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.



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- Dimension
 - Distinct categories for business data.



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- Hierarchy
 - Levels of details on the data.



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- Measure
 - Quantitative values.



Cube

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Dimension

Distinct categories for business data.

Hierarchy

Levels of details on the data.

Measure

Quantitative values.

Cube Member Sales-Products January Eastern Region Measure: - Revenue: USD 450.000,-- Quantity 100

- 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.



