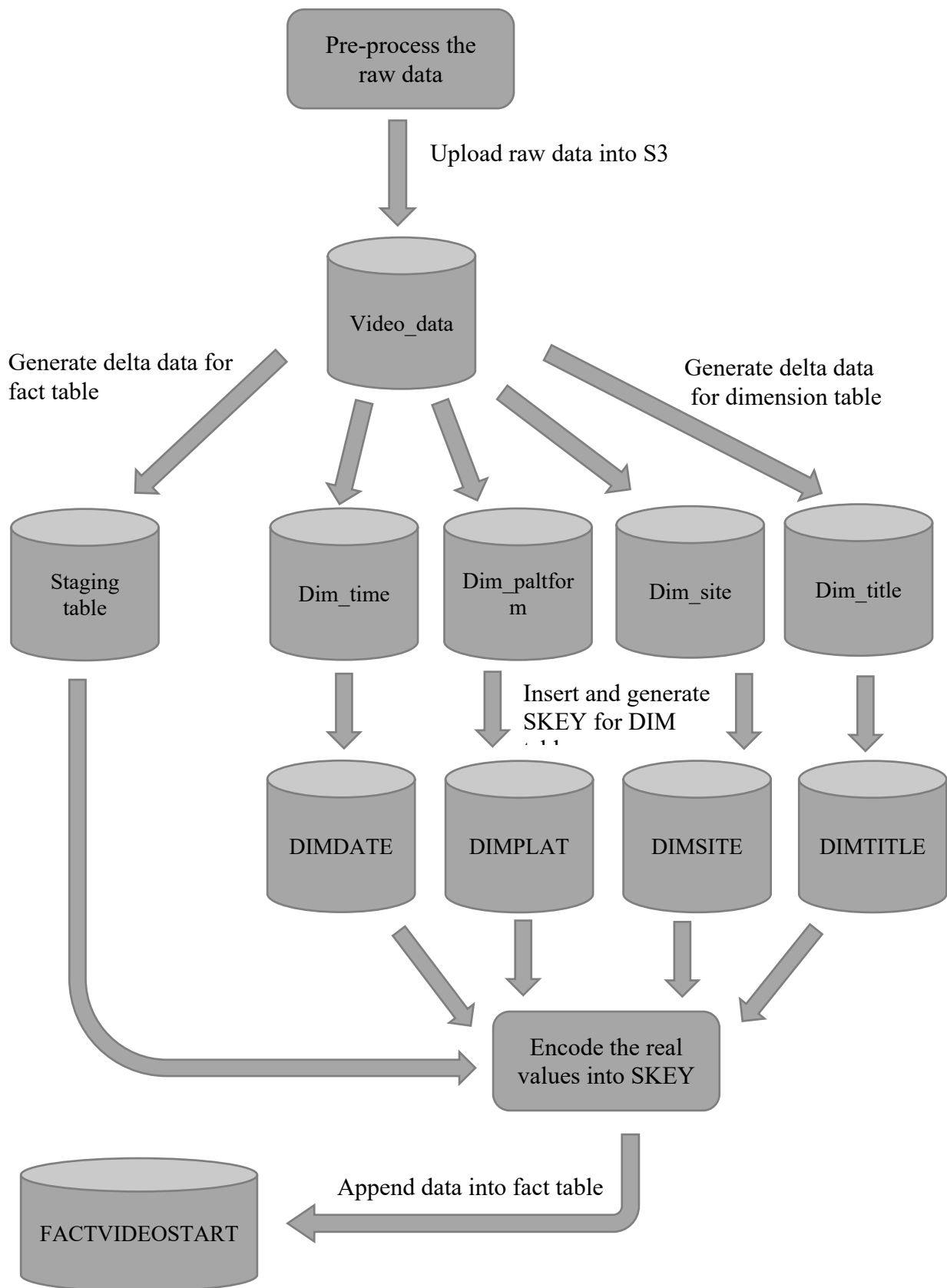
```
COPY time_dlt ("timeid", "DateTime", "year", "month", "day", "hour", "minute")
FROM 's3://project4de/processed/dim_time.csv'
credentials 'aws_iam_role=my_arn '
CSV
EXPLICIT_IDS
IGNOREHEADER 1;
```

4. Insert and generate SKEY for all dimension tables:  
insert DLT data for DIMDATE right join timeDLT whenDIMDATE is null(Type 1)
5. Load data from staging table to fact table:

```
insert into FACTVIDEOSTART (DATETIME_SKEY, TITLE_SKEY, SITE_SKEY, PLATFORM_SKEY)\
select a.DATETIME_SKEY, b.TITLE_SKEY, c.SITE_SKEY, d.PLATFORM_SKEY\
from staging e\
left join DIMDATE a \
on e.DATETIME = a.DATETIME\
left join DIMTITLE b\
on e.TITLE = b.TITLE\
left join DIMSITE c\
on e.SITE = e.SITE\
left join DIMPLATFORM d\
on e.PLATFORM = d.PLATFORM;
```

6. Truncate staging, time\_dlt, site\_dlt, platform\_dlt, title\_dlt.

## On-going process



## NOTE:

1. SKEY stands for surrogate key.
2. The current design is Dimension Type One.
3. If the source dimension data contains other attributes other than just PK, and we want to track changes of those attributes, eg. sometimes we want to track the product's price changing, then we should use Dimension Type Two.

One sample of Dimension Type Two

Delta Data from 06/04/2017:

Product_ID	Product_Name	Price	Location
P001	Iphone6	750	Townhall Shop
P003	Iphone7	1000	Townhall Shop

Data in dimension table:

Product_SKEY	Product_ID	Product_Name	Price	Location	Current_Flag	Start_Date	End_Date
111	P001	Iphone6	800	Townhall Shop	Y	31/12/2016	31/12/9999
112	P002	Iphone6Plus	900	Townhall Shop	Y	20/01/2017	31/12/9999

Add new product (P003) and update product (P001) in dimension table:

Product_SKEY	Product_ID	Product_Name	Price	Location	Current_Flag	Start_Date	End_Date
111	P001	Iphone6	800	Townhall Shop	N	31/12/2016	05/04/2017
112	P002	Iphone6Plus	900	Townhall Shop	Y	20/01/2017	31/12/9999
113	P003	Iphone7	1000	Townhall Shop	Y	06/04/2017	31/12/9999
114	P001	Iphone6	800	Townhall Shop	Y	06/04/2017	31/12/9999

Yellow part is updated, red part is insertion.

When there is a new record coming, we generate new record with new SKEY, Current\_Flag='Y', Start\_Date = Current\_Date, End\_Date=31/12/9999

When there is a updated record coming, we generate new record with new SKEY, Current\_Flag='Y', Start\_Date = Current\_Date, End\_Date=31/12/9999, and at the same time, we update the old record with Current\_Flag='N', End\_Date= Current\_Date-1.

Therefore, when we populate new records into fact table, we need a filter eg.

Current\_Flag='Y' in order to get the correct SKEY;

If we want to track the history data for certain days, we use a time filter between Start\_Date and End\_Date.

For example, if in fact table we see a transaction like customer purchased product(P001) on 01/04/2017, by looking at product dimension table, we could find the price that customer paid at that moment was 800 not 750, although 750 is the current price of P001