OLAP Theory-English version On-Line Analytical processing (Business Intelligence)

[Ing.J.Skorkovský,CSc.]

Department of corporate economy

Agenda

- The Market
- Why OLAP (On-Line-Analytic-Processing)
- Introduction to OLAP
- OLAP Terms and Concepts
- Summary

OLAP market size



Why OLAP

- The Right Information In The Right Place At The Right Time
- Why
 - More self-sufficient Business users
 - Keep the integrity of the data
 - Reduces the query drag(burden) and network traffic
 - Organization can respond more quickly to market demands

Introduction to OLAP

"OLAP enables analysts, managers, and executives to gain insight into data through fast, consistent, interactive access to a wide variety of possible views of information. OLAP transforms raw data so that it reflects the real dimensionality of the enterprise as understood by the user. "

Introduction to OLAP

- Users
 - Analysts, managers (CEO,..) and executive managers (CFO,..)
- Access
 - Fast consistent, interactive
 - Wide variety of possible views
- Transformation of
 - Raw data
 - Real dimensionality of enterprise

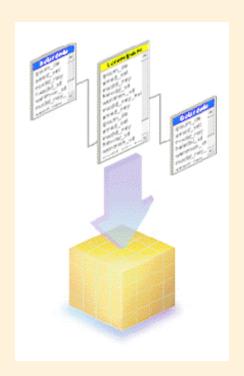
Introduction to OLAP

- Organizational functions
 - Finance
 - Budgeting
 - Performance analysis
 - Sales
 - Sales analysis and forecasting
 - Marketing
 - Market research analysis
 - Market/customer segmentation
 - Purchase
 - Cost of materials
 - Production
 - Cost of conversion (components to final product)
 - Distribution
 - Cost of shipping
 - etc



Relational database

 Multidimensional database

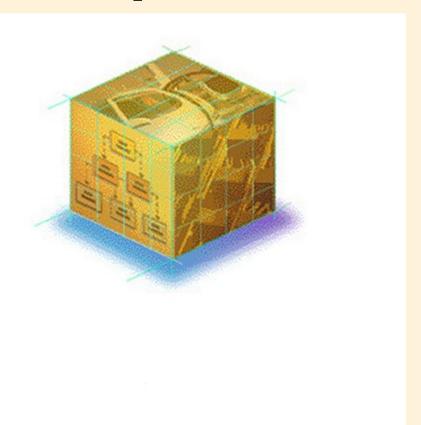


Relational database

Multidimensional database

Cube

Information Is conceptually viewed as cubes.

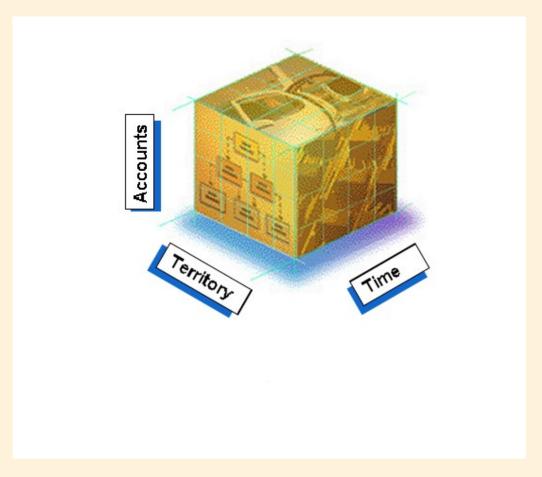


Cube

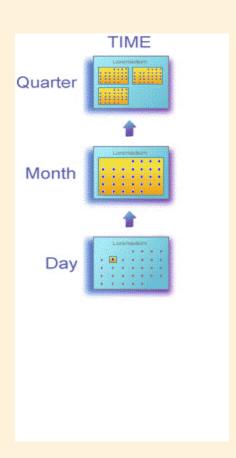
Information Is conceptually viewed as cubes.

Dimension

Distinct categories for business data.



- Cube
 - Information Is conceptually viewed as cubes.
- Dimension
 - Distinct categories for business data.
- Hierarchy
 - Levels of details on the data.



Cube

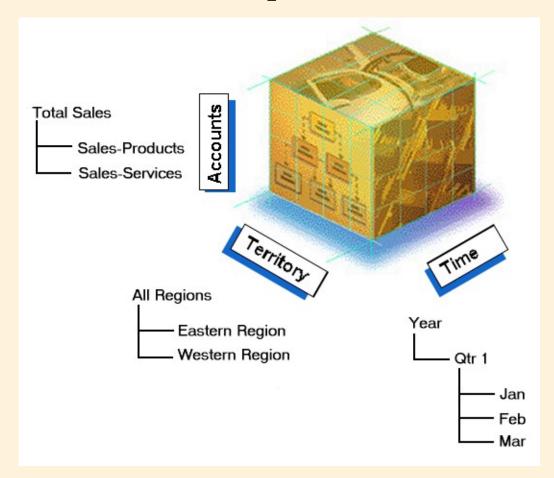
Information Is conceptually viewed as cubes.

Dimension

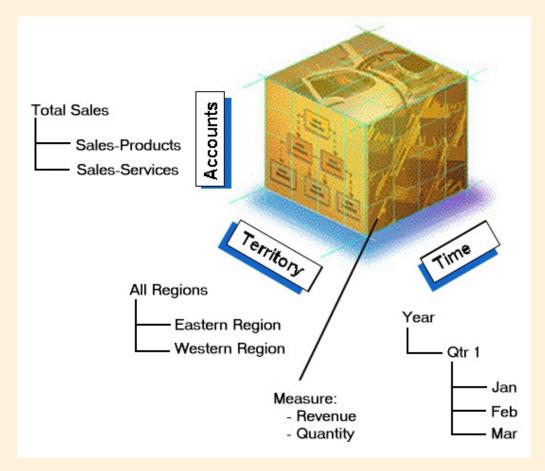
Distinct categories for business data.

Hierarchy

Levels of details on the data.



- Cube
 - Information Is conceptually viewed as cubes.
- Dimension
 - Distinct categories for business data.
- Hierarchy
 - Levels of details on the data.
- Measure
 - Quantitative values.



Cube

Information Is conceptually viewed as cubes.

Dimension

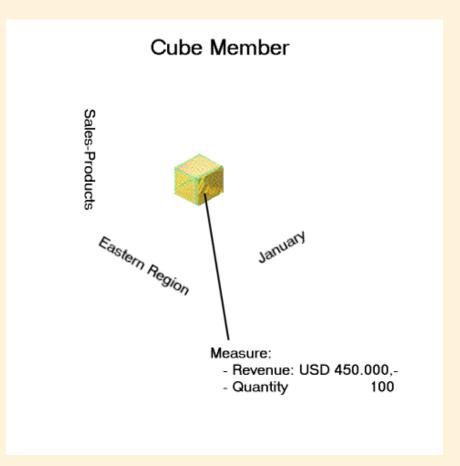
Distinct categories for business data.

Hierarchy

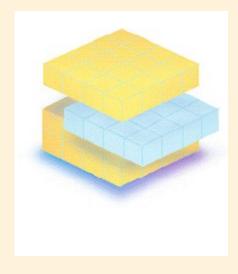
Levels of details on the data.

Measure

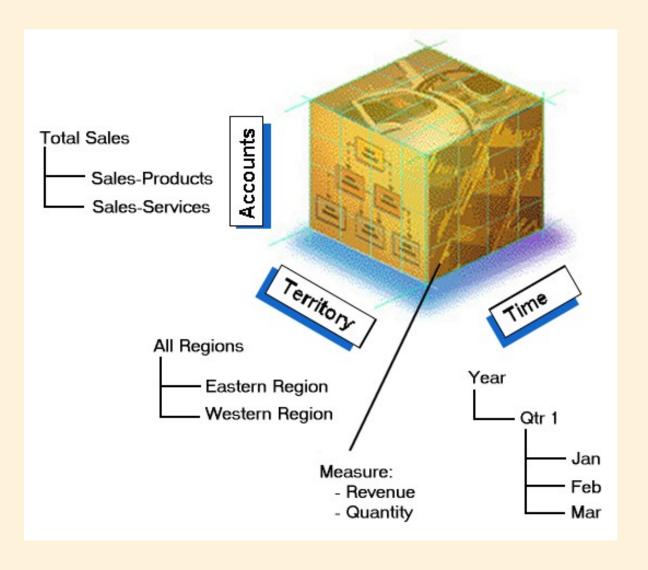
Quantitative values.



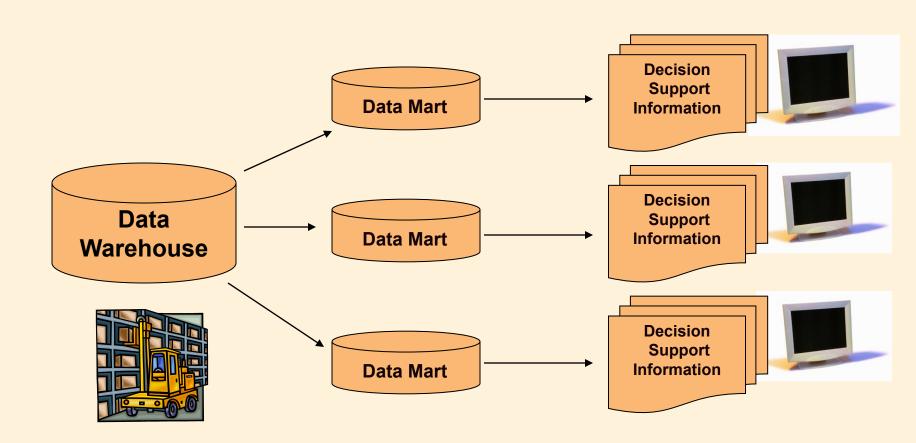
- Cube
 - Information Is conceptually viewed as cubes.
- Dimension
 - Distinct categories for business data.
- Hierarchy
 - Levels of details on the data.
- Measure
 - Quantitative values.
- Data slice
 - A subset of the data in a partition.



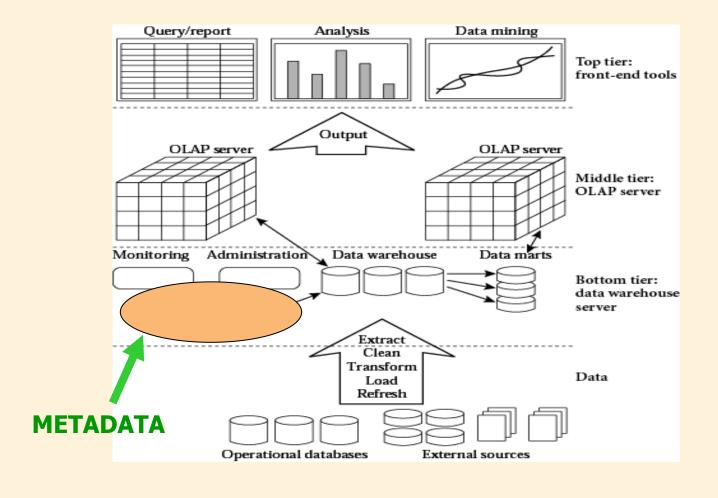
OLAP Cube



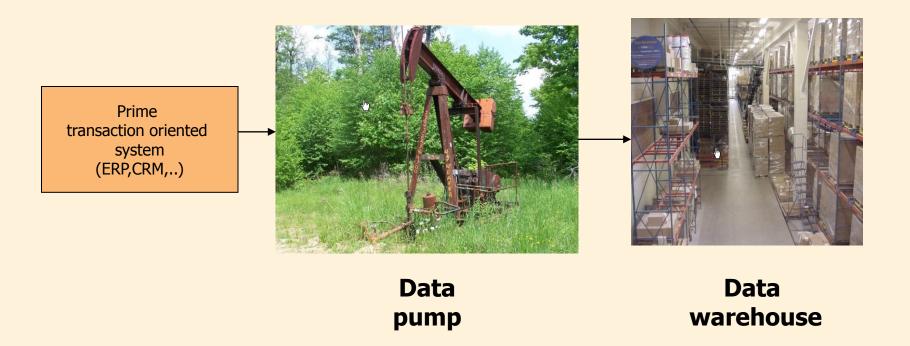
Data Warehouse-> Data Marts (Technology)



OLAP architecture OLAP (Technology)



Data pump (Technology)

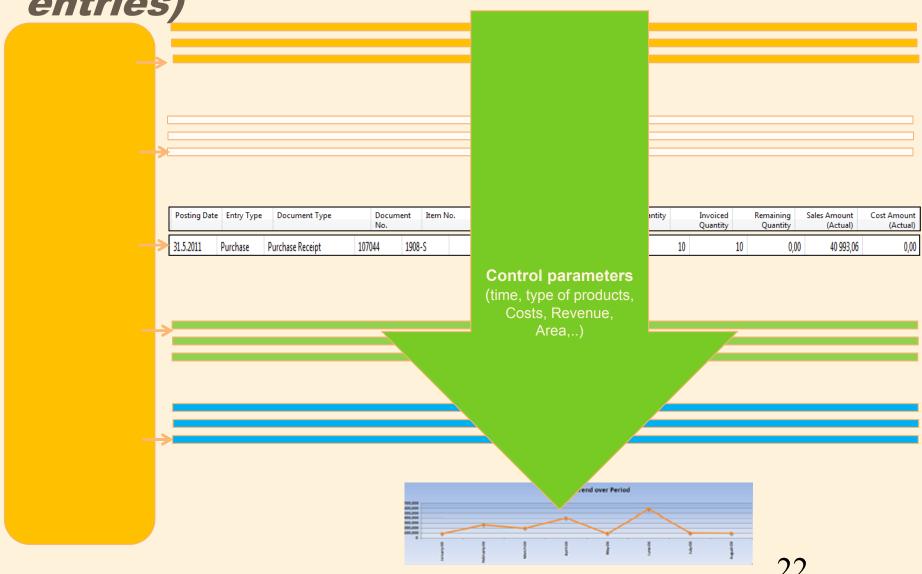


Reporting (NAV tools or JETs)

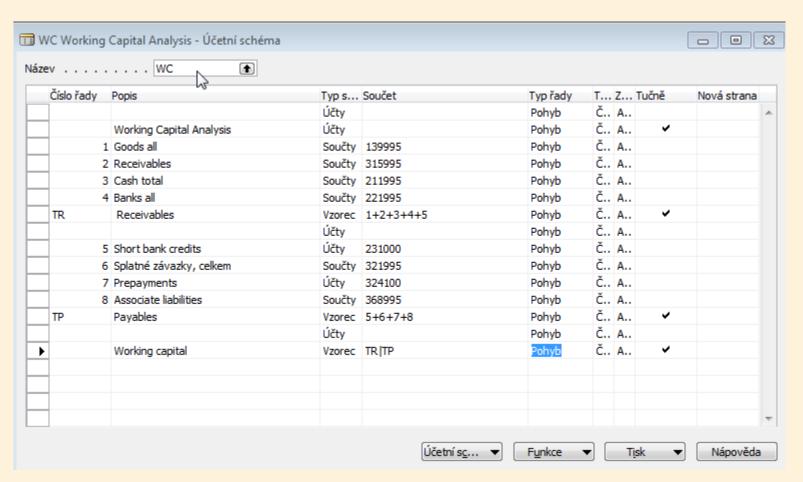


http://www.jetreports.com/jet-essentials/reporting-solutions.php

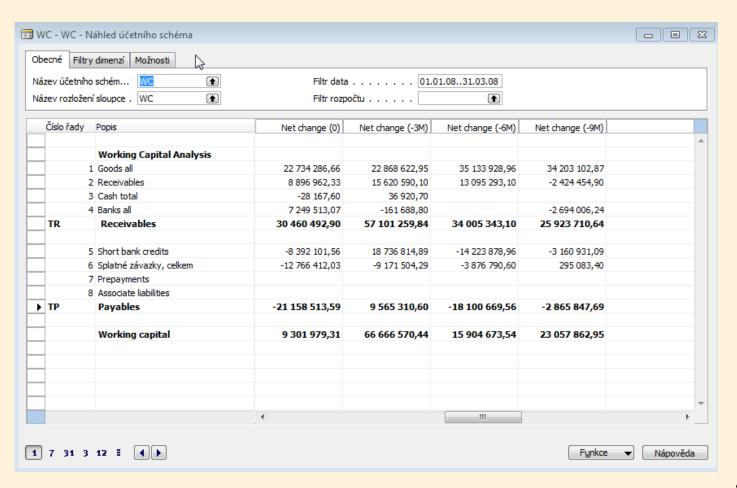
Main principles (source tables and their entries)



Working capital – setup of the accounting schedule from NAV



Working capital – Show of the results from NAV

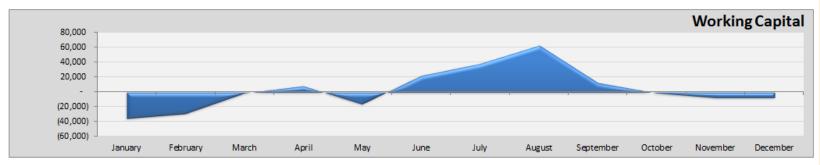


Working capital – Show of the results from JETs

Working Capital & Current Ratio

Report Date 8/23/2011

	la de la companya de					2011						
	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December
Current Assets	74,405	(90,939)	(16,110)	136,096	(92,528)	101,144	(155,777)	174,615	(363,170)	1,015	72,525	(72,789)
Current Liabilities	109,902	(62,118)	(14,989)	127,587	(76,890)	78,566	(193,757)	112,467	(376,168)	2,070	79,494	(65,841)
Working Capital	(35,497)	(28,821)	(1,121)	8,508	(15,638)	22,579	37,980	62,148	12,998	(1,055)	(6,969)	(6,948)
Current Ratio	0.68	1.46	1.07	1.07	1.20	1.29	0.80	1.55	0.97	0.49	0.91	1.11







Some chosen analysis examples (JETs)

