

John Tong and Andrea Halow



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About the University of Georgia

Chartered in 1785 we are America's first state chartered and state supported land grant university

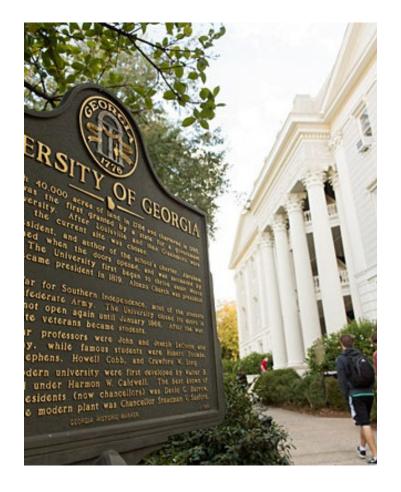
Fall 2017 enrollment totaled 37,606 Undergraduates 28,848 Graduate and Professional 8,758

Work force of 10,370 faculty, staff and administration

UGA went live with Banner and Argos in Fall of 2014







John Tong

Application Analyst Principal

Student Reporting Team Lead (URR/ODS/EDW)

Responsible for reporting and improving data quality and service with functional areas

20+ years of Banner/Higher Education experience

Part-time Door Guard

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John Tong







Andrea Halow

Application Analyst Specialist

Administrator for Argos reporting and development

Student Reporting and Administration (ODS/EDW)

15 years of higher education experience 12 of those years working in the Registrar's office

No part time job



Quick poll

How knowledgeable are you about OLAP cubes?

- 1. Know almost nothing
- 2. Heard of them, they might be useful
- 3. I've seen and used them, but don't know how to make one
- 4. I know a pretty good bit, just here to see if the presenters do





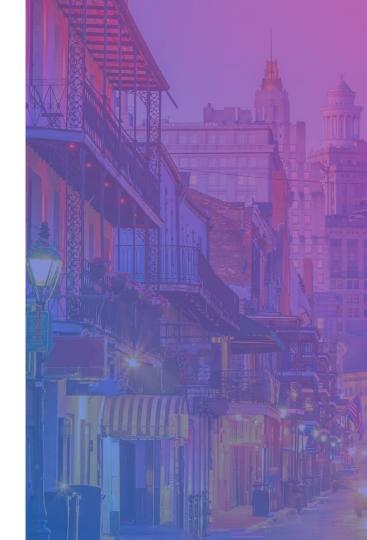
AGENDA



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- 1 OLAP Overview
- 2 Argos Demonstration
- 3 Creating an OLAP
- 4 Common Pitfalls
- 5 Tips and Tricks
- 6 Summary
- 7 Q & A

OLAP Cube Overview



WHAT IS AN OLAP CUBE?

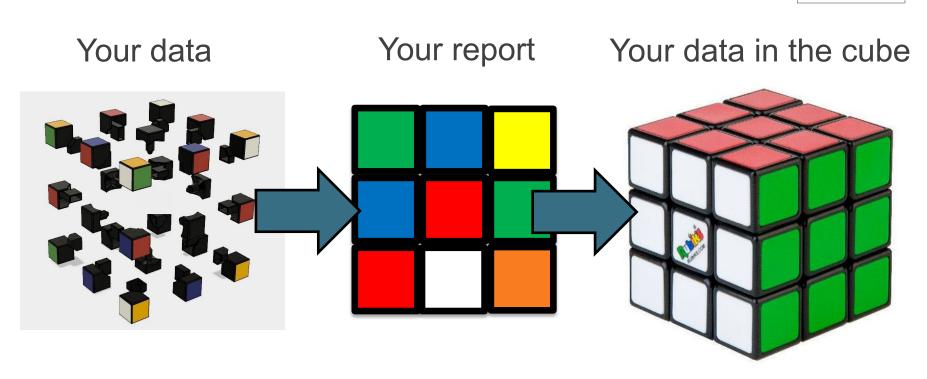
OLAP is an acronym for Online Analytical Processing.

OLAP cubes are used to analyze a multidimensional dataset.

OLAPs are used for analysis and to look for insights or relations.

- A visualization tool that allows users to analyze data real time
- AKA 1000 reports in a box AKA Pivot Tables on Steroids
- Originally created for browsing EDW data, but can be adapted to ODS or Transactional data.





BEST USES FOR AN OLAP?

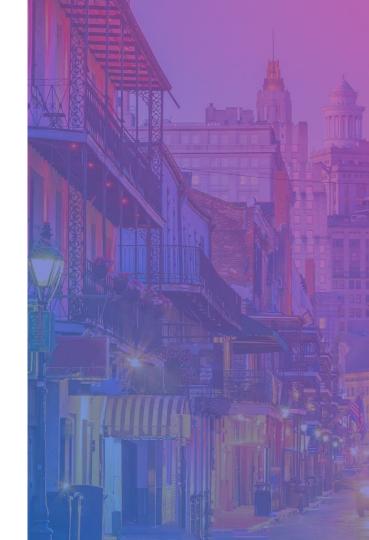


- Focused scope of data, but large in volume
- When dynamic analysis and trends are more important than straight lists
- For users who want more control/flexibility than a static report
- Where the data needs (like filters) may change frequently

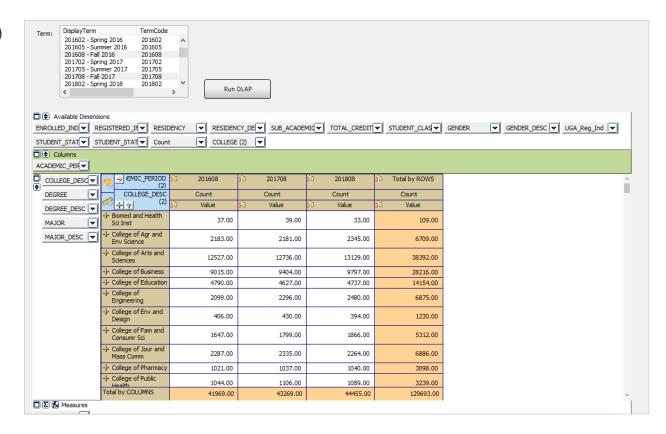


Demo of OLAP Cubes



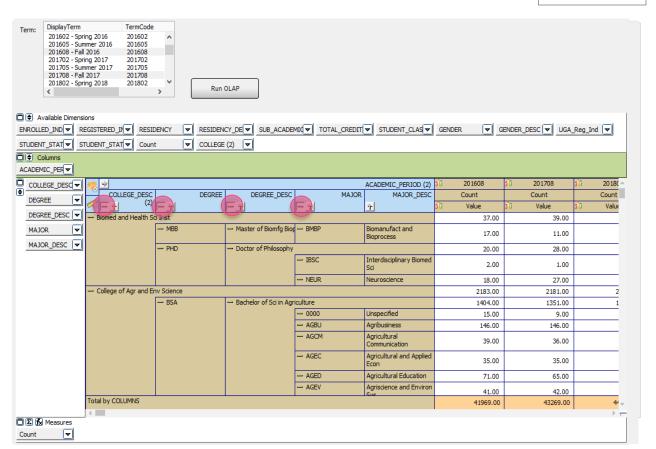






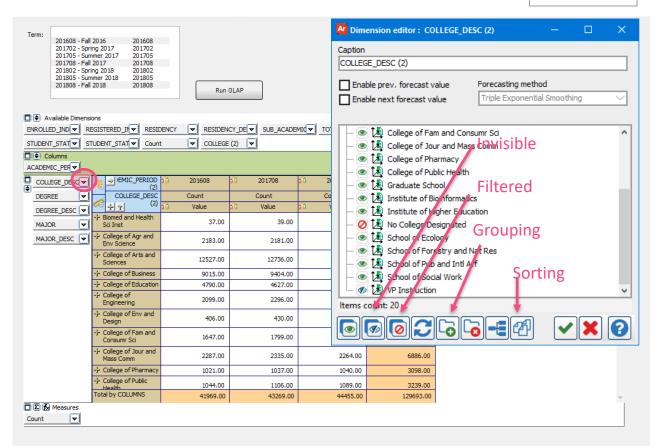


Drill Down



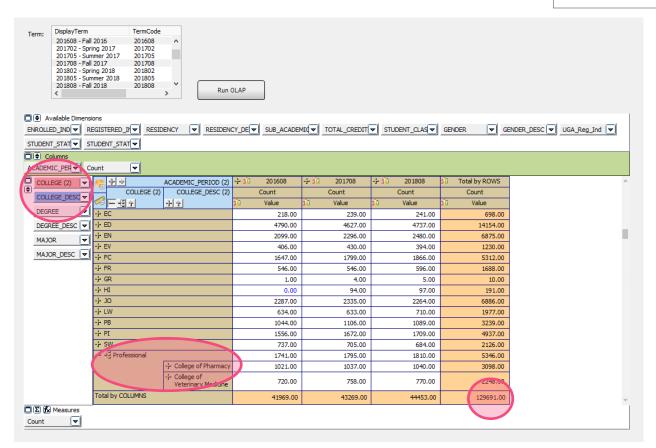


Filtering
Sorting
and
Grouping



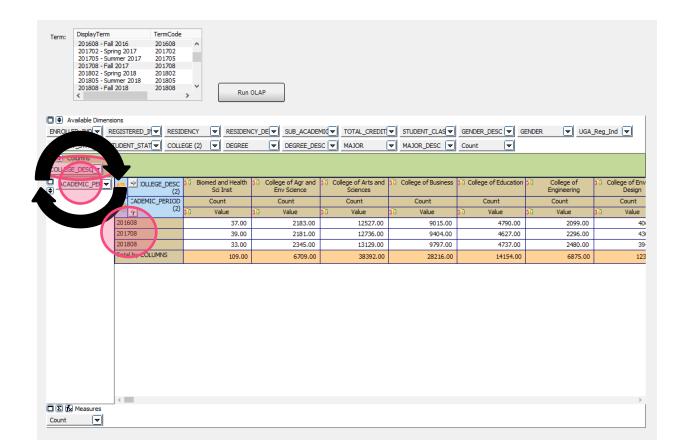


Filtering
Sorting
and
Grouping





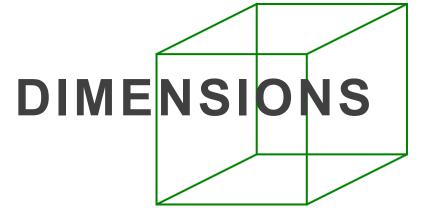
Rotating the Cube



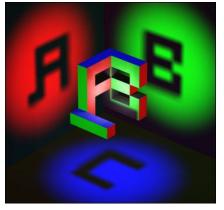
OLAP Vocabulary Summary



- Dimension 'Bucket' or category you want to be able to slice/dice by. For example, Demographics, Major, Account Type. Usually comes from a Dimension table in Star Schemas.
- Measures Numerics that you want to track. Usually a count or an amount like money.
- Hierarchy Breakdown or 'Roll up' categories for Dimensions.
- **Granularity/Grain** The lowest level of detail you can get to on a Cube. For example, for student accounts it might be Per Account Detail Transaction, or a summary Per Student. Too high level and you can't get at the details, too low and you pay a performance cost.





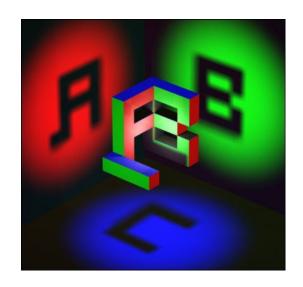


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Dimension Techniques

- Dragging and Dropping
- Drilling down
- Rotating the cube
- Filtering
- Sorting
- Grouping



FACTS/ MEASURES

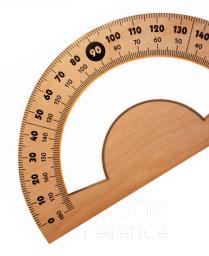














Measure Techniques

Can be calculated or built in:

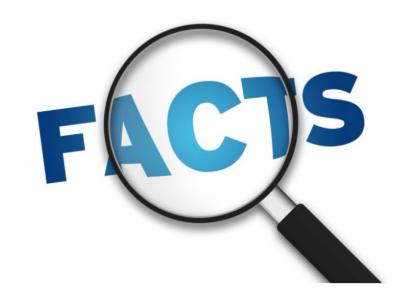
- Count
- Average
- Sum
- Percentages
- Create formulas





Types of Facts

- Factless facts
- Additive
- Semi-additive
- Derived



Designing an OLAP







1. What questions are we trying to answer?
Involve functional from the start





2. What kind of data do we need to answer the questions?

What measures and dimensions? What data sources?

OLAP Design Process



3. What is the lowest level of detail needed?

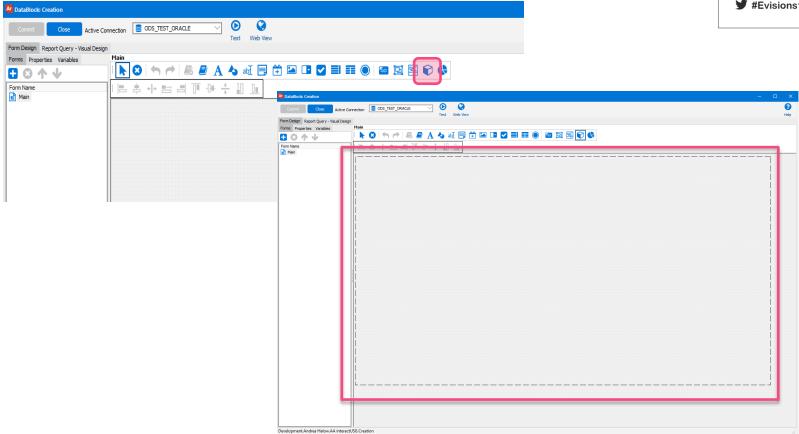
Granularity: Be flexible!

BUILD EXAMPLE IN ARGOS



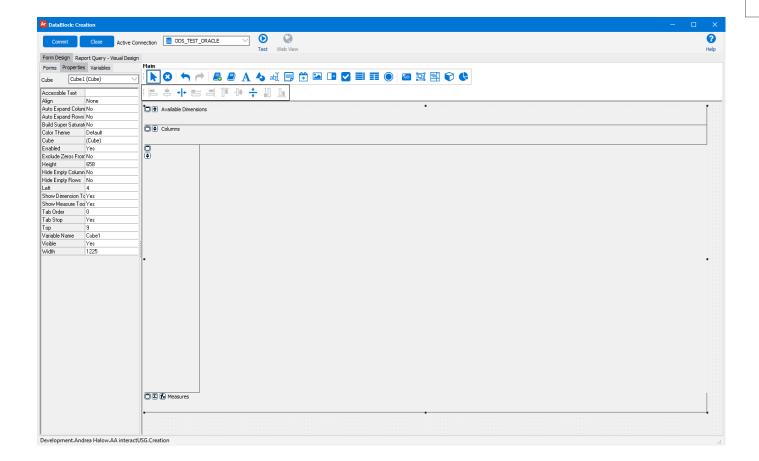
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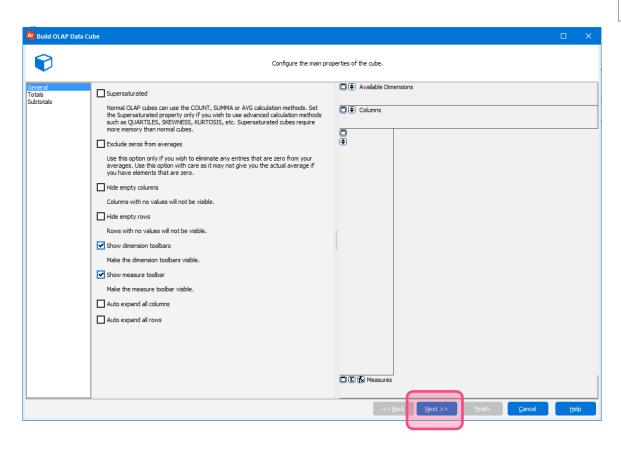




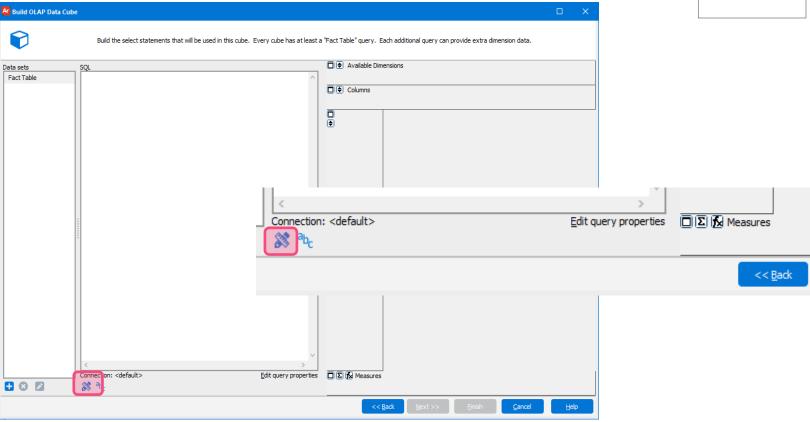
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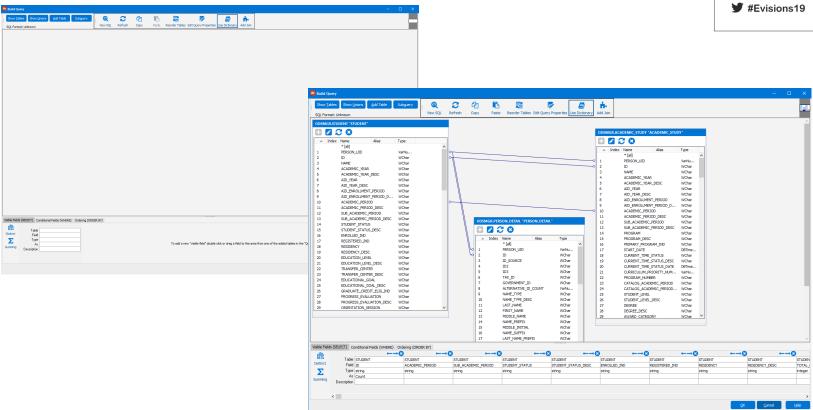


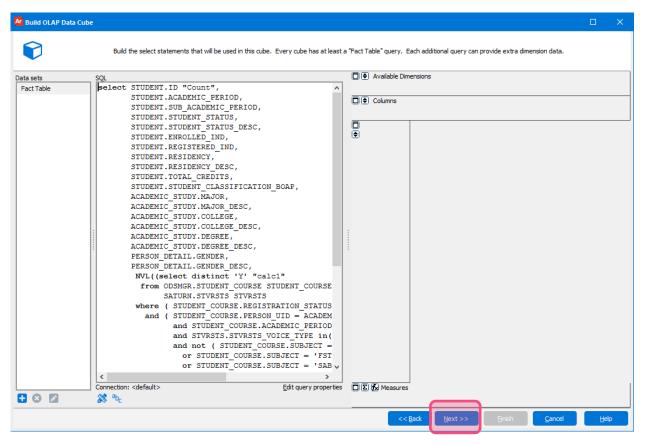






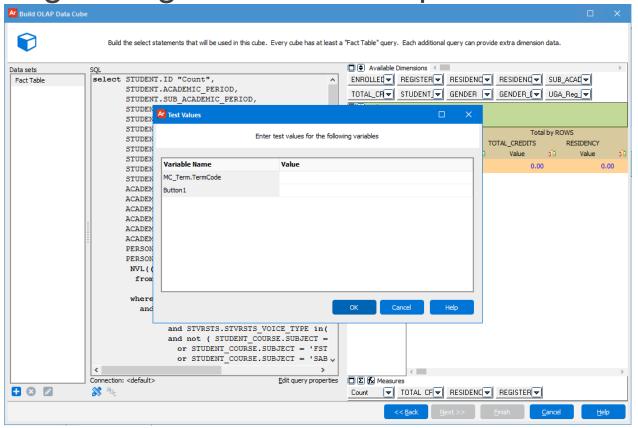






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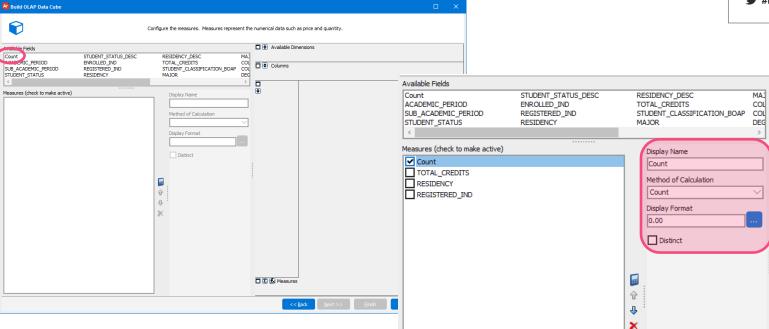
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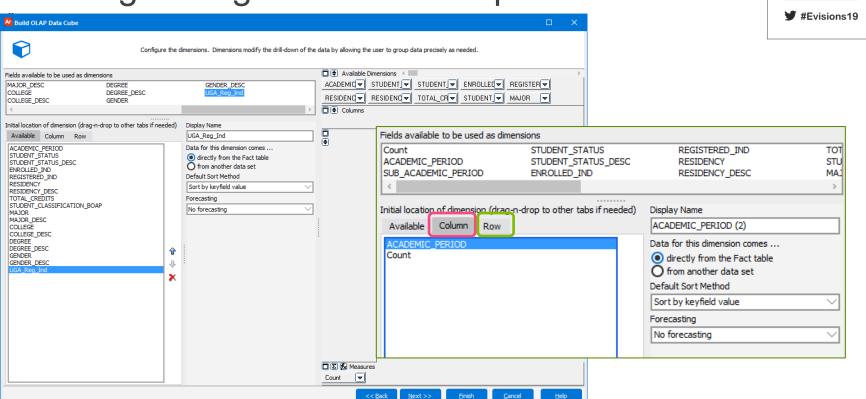
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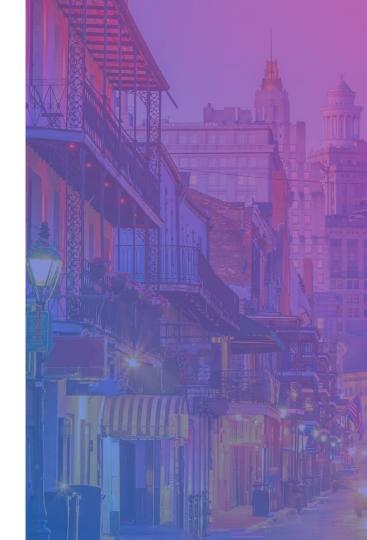


Building an Argos OLAP example





Common Pitfalls





Pitfalls

- There is a learning curve for using OLAPs
 - Understanding vocabulary and proper use (all the techniques we've demoed)
- Counts are off
 - Cartesians, bad queries, 'overlapping' data
- Granularity Problems
 - A special case of Cartesians.

Tips and Tricks





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Tip #1: Keep your data set focused

BEFORE



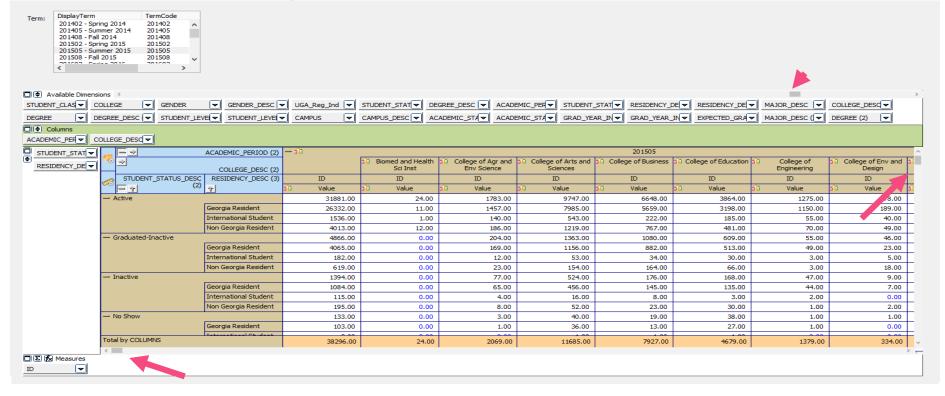
AFTER



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Tip #1: Keep your data set focused





Tip #2: 'Pre-process' the data in your query.







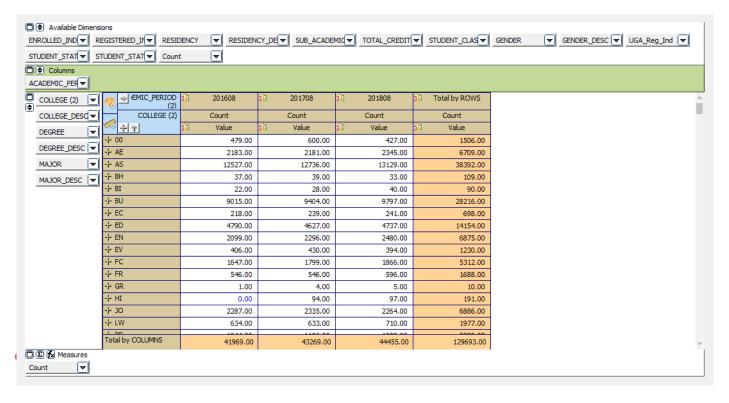
Tip #3: Add/create your own Dimensions

Creating a custom dimension from an existing field.

- For example: Converting DATE field to year/Month.
 - TO_CHAR (SYSDATE, 'mm-Month') -> 01-January
 - TO_CHAR (ACTIVITY_DATE, 'YYYY') -> 2018



Tip #4: Hide unnecessary measures

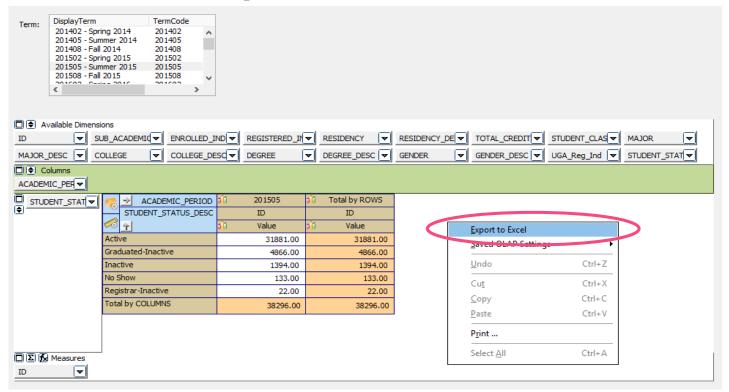


Tip #5: Extract the data

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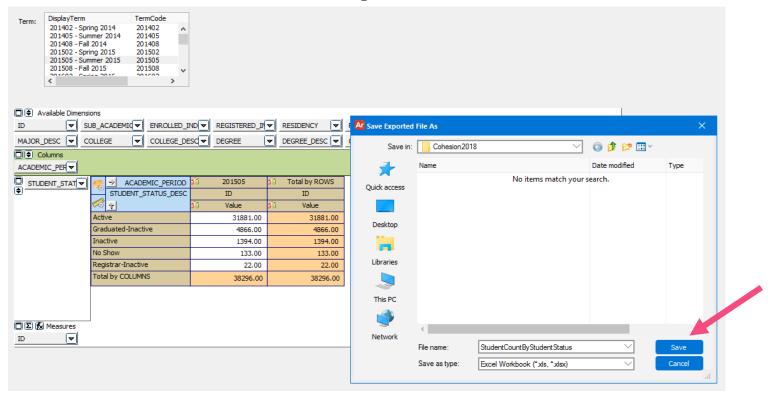


Extract to Excel – Step 1



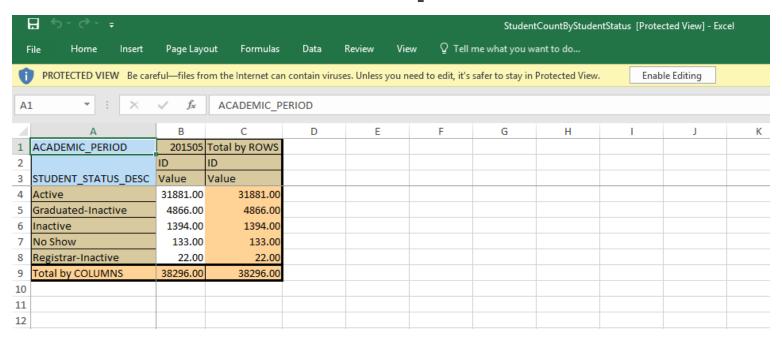


Extract to Excel - Step 2



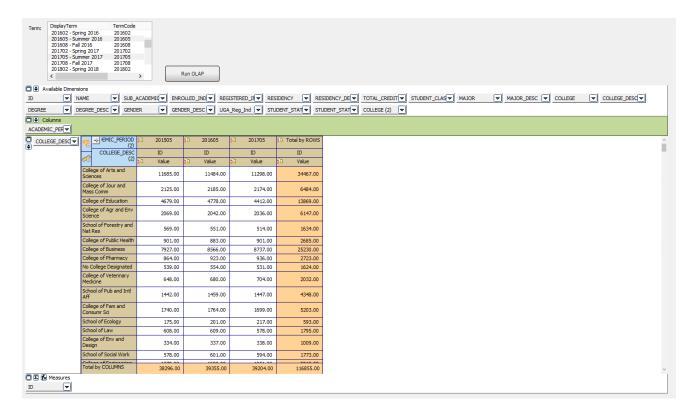


Extract to Excel – Step 3

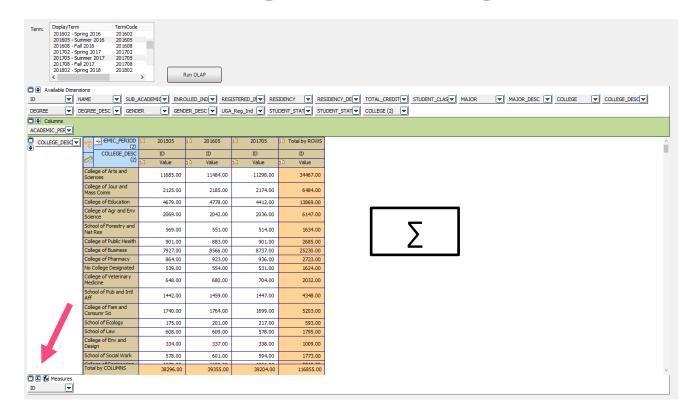




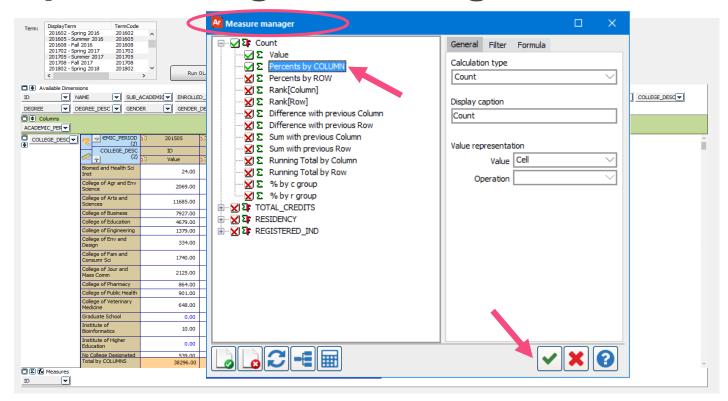




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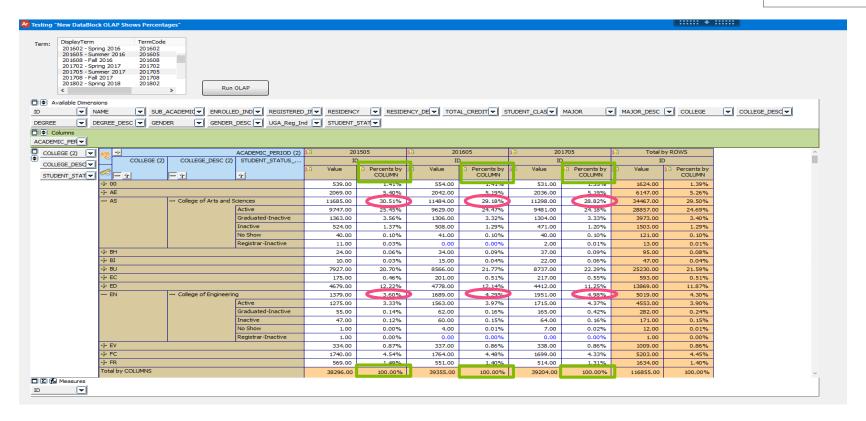
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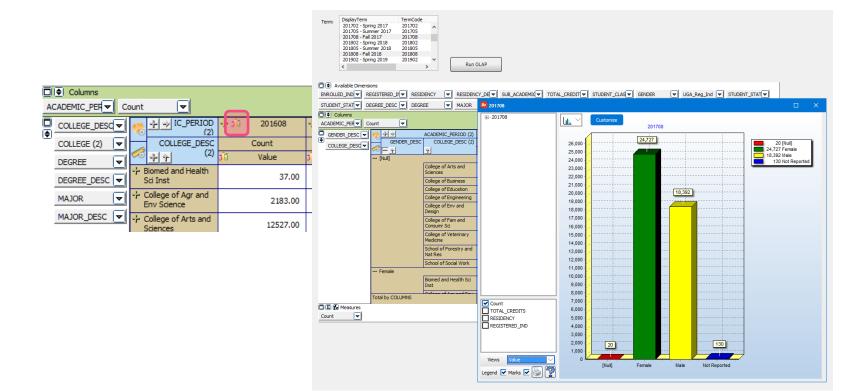






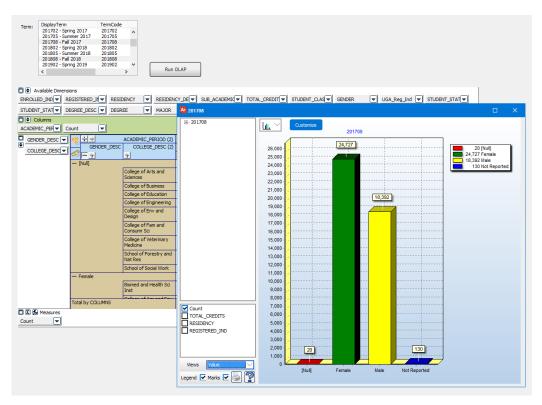
Tip #7: Charting from the OLAP

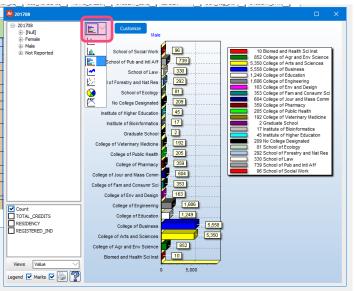




Tip #7: Charting from the OLAP

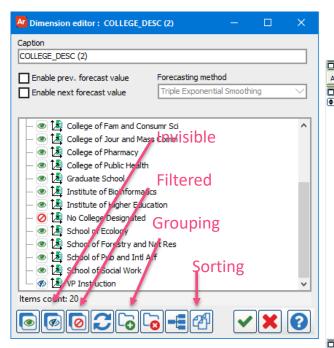




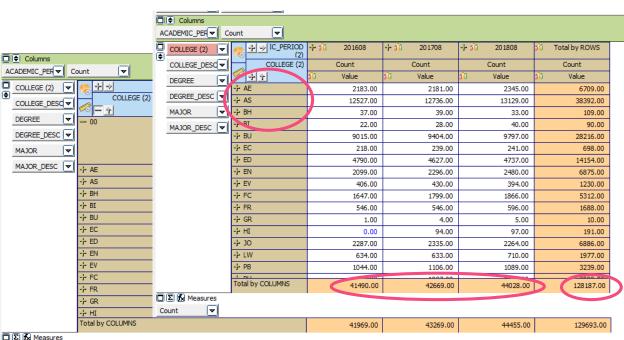




Tip #8: End User Filtering



Count

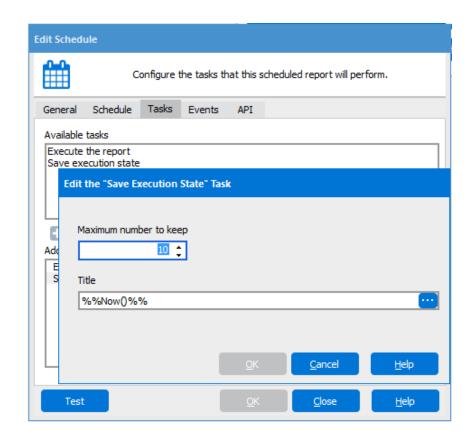




Tip #9: Saved States

A version of the OLAP can be saved for future use. These saved states can be created in the schedule

Warning!!





SUMMARY



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Questions & Answers



THANK YOU!

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Presentation notes - order

1 Intro - both

7 Agenda - John

8 OLAP Overview - John

12 Argos Demonstration - Andrea

18 terms - Andrea

19 Dimensions - John

21 Measures - John

3 Creating an OLAP - John

24 design - John

28 build - Andrea

38 Common Pitfalls- John

40 Tips and Tricks- John

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6-9 Andrea

59 Summary - Andrea

60 Q & A