Data Warehousing and **OLAP**

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Warehousing

- Growing industry: $8 billion in 1998
- Range from desktop to huge:
  - Walmart: 900-CPU, 2,700 disk, 23TB Teradata system
- Lots of buzzwords, hype
  - slice & dice, rollup, MOLAP, pivot, ...

Outline

- What is a data warehouse?
- Why a warehouse?
- Models & operations
- Implementing a warehouse
- Future directions

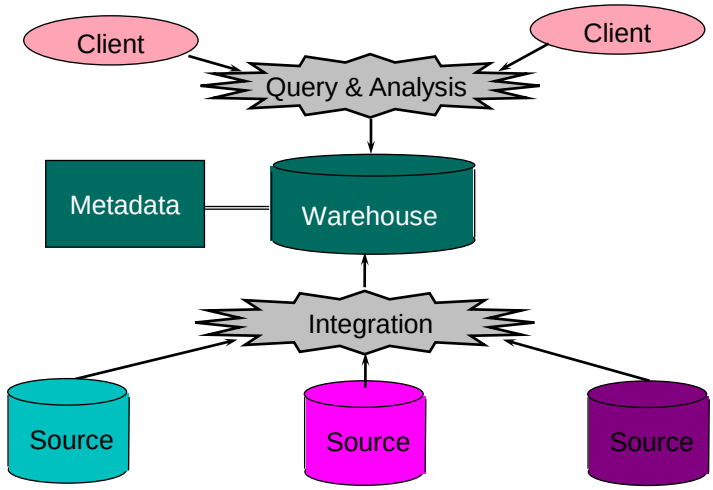
What is a Warehouse?

- Collection of diverse data
  - subject oriented
  - aimed at executive, decision maker
  - often a copy of operational data
  - with value-added data (e.g., summaries, history)
  - integrated
  - time-varying
  - non-volatile

What is a Warehouse?

- Collection of tools
  - gathering data
  - cleansing, integrating, ...
  - querying, reporting, analysis
  - data mining
  - monitoring, administering warehouse

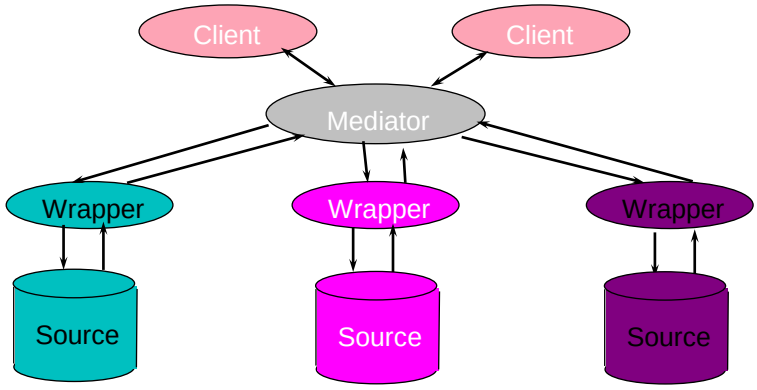
Warehouse Architecture



Why a Warehouse?

- Two Approaches:
  - Query-Driven (Lazy)
  - Warehouse (Eager)

Query-Driven Approach



Advantages of Warehousing

- High query performance
- Queries not visible outside warehouse
- Local processing at sources unaffected
- Can operate when sources unavailable
- Can query data not stored in a DBMS
- Extra information at warehouse
  - Modify, summarize (store aggregates)
  - Add historical information

Advantages of Query-Driven

- No need to copy data
  - less storage
  - no need to purchase data
- More up-to-date data
- Query needs can be unknown
- Only query interface needed at sources
- May be less draining on sources

OLTP vs. OLAP

- OLTP: On Line Transaction Processing
  - Describes processing at operational sites
- OLAP: On Line Analytical Processing
  - Describes processing at warehouse

OLTP vs. OLAP

OLTP

- Mostly updates
- Many small transactions
- Mb-Tb of data
- Raw data
- Clerical users
- Up-to-date data
- Consistency, recoverability critical

OLAP

- Mostly reads
- Queries long, complex
- Gb-Tb of data
- Summarized, consolidated data
- Decision-makers, analysts as users

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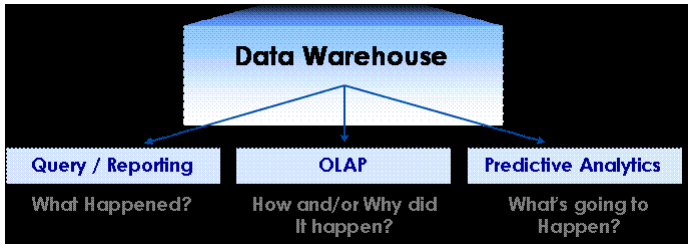
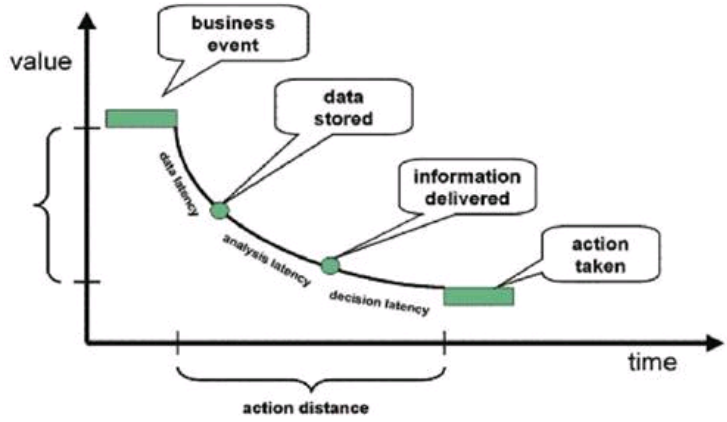
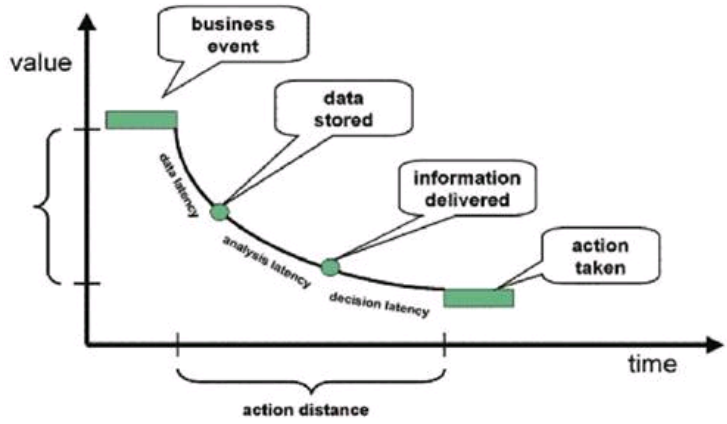
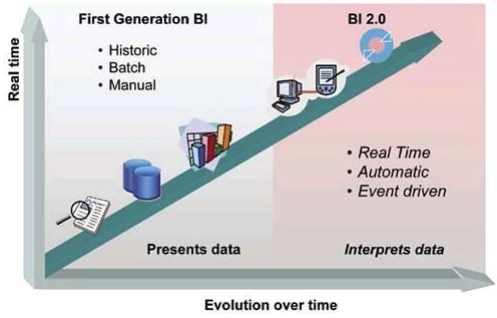






Business Intelligence (BI)



Data Marts

- Smaller warehouses
- Spans part of organization
  - e.g., marketing (customers, products, sales)
- Do not require enterprise-wide consensus
  - but long term integration problems?

Warehouse Models & Operators

- Data Models
  - relations
  - stars & snowflakes
  - cubes
- Operators
  - slice & dice
  - roll-up, drill down
  - pivoting
  - other

Star

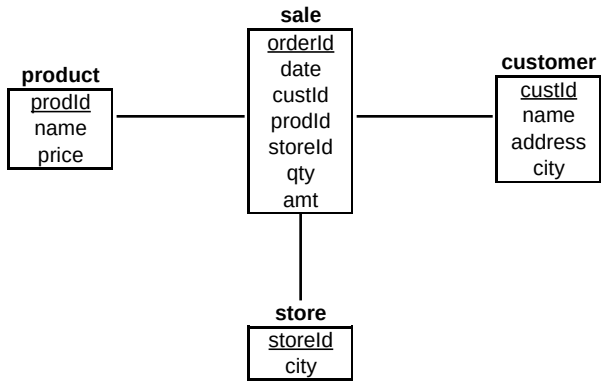
product	prodId	name	price
	p1	bolt	10
	p2	nut	5

store	storeId	city
	c1	nyc
	c2	sfo
	c3	la

sale	oderId	date	custId	prodId	storeId	qty	amt
	o100	1/7/97	53	p1	c1	1	12
	o102	2/7/97	53	p2	c1	2	11
	105	3/8/97	111	p1	c3	5	50

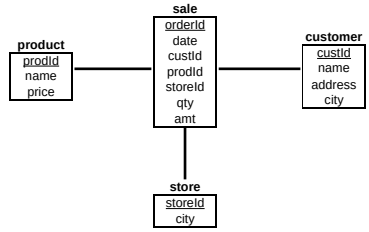
customer	custId	name	address	city
	53	joe	10 main	sfo
	81	fred	12 main	sfo
	111	sally	80 willow	la

Star Schema

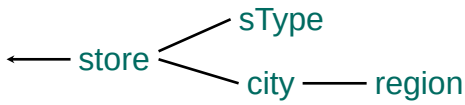


Terms

- Fact table
- Dimension tables
- Measures



Dimension Hierarchies



store	storeId	cityId	tId	mgr
	s5	sfo	t1	joe
	s7	sfo	t2	fred
	s9	la	t1	nancy

sType	tId	size	location
	t1	small	downtown
	t2	large	suburbs

city	cityId	pop	regId
	sfo	1M	north
	la	5M	south

region	regId	name
	north	cold region
	south	warm region

➔ snowflake schema
➔ constellations

Cube

Fact table view:

sale	prodId	storeId	amt
	p1	c1	12
	p2	c1	11
	p1	c3	50
	p2	c2	8

Multi-dimensional cube:

	c1	c2	c3
p1	12		50
p2	11	8	

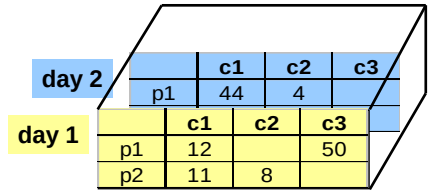
dimensions = 2

3-D Cube

Fact table view:

sale	prodId	storeId	date	amt
	p1	c1	1	12
	p2	c1	1	11
	p1	c3	1	50
	p2	c2	1	8
	p1	c1	2	44
	p1	c2	2	4

Multi-dimensional cube:



dimensions = 3

ROLAP vs. MOLAP

- ROLAP:
  Relational On-Line Analytical Processing
- MOLAP:
  Multi-Dimensional On-Line Analytical Processing

Aggregates

- Add up amounts for day 1
- In SQL: SELECT sum(amt) FROM SALE
  WHERE date = 1

sale	prodId	storeId	date	amt
	p1	c1	1	12
	p2	c1	1	11
	p1	c3	1	50
	p2	c2	1	8
	p1	c1	2	44
	p1	c2	2	4

81

Aggregates

- Add up amounts by day
- In SQL: SELECT date, sum(amt) FROM SALE
  GROUP BY date

sale	prodId	storeId	date	amt
	p1	c1	1	12
	p2	c1	1	11
	p1	c3	1	50
	p2	c2	1	8
	p1	c1	2	44
	p1	c2	2	4

ans	date	sum
	1	81
	2	48

Another Example

- Add up amounts by day, product
- In SQL: SELECT date, sum(amt) FROM SALE
  GROUP BY date, prodId

sale	prodId	storeId	date	amt
	p1	c1	1	12
	p2	c1	1	11
	p1	c3	1	50
	p2	c2	1	8
	p1	c1	2	44
	p1	c2	2	4

sale	prodId	date	amt
	p1	1	62
	p2	1	19
	p1	2	48

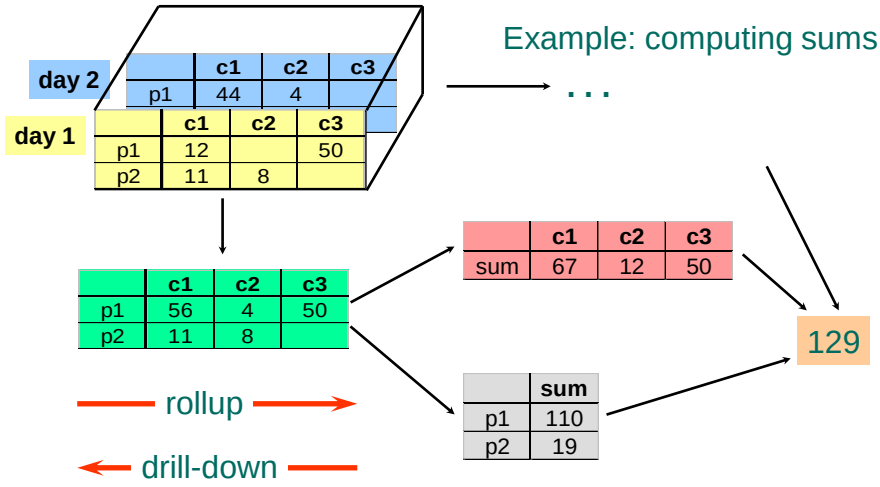
rollup →

← drill-down

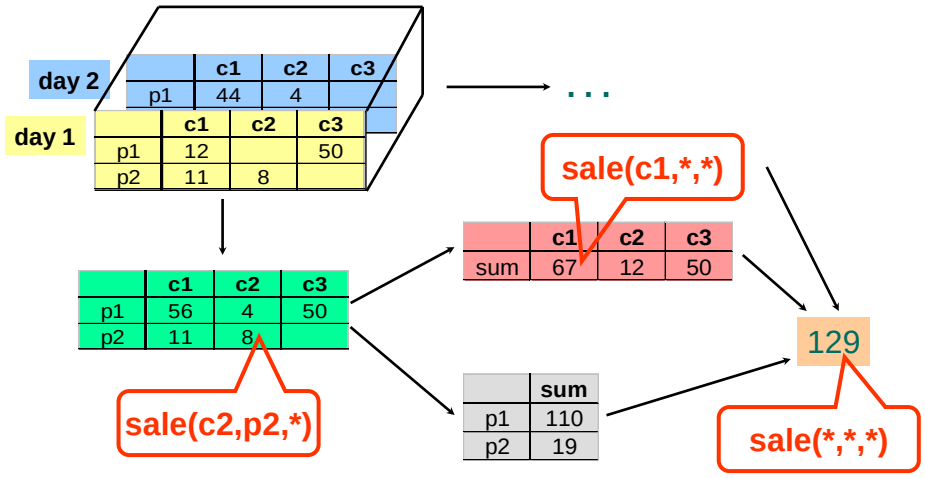
Aggregates

- Operators: sum, count, max, min, median, ave
- "Having" clause
- Using dimension hierarchy
  - average by region (within store)
  - maximum by month (within date)

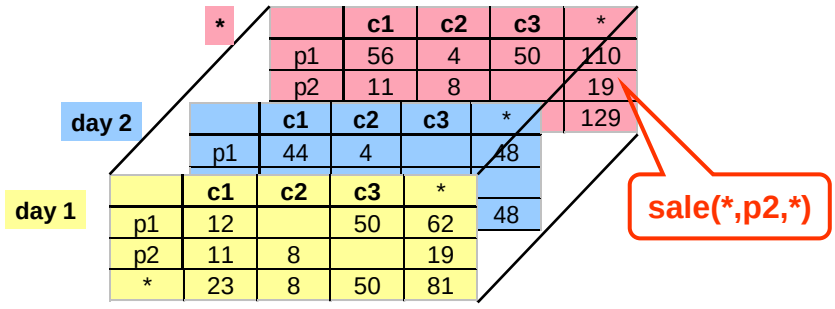
Cube Aggregation



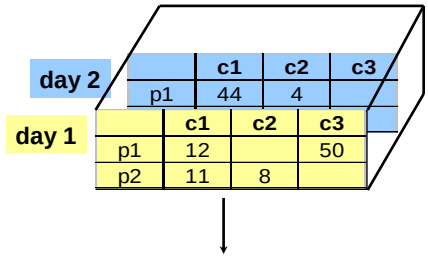
Cube Operators



Extended Cube



Aggregation Using Hierarchies



	region A	region B
p1	56	54
p2	11	8

customer
region
country

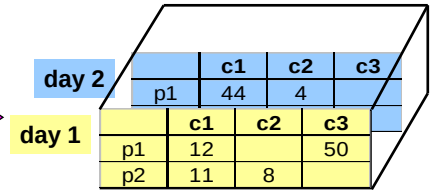
(customer c1 in Region A;
customers c2, c3 in Region B)

Pivoting

Fact table view:

sale	prodId	storeId	date	amt
	p1	c1	1	12
	p2	c1	1	11
	p1	c3	1	50
	p2	c2	1	8
	p1	c1	2	44
	p1	c2	2	4

Multi-dimensional cube:



	c1	c2	c3
p1	56	4	50
p2	11	8	

Implementing a Warehouse

- *Monitoring*: Sending data from sources
- *Integrating*: Loading, cleansing,...
- *Processing*: Query processing, indexing, ...
- *Managing*: Metadata, Design, ...

Monitoring

- Source Types: relational, flat file, IMS, VSAM, IDMS, WWW, news-wire, …
- Incremental vs. Refresh

customer	id	name	address	city
	53	joe	10 main	sfo
	81	fred	12 main	sfo
	111	**sally**	**80 willow**	**la**

Monitoring Techniques

- Periodic snapshots
- Database triggers
- Log shipping
- Data shipping (replication service)
- Transaction shipping
- Polling (queries to source)
- Screen scraping
- Application level monitoring

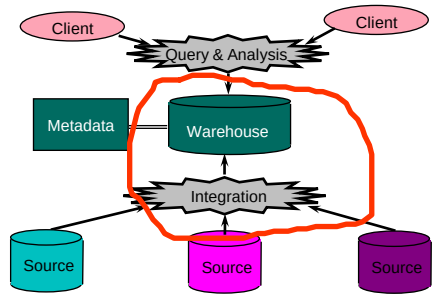
Advantages & Disadvantages!!

Monitoring Issues

- Frequency
  - periodic: daily, weekly, …
  - triggered: on “big” change, lots of changes, ...
- Data transformation
  - convert data to uniform format
  - remove & add fields (e.g., add date to get history)
- Standards (e.g., ODBC)
- Gateways

Integration

- Data Cleaning
- Data Loading
- Derived Data



Data Cleaning

- Migration (e.g., yen ⇨ dollars)
- Scrubbing: use domain-specific knowledge (e.g., social security numbers)
- Fusion (e.g., mail list, customer merging)

billing DB → customer1(Joe) → merged_customer(Joe)

service DB → customer2(Joe) → merged_customer(Joe)

- Auditing: discover rules & relationships (like data mining)

Loading Data

- Incremental vs. refresh
- Off-line vs. on-line
- Frequency of loading
  - At night, 1x a week/month, continuously
- Parallel/Partitioned load

Derived Data

- Derived Warehouse Data
  - indexes
  - aggregates
  - materialized views (next slide)
- When to update derived data?
- Incremental vs. refresh

Materialized Views

- Define new warehouse relations using SQL expressions

sale	prodId	storeId	date	amt
	p1	c1	1	12
	p2	c1	1	11
	p1	c3	1	50
	p2	c2	1	8
	p1	c1	2	44
	p1	c2	2	4

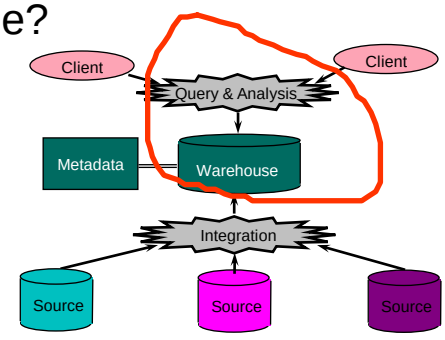
product	id	name	price
	p1	bolt	10
	p2	nut	5

joinTb	prodId	name	price	storeId	date	amt
	p1	bolt	10	c1	1	12
	p2	nut	5	c1	1	11
	p1	bolt	10	c3	1	50
	p2	nut	5	c2	1	8
	p1	bolt	10	c1	2	44
	p1	bolt	10	c2	2	4

does not exist at any source

Processing

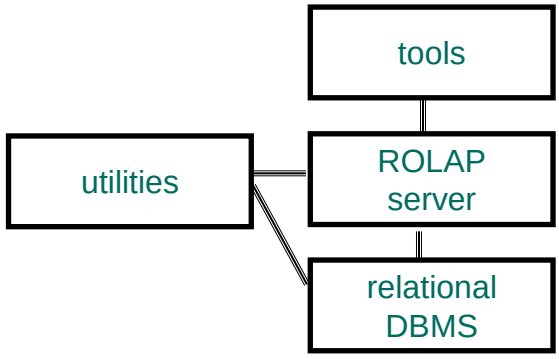
- ROLAP servers vs. MOLAP servers
- Index Structures
- What to Materialize?
- Algorithms



ROLAP Server

- Relational OLAP Server

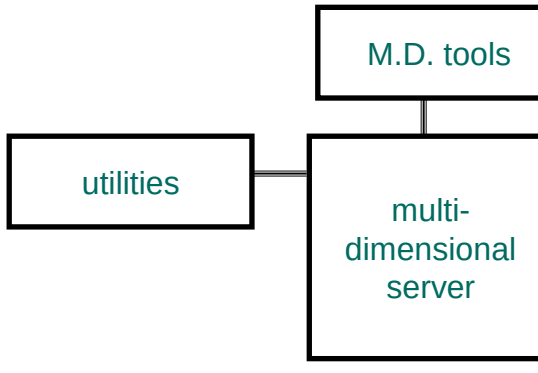
sale	prodId	date	sum
	p1	1	62
	p2	1	19
	p1	2	48

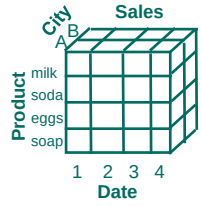


Special indices, tuning;
Schema is "denormalized"

MOLAP Server

- Multi-Dimensional OLAP Server



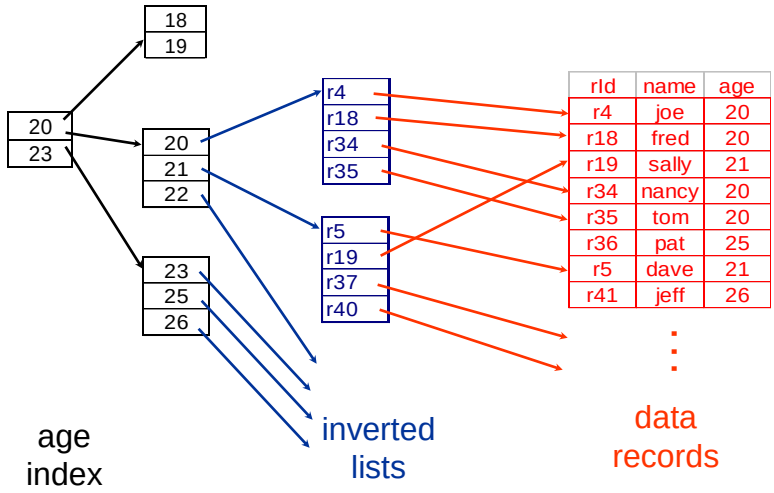


could also sit on relational DBMS

Index Structures

- Traditional Access Methods
  - B-trees, hash tables, R-trees, grids, …
- Popular in Warehouses
  - inverted lists
  - bit map indexes
  - join indexes
  - text indexes

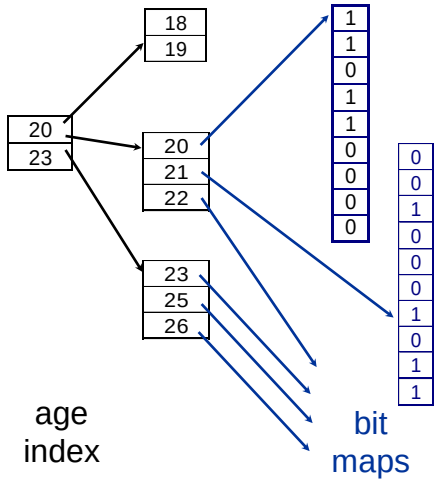
Inverted Lists



Using Inverted Lists

- Query:
  - Get people with age = 20 and name = “fred”
- List for age = 20: r4, r18, r34, r35
- List for name = “fred”: r18, r52
- Answer is intersection: r18

Bit Maps



id	name	age
1	joe	20
2	fred	20
3	sally	21
4	nancy	20
5	tom	20
6	pat	25
7	dave	21
8	jeff	26

data
records

Using Bit Maps

- Query:
  - Get people with age = 20 and name = “fred”
- List for age = 20: 1101100000
- List for name = “fred”: 0100000001
- Answer is intersection: 010000000000
- Good if domain cardinality small
- Bit vectors can be compressed

Join

- “Combine” SALE, PRODUCT relations
- In SQL: SELECT * FROM SALE, PRODUCT

sale	prodId	storeId	date	amt
	p1	c1	1	12
	p2	c1	1	11
	p1	c3	1	50
	p2	c2	1	8
	p1	c1	2	44
	p1	c2	2	4

product	id	name	price
	p1	bolt	10
	p2	nut	5

joinTb	prodId	name	price	storeId	date	amt
	p1	bolt	10	c1	1	12
	p2	nut	5	c1	1	11
	p1	bolt	10	c3	1	50
	p2	nut	5	c2	1	8
	p1	bolt	10	c1	2	44
	p1	bolt	10	c2	2	4

Join Indexes

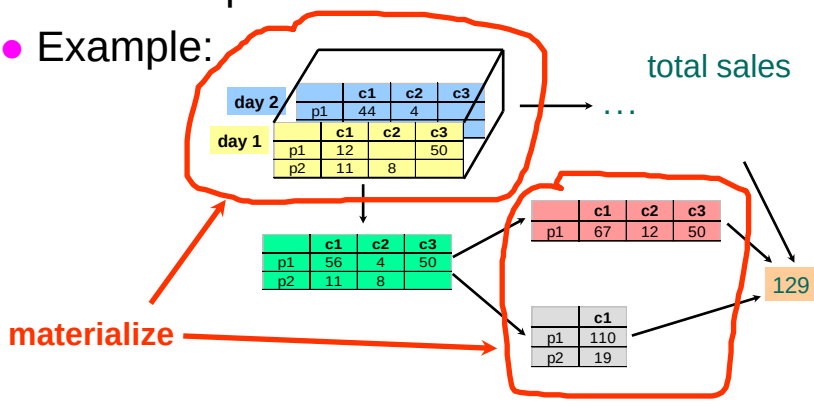
join index

product	id	name	price	jIndex
	p1	bolt	10	r1,r3,r5,r6
	p2	nut	5	r2,r4

sale	rId	prodId	storeId	date	amt
	r1	p1	c1	1	12
	r2	p2	c1	1	11
	r3	p1	c3	1	50
	r4	p2	c2	1	8
	r5	p1	c1	2	44
	r6	p1	c2	2	4

What to Materialize?

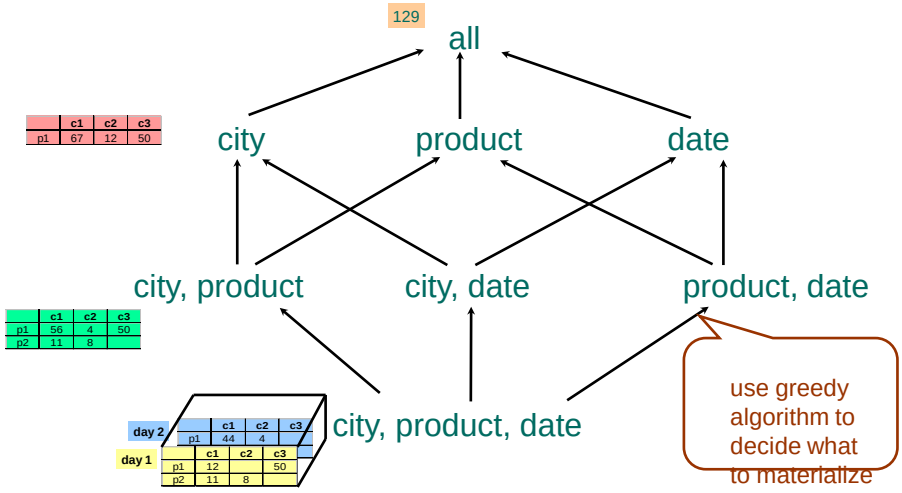
- Store in warehouse results useful for common queries
- Example:



Materialization Factors

- Type/frequency of queries
- Query response time
- Storage cost
- Update cost

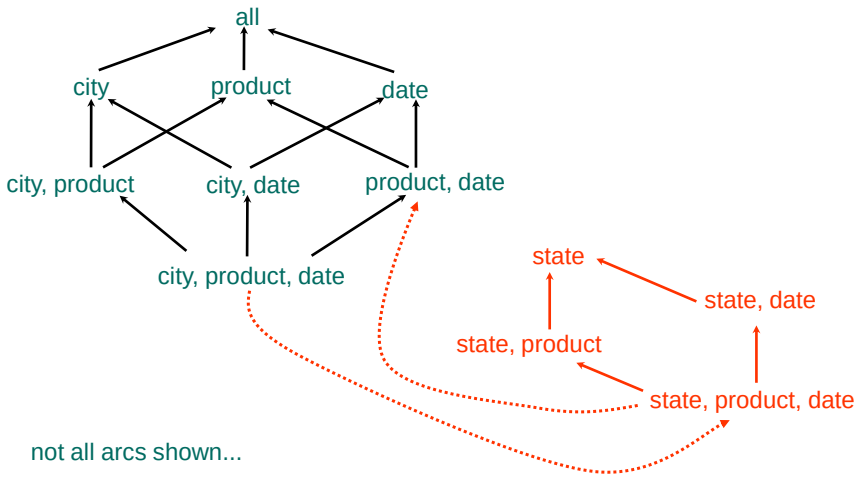
Cube Aggregates Lattice



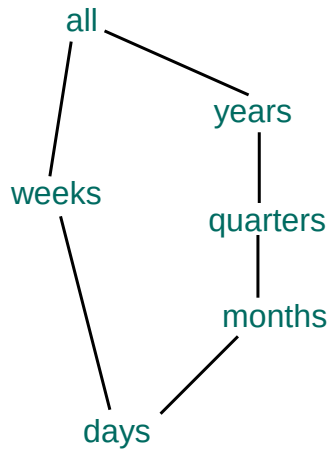
Dimension Hierarchies

cities	city	state
	c1	CA
	c2	NY

Dimension Hierarchies



Interesting Hierarchy



time	day	week	month	quarter	year
	1	1	1	1	2000
	2	1	1	1	2000
	3	1	1	1	2000
	4	1	1	1	2000
	5	1	1	1	2000
	6	1	1	1	2000
	7	1	1	1	2000
	8	2	1	1	2000

conceptual dimension table

Design

- What data is needed?
- Where does it come from?
- How to clean data?
- How to represent in warehouse (schema)?
- What to summarize?
- What to materialize?
- What to index?

Tools

- Development
  - design & edit: schemas, views, scripts, rules, queries, reports
- Planning & Analysis
  - what-if scenarios (schema changes, refresh rates), capacity planning
- Warehouse Management
  - performance monitoring, usage patterns, exception reporting
- System & Network Management
  - measure traffic (sources, warehouse, clients)
- Workflow Management
  - "reliable scripts" for cleaning & analyzing data

Current State of Industry

- Extraction and integration done off-line
  - Usually in large, time-consuming, batches
- Everything copied at warehouse
  - Not selective about what is stored
  - Query benefit vs storage & update cost
- Query optimization aimed at OLTP
  - High throughput instead of fast response
  - Process whole query before displaying anything