Chapter 11: Data Warehousing

Modern Database Management 7th Edition

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Definition

Data Warehouse:

- A subject-oriented, integrated, time-variant, nonupdatable collection of data used in support of management decision-making processes
- Subject-oriented: e.g. customers, patients, students, products
- Integrated: Consistent naming conventions, formats, encoding structures; from multiple data sources
- *Time-variant:* Can study trends and changes
- Non-updatable: Read-only, periodically refreshed
- Data Mart:
 - A data warehouse that is limited in scope

Need for Data Warehousing

- Integrated, company-wide view of high-quality information (from disparate databases)
- Separation of *operational* (OLTP) and *informational* systems and data (for improved performance)

Characteristic	Operational Systems	Informational Systems
Primary purpose	Run the business on a current basis	Support managerial decision making
Type of data	Current representation of state of the business	Historical point-in-time (snapshots) and predictions
Primary users	Clerks, salespersons, administrators	Managers, business analysts, customers
Scope of usage	Narrow, planned, and simple updates and queries	Broad, ad hoc, complex queries and analysis
Design goal	Performance throughput, availability	Ease of flexible access and use
Volume	Many, constant updates and queries on one or a few table rows	Periodic batch updates and queries requiring many or all rows

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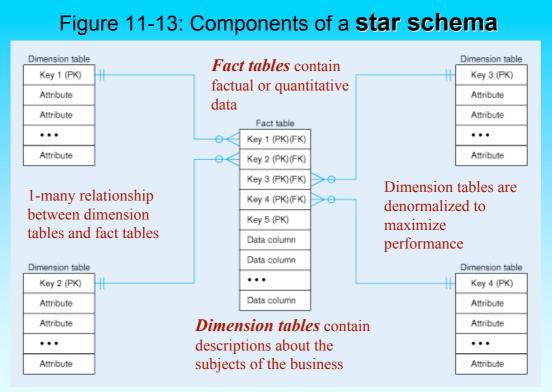
Data Reconciliation

Typical operational data is:

- Transient not historical
- Not normalized (perhaps due to denormalization for performance)
- Restricted in scope not comprehensive
- Sometimes poor quality inconsistencies and errors

After ETL (Extract-Transform-Load), data should be:

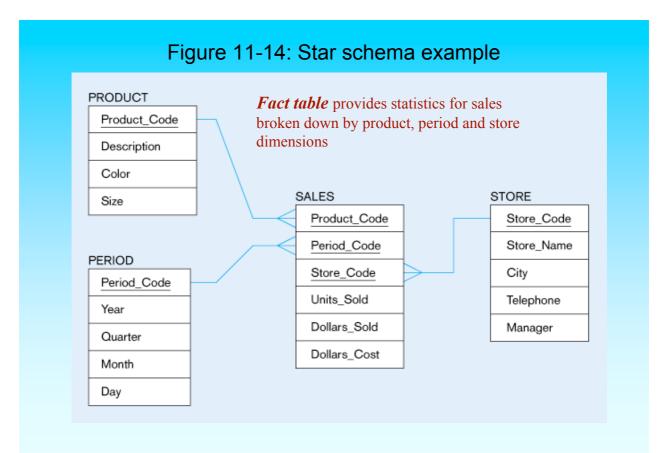
- Detailed not summarized yet
- Historical periodic
- Normalized 3rd normal form or higher
- Comprehensive enterprise-wide perspective
- Timely data should be current enough to assist decision-making
- Quality controlled accurate with full integrity

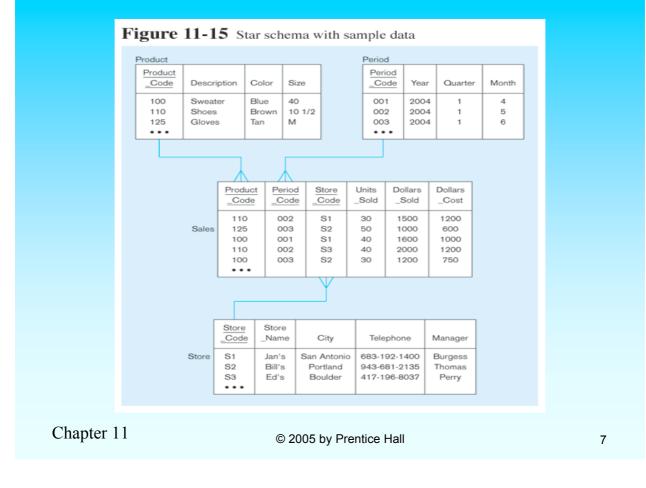


Data in fact table are called measures (or dependent attributes)

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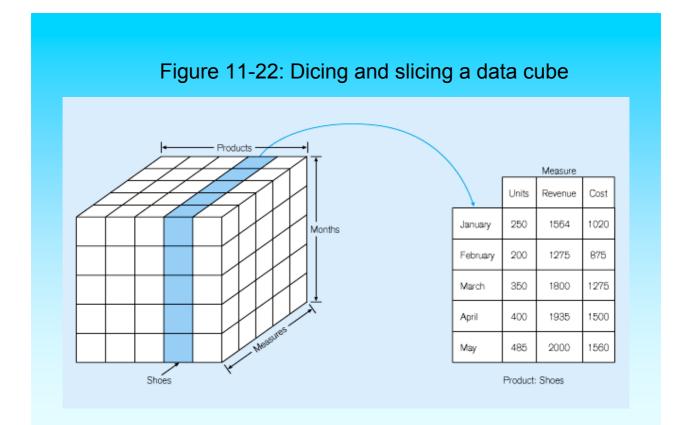
Issues Regarding Star Schema

- Dimension table keys must be *surrogate* (non-intelligent and non-business related), because:
 - Keys may change over time
 - Length/format consistency
- Granularity of Fact Table what level of detail do you want?
 - Transactional grain finest level
 - Aggregated grain more summarized
 - Finer grains → better *market basket analysis* capability
 - Finer grain → more dimension tables, more rows in fact table
- Duration of the database how much history should be kept?
 - General guideline: As much as the technology employed allows.

On-Line Analytical Processing (OLAP) The use of a set of (graphical) tools that provides users with multidimensional views of their data and allows them to analyze the data using simple windowing techniques OLAP Operations Dicing - aggregating "dices" of the cube. Cube slicing – come up with (2-D) view of part of data based on restricting the dimensions Drill-down – going from summary to more detailed views

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Figure 11-23: Example of drill-down		Brand SofTow SofTow SofTow	vel 3-pac	k k	Sales \$75 \$100 \$50
Starting with summary data, users can obtain details for particular cells	Sc Sc Sc Sc Sc Sc Sc	and provel prove	Package size 2-pack 2-pack 3-pack 3-pack 3-pack 3-pack 6-pack	Cok Whit Yello Whit Gree Yello Whit Yello	e \$ w \$ (\$ n \$ w \$ e \$

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