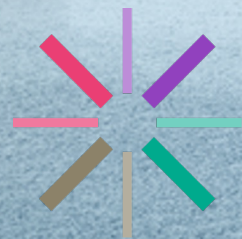


Dani Schnider

Nach den Sternen greifen – Herausforderungen im Star Schema



Callista

About me

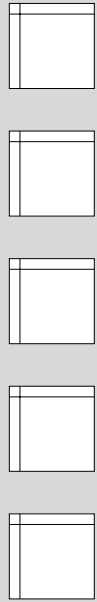


Dani Schneider

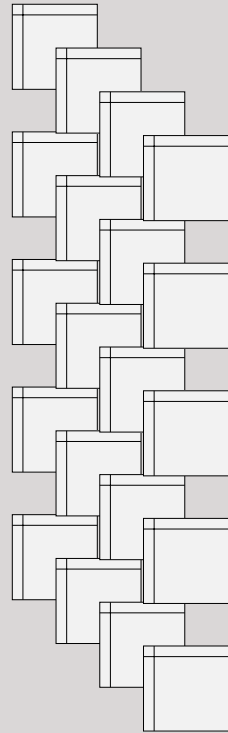
- Working for Callista
- Oracle ACE Director
- Member of Symposium 42
- Hobby: Craft Beer Brewing



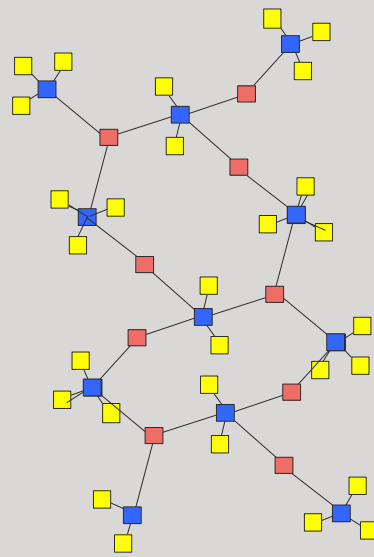
Staging Area



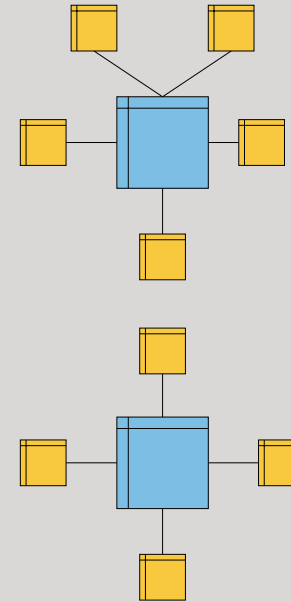
Persistent SA



Core

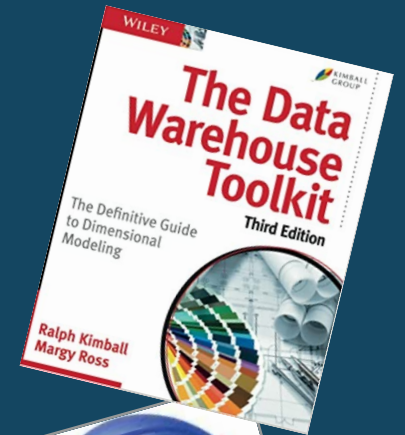


Data Marts



Source-driven

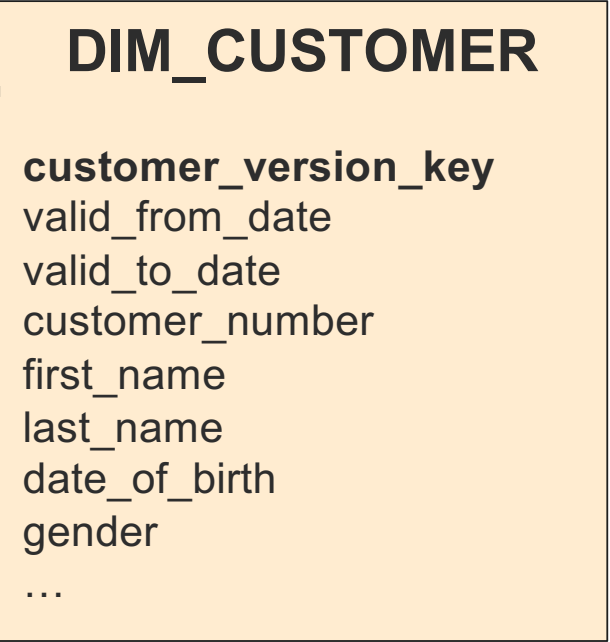
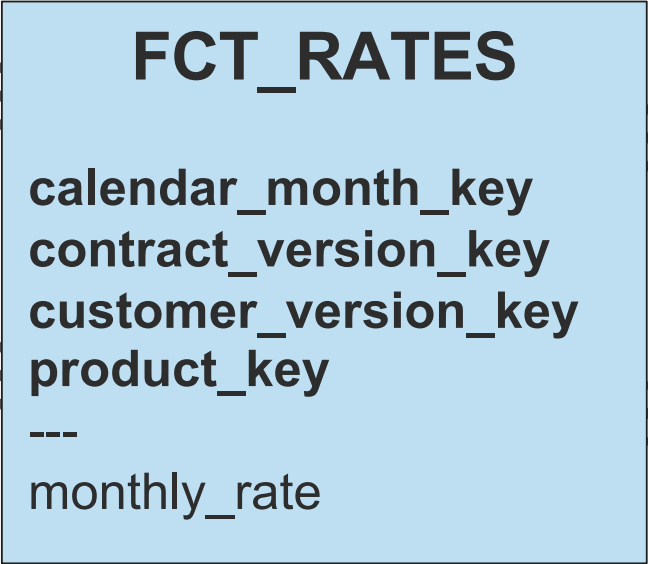
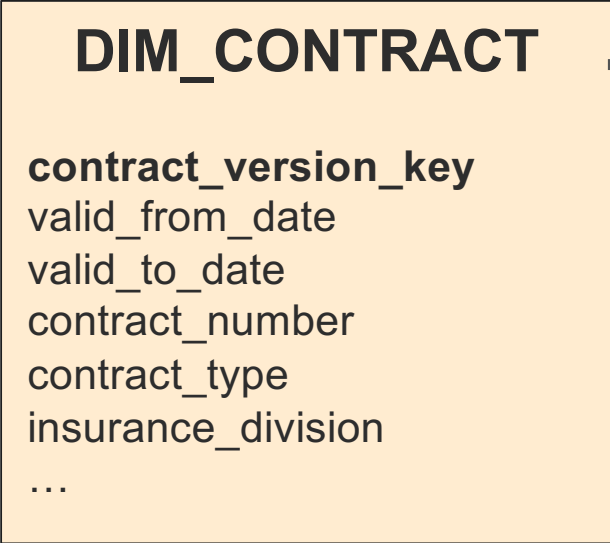
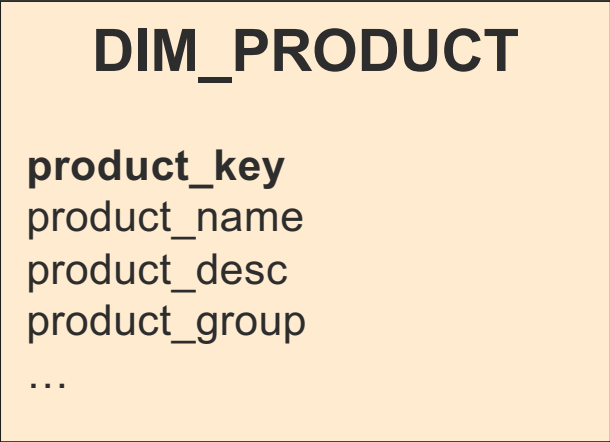
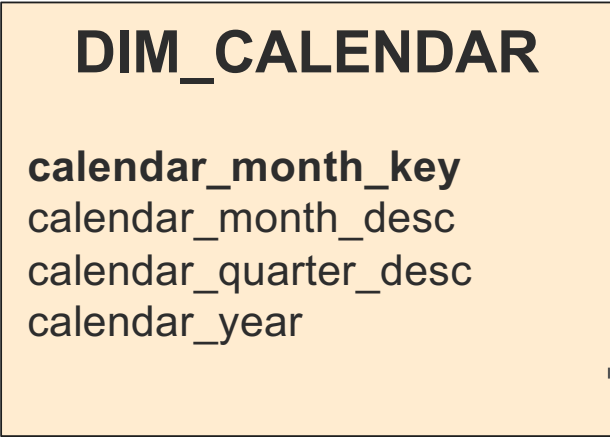
Business-driven

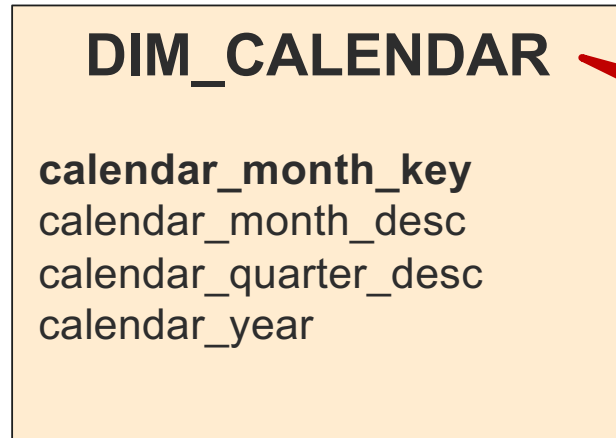


Auswertungen über Versicherungsprämien

- Jahresprämienvolumen pro Versicherungssparte
- Prämienvolumen pro Monat und Wohnregion der Kunden
- Durchschnittliche Monatsprämie pro Produkt
- Entwicklung der Jahresprämien pro Vertragsart
- ...

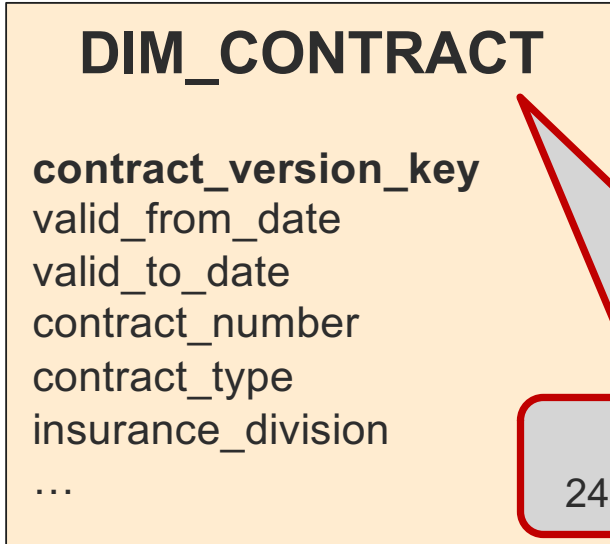
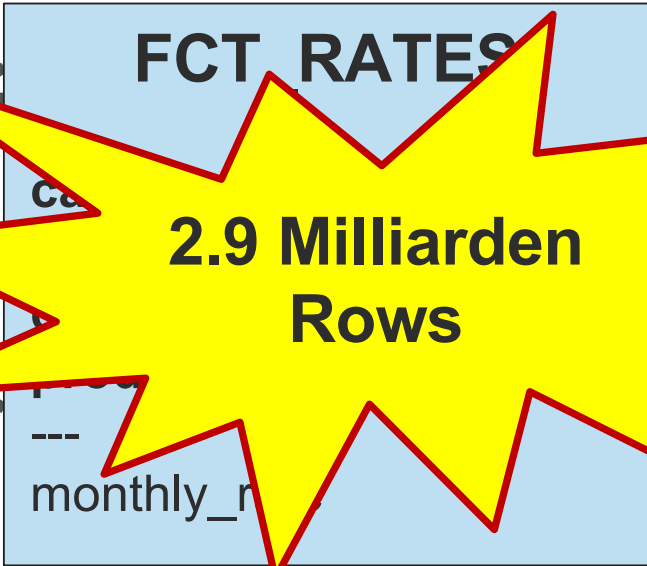
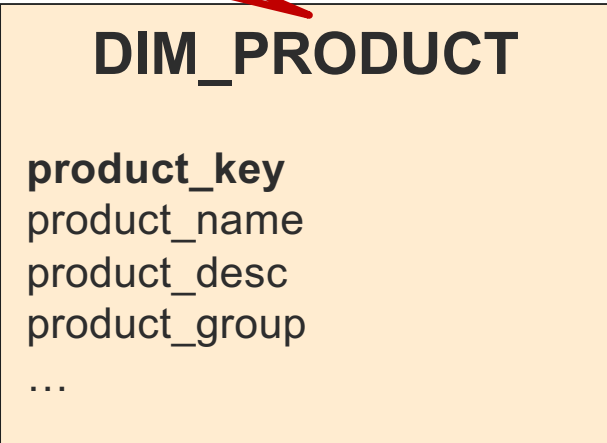
«Star Schemas
sind einfach und
übersichtlich.»



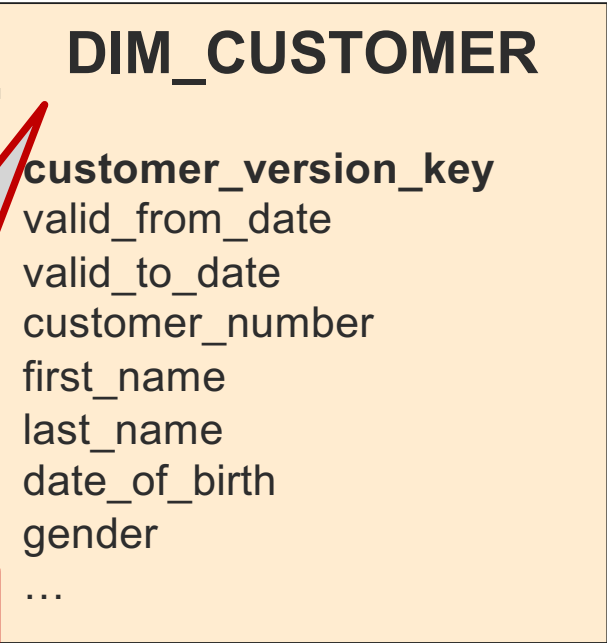


10 Jahre
Granularität: Monat, 120 Rows

SCD Typ 1, 300 Produkte



SCD Typ 2,
24 Mio. Verträge, 188 Mio. Versionen



SCD Typ 2,
5 Mio. Kunden, 20 Mio. Versionen

Abfrage Prämienvolumen

- Pro Versicherungssparte
- Für das Jahr 2023

```
SELECT cont.insurance_division
       , SUM(fct.monthly_rate)
FROM   fct_rates fct
JOIN   dim_calendar cal
       ON cal.calendar_month_key = fct.calendar_month_key
JOIN   dim_contract cont
       ON cont.contract_version_key = fct.contract_version_key
WHERE  cal.calendar_year = 2023
GROUP BY cont.insurance_division
ORDER BY cont.insurance_division
```

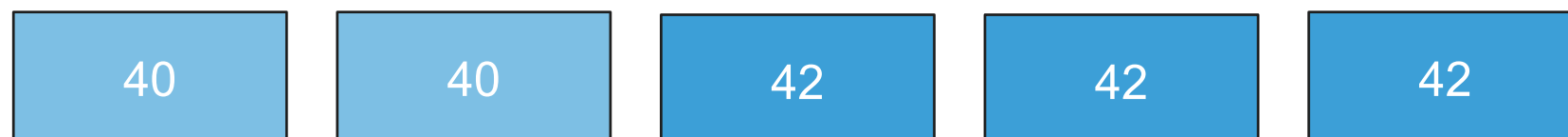

Zusätzliche Anforderungen

- Prämien sollen auf Tagesebene ausgewertet werden können (oder über beliebige Zeitperiode)
- Verträge können jederzeit angepasst werden (z.B. Geburt, Zusatzversicherungen, Prämienanpassungen bei Umzug, Todesfall)
- Auswertung Prämienvolumen zu bestimmten Stichtagen

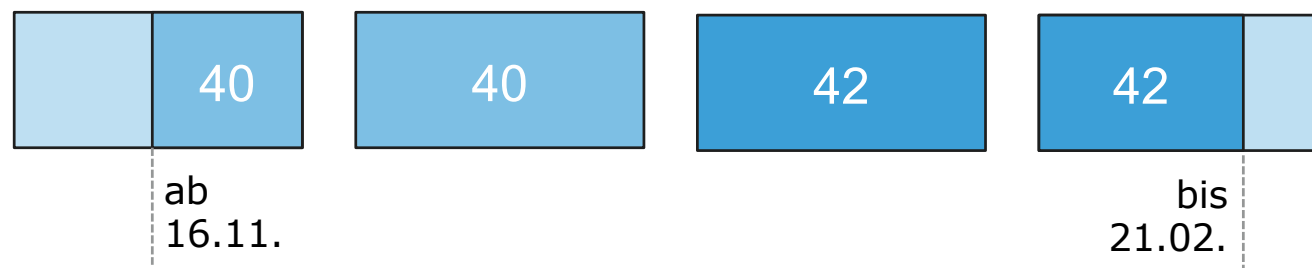
Prämienvolumen pro Zeitperiode

November Dezember Januar Februar März

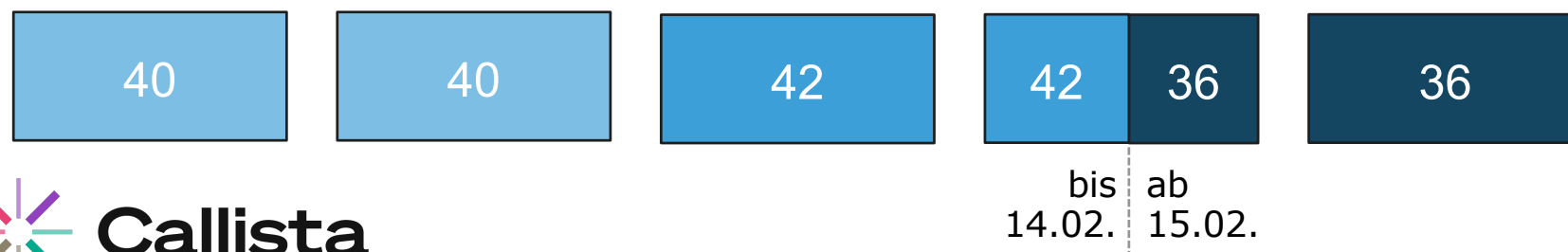
01.11.2022 – 31.03.2023:



16.11.2022 – 21.02.2023:



01.11.2022 – 31.03.2023:



$$(2 * 40) + (3 * 42)$$

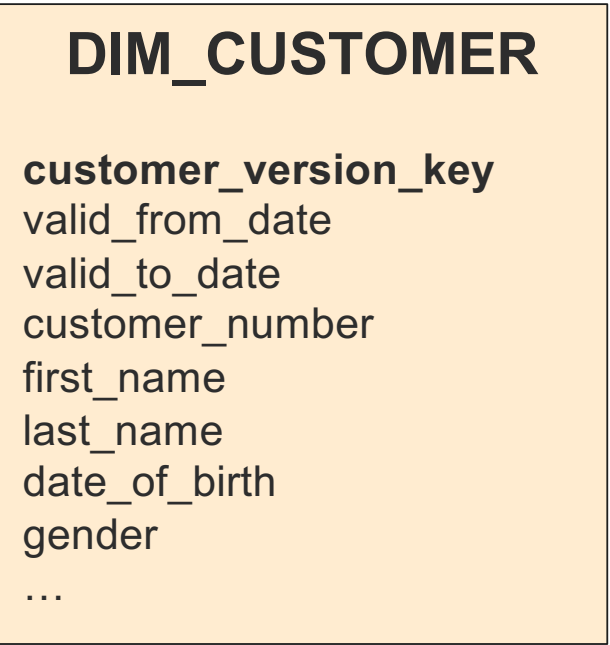
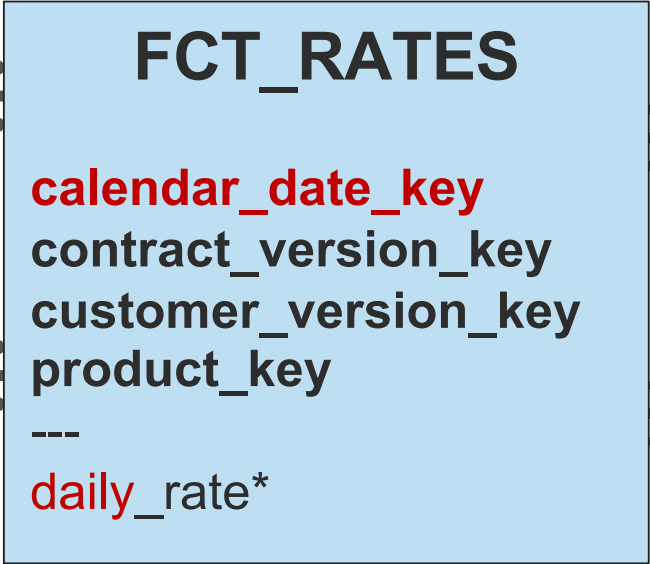
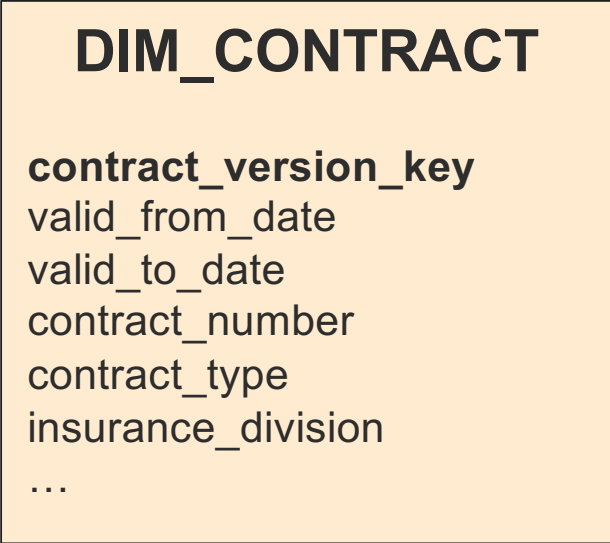
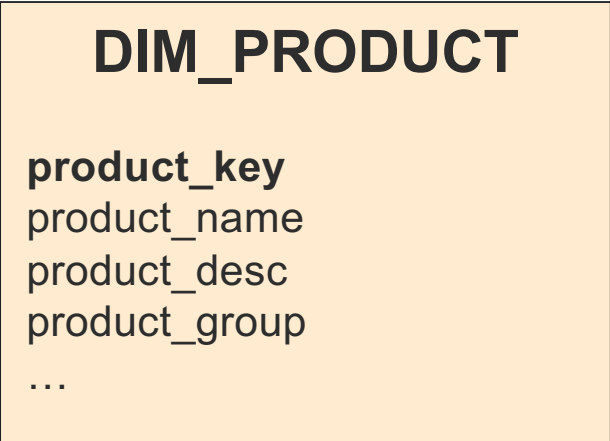
$$= 206.00$$

$$\frac{15}{30} * 40 + 40 + 42 + \frac{21}{28} * 42$$

$$= 133.50$$

$$2 * 40 + (1 + \frac{14}{28}) * 42 + (\frac{14}{28} + 1) * 36$$

$$= 197.00$$

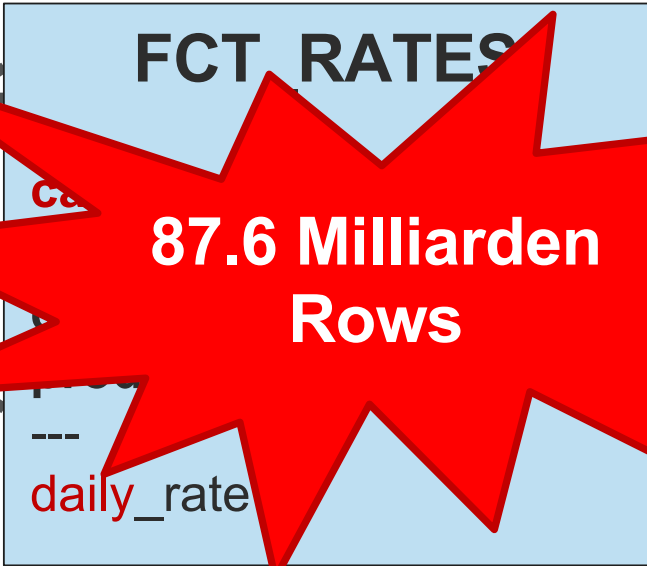
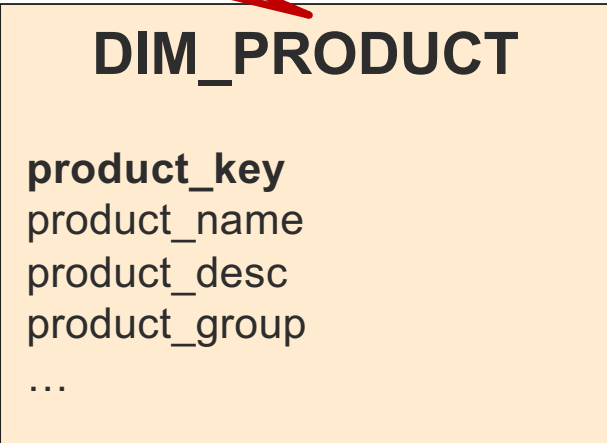


* = monthly_rate / num_days_per_month

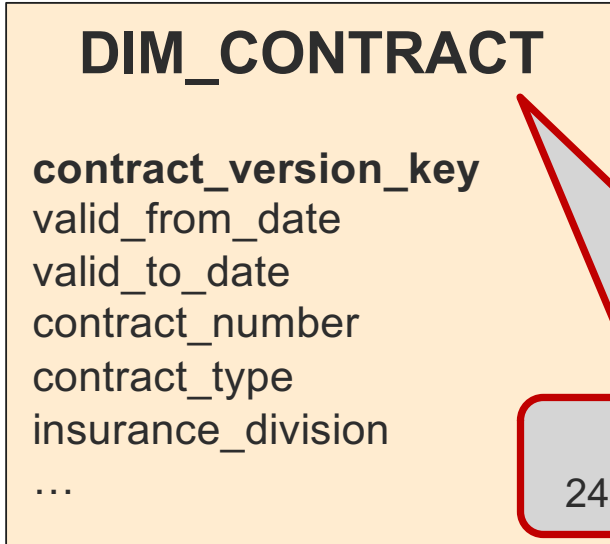


10 Jahre
Granularität: Tag, 3650 Rows

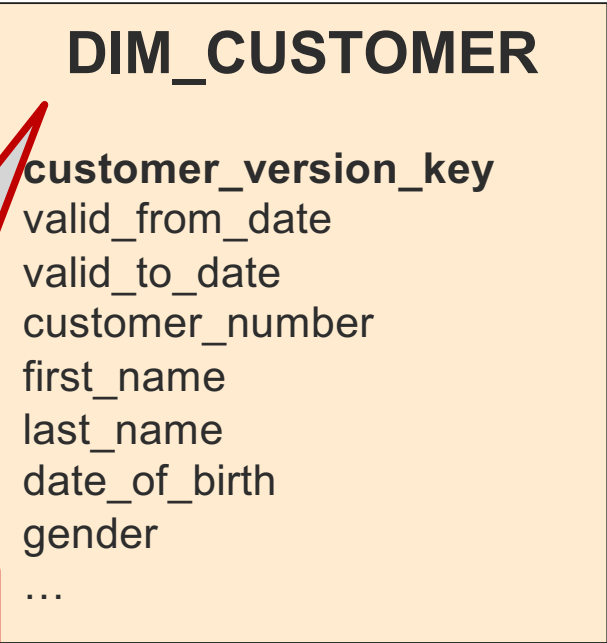
SCD Typ 1, 300 Produkte



**87.6 Milliarden
Rows**

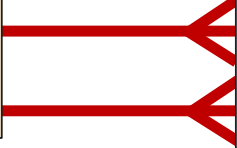
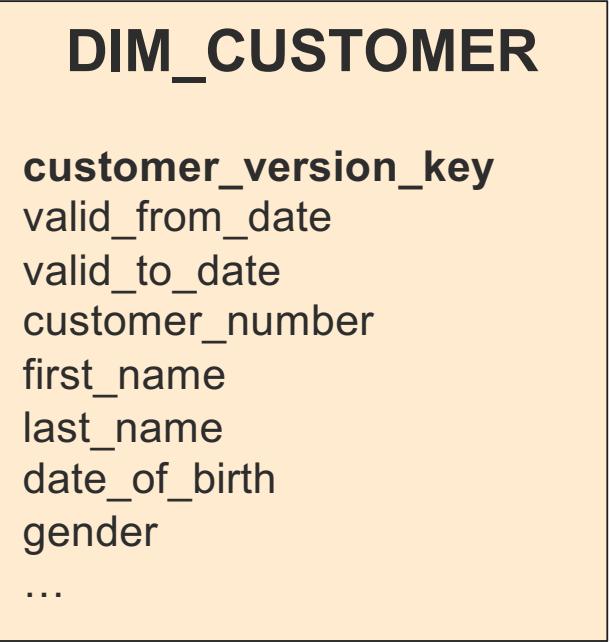
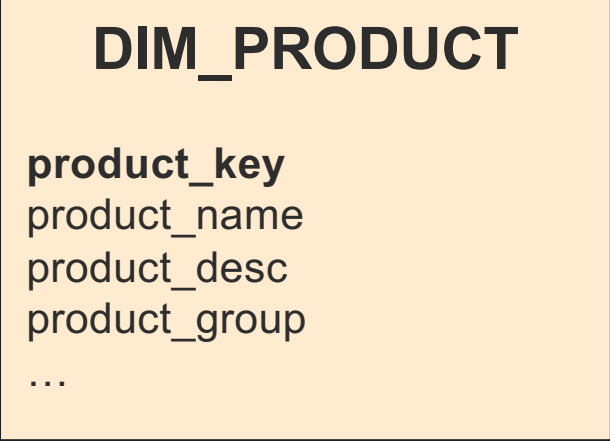
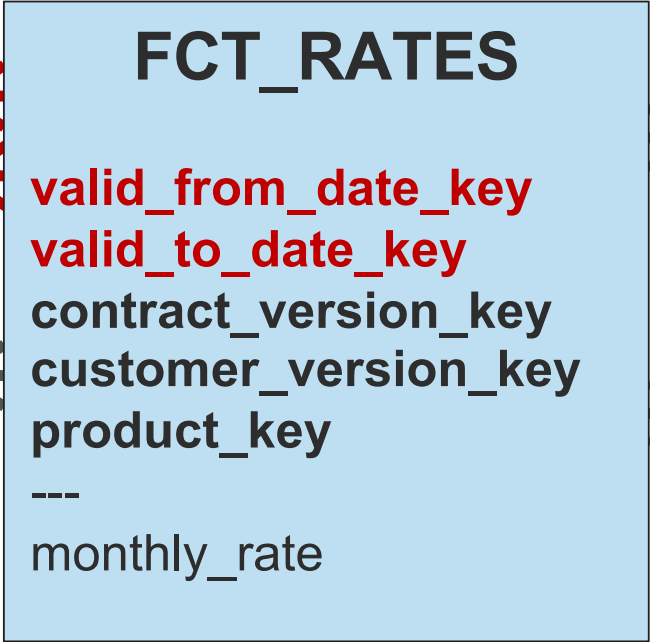
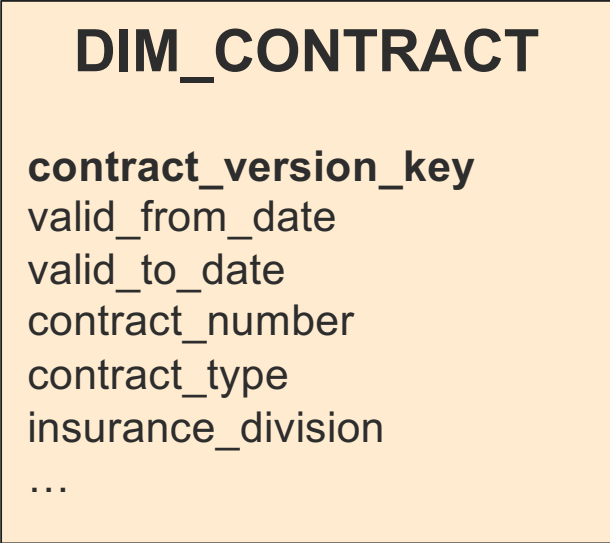


SCD Typ 2,
24 Mio. Verträge, 188 Mio. Versionen



SCD Typ 2,
5 Mio. Kunden, 20 Mio. Versionen

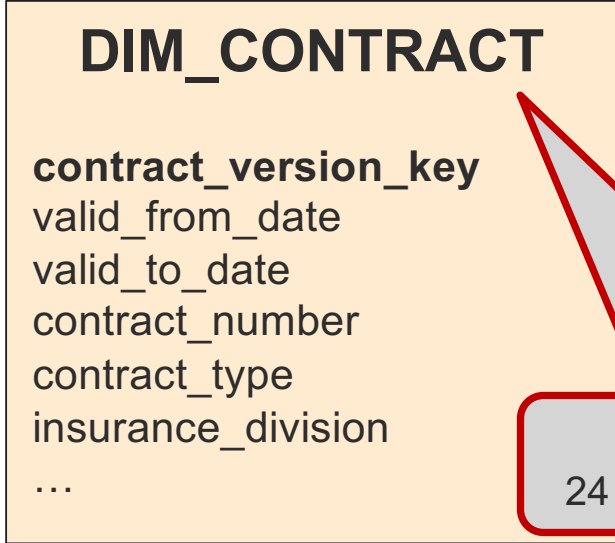
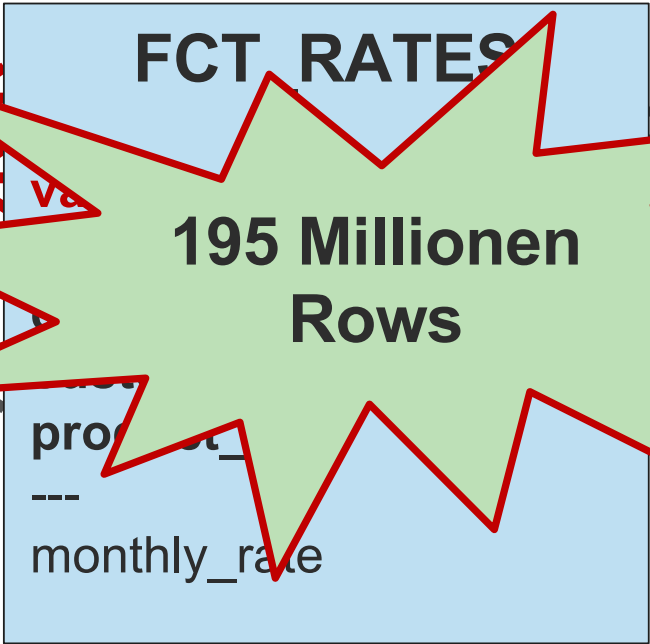
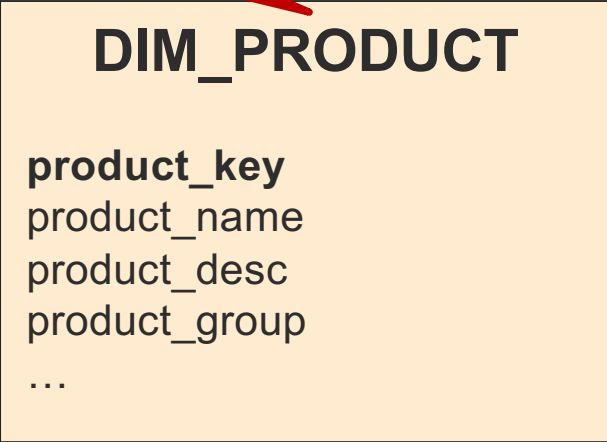
Wie können wir die
Anzahl Fakten
reduzieren?



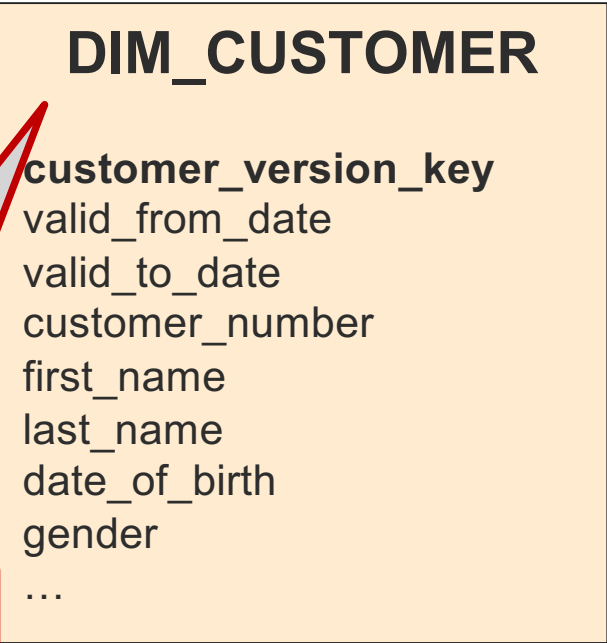


10 Jahre
Granularität: Tag, 3650 Rows

SCD Typ 1, 300 Produkte



SCD Typ 2,
24 Mio. Verträge, 188 Mio. Versionen



SCD Typ 2,
5 Mio. Kunden, 20 Mio. Versionen

2'900'000'000

87'600'000'000

195'000'000



MONTHLY_RATE ist
nicht mehr additiv.

View V_FCT_RATES_DAILY



```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW v_fct_rates_daily AS
SELECT cal.calendar_date_key
       , fct.*
       , fct.monthly_rate / cal.days_in_month AS daily_rate
FROM fct_rates fct
JOIN dim_calendar cal
  ON cal.calendar_date_key BETWEEN fct.valid_from_date_key
                               AND fct.valid_to_date_key
```

Abfrage Prämienvolumen

```
SELECT cont.insurance_division
       , ROUND(SUM(fct.daily_rate), 2)
FROM   v_fct_rates_daily fct
JOIN   dim_calendar cal
       ON cal.calendar_date_key = fct.calendar_date_key
JOIN   dim_contract cont
       ON cont.contract_version_key = fct.contract_version_key
WHERE  cal.calendar_year = 2023
GROUP BY cont.insurance_division
ORDER BY cont.insurance_division
```

Probleme:

- Rundungsfehler
- Performance!!!!

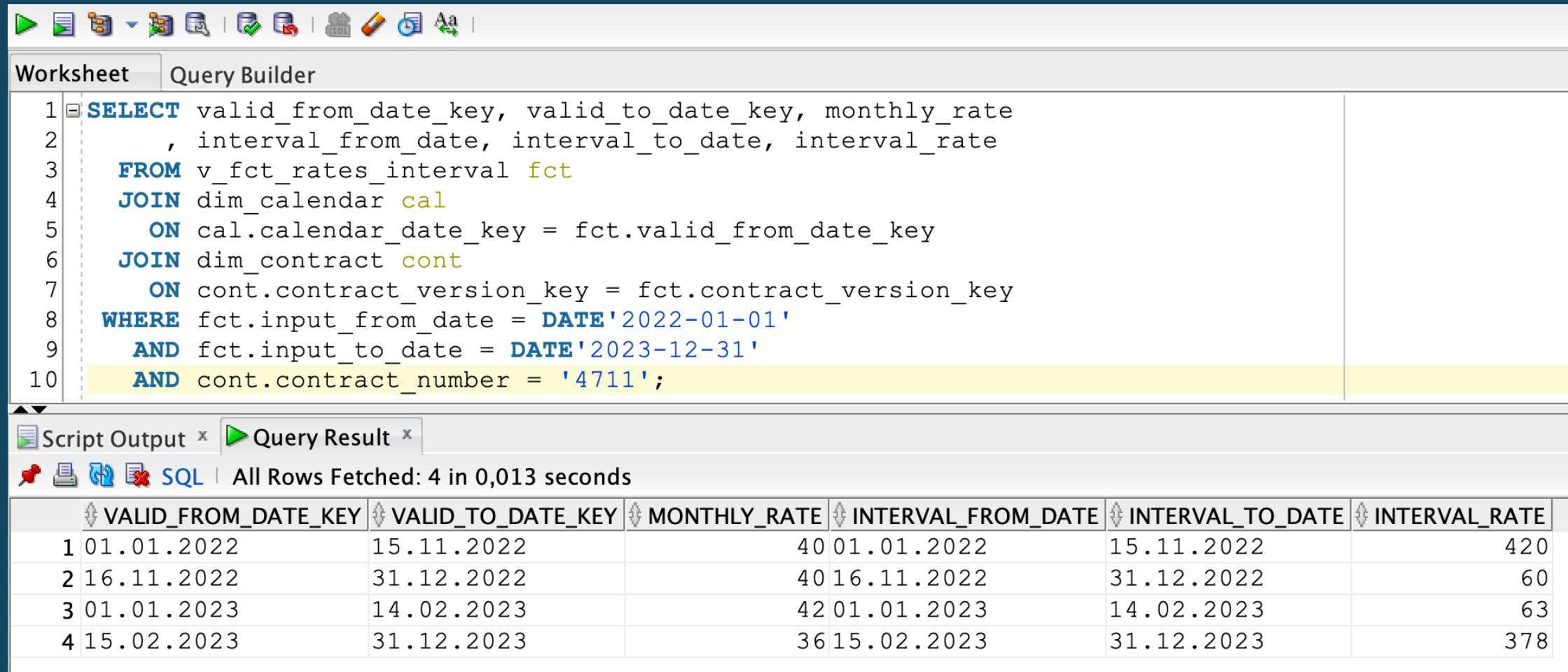


View V_FCT_RATES_INTERVAL



```
CREATE OR REPLACE VIEW v_fct_rates_interval AS
WITH cte_dates AS (
  SELECT fct.*
         , cal_from.calendar_date_key AS input_from_date
         , cal_to.calendar_date_key AS input_to_date
         , GREATEST(fct.valid_from_date_key, cal_from.calendar_date_key) AS interval_from_date
         , LEAST(fct.valid_to_date_key, cal_to.calendar_date_key) AS interval_to_date
  FROM fct_rates fct
  JOIN dim_calendar cal_to
    ON fct.valid_from_date_key <= cal_to.calendar_date_key
  JOIN dim_calendar cal_from
    ON fct.valid_to_date_key >= cal_from.calendar_date_key
   AND cal_from.calendar_date_key <= cal_to.calendar_date_key
)
SELECT cte_dates.*
       , monthly_rate *
         (MONTHS_BETWEEN(TRUNC(interval_to_date, 'MONTH'), TRUNC(interval_from_date, 'MONTH'))
          - CAST(interval_from_date - TRUNC(interval_from_date, 'MONTH') AS NUMBER)
           / (LAST_DAY(interval_from_date) - TRUNC(interval_from_date, 'MONTH') + 1)
          + CAST(interval_to_date - TRUNC(interval_to_date, 'MONTH') + 1 AS NUMBER)
           / (LAST_DAY(interval_to_date) - TRUNC(interval_to_date, 'MONTH') + 1)) AS interval_rate
  FROM cte_dates;
```

Abfrage 1. Januar 2022 – 31. Dezember 2023



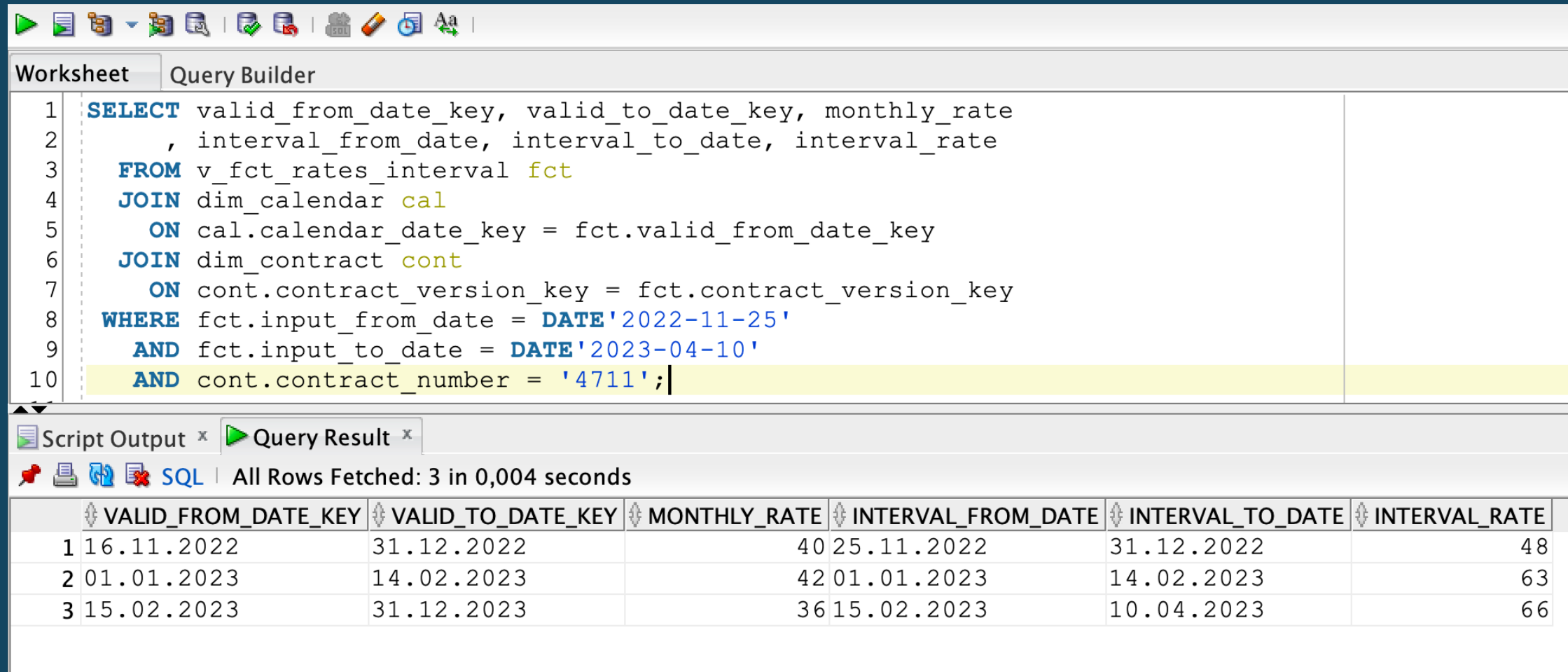
The screenshot shows a SQL Query Builder interface. The top toolbar contains various icons for execution and editing. Below the toolbar, there are two tabs: "Worksheet" and "Query Builder". The "Query Builder" tab is active, displaying a SQL query in a text editor. The query is as follows:

```
1 SELECT valid_from_date_key, valid_to_date_key, monthly_rate
2     , interval_from_date, interval_to_date, interval_rate
3 FROM v_fct_rates_interval fct
4 JOIN dim_calendar cal
5     ON cal.calendar_date_key = fct.valid_from_date_key
6 JOIN dim_contract cont
7     ON cont.contract_version_key = fct.contract_version_key
8 WHERE fct.input_from_date = DATE'2022-01-01'
9     AND fct.input_to_date = DATE'2023-12-31'
10    AND cont.contract_number = '4711';
```

Below the query editor, there are two tabs: "Script Output" and "Query Result". The "Query Result" tab is active, showing the results of the query. The results are displayed in a table with the following columns: VALID_FROM_DATE_KEY, VALID_TO_DATE_KEY, MONTHLY_RATE, INTERVAL_FROM_DATE, INTERVAL_TO_DATE, and INTERVAL_RATE. The table contains 4 rows of data.

	VALID_FROM_DATE_KEY	VALID_TO_DATE_KEY	MONTHLY_RATE	INTERVAL_FROM_DATE	INTERVAL_TO_DATE	INTERVAL_RATE
1	01.01.2022	15.11.2022	40	01.01.2022	15.11.2022	420
2	16.11.2022	31.12.2022	40	16.11.2022	31.12.2022	60
3	01.01.2023	14.02.2023	42	01.01.2023	14.02.2023	63
4	15.02.2023	31.12.2023	36	15.02.2023	31.12.2023	378

Abfrage 25. November 2022 – 10. April 2023



The screenshot shows a SQL query builder interface with a query editor and a results pane. The query editor contains the following SQL code:

```
1 SELECT valid_from_date_key, valid_to_date_key, monthly_rate
2     , interval_from_date, interval_to_date, interval_rate
3 FROM v_fct_rates_interval fct
4 JOIN dim_calendar cal
5     ON cal.calendar_date_key = fct.valid_from_date_key
6 JOIN dim_contract cont
7     ON cont.contract_version_key = fct.contract_version_key
8 WHERE fct.input_from_date = DATE'2022-11-25'
9     AND fct.input_to_date = DATE'2023-04-10'
10    AND cont.contract_number = '4711';
```

The results pane shows the following data:

	VALID_FROM_DATE_KEY	VALID_TO_DATE_KEY	MONTHLY_RATE	INTERVAL_FROM_DATE	INTERVAL_TO_DATE	INTERVAL_RATE
1	16.11.2022	31.12.2022	40	25.11.2022	31.12.2022	48
2	01.01.2023	14.02.2023	42	01.01.2023	14.02.2023	63
3	15.02.2023	31.12.2023	36	15.02.2023	10.04.2023	66

Abfrage Prämienvolumen

```
SELECT cont.insurance_division
       , SUM(fct.interval_rate)
FROM   v_fct_rates_interval fct
JOIN   dim_calendar cal
       ON cal.calendar_date_key = fct.valid_from_date_key
JOIN   dim_contract cont
       ON cont.contract_version_key = fct.contract_version_key
WHERE  fct.input_from_date = DATE'2023-01-01'
       AND fct.input_to_date = DATE'2023-12-31'
GROUP BY cont.insurance_division
ORDER BY cont.insurance_division
```

Hinweis:

- input_from_date und input_to_date müssen zwingend angegeben werden

SQL Macro FN_MONTHS_BETWEEN



```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION fn_months_between (p_from_date DATE, p_to_date DATE)
  RETURN VARCHAR2 SQL_MACRO (SCALAR)
IS
BEGIN
  RETURN q' {MONTHS_BETWEEN(TRUNC(p_to_date, 'MONTH'), TRUNC(p_from_date, 'MONTH'))
    - CAST(p_from_date - TRUNC(p_from_date, 'MONTH') AS NUMBER)
      / (LAST_DAY(p_from_date) - TRUNC(p_from_date, 'MONTH') + 1)
    + CAST(p_to_date - TRUNC(p_to_date, 'MONTH') + 1 AS NUMBER)
      / (LAST_DAY(p_to_date) - TRUNC(p_to_date, 'MONTH') + 1)
  }';
END;
/
```


SQL Macro FN_FCT_RATES_INTERVAL



```
CREATE OR REPLACE FUNCTION fn_fct_rates_interval (p_from_date DATE, p_to_date DATE)
  RETURN VARCHAR2 SQL_MACRO (TABLE)
IS
BEGIN
  RETURN q'{
    SELECT fct.*
           , GREATEST(fct.valid_from_date_key, p_from_date) AS interval_from_date
           , LEAST(fct.valid_to_date_key, p_to_date) AS interval_to_date
           , fct.monthly_rate *
             fn_months_between (GREATEST(fct.valid_from_date_key, p_from_date),
                                LEAST(fct.valid_to_date_key, p_to_date)) interval_rate
    FROM fct_rates fct
   WHERE fct.valid_from_date_key <= p_to_date
         AND fct.valid_to_date_key >= p_from_date
         AND p_from_date <= p_to_date
  }';
END;
/
```

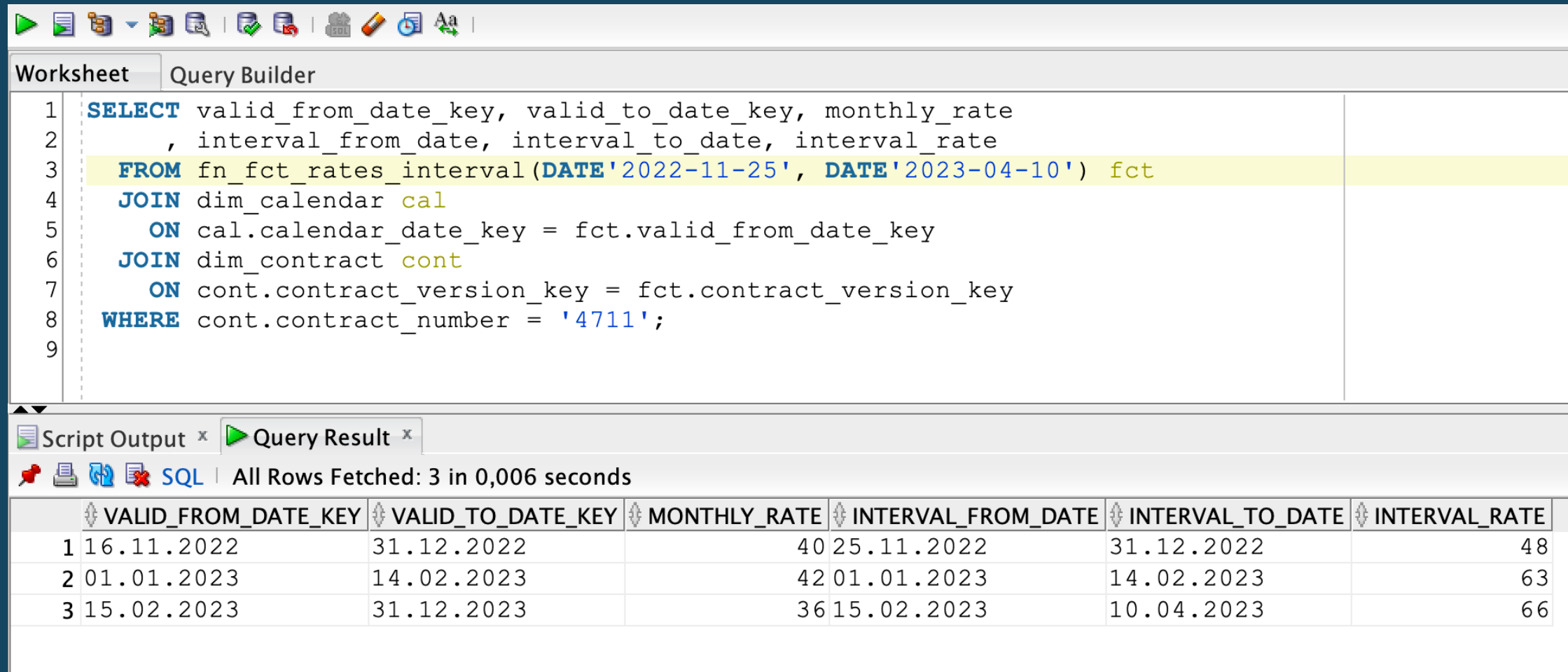
Abfrage Prämienvolumen

```
SELECT cont.insurance_division
       , SUM(fct.interval_rate)
FROM   fn_fct_rates_interval (DATE '2023-01-01', DATE '2023-12-31') fct
JOIN   dim_calendar cal
      ON cal.calendar_date_key = fct.valid_from_date_key
JOIN   dim_contract cont
      ON cont.contract_version_key = fct.contract_version_key
GROUP BY cont.insurance_division
ORDER BY cont.insurance_division;
```

Hinweise:

- Intervalleinschränkung über Parameter von SQL Macro
- Performance deutlich besser als mit Intervall-View

Abfrage 25. November 2022 – 10. April 2023



The screenshot shows a SQL Query Builder interface. The top toolbar contains various icons for execution, saving, and editing. Below the toolbar, there are two tabs: "Worksheet" and "Query Builder". The "Query Builder" tab is active, displaying the following SQL query:

```
1 SELECT valid_from_date_key, valid_to_date_key, monthly_rate
2     , interval_from_date, interval_to_date, interval_rate
3 FROM fn_fct_rates_interval(DATE'2022-11-25', DATE'2023-04-10') fct
4 JOIN dim_calendar cal
5     ON cal.calendar_date_key = fct.valid_from_date_key
6 JOIN dim_contract cont
7     ON cont.contract_version_key = fct.contract_version_key
8 WHERE cont.contract_number = '4711';
9
```

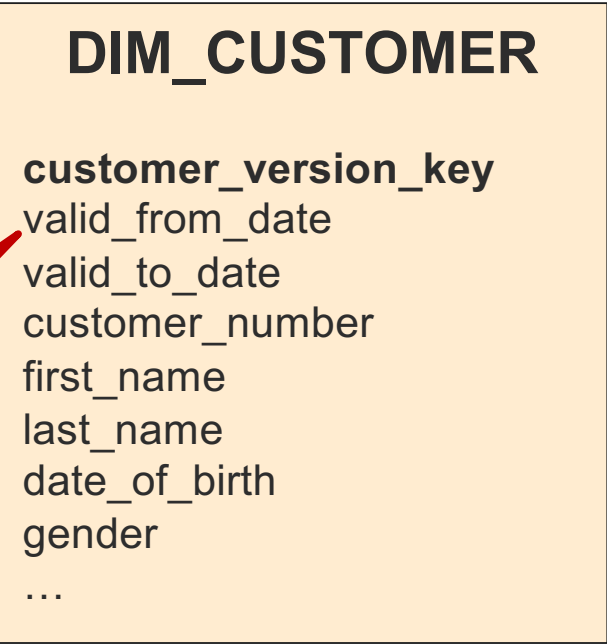
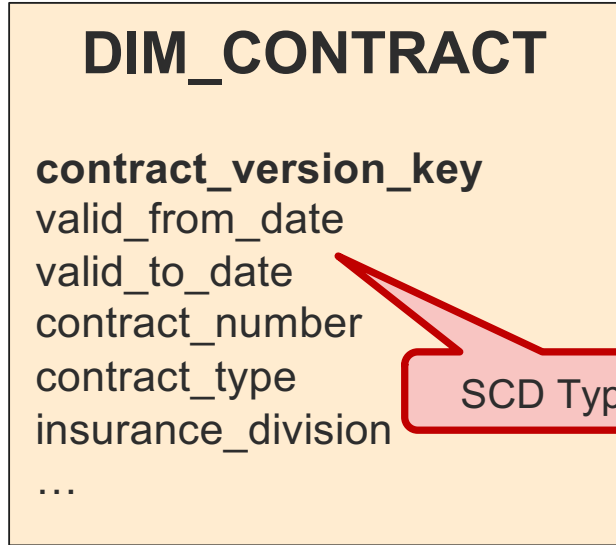
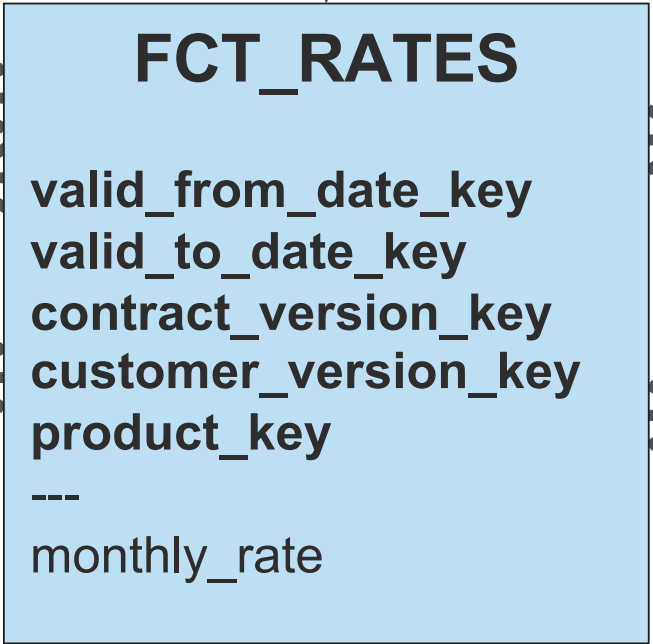
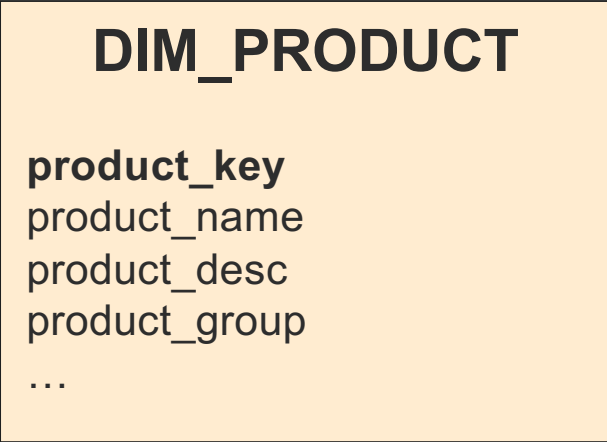
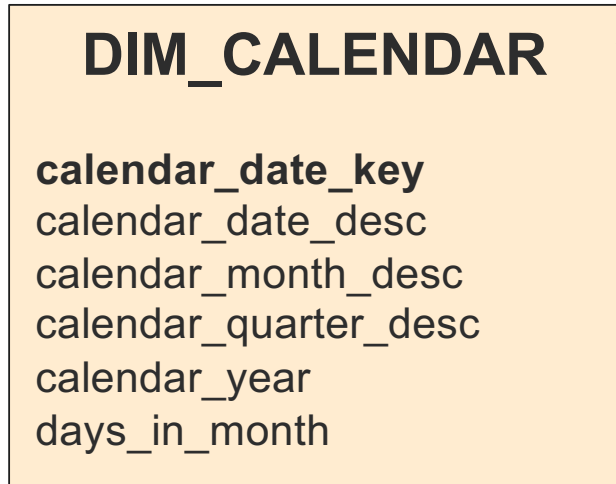
Below the query editor, there are two tabs: "Script Output" and "Query Result". The "Query Result" tab is active, showing the following table:

SQL | All Rows Fetched: 3 in 0,006 seconds

	VALID_FROM_DATE_KEY	VALID_TO_DATE_KEY	MONTHLY_RATE	INTERVAL_FROM_DATE	INTERVAL_TO_DATE	INTERVAL_RATE
1	16.11.2022	31.12.2022	40	25.11.2022	31.12.2022	48
2	01.01.2023	14.02.2023	42	01.01.2023	14.02.2023	63
3	15.02.2023	31.12.2023	36	15.02.2023	10.04.2023	66

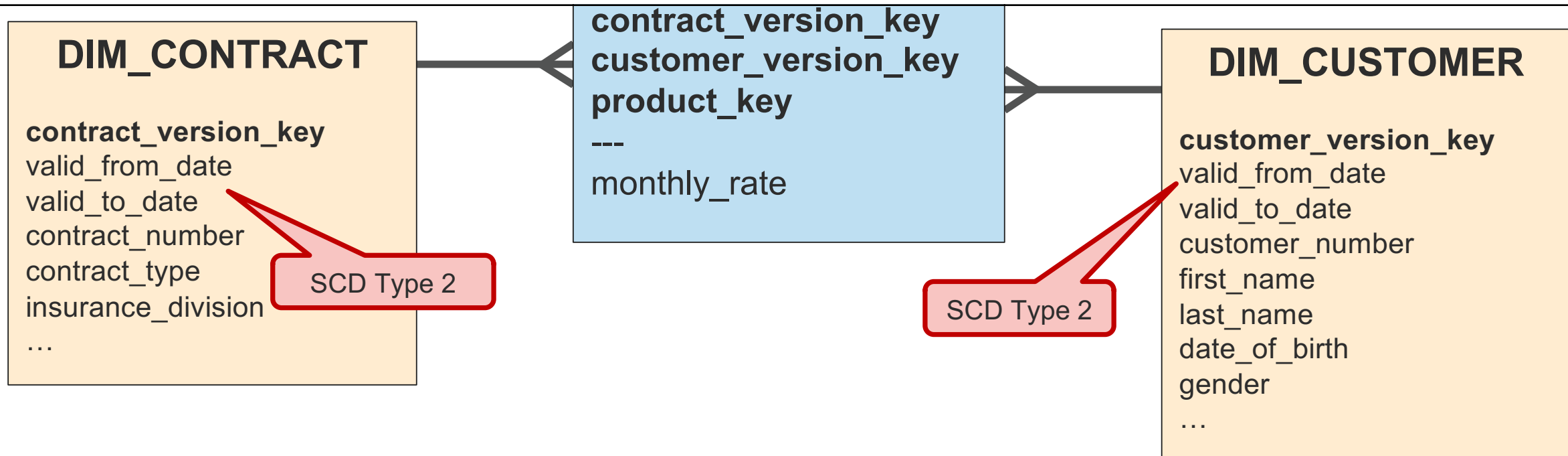


Wir haben noch ein
anderes Problem.



SCD Type 2

SCD Type 2



VERS_KEY	VALID_FROM_DATE	VALID_TO_DATE	CONTRACT_NUMBER
111	01.01.2022	15.11.2022	4711
112	16.11.2022	31.12.2022	4711
113	01.01.2023	14.02.2023	4711
114	15.02.2023	31.12.2023	4711

VERS_KEY	VALID_FROM_DATE	VALID_TO_DATE	CUSTOMER_NUMBER
221	27.06.2020	08.05.2022	0815
222	09.05.2022	20.07.2023	0815
223	21.07.2023	31.12.2999	0815

VALID_FROM_DATE	VALID_TO_DATE	CONTRACT_VERSION	CUSTOMER_VERSION	PRODUCT_KEY	MONTHLY_RATE
01.01.2022	08.05.2022	111	221	9876	40
09.05.2022	15.11.2022	111	222	9876	40
16.11.2022	31.12.2022	112	222	9876	40
01.01.2023	14.02.2023	113	222	9876	42
15.02.2023	20.07.2023	114	222	9876	36
21.07.2023	31.12.2023	114	223	9876	36

VERS_KEY	VALID_FROM_DATE	VALID_TO_DATE	CONTRACT_NUMBER
111	01.01.2022	15.11.2022	4711
112	16.11.2022	31.12.2022	4711
113	01.01.2023	14.02.2023	4711
114	15.02.2023	31.12.2023	4711

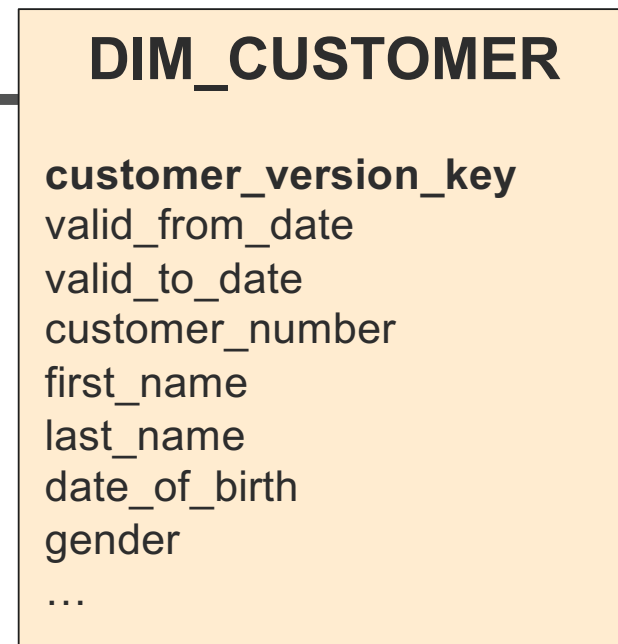
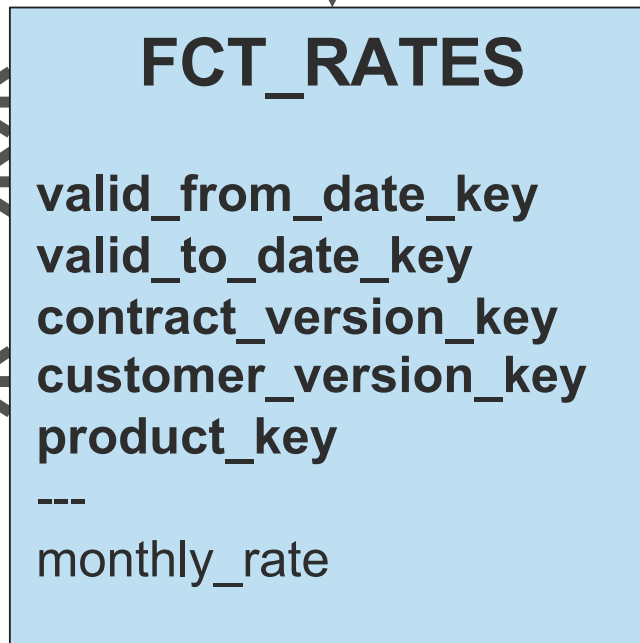
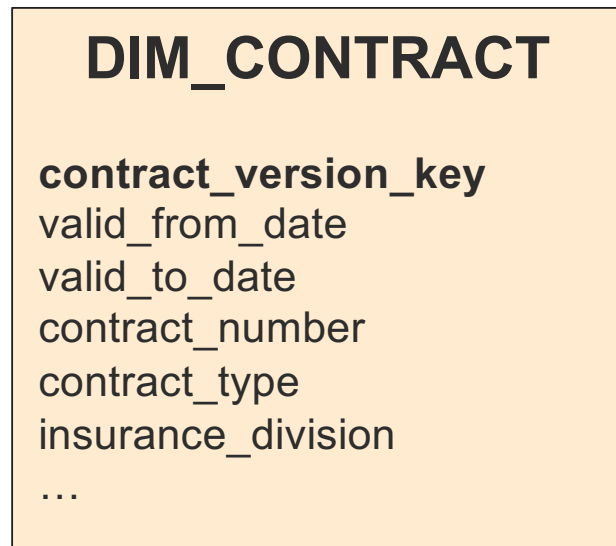
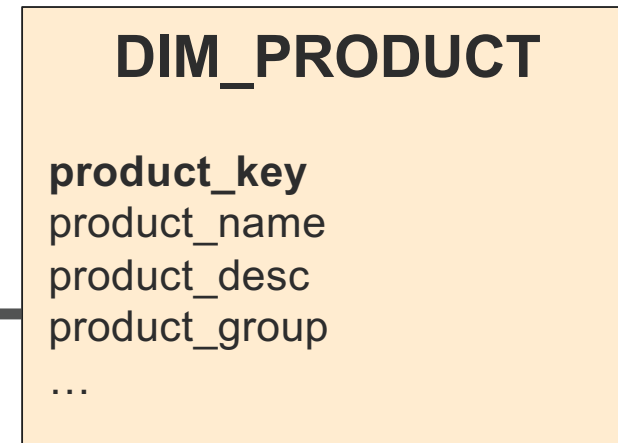
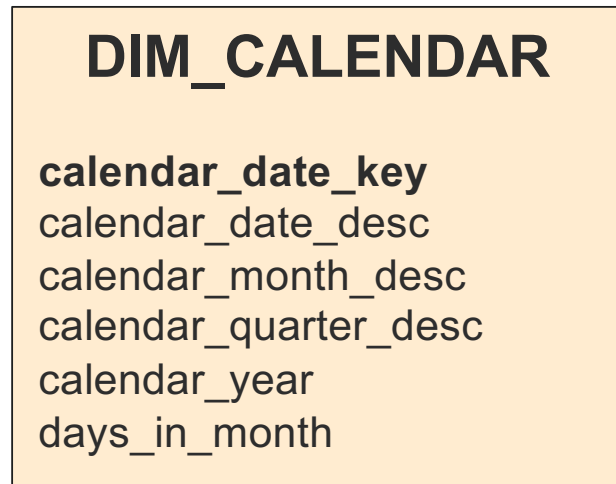
VERS_KEY	VALID_FROM_DATE	VALID_TO_DATE	CUSTOMER_NUMBER
221	27.06.2020	08.05.2022	0815
222	09.05.2022	20.07.2023	0815
223	21.07.2023	31.12.2999	0815

```

INSERT INTO data_mart.fct_rates
WITH valid_dates AS (
  SELECT cust_nr_fk AS cnum, valid_from_date FROM core_dwh.v_cor_contract_cur
  UNION
  SELECT cust_nr_fk AS cnum, valid_to_date+1 FROM core_dwh.v_cor_contract_cur
  UNION
  SELECT cust_nr_pk AS cnum, valid_from_date FROM core_dwh.v_cor_customer_cur
  UNION
  SELECT cust_nr_pk AS cnum, valid_to_date+1 FROM core_dwh.v_cor_customer_cur
)
SELECT vd.valid_from_date AS valid_from_date_key
      , LEAD(vd.valid_from_date) OVER
          (PARTITION BY vd.cnum ORDER BY vd.valid_from_date)
      AS valid_to_date_key
      , cont.version_key AS contract_version_key
      , cust.version_key AS customer_version_key
      , cont.product_nr_fk AS product_key
      , cont.monthly_rate AS monthly_rate
FROM valid_dates vd
JOIN core_dwh.v_cor_contract_cur cont ON (vd.cnum = cont.cust_nr_fk
      AND vd.valid_from_date BETWEEN cont.valid_from_date AND cont.valid_to_date)
JOIN core_dwh.v_cor_customer_cur cust ON (vd.cnum = cust.cust_nr_pk
      AND vd.valid_from_date BETWEEN cust.valid_from_date AND cust.valid_to_date)

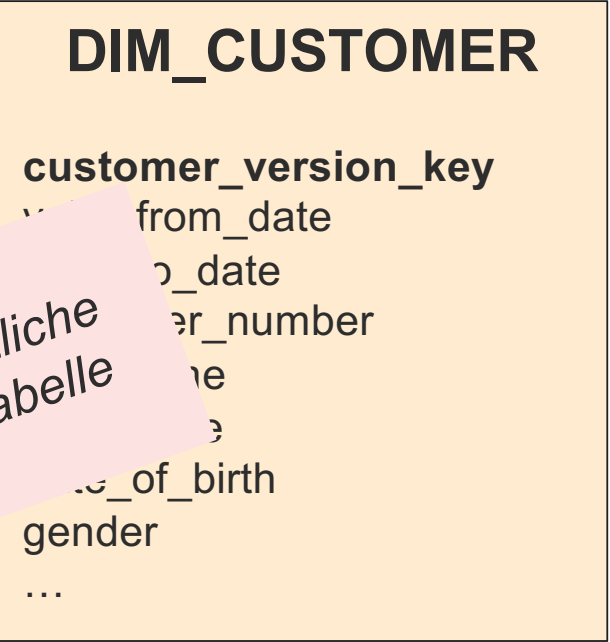
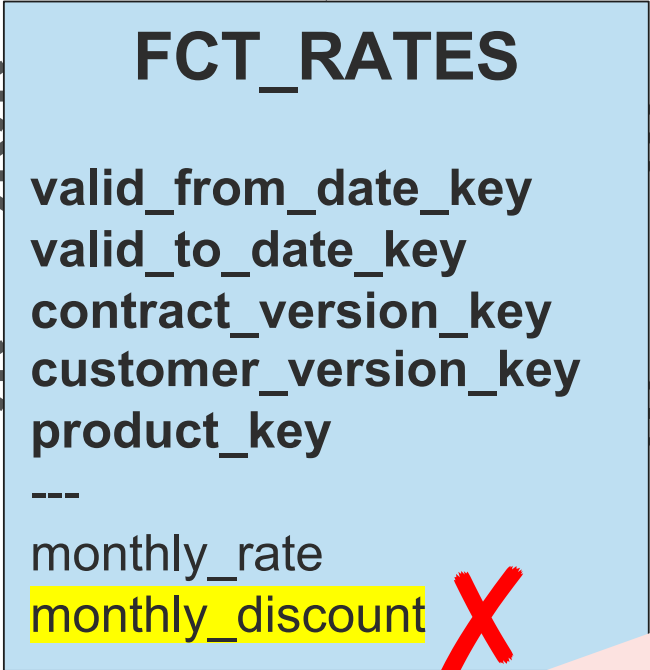
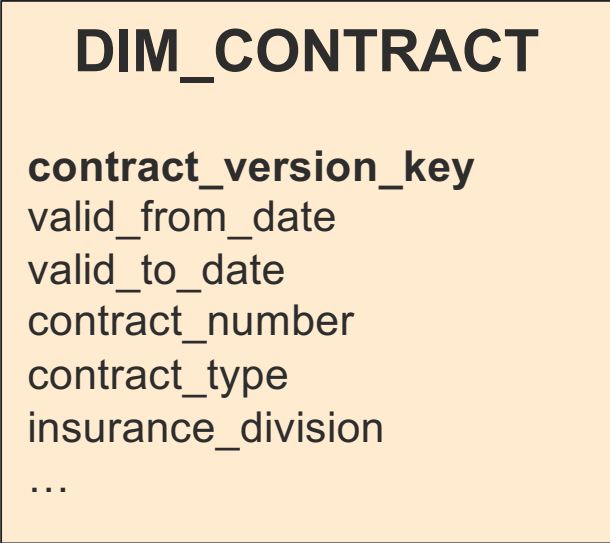
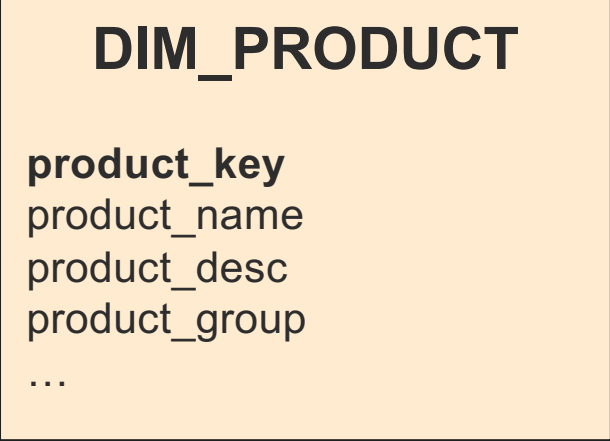
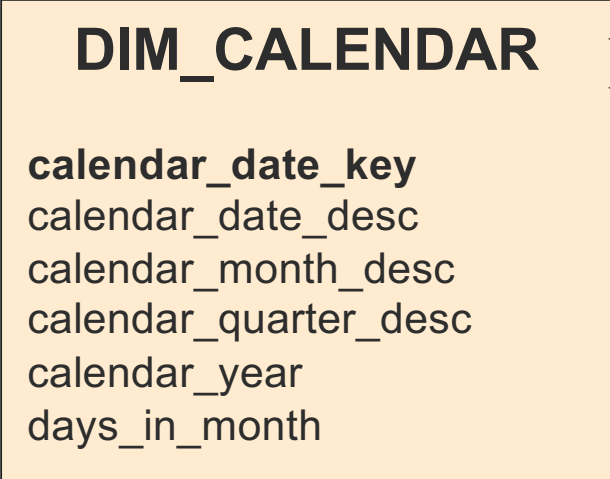
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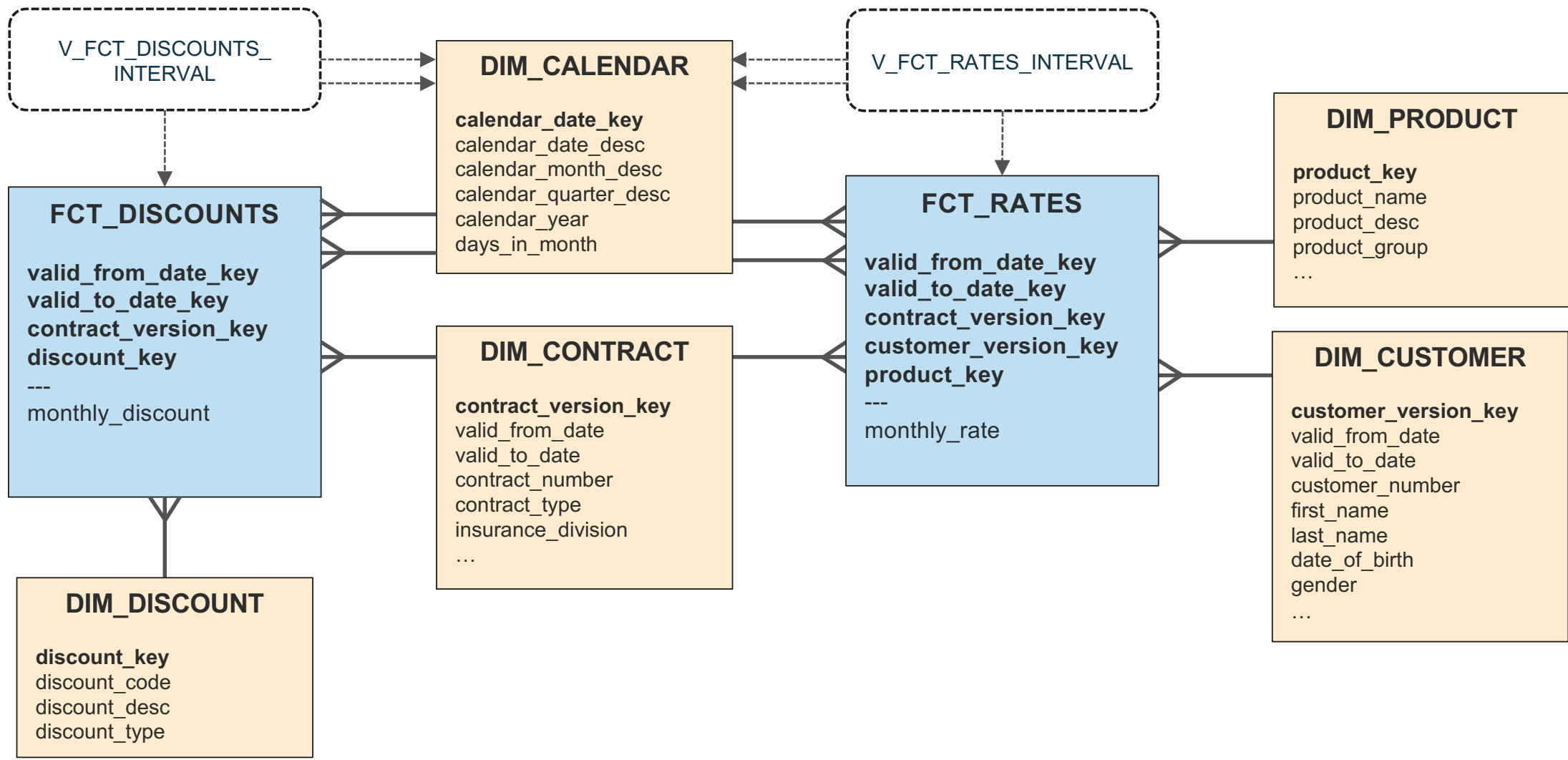


Zusätzliche Anforderungen

- Rabatte müssen in den Auswertungen auch berücksichtigt werden
- Pro Vertrag können unterschiedliche Rabatte vorkommen (z.B. Familienrabatt, Mitarbeitererrabatt) – auch mehrere gleichzeitig
- Aus Rabatte sollen auf Tagesebene ausgewertet werden können (oder über beliebige Zeitperiode)



«Warum können wir nicht einfach Rabatt als zusätzliche Kennzahl in die Faktentabelle aufnehmen?»



```

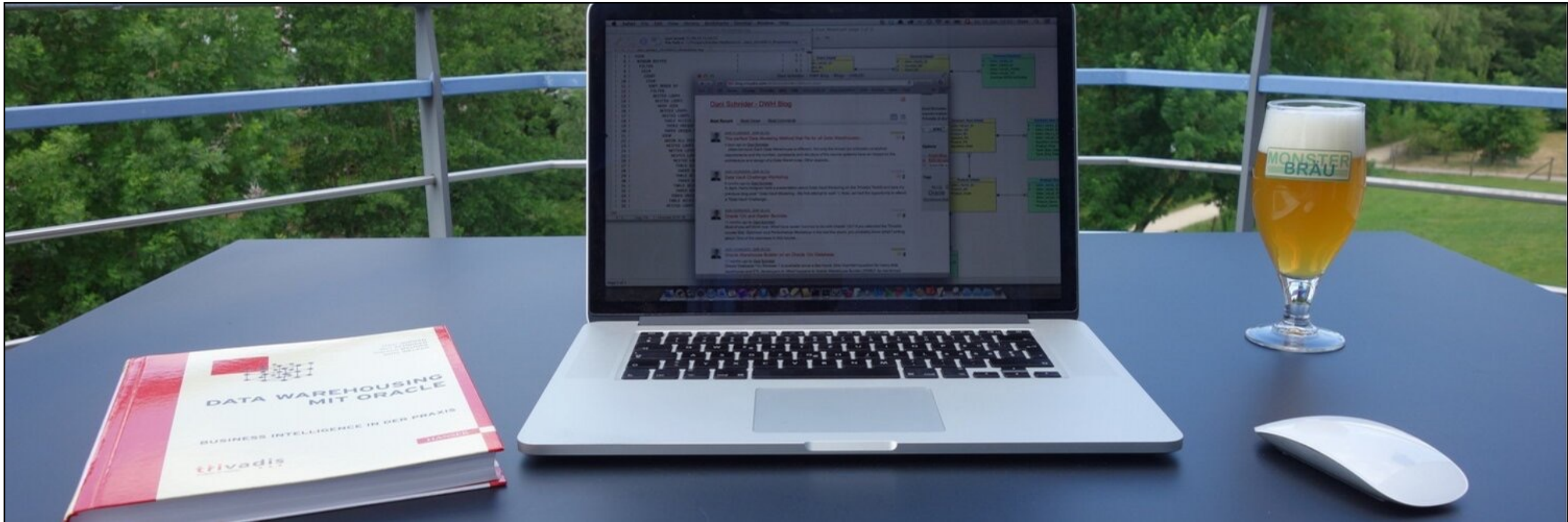
SELECT NVL(star1.insurance_division, star2.insurance_division) insurance_division
      , SUM(interval_rate) interval_rate
      , SUM(interval_discount) interval_discount
FROM
(
  SELECT cont.insurance_division
        , SUM(fct.interval_rate)
  FROM v_fct_rates_interval fct
  JOIN dim_calendar cal
    ON cal.calendar_date_key = fct.valid_FROM_date_key
  JOIN dim_contract cont
    ON cont.contract_version_key = fct.contract_version_key
  WHERE fct.input_FROM_date = DATE'2023-01-01'
        AND fct.input_to_date = DATE'2023-12-31'
  GROUP BY cont.insurance_division
) star1
FULL OUTER JOIN
(
  SELECT cont.insurance_division
        , SUM(fct.interval_discount)
  FROM v_fct_discounts_interval fct
  JOIN dim_calendar cal
    ON cal.calendar_date_key = fct.valid_FROM_date_key
  JOIN dim_contract cont
    ON cont.contract_version_key = fct.contract_version_key
  WHERE fct.input_FROM_date = DATE'2023-01-01'
        AND fct.input_to_date = DATE'2023-12-31'
  GROUP BY cont.insurance_division
) star2
ON (star1.contract_version_key = star2.contract_version_key)
GROUP BY 1
ORDER BY 1

```



Fazit

- Star Schemas sind nicht immer einfach und übersichtlich
- Zeitintervalle (von-bis) in Faktentabellen führen zu komplexen Abfragen
- Slowly Changing Dimensions Typ 2 müssen speziell behandelt werden
- All diese Probleme sind lösbar – und spannend 😊



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Q&A

A wide-angle landscape photograph of a mountain range. The foreground features a calm, blue lake with a small dam or structure. The middle ground shows rolling hills with sparse vegetation. The background is dominated by towering, rugged mountains with significant snow cover and patches of glaciers. The sky is filled with soft, grey clouds.

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