# OLAP Theory-English version supplement to OLAP 20050425

[Ing.Skorkovský,CSc] Katedra aplikované matematiky a informatiky

## Agenda

- The Market / obchod/ marketing
- Why OLAP / proč OLAP
- Introduction to OLAP / úvod
- OLAP Terms and Concepts/ terminologie
- Summary / Závěr

### **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(přítěž) and network traffic (zatížení na síti)
  - 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 and executive
- Access
  - Fast consistent, interactive
  - Wide variety of possible views
- Transformation
  - Raw data
  - Real dimensionality of enterprise

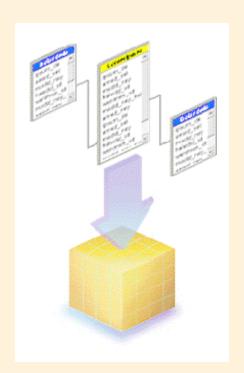
### Introduction to OLAP

- 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
  - Distribution
    - Cost of shipping
  - etc



Relational database

 Multidimension al database

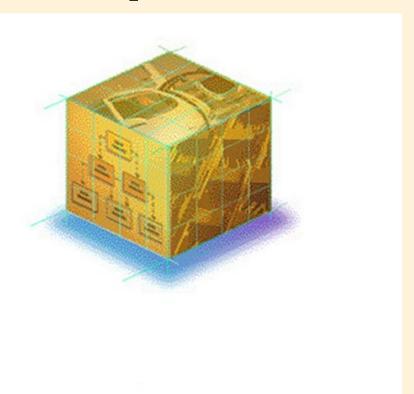


Relational database

Multidimensional database

#### Cube

Information Is conceptually viewed as cubes.

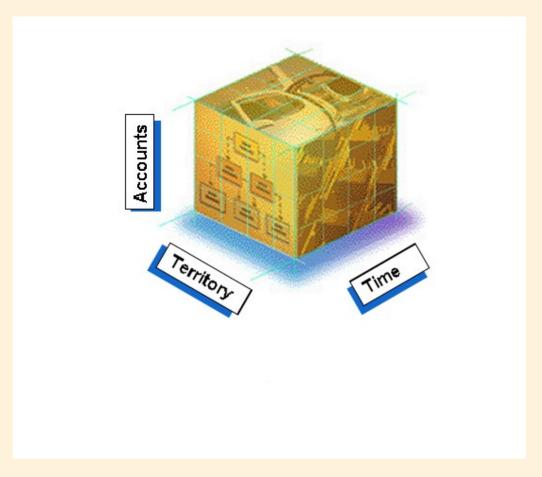


#### Cube

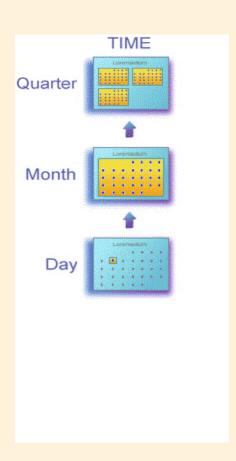
Information Is conceptually viewed as cubes.

#### 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

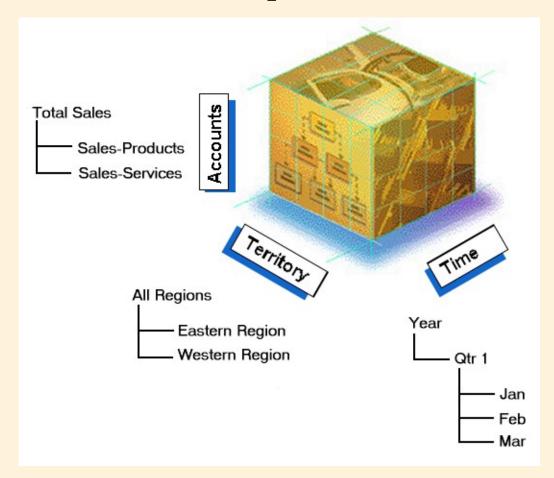
Information Is conceptually viewed as cubes.

#### Dimension

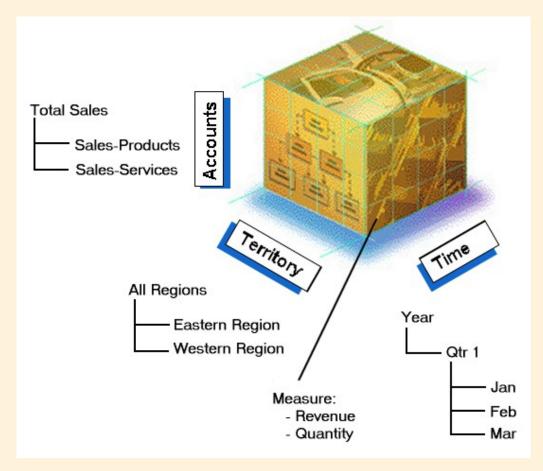
Distinct categories for business data.

#### 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

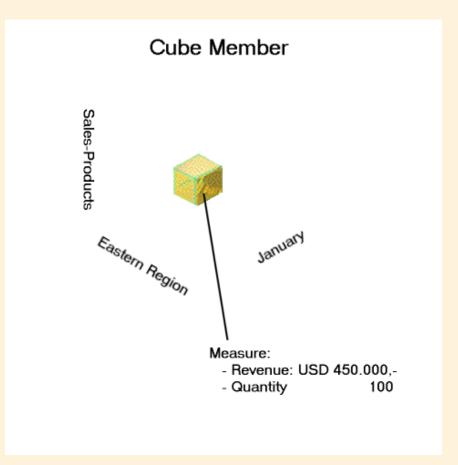
Distinct categories for business data.

#### Hierarchy

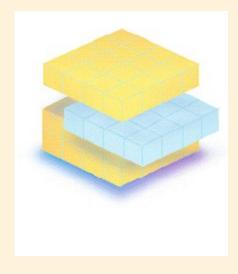
Levels of details on the data.

#### 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**

