

Data Mining

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Introduction

- What is OLAP
- Purpose of OLAP
- Why need OLAP over Relational Database
- OLAP Implementation
- Relational Database Model
- Two dimensions
- Specialised Multidimensional tool

What is OLAP

Basic idea: converting data into information that decision makers need.

 Concept to analyze data by multiple dimension in a structure called data cube.

Purpose of OLAP

 To derive summarized information from large volume database

 To generate automated reports for human view

Consistently fast response

Why need OLAP over Relational Database

 Provide analysis functions that are difficult or impossible to express in DBMS

 DBMS was developed primarily for transaction systems, not for reporting applications

OLAP Implementation

- Multidimensional OLAP (MOLAP)
- Relational OLAP (ROLAP)
- Hybrid OLAP (HOLAP)

MOLAP

- The database is stored in a special structure that is optimized for multidimensional analysis.
- Very fast query response time because data is mostly pre-calculated.
- Size is limited depending on the time taken to calculate the database and the space required to hold these pre-calculated values.

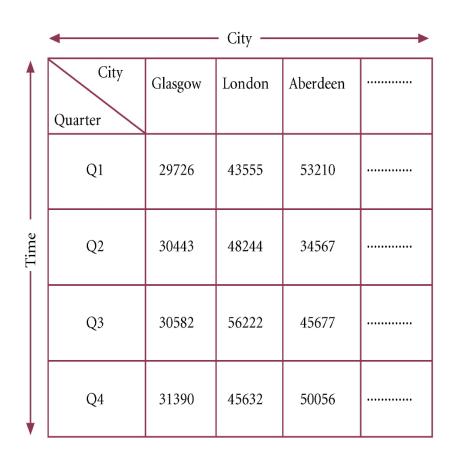
Relational Database Model

| | Attribute 1 A | Attribute 2 Age | Attribute Gende | 3 Attribute 4 r Emp No. |
|-------|---------------|-----------------|--------------------|----------------------------|
| Row 1 | Anderson | 31 | F | 1001 |
| Row 2 | Green | 42 | M | 1007 |
| Row 3 | Lee | 22 | M | 1010 |
| Row 4 | Ramos | 32 | F | 1020 |

The table above illustrates the employee relation.

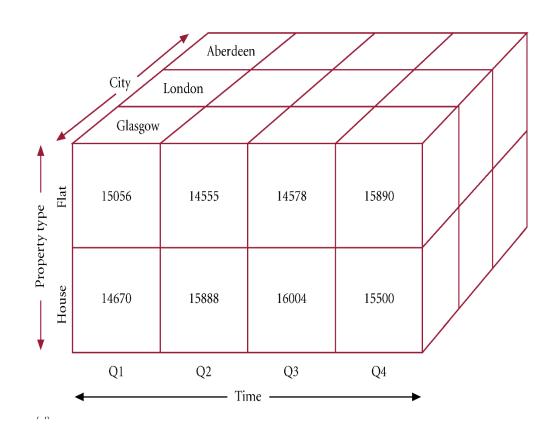
Two dimensions

| City | Time | Total Revenue |
|----------|------|------------------|
| Glasgow | Q1 | 29726 |
| Glasgow | Q2 | 30443 |
| Glasgow | Q3 | 30582 |
| Glasgow | Q4 | 31390 |
| London | Q1 | 43555 |
| London | Q2 | 48244 |
| London | Q3 | 56222 |
| London | Q4 | 45632 |
| Aberdeen | Q1 | 53210 |
| Aberdeen | Q2 | 34567 |
| Aberdeen | Q3 | 45677 |
| Aberdeen | Q4 | 50056 |
| | | |
| | | |



Three dimensions

| Property Type | City | Time | Total Revenue |
|------------------|---------|-------|------------------|
| Flat | Glasgow | Q1 | 15056 |
| House | Glasgow | Q1 | 14670 |
| Flat | Glasgow | Q2 | 14555 |
| House | Glasgow | Q2 | 15888 |
| Flat | Glasgow | Q3 | 14578 |
| House | Glasgow | Q3 | 16004 |
| Flat | Glasgow | Q4 | 15890 |
| House | Glasgow | Q4 | 15500 |
| Flat | London | Q1 | 19678 |
| House | London | Q1 | 23877 |
| Flat | London | Q2 | 19567 |
| House | London | Q2 | 28677 |
| | | ••••• | |
| | | ••••• | ******* |



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MOLAP tool Advantages and Disadvantages

Advantages:

- Quick access to very large volumes of data
- 2. Extensive and comprehensive libraries of complex functions
- Can access multidimensional and relational database structures
- 4. Provide with calculated values

Disadvantages:

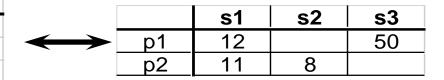
- 1. Difficulty of changing model
- 2. Lack of support for very large volumes of data
- 3. May require significant processing power

The MOLAP Cube

Fact table view:

Multi-dimensional cube:

| sale | prodld | storeld | amt |
|------|--------|---------|-----|
| | p1 | s1 | 12 |
| | p2 | s1 | 11 |
| | p1 | s3 | 50 |
| | p2 | s2 | 8 |



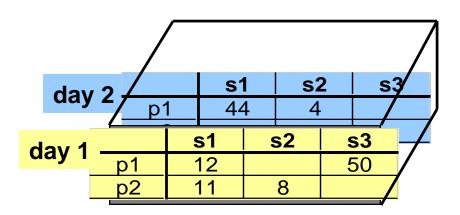
dimensions = 2

3-D Cube

Fact table view:

| sale | prodld | storeld | date | amt |
|------|--------|----------|------|-----|
| | p1 | s1 | 1 | 12 |
| | p2 | s1 | 1 | 11 |
| | p1 | s3 s2 | 1 | 50 |
| | p2 | s2 | 1 | 8 |
| | p1 | s1 s2 | 2 | 44 |
| | p1 | s2 | 2 | 4 |

Multi-dimensional cube:



dimensions = 3

