DATAWAREHOUSE CONCEPTS

A blog where you can explore everything about Datawarehouse,OBIEE,Informatica,Hadoop,Oracle SQL-PLSQL,Co and much more....

Thursday, 13 September 2012

SCD Type 2,Slowly Changing Dimension Use,Example,Advantage,Disadvantage

In Type 2 Slowly Changing Dimension, a new record is added to the table to represent the new information. Therefore, both the original and the new record will be present. The new record gets its own primary key.
In our example, recall we originally have the following table:

Customer Key	Name	State
1001	Williams	New York

After Williams moved from New York to Los Angeles, we add the new information as a new row into the table:

Customer Key	Name	State
1001	Williams	New York
1005	Williams	Los Angeles

Advantages

- **This allows us to accurately keep all historical information.**

Disadvantages

- **This will cause the size of the table to grow fast. In cases where the number of rows for the table is very high to start with, storage and performance can become a concern.**
- **This necessarily complicates the ETL process.**

Usage
About 50% of the time.

When to use Type 2
Type 2 slowly changing dimension should be used when it is necessary for the data warehouse to track historical changes.

You might also like:

- SCD Type 1,Slowly Changing Dimension Use,Example,Advantage,Disadvantage
- SCD Type 3,Slowly Changing Dimension Use,Example,Advantage,Disadvantage
- Slowly Changing Dimension(SCD) : Types,Advantages &

Popular Posts

JOINS IN ORACLE-different joins in oracle with examples

What is a FACTLESS FACT TABLE?Where we use Factless Fact

What is a PARTITION in

Disadvantages

at 14:54
Labels: SCD, Slowly Changing Dimensions

3 comments:

Terry Sickler 31 October 2012 18:52

In a history table, we should have a column called CURR_ROW_IND (Current Row Indicator) as a CHAR (Y/N). The current row would be Y, and all other history rows would be N. In this example, we assume that the most current address would be the one with the largest CUSTOMER_KEY for the customer. To build a query, we would have to use a GROUP BY clause and a MAX function on the CUSTOMER_KEY. Returning the results could be sluggish with a large history file. Using the clause WHERE CURR_RO_IND = Y, returns results much faster.

Reply

Sonal 10 August 2013 19:38

Hi,

thnx for sharing this, Can anyone explain how the customer key can be changed?

Reply

Anonymous 2 October 2013 00:43

No increased complex ETL with Pentaho Data Integration, for it has a dedicated step for Dimension treatment. SCD 1 or 2 is click away. No need for 3.

Reply

Newer Post Home Older Post

Subscribe to: Post Comments (Atom)

Oracle?Why to use Partition And Types of Partitions

How to Unlock the Locked Table in ORACLE

All About Informatica Transformations

SCD Type 1, SCD Type 2, SCD Type 3,Slowly Changing Dimension Types,Advantages & Disadvantages

Datawarehouse and DataMart:Definition & Difference

What are new features of INFORMATICA 9 compared to INFORMATICA 8.6

Types of Dimensions

How can we do Performance Tuning in Informatica

Public Cloud Computing Dep Model

Oracle Big Data / Building a I Platform

OBIEE 11g Download for Windows/Linux

OBIEE 10g Download for Windows/Linux

Difference between Stopping Aborting a Task in...

How to run Informatica Wor using Unix command...

Cloud Computing

Configuring Domain Connect Informatica

Difference between OWB and

Changing Repository Passwo Informatica

Cloud Computing Certificati Programs

Difference between Start wo and Cold Start w...

Difference between Joiner a Union Transformation...

Difference between Decode a in INFORMATICA

What is a Cold Start in Infor Workflow?

How to Change the Session L Name in Informatica ...

Examples of User Defined Se Parameters in Inf...

Difference between Mapping Parameter and Session P...

Session Log Parameter in Informatica

Database Connection Param Informaitca

Reject File in Informatica

Hierarchy Tables in OBIA

Internal Tables in OBIA

Types of Cognos Log File or Different Types of Log...

Aggregate Tables in OBIA

What is IBM Cognos?

What is Intergration Service Informatica?

User-Defined and Predefine Workflow Variables

Setting the Date/Time Displa Format in Informatic...

How to assign values for wor variables in Inf...

Checking Dependencies in Informatica Mappings

Reusable Transformations i Informatica

How to use Unix in Informat of UNIX in Inf...

Types of Tasks in Informatic

How To Change/Reset The P Of OBIEE Reposito...

Comparision of Repository O using Workflow M...

Correlated Sub Queries

Session Manager in OBIEE

Cache Manager in OBIEE

Nested Sub query VS Correla query

What is an Inline View?

Aggregator transformation v
Expression Transforma...

Latest versions of Informatic

Types of Transformations su
by Sorted Input...

Difference between ETL tool
OLAP tool

Lookup Condition in Informa
Lookup Transformat...

Types of Lookup Transforma

How to improve session usin
Transformation...

How to remove Null values u
Filter Transformat...

► August (107)

► July (12)

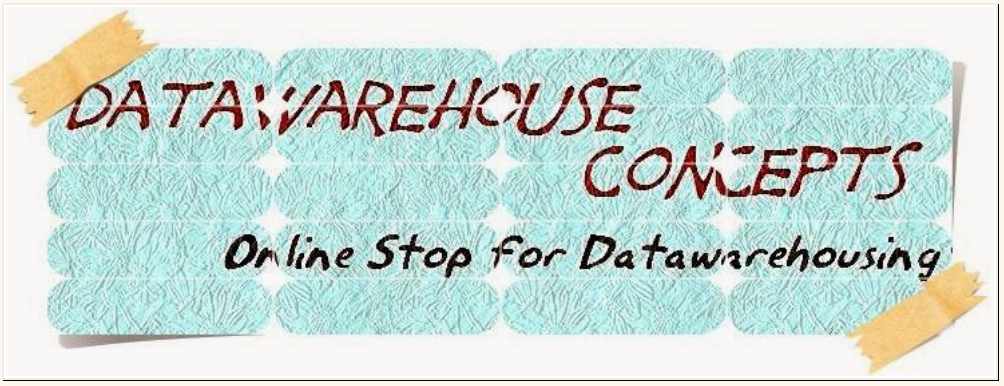
► June (17)

Labels

Ab Initio (1) Agents (10) Aggreg
Apache AVRO (1) Apache Hive (2) A
Task (1) Avro (1) B-tree index (2)
hierarchy (1) Big Data (10) Bitmap Inc
(4) Building the Data Warehouse (2)
Intelligence (25) Business Int
Tools (10) Business Model and Mapp
(2) Cache Manager (1) Cloud Compu
Cluster (1) Cognos (19) Cognos
Conformed dimension (1) Connected L
CONSTRAINTS (1) Correlated (1) Cubes
(8) Data Level Security (2) Data Maskin
Warehouse Toolkit (1) Datamart (2) Dat
Datawarehouse
Datawarehouse ebook (3) Datawareh
(1) Date Dimension (2) De-serializ
Dimension (6) DWH (62) Dynamic
E-Business Suite (1) EAM (1) ebook (2) E
(1) ERP (1) ETL (35) Fact (9) Factle
Filter Transformation (3) Functions i
(2) Global repository (2) Hado
Hierarchy (1) Hive QL (1) HTTP (1) Hyp
Hyperion Financial Reporting (1)
Interactive Reporting (1) Hyperion SQR
Reporting (1) Hyperion Web Analysis
(18) iBots (10) Index (2) Ind
Informatica (182) Inf
9.5 (8) Informatica Scenario (1) Infor
Transformations
InformaticaScenarios (6) Instanceconf
Integration Services (2) Interview Q
INVENTORY_ITEM_ID (1) Joiner (2) L
Hierarchy (1) Local repository (2
Dimension (1) LookupTransformat
Mapping Analyst (1) Mappings (4)
parallel processing (2) Measures (1) M
MongoDB (1) MTL_SYSTEM_ITEMS_B (1
(1) NO SQL (2) Normalizer transfor
NOSQL (1) NQSConfig.INI (1) OBL
OBIEE (140) OBIEE
(129) OBIEE 11g (130
Errors (2) OBIEE Installation (3) Obj
Security (2) OC4J (2) ODI (2) ODI Rep
OLAP (8) OLTP (2) Oracle (78
10g (23) Oracle 11g (24) ORACLE
Oracle BI Admin Tool (2) Oracle BI Ar
ORACLE BI APPS (4) Oracle BI Briefing
Oracle BI Cluster Controller (1) Oracle B
(2) Oracle BI Disconnected Analytics (1)
Interactive Dashboards (2) Oracle BI Ja
Oracle BI Office Plug-In (2)
Presentation Server (1) Oracle BI Publ
Oracle BI Scheduler (2) Oracle BI S
Parameters (1) Parent-Child Hiera
Partition (1) Physical layer (1) Pig (1) Pivo
PLSQL (16) Power Centre (4) Powe

Presentation layer (1) Presentation Va
Privileges (1) Ragged hierarchy (3) RD
Reporting (1) Repository (10) R
Modes (2) Repository services (1)
Variables (1) Request Variables (1)
Transformation (1) Role (1) Router Trans
(1) SAP (1) SAS (8) SCD (4) Sequence
(1) serialization (1) Session Variables (1)
(5) Skip-level hierarchy (2) Slowly
Dimensions (4) Snowflake Schema (1) So
(1) Sorter (2) Source Qualifier (2) SQ
SSIS (1) Staging Area (1) Star Schema
cache (1) Subquery (2) Surrogate key (2
(1) Top N Analysis (1) Transactior
transformation (1) Transformation (2) T
Unbalanced hierarchy (3) Unconnected
Unix (5) VoltDB (1) Web Server (2)
Server (1) Workflow Manager (3) Zooke

DWHLAUREATE



Counter

46579162