Dimensional Modeling 101

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Agenda

- Brief history of Database Design
- Dimension Modeling Terminology
- Case study overview
- 4 step Dimensional Modeling Process
- Additional Data Warehousing concepts
 - Slowly changing dimensions
 - Snowflaking
- Question & Answer

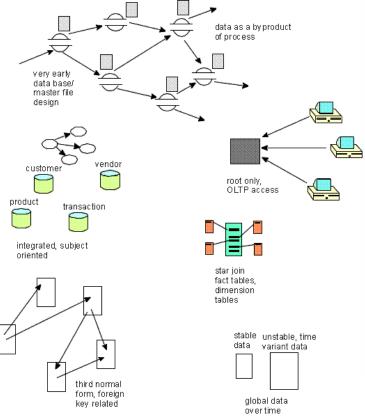


Brief history of Database Design

- Evolution of Database design
 - By-Product of a Function
 - Subject Oriented
- Modern Database design
 - Relational approach (Ted Codd)
 - Data Warehousing design



Approaches to Database Design



Different approaches to data base design over the years.

Figure 1



Dimensional Modeling vs. Normalized Modeling

- Normalized database modeling
 - Anomalies
 - Insertion Anomaly
 - Deletion Anomaly
 - Update Anomaly
 - Performance Issues in a Data Warehouse
- Dimensional modeling
 - Benefits
 - Easy to Comprehend
 - Query Performance



Dimensional Design Process

4 Step Dimensional Modeling Process

- Identify the business process
- Declare the grain
- Define the dimensional tables
- Define the fact table



Case Study

Overview Case study

- Adaptation of a 3-D science fiction feature film that is now playing in theaters
- 3-D rain forest populated with extremely tall blue people and three- legged mammals
- Box office record
- Nominated for an Academy award
- Unattianium
- 12 stores, divided in 4 regions, 100 products
- Tribal managers are interested in Profitability of rain forest stores.



Dimensional modeling terminology

What is a Grain?

The granularity of the data stored in a Data Warehouse

What is a Fact table ?

 The integral table in a Dimensional model. A fact table contains measurements or facts.

What is a Dimension table ?

Supporting tables in a Dimensional model. Contains textual information.

What is a Surrogate key?

 A meaningless sequential value assigned to each row of a Dimension table.



We are about to begin...

- 3-D Glasses
- Your featured film is brought to you by



Theater Rules

- Please turn your Cell phones Off
- No talking (audience)
- Questions after presentation



Step 1: Identify the business process to model

 A business process is a collection of related, structured activities or tasks that produce a specific service or product for a particular customer or customers.

Examples

- Purchasing
- Sales
- Marketing
- Apply to Case Study



Step 2: Determine the grain

Key Elements of the Grain

- Represents a row in a Fact table
- Atomic level
- Aggregate data

Examples

- Line item on a sales receipt
- Bill of Sale
- line item on a bill

Grain of our Case study

- Sales transaction
- Sales by Day by Product by Store



Step 3: Define the Dimensions

What are Dimensions?

- Descriptive
- Report headers
- "Fat" tables

Process of Defining Dimensions

- Derived from the grain
- Using Interrogative pronouns: Who, What, Where,
 When
- Dimensions of our Case study



Date Dimension

- Only Dimension that can be pre-loaded
- Represents a particular day, subdivided in its respective parts
- Contains a row for each day of the period the Data Warehouse is covering
 - Examples
 - Date Dimension covering 10 years, would have 3,650 rows



Date Dimension

Date Dimension				
PK	Date SK			
	Date Day of Week Month Year Quarteretc			

DATE SK	1
DATE	3/9/2009
DAY of Week	Tuesday
MONTH	March
YEAR	2009
QUARTER	First Quarter



Product Dimension

- Contains a row for each product in our retail stores
- Master list of Products



Product Dimension

Product Dimension					
PK Product SK					
	Product Description Brand Description Category Description UPC Code Height Weight Color Shapeetc				

Product SK	1
Product Description	Gritty on the surface
Category Description	Clay
UPC Code	12345
Height	4.5
Weight	16
Color	Gray
Shape	Oval



Store Dimension

- Contains a row for every store in our rain forest
- Descriptive attributes



Store Dimension

	Store Dimension				
PK Store SK					
	Store Name Store Manager Store Street Address Store Region Store County Store Square Footageetc				

STORE SK	1
STORE MANAGER	Jake S.
STORE STREET ADDRESS	237 Quake Forest Hills
STORE REGION	West Forest
STORE COUNTY	Pandora 1
STORE SQUARE FOOTAGE	10000



Step 4: Define the Facts

- Integral part in a data warehouse
 - Form the center of a Star Schema design
- Characteristics
 - Usually numeric
- Types of Facts
 - Additive
 - Additive facts can be aggregated by addition. i.e., Sales Dollar amount
 - Semi-Additive
 - Semi-additive Facts can be aggregated along some dimensions
 - Non-Additive
 - Non-additive facts cannot be added. i.e., Averages



Sales Transaction Fact table

-					
S	Sales Transaction Fact				
П					
	Data CV				
	Date SK				
	Store SK				
	Product SK				
	Sales Quantity				
	Sales Amount				
	Cost Amount				
	Gross Profit Amount				
	etc				
$\overline{}$					

Date SK	1
Store SK	1
Product SK	1
Sales Quantity	10
Sales Amount	750
Cost Amount	250
Gross Profit Amount	500



Fact Tables vs. Dimensional Tables

Fact tables

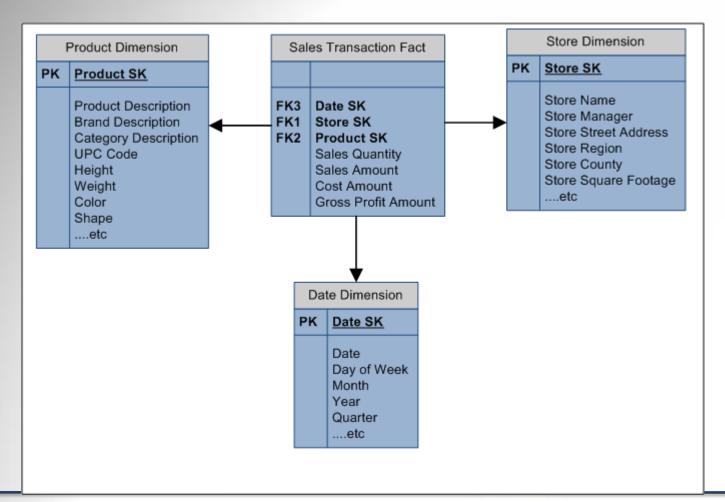
- Narrow in size
 - Small number of columns
- Contain mostly numeric data

Dimensional tables

- Wide in size
 - Many columns
- Contain textual Information



Putting it all together





Data Model in Action

Date SK Date		Day of Week	Month	Year	Quarter
1	3/9/2009	Tuesday	March	2009	First Quarter
2	2/9/2009	Monday	March	2009	First Quarter
3 6/15/20		Monday	June	2009	Second Quarter
4	12/31/2009	Thursday	December	2009	Fourth Quarter
5	1/12/2010	Tuesday	January	2010	First Quarter

Date Dimension

Pro	Product Description	Brand Des	Category I	UPC Code	Height	Weight	Color	Shape
1	Gritty on the surface	Gritty	Clay	12345	4.5	16	Gray	Oval
2	Gritty on the surface	Gritty	Clay	22244	2	9	Dark Gray	Oval
3	Gritty on the surface	Gritty	Clay	22225	2	5	Black	Circle
4	Small pieces of Elements	Loamy	Metallic	55255	8.5	10	Silver	Square
5	Slippery on the surface	Slick	Sandstone	82378	10.5	25	Brown	Diamond

Product Dimension

St	Store N	Store Man	Store Street Address	Store Region	Store Cou	Store Square Footage
1	Store 1	Jake S.	237 Quake Forest Hills	West Forest	Pandora 1	10,000
2	Store 2	Mike D.	1112 Main Lake Mountain	West Forest	Pandora 1	10,250
3	Store 3	Destiny K.	50 Yellow Lane	East Forest	Pandora 2	10,000
4	Store 4	Laniesha S.	150 Waterfront Avenue	East Forest	Pandora 2	10,000
5	Store 5	Angelia N.	2 Nile River Avenue	North Forest	Pandora 3	25,000

Store Dimension



Data Model in Action

Sales Transaction Fact

Date SK	Store SK	Product SK	Sales Quantity	Sales Amount	Cost Amount	Gross Profit Amount
1	1	1	10	750	250	500
2	1	5	25	1500	500	1000
5	2	4	75	5000	2500	2500
5	2	3	50	3000	1000	2000
5	4	2	35	1750	750	1000



Total Sales by Store Report

Store_	Region	Sales Quantity	Total Sales	Total Profit
Store 1	West Forest	35	\$2,250	\$1,500
Store 2	West Forest	125	\$8,000	\$4,500
Store 4	East Forest	35	\$1,750	\$1,000



Data Model in Action

Date SK	Store SK	Product SK	Sales Quantity	Sales Amount	Cost Amount	Gross Profit Amount
1	1	1	10	750	250	500
2	1	5	25	1500	500	1000
5	2	4	75	5000	2500	2500
5	2	3	50	3000	1000	2000
5	4	2	35	1750	750	1000



Total Sales by Region

Drilling up and Drilling down

Region	Sales Quantity	Total Sales	Total Profit
West Forest	155	\$10,250	\$6,000
East Forest	35	\$1,750	\$1,000



Additional Data Warehousing concepts

- Slowly changing Dimensions
- Different types
 - Type 1
 - Attribute is overwritten
 - Type 2
 - A new dimension record with new surrogate key created.
 - Type 3
 - A new column is added to dimension table.
- Snowflaking



The end...

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Questions and Answers

Got Questions?



References

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