



WIRTSCHAFTS
UNIVERSITÄT
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UNIVERSITY OF
ECONOMICS
AND BUSINESS

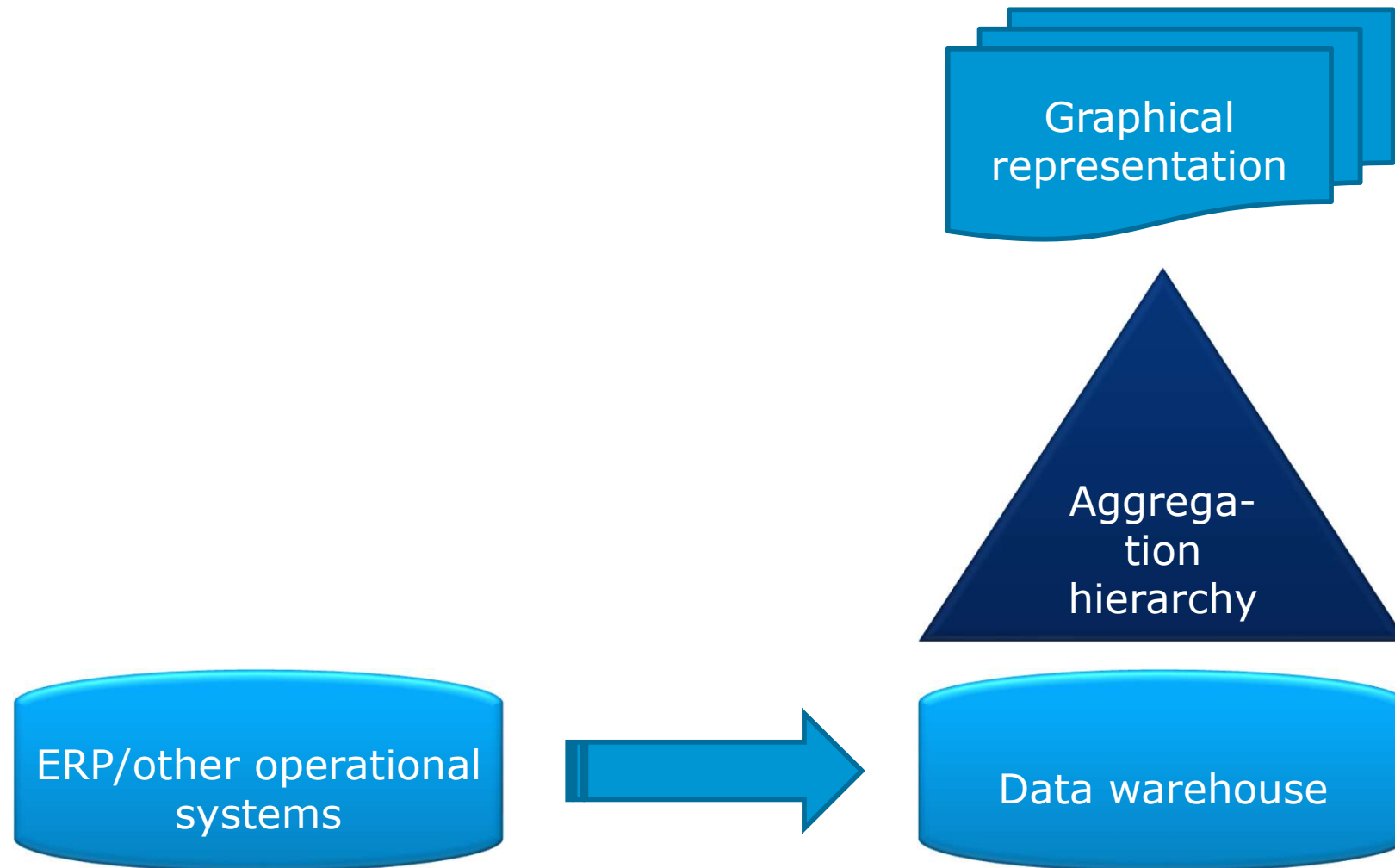


Supply Chain Analytics 3

Part I

Alexander Prosser

First Generation BI



First Generation BI

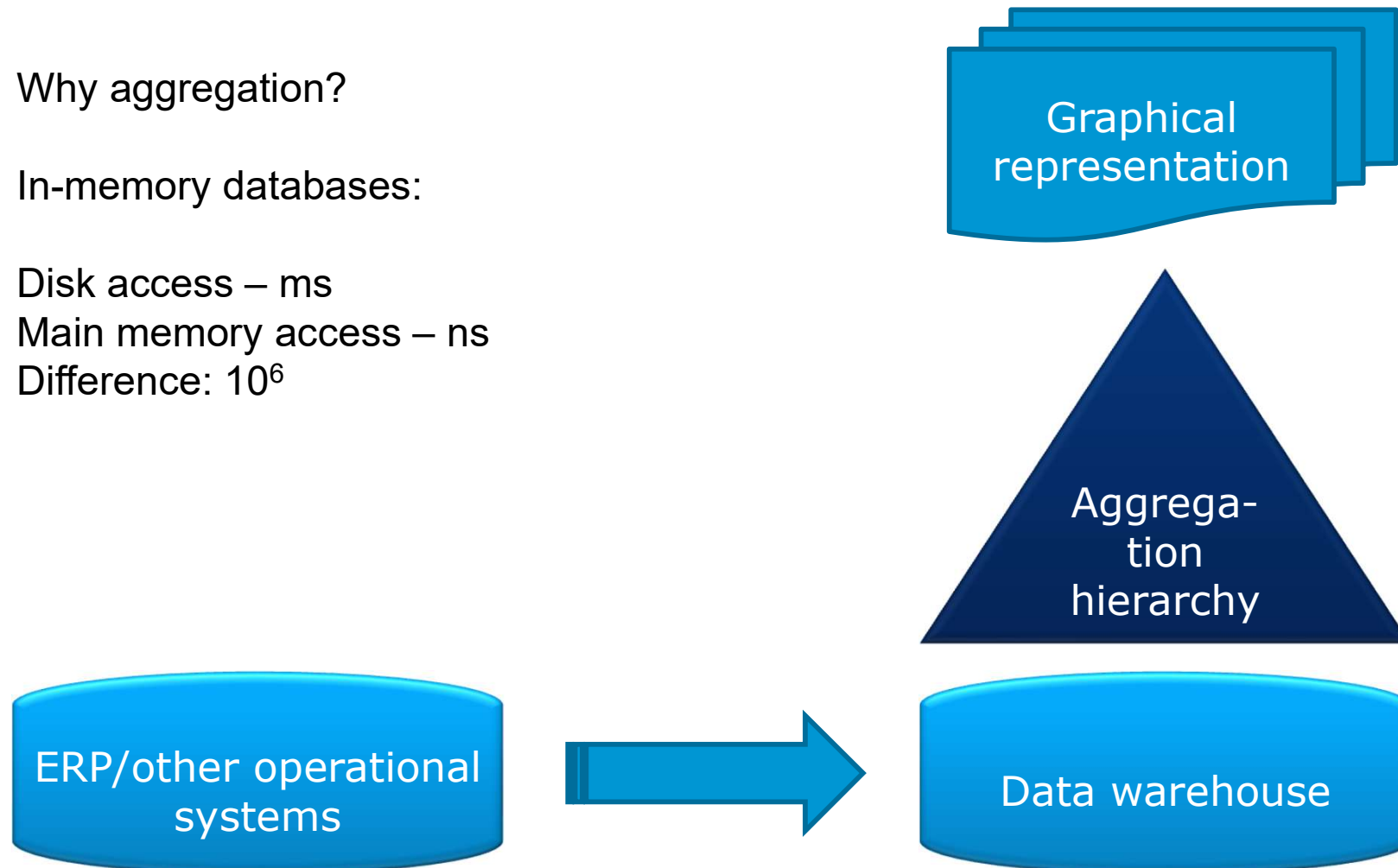
Why aggregation?

In-memory databases:

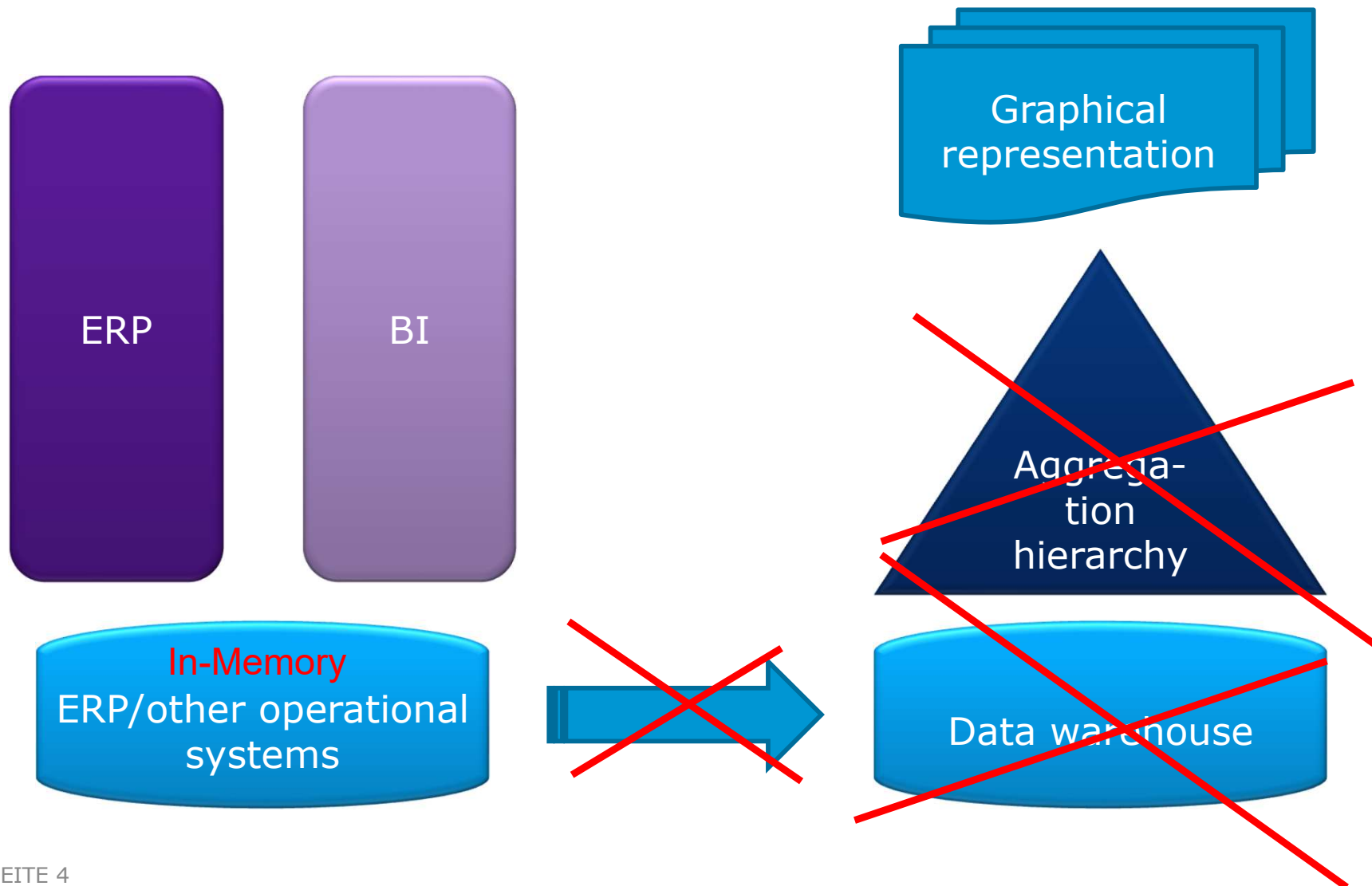
Disk access – ms

Main memory access – ns

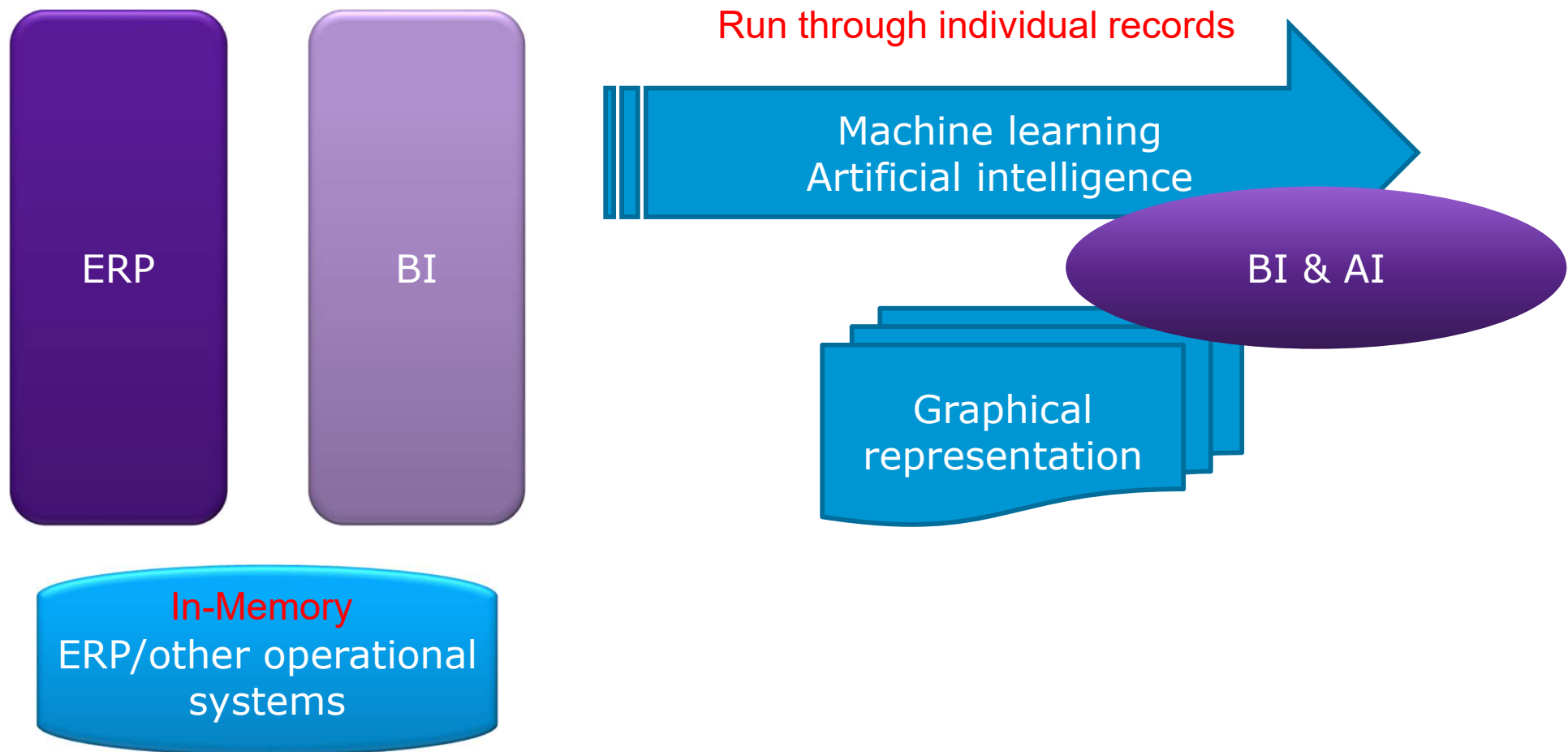
Difference: 10^6



Second Generation BI



Second Generation BI



Second Generation BI

“Large main memory”. How large is “large”?

<https://www.ibm.com/downloads/cas/VX0AM0EP>

Mere example, performance industry standard.

How much is 64 TB?

Average Netflix HD Movie 4 GB => 16k+ movies

High-quality portrait 1MB => 67m+ photos

... and you can search that content in main memory in a matter of a few seconds

The technology may have changed, fundamental case modelling has not.

=> Dimensions and facts => Dimensional Fact Modelling

Let us design a BI system

STEP 1:

What is the fact I want to analyze ?

What are the key figures representing the fact ?

What do the key figures look like ?

Modeling

Operator	Nominal	Ordinal	Interval	Rational
Sum	No	No	No	✓
Average	No	(✓)	✓	✓
Minimum	No	✓	✓	✓
Maximum	No	✓	✓	✓

STEP 2:

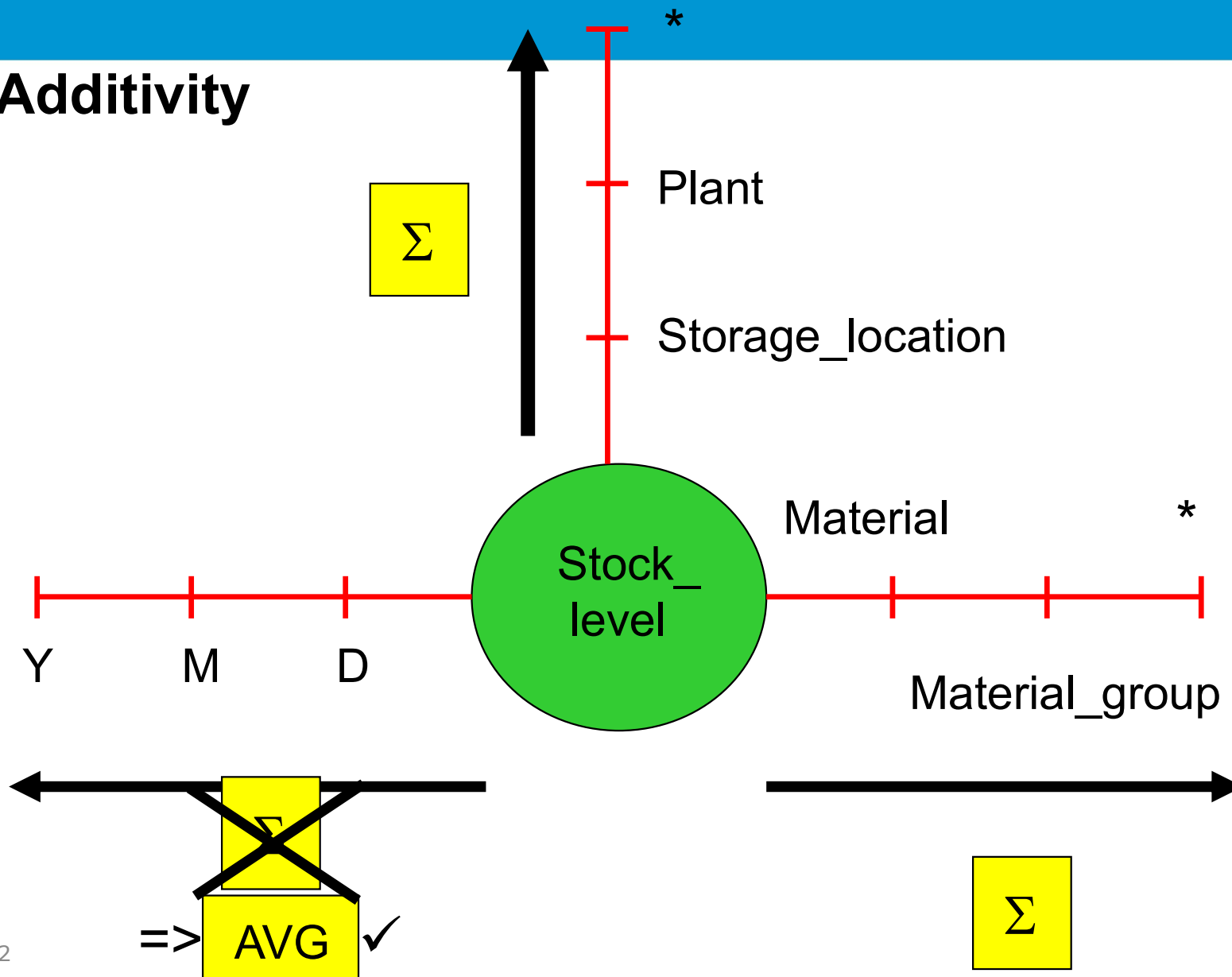
What are the axes in my analyses ?

What are their aggregation levels (if any) ?

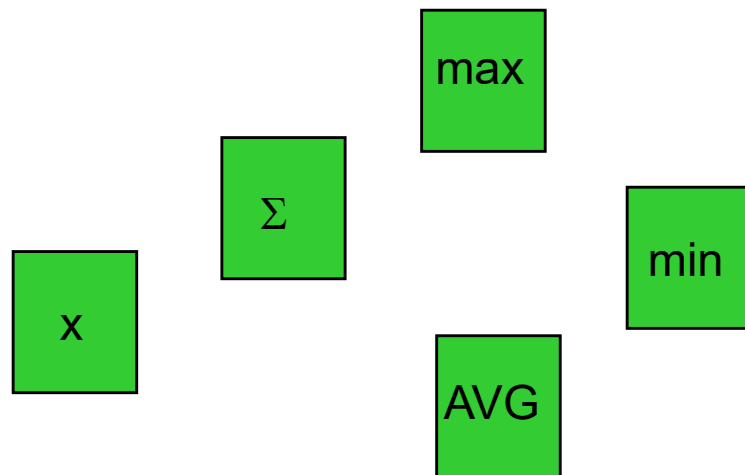
STEP 3:

Are there any restrictions in aggregation ?

Additivity

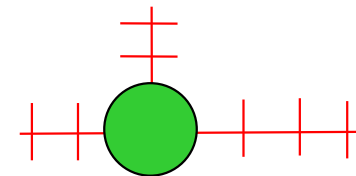


Modeling



These are logical restrictions.

No technology in the world changes that.



	Some dimensions	All dimensions
Some aggregation operator	Semi-additive	Semi-additive
All aggregation operators	Semi -additive	Additive

STEP 4:

Do I have parallel hierarchies ?

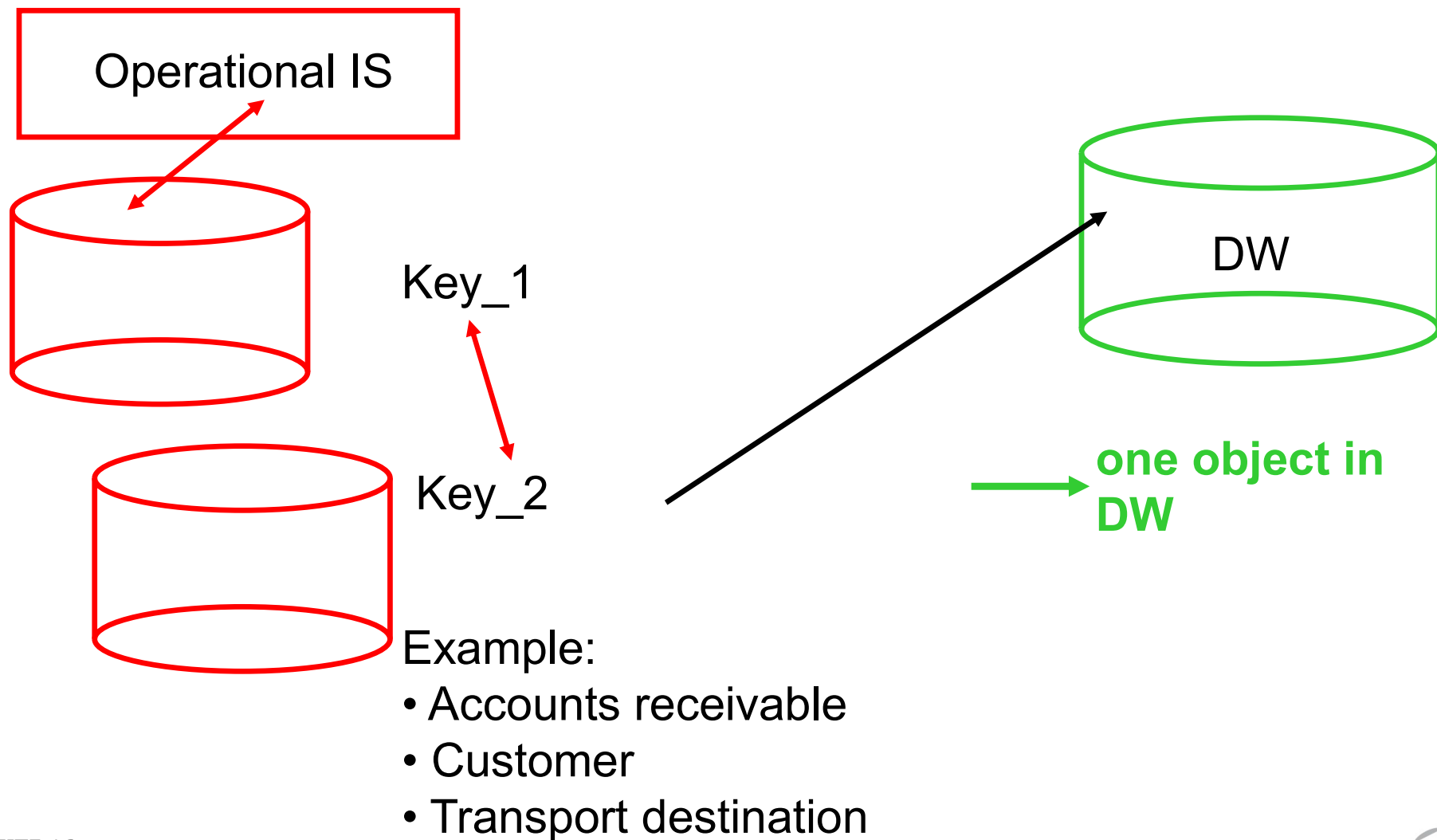
STEP 5:

Where does the data come from ?

Do I need to reconcile data from different sources ?

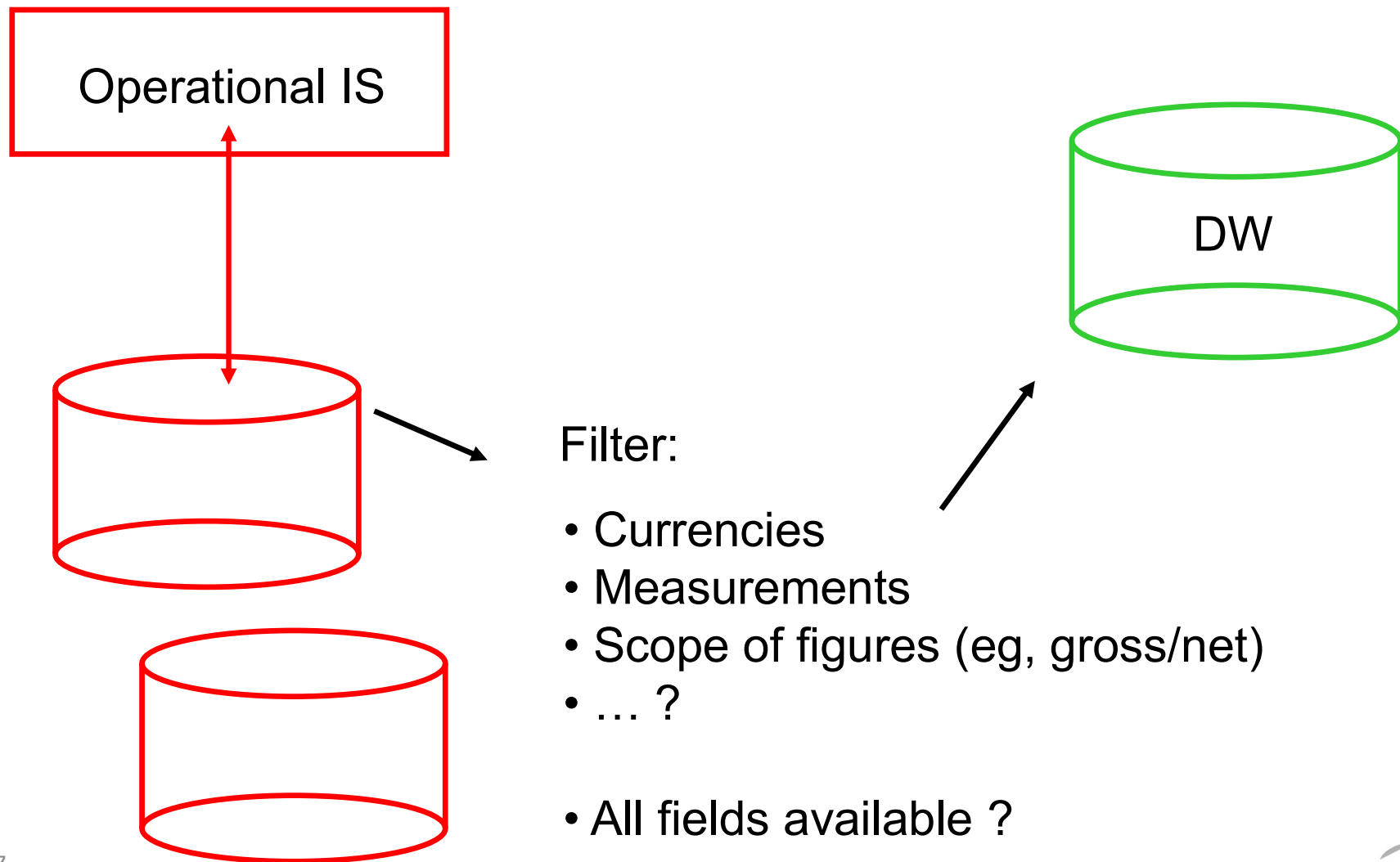
Modeling

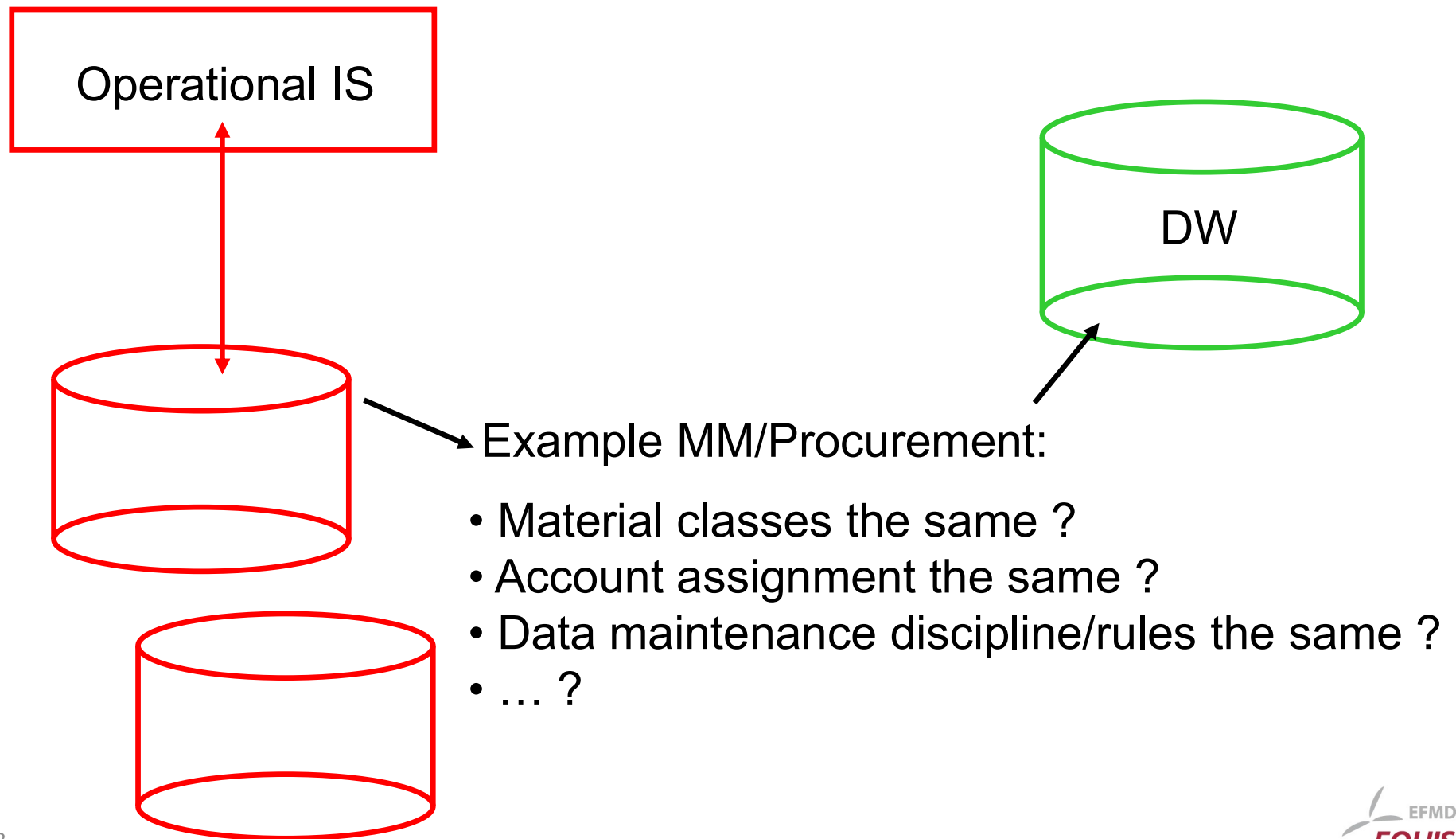
Key Integration



Modeling

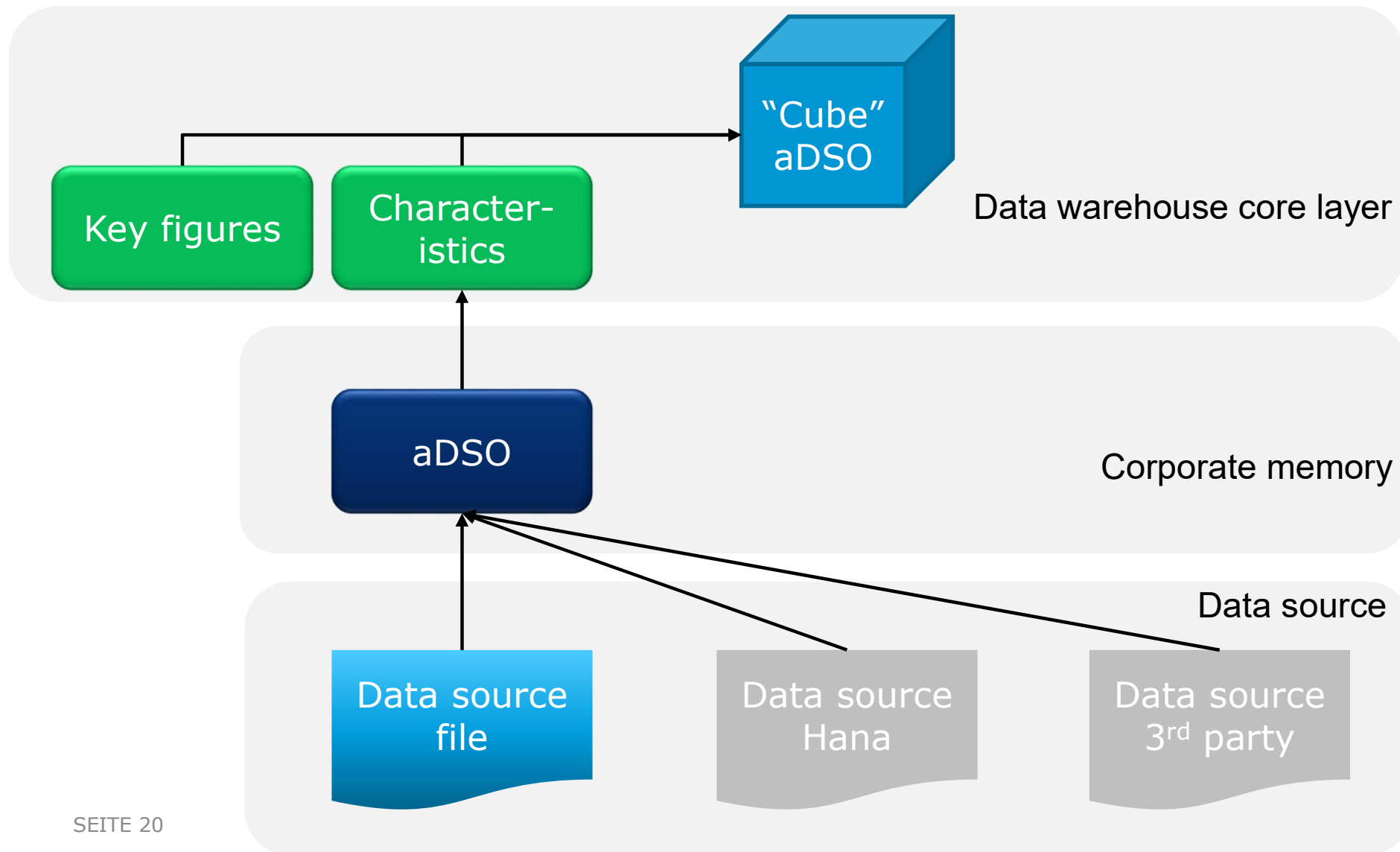
Field Integration





Dimensional Fact Modelling

Case Study: Data flow



Case Study: Reporting

