Name : Tejas Redkar
Roll No : PC-44
PRN : 1032210937
Panel-C , Batch : C2

DEC Lab Assignment - 4

* Aim : Data warehouse schema generation & OLAP operations using OLAPCube tool.

* Objectives : • To build cube & different reports in OLAP Cube Tool.
  • To perform different OLAP operations.

* Input : Database

* Output : Multidimensional cube & analysis reports

* Platform : Windows

* Conclusions : Thus, we have learned to build multidimensional cube & OLAP operations.

* FAQ's

Q1) What are dimensions & measures?
Ans In OLAP (Online Analytical Processing), dimensions

& measures are fundamental components of a cube.

1) Dimensions: These represent the categorical data by which you want to analyze & organize your measures. Dimensions are typically descriptive attributes like time, geography, product, our customer. They provide the context for analyzing measures.

2) Measures: These are the numerical data points that you want to analyze. Measures are the quantitative values such as sales revenue, quantity sold, our profit. Measures are often aggregated based on the dimensions for meaningful analysis.

Q2) What do you mean by slicing & dicing?

Ans 1) Slicing: Slicing involves selecting a single dimension from the cube & viewing the data at a specific "slice" our level of that dimension. It's like looking at a cross-section of the cube along dimension. For example, if you have a cube with dimensions for time, product & ~~religion~~ region, slicing along the time dimension might involve looking at data for a specific month our quarter.

2) Dicing : Dicing involves selecting specific values or members from two or more dimensions to focus on a subcube of data. It's like looking at a cross-section of the cube zooming into a specific subset of the overall data. For instance, you might dice the cube to focus only on a particular product category in a specific region during a specific time period.

Q3) What do you mean by drill down & drill up?
Ans 1) Drill Down : This operation involves moving from a higher-level summary of data to a more detailed view. Users 'drill down' experience to explore data at a more granular level. For example, starting with a yearly summary, you might drill down to view quarterly data, then further drill down to monthly, & so on. The goal is to gain more detailed insights into the data.

2) Drill Up : Conversely, drill up involves moving from a detailed view to a higher-level summary.