I'm not robot

reCAPTCHA

Continue

Slice and dice data define

An example of an OLAP Cube OLAP cube is a multidimensional data array. [1] Online analytical processing (OLAP)[2] is a computer data analysis technique for searching for analytics. The term cube here refers to a multidimensional data set, also sometimes referred to as a hypercub if the number of sizes exceeds 3. Cube terminology can be considered a multidimensional generalization of a two- or three-dimensional spreadsheet. For example, a company might want to summarize financial data by product, by time, and out of town to compare actual and budget costs. Product, time, city, and script (actual and budget) are data sizes. The cube is a shorthand for a multidimensional data set, given that the data can have any number of sizes. The term hypercub is sometimes used, especially for data with more than three dimensions. The cube is not a cube in a strict mathematical sense, since all parties are not necessarily equal. But the term is used widely. A snippet is a term for a subset of data created by selecting a value for a single dimension and displaying only data for that value (for example, data only at one point in time). Spreadsheets are only 2-dimensional, so by (continuing) slicing or other methods it becomes possible to visualize the multidimensional data in them. Each cell in the cube contains a number that represents a certain measure of the business, such as sales, profits, expenses, budget, and forecast. OLAP data is usually stored in the pattern of stars or snowflakes in a data relay or in a special data management system. Activities come from records in the fact table, and the dimensions come from dimension tables. The Dimension Elements hierarchy can be organized as a hierarchy,[4] a set of parent-child relationships, usually where a parent member sums up their children. Parent elements can be further aggregated as children of another parent. For example, in May 2005, the father is the Second Quarter of 2005, who in turn is a child in 2005. Similarly, cities are children of the regions; products to roll into product groups and individual cost items for types of expenses. Data conception operations as a cube with hierarchical dimensions lead to conceptually simple operations to facilitate analysis. Aligning data content with familiar visualization increases analyst learning and productivity. [5] The user-initiated process of navigating the page call process is displayed interactively, through the snippet specification by rotating and detailing /up sometimes referred to as slices and bones. Common operations include cutting and dice, detailing, collapse and rod. Slicing an OLAP fragment is the act of selecting a rectangular subset of a cube, selecting one value for one of its sizes, creating a new cube with one smaller size. [5] In 2008, 2000 shows the chopping operation: Sales metrics for all sales regions and all categories of the company's products in 2005 and 2006 2006 are cut from the data cube. OLAP dicing Dice: Bone surgery creates a subdircation, allowing analytics to select specific values of multiple measurements. [6] The figure shows the eating operation: The new cube shows sales metrics of a limited number of product categories, time and region sizes covering the same range as before. Detail and drill-down OLAP detailing and detailing allows the user to move between data levels ranging from the most generalized (up) to the most detailed (down). [5] The figure shows a drilling operation: the analyst moves from the final category of Outdoor-Schutzausrüstung to see sales figures for individual products. Summary: Summary includes summarizing data along the dimension. A summation rule can be an aggregate function, such as calculating totals along a hierarchy or applying a set of formulas such as Profit= Sales - Cost. [5] Common aggregation functions can be expensive to calculate during deployment: if they cannot be identified from cube cells, they must be calculated from the underlying data, or calculated online (slowly) or pre-executed for possible rollouts (large space). Aggregation functions that can be identified from cells are known as decompositive aggregation functions and allow you to efficiently calculate. For example, it's easy to support COUNT, MAX, MIN, and SUM in OLAP because they can be calculated for each cell in an OLAP cube and then collapsed because the total amount (or count, etc.) is sum for amounts, but it's hard to maintain mediaN because it should be calculated for each view separately: the median set is not the median of the median of the footing. Olap's rotary pivots allow analytics to rotate the cube in space to see its different faces. For example, cities can be positioned vertically and products horizontally when viewing data for a specific quarter. Rollups can replace products with time periods to view time data for a single product. [5] [8] The figure shows the rotation operation: the entire cube rotates, giving a different view of the data. Mathematical definition This section requires additional citations to be validate. Please help improve this article by adding quotes to trusted sources. Unsyming materials can be appealed and seized. 2012-07-07. (Learn how and when to delete this template message) In database theory, the OLAP cube is an abstract representation of the RDBMS communication projection. Given the ratio of order N, consider the projection that conquers X, Y and Z as the key and W as the residual attribute. Describing this as a function, f: (X,Y,Z) → W, the X, Y, and Z attributes correspond to the cube's axis, while the W value corresponds to the data , which fills each cell in the cube. Since 2D output devices cannot easily characterize three dimensions, it is more practical to project the fragments of the data cube (we say the project is in the classical vector analytical sense of measurable decrease rather than in the sense of SQL, although the two are conceptually similar), g: (X,Y) → W, which can suppress the primary key but still has a certain semantic value, perhaps a piece of three-acting functional representation for a given Z value of interest. The motivation behind OLAP reflects the harks back to the paradigm of the 1980s report, as well as to earlier contingency tables since 1904. The result is a spreadsheet-style display where X values fill in the $1; Y fill column $A; and g values : (X, Y) → W fill individual cells at the intersections of X-marked columns and rows labeled Y, southeast, so to speak, from $B $2, with $B $2 itself enabled. See also Business Intelligence Comparison Servers OLAP Cube Data March Data Mining Data Mining Extensions Quick Analysis of Shared Multidiscovery XML Expressions for Analysis Links ^ Gray, Jim; Bosworth, Adam; Unprofessional, Andriy; 1996- 1996. In 2008, 2007, 2007, 2007, 2007, the Materials of the International Conference on Engineering Data (ICDE). January 152-159, 2015, 0701155. Doy:10.1109/ICDE.1996.492099. Retrieved 2014-05-27. support.office.com. Retrieved 2018-09-08. In 2008, The Postgresql. 2006-10-02. Archived from the original on 2013-07-06. Retrieved March 5, 2008. The Lorenz Center in 2008. Retrieved March 5, 2008. In the 1990s, the OLAP Board. 1995. Retrieved 2008-03-18. In the 1990s, the University of Alberta. 1999. Retrieved 2008-03-17. Zhang 2017, 1. The 1930s are from the Answers.com. Retrieved March 5, 2008. Retrieved 2014-05-27. Bosworth, Adam; Unprofessional, Andriy; In 1995-11-18 1995 1995 x. The 2007 2007 Proc. 12th International Conference on Engineering data. Ieee. January 152-159, 2015 Quoted 2008-11-09. 2017- 2017. Symmetrical and asymmetric aggregate function in mass parallel calculations (Technical Report). Reference by Daniel Lemire (December 2007). In 2008, the archive of the original for 2013-07-06. Retrieved March 5, 2008. Microsoft Azure RDF Data Cube Dictionary: Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) Video: Is OLAP Dead? Received from cutting and slicing :V data, the term snippet and typically implies a systematic method of reducing a full set of data into smaller parts or views to help get more information. When analyzing data, it's important to be able to easily slice and bone data and break it down into smaller parts to explore it with different perspectives and gain a deeper understanding. Below are the operations with fragment and bones, commonly used in data analysis Home » Technology » IT » Database » What is the difference between fragment and bones in the data store The main difference between slices and bones in the data warehouse is that the fragment is an operation that selects one specific dimension from a given data cube and provides a new sub-book, and bones is an operation that selects two or more sizes from a given cube of data and provides a new sub-corner. A data store is a system used to report and analyze data that supports decision-making. First, data from multiple sources are extracted, transformed and uploaded to the warehouse. Analytics is then performed by using an online analytical server processing (OLAP) that is based on a multidiscovery data model. There are various OLAP operations, such as collapse, detail, chop and bone, and, rod (rotate). Summary copying is used to aggregate data cubes; drill-down is used to reverse the summary operation, and the rotation is used to rotate the data axes in the view in order to provide an alternate view. In this article, we look at slice and bone. Key areas covered by 1. What is a snippet in the data store – definition, functionality, use 2. What are the bones in the data store – definition, functionality, use 3. What is the difference between a fragment and a bone in a data warehouse – comparing the key differences between key data retention terms, Dice, OLAP, snippet What is a fragment in the OLAP Cube data warehouse is a multidimensional array of data. Data as a cube with hierarchical dimensions helps you analyze. Aligned data is easier to visualize and improve performance. Figure 1: Cutting OLAP Slicing selects one value for one of its sizes and builds a subset of the cube. According to the above diagram, sales regions, products in 2005 and 2006 2006 threaded from a cube of data. What is Dice in the Dice data store selects certain values of multiple sizes to create a new subcategories. The example is as follows. Figure 2: OLAP Dicing According to the above diagram, sales figures are used to form a new cube for a limited number of categories of goods, time and region sizes covering the original range. The difference between a fragment and a bone in a data warehouse definition fragment is the act of selecting a rectangular subset of a cube, selecting one value for one of its sizes, creating a new cube with fewer sizes.

Bones are production of subculture, allowing analytics analytics specific values of several dimensions. As such, it describes the main difference between slices and bones in the data warehouse. Using another difference between the fragment and the bones in the data store is their use. The fragment is used to select one specific dimension from this cube and to provide a new sub-folder. Dice is used to select two or more sizes from this cube and to provide a new sub-folder. The conclusion is fragment and dice are two operations used in olap strategy in data warehouses. The main difference between fragment and bone in the data warehouse is that the fragment is an operation that selects one specific dimension from the data cube gives and provides a new subcub, while the bones are an operation that selects two or more sizes from a given data cube and provides a new subdircate. Reference: 1. Cube OLAP. Wikipedia, Wikimedia Foundation, September 24, 2018, available here.2. A warehousing of OLAP data. Www.tutorialspoint.com, Tutorials Point, Available here. Image courtesy of: 1. Cutting OLAP Infopedian - Own Work (CC BY-SA 3.0) via Wikimedia Commons [Translation]2. OLAP dicing by Infopedian - Own Work (CC BY-SA 3.0) via Wikimedia Commons [Translation] wikimedia [Translation]