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# Physical Modeling of Data Warehouses using UML

Sergio Luján-Mora Juan Trujillo

**DOLAP 2004** 

**Physical Modeling of Data Warehouses using UML** 

# **Contents**

- Motivation
- UML extension mechanisms
- DW design framework
- DW physical design
- · Conclusions and future work

### **Motivation**

- Data warehouses are complex information systems
- Support:
  - OLAP
  - Data mining
  - Decision Support Systems
  - \_ ...
- Building a DW: time consuming, expensive and prone to fail

**Physical Modeling of Data Warehouses using UML** 

# **Motivation**

- Partial approaches:
  - ETL processes
  - Logical and conceptual design of the DW based on the MD paradigm
  - Derive DW schema from ER schemas of the data sources
  - \_
- Most of the research efforts focused on MD data models

### **Motivation**

- Implementation decisions:
  - Storage in different disks
  - Replication
  - Vertical and horizontal partitioning
  - Influence performance and maintenance
  - **–** ...
- Solution:
  - Tackle physical design from early stages
    - Allows the designer to anticipate physical design decisions
    - Reduce development time and cost

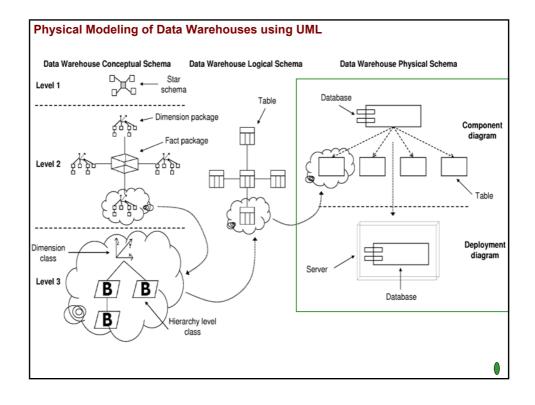
#### **Physical Modeling of Data Warehouses using UML**

## **Motivation**

- Previous work: Data Warehouse Engineering Process
  - Modeling language that assists an entire DW project
  - Based on standards (UML, UP, XML)
  - Represent the models at different levels of granularity (from high-level to low-level)
  - Used at different stages of the DW project
  - Used by different personal (business users, administrators, etc.)

# **Motivation**

- This work: Physical Design of DW
  - Component and deployment diagram from UML
  - Integrated in our DWEP: maps elements from the logical level into the physical level
  - Aimed to be used by DW designers (how to build) and administrators (how to implement and maintain)



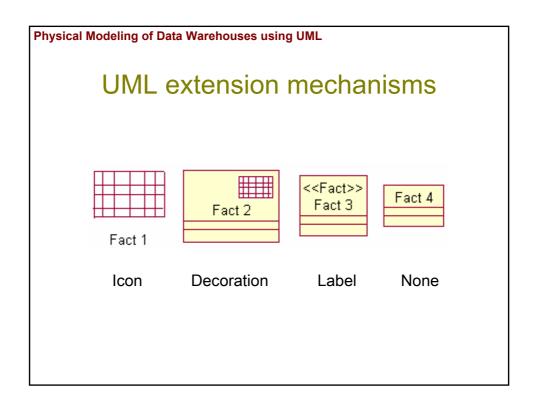
### Contents

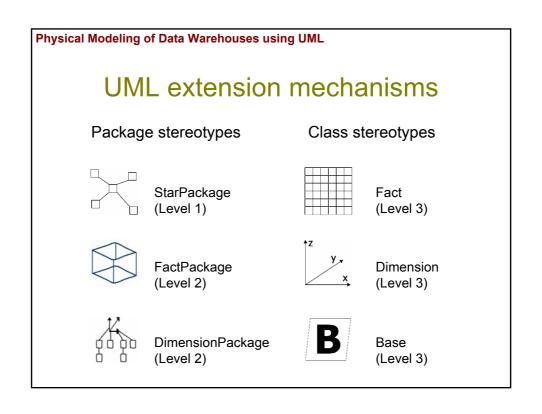
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### **UML** extension mechanisms

- UML is a general purpose visual modeling language for systems
- Extension mechanisms allow the user to tailor it to specific domains
- Mechanisms:
  - Stereotypes → New building elements
  - Tagged values → New properties
  - Constraints → New semantics





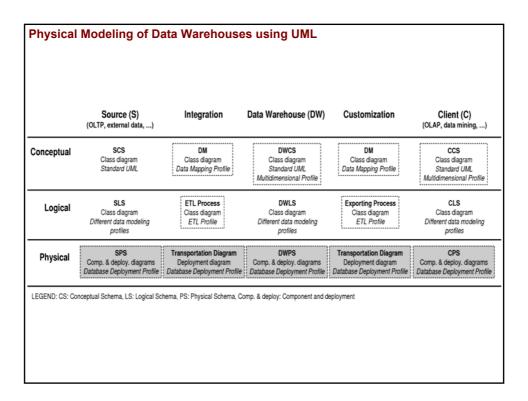
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# **DW** diagrams

- Development of DW can be structured into an integrated framework:
  - Five stagesThree levelsFifteen diagrams
- Diagrams spread throughout the five stages and the three levels
- Each diagram uses different formalisms (class diagram, component diagram, etc.) → Several UML profiles have been proposed:
  - Multidimensional profile
  - ETL Profile
  - Data Mapping Profile
  - Database Deployment Profile



# **DW** diagrams

## Stages:

- Source: data sources (OLTP, external data sources, etc.)
- Integration: mapping between source and data warehouse
- Data Warehouse: structure of the DW
- Customization: mapping between data warehouse and clients' structures
- Client: structures used by the clients to access the DW (data marts, OLAP applications, etc.)

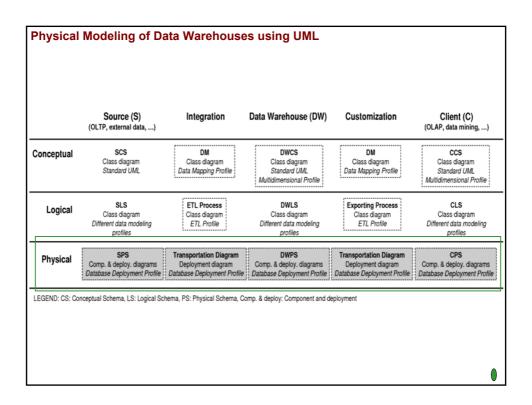
# DW diagrams

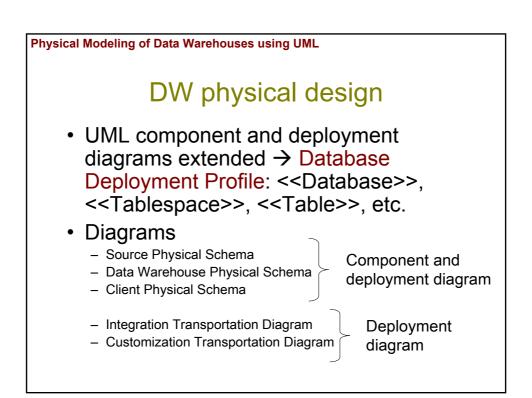
- For each stage, different levels:
  - Conceptual
  - Logical
  - Physical
- Remarks:
  - Every DW project does not need the fifteen diagrams
  - The different diagrams of the same DW are not independent but overlapping (UML importing mechanism)

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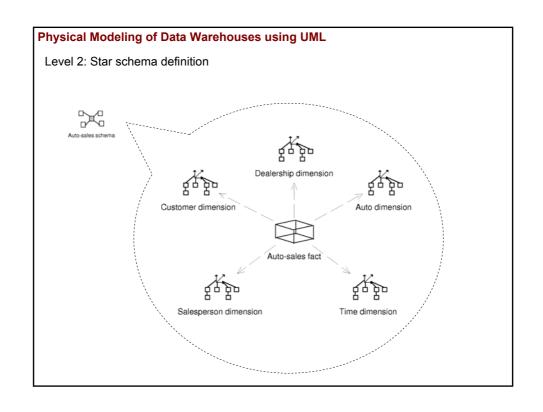
# DW physical design

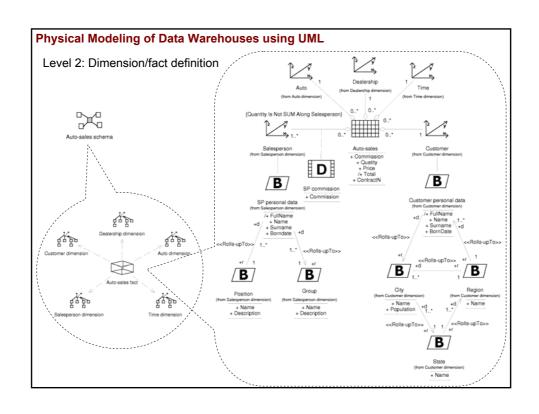
- Example:
  - DW with daily sales of a company that sales automobiles (cars and trucks)
  - Dimensions of analysis: automobile, customer, dealership, salesman, time
  - Two data sources:
    - · Sales server: transactions and sales
    - CRM server: customers
  - Different final users' requirements:
    - · MacOS and Windows
    - · Web and desktop application

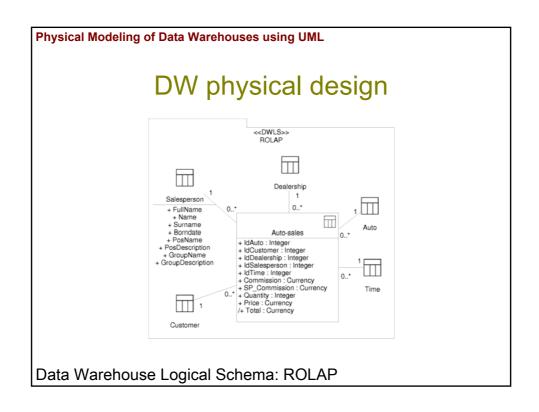
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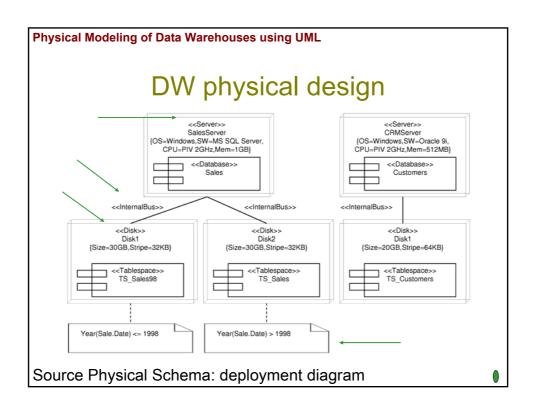
Level 1: Model definition

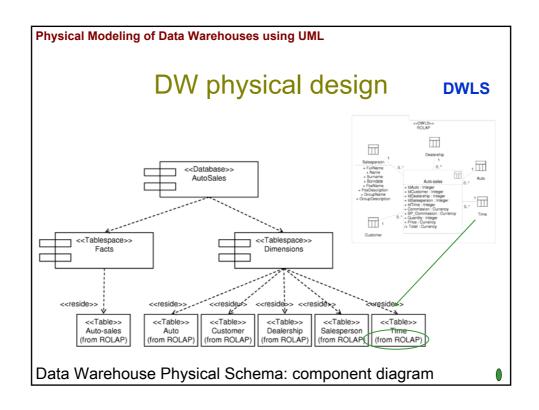


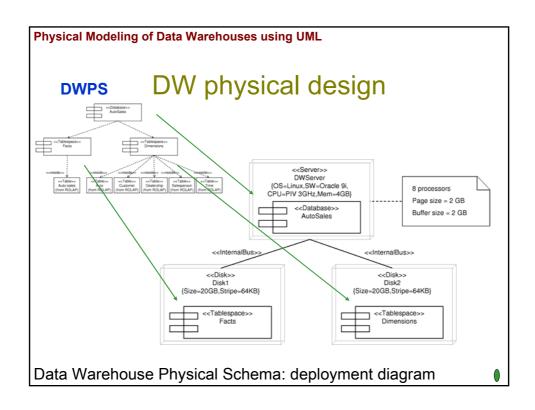


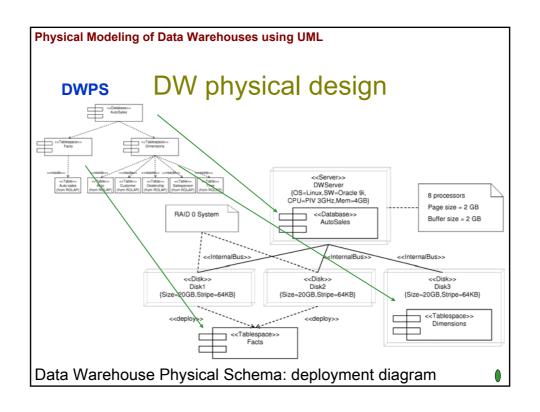


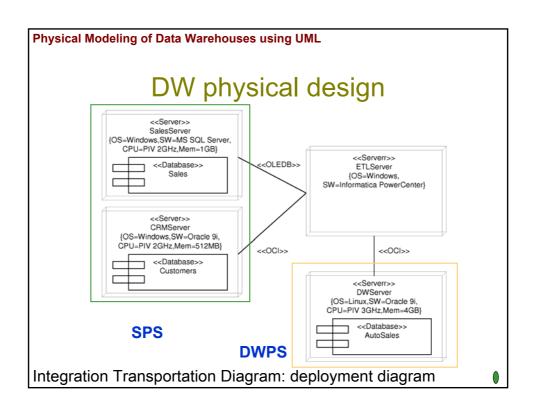


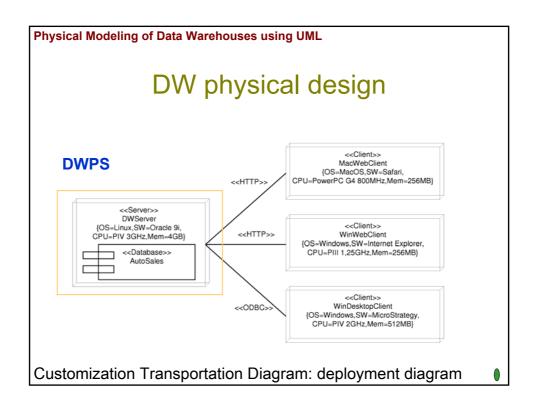












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- DW engineering process
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# Conclusions

- UML component and deployment diagrams for DW physical design
- Advantages:
  - Part of a DW Engineering Process based on the UML & UP
  - Traces a project from the conceptual to the physical level
  - Reduces development cost thanks to tackle implementation issues in early stages
  - Different levels of abstraction

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## **Future work**

- Index representation
- Formal definition with OCL
- · Design guidelines
- CASE tool support with Rational Rose
  → Add-in





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