

# **Bases de Dados e Armazéns de Dados**

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# **Introduction to Dimensional Modeling**

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## Bibliography

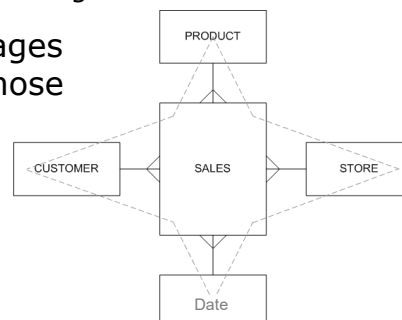
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Chapters 2, 3, 4, 5 (pages 29-144)
- "From Enterprise Models to Dimensional Models: A Methodology for Data Warehouse and Data Mart Design"  
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- The Data Warehouse Toolkit: The Complete Guide to Dimensional Modeling  
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Chapters 1,...,6

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## Dimensional Modeling

- Data modeling for DW is also known as **star schema creation**
- Based on **fact tables** and **dimension tables**
- Dimensional model is very **asymmetric**
  - one large dominant table in the center of the schema: **fact table**, with multiple joins connecting to **dimension tables**
- **Dimensional model** packages the data in a format whose design goals are:
  - **User understandability**
  - **Query performance**
  - **Flexibility to change**



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## Dimensional Modeling

- **Model simplicity** achieved by the reduced number of tables
  - Business users benefit because **data is easier to understand** and **navigate**
- Has also **performance benefits**
- Dimensional models are gracefully extensible to **accommodate change**
  - Can accommodate **new dimensions** if a single value of that dimension is defined for each existing fact row
  - Can accommodate **new facts** to the fact table, when the level of detail is consistent with the existing fact table
  - Can supplement preexisting dimension tables with **new attributes**

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## Fact Table

- **Primary table** in a dimensional model
- Holds
  - **Primary key made up by the set or subset of foreign keys** (composite primary key) that connect to dimension tables
  - **Numerical measurements of the business** (the facts), which may be analyzed using statistical functions
    - ♦ units\_sold, value\_sold, order\_cost, units\_ordered, ...

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## Dimension Tables

- Provide the **basis for analyzing data** in the fact table
- Used to answer **"WHO"**, **"WHAT"**, **"WHEN"**, **"WHERE"** and **"WHY"** questions about the business events stored in the fact table
- Each dimension table has a **non-composite primary key** that corresponds exactly to one foreign key in the fact table

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## Fact and Dimension Tables

- There is a **1:N** relationship between each **dimension table** and the **fact table**
- **Fact tables** typically have large volumes of rows, while **dimension tables** have a smaller number
  - Key advantage: **JOIN performance is improved** when one large table can be joined with some small tables
  - In many cases the **dimension tables** are small enough to **be fully cached in memory**

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## Schema Types

### ■ Star schema

- Fact table in the middle connected to a set of dimension tables

### ■ Snowflake schema

- Refinement of star schema where some dimensional table is normalized into a set of smaller dimension tables, forming a snowflake

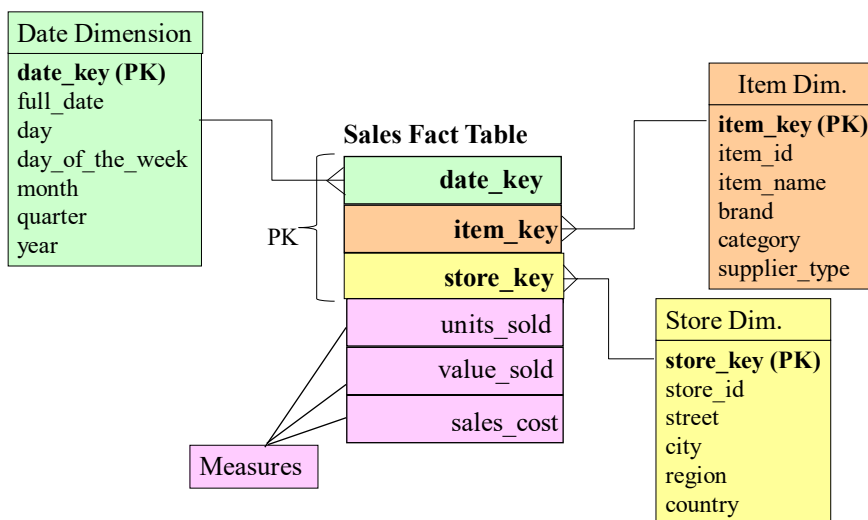
### ■ Galaxy schema/Fact constellation

- Multiple fact tables share dimension tables, viewed as a collection of star schemas

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## Example of a Star Schema



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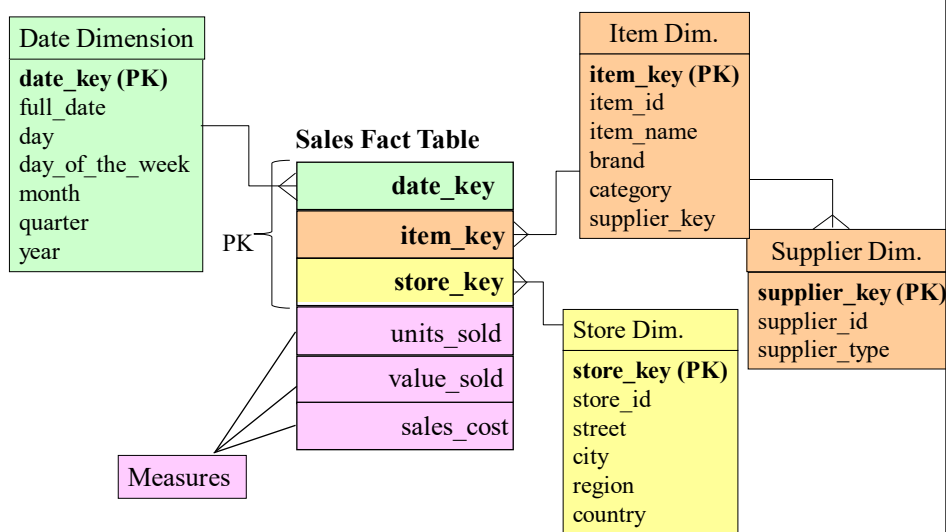
## Date Dimension Example

date_key	fulldate	day	day_of_week	month	quarter	year	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
727	28/12/2022	28	wednesday	12	4	2022	...
728	29/12/2022	29	thursday	12	4	2022	...
729	30/12/2022	30	friday	12	4	2022	...
730	31/12/2022	31	saturday	12	4	2022	...
731	01/01/2023	1	sunday	1	1	2023	...
...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...

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## Example of a Snowflake Schema



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## Example of Fact Constellation

