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Traditionally, it takes too long to build data warehouses and is too difficult to change. WhereScape RED is an integrated development environment to support the construction and management of data warehouses. It has the flexibility to allow you to build a variety of architectures, including: a. corporate data storage b. dimensional data storage c. Data c. Marts d. user data, colliding with views, aggregates and resumes In all cases, the main values of WhereScape RED are twofold: its rapid building capabilities that allow you to build better data storage, faster, and its integrated environment that simplifies management. As a dedicated data storage tool, WhereScape RED embodies a simple, pragmatic approach to building data warehouses. With WhereScape RED, you specify what you want to achieve by dragging and resetting objects to create a meta-view, and then let WhereScape RED do the hard work of creating the necessary tables and procedures, etc. data storage masters prompt additional information at critical points to ensure maximum value from the objects generated. Different approaches to data storage, including flexible, prototyping and waterfall, are supported by WhereScape RED. Flexible developers will find specific features that are enabled to support common agile practices. For developers who are new to data storage, or are looking for a quick, pragmatic approach where pragmatic data storage methodology can be used. The main concepts behind whereScape's pragmatic data storage methodology: a. Minimize the impact on the original b. systems to centralize control in data storage c. Store transactional data at the lowest practical grain in snapshots of the data store, combine and roll up transaction tables to provide additional value a. use stellar circuits, views, or cubes to access the end-user b. allow additional loads from day one c. use an iterative approach d. to minimize the conversion. to facilitate the alignment of the original data storage design systems regardless of the ultimate custom tool of the WhereScape RED layer supports these concepts to facilitate the very rapid delivery of these warehouses. WhereScape RED's flow data controls the flow of data from the original systems by converting and modeling layers in the analysis area. Different styles of data storage (normalized, dimensional, etc.) are supported and used by different objects, but they all follow the same main thread. While some of these steps may be missed, the expected flow for general approaches: Data Flow is a model 1. Source (OLTP) System 2. download Tables 3. Table 4. detailed (transactional) fact tables and sized tables 5. Roll up the fact sheet (s) 6. and/or the KPI facts table (s) 7. 8 views. Microsoft's cubes 9 analysis service. Export Objects In the chart below shows objects and information flow: . Source (OLTP) system. download the tables. Stage tables. normalized tables. history tables. Views. The Cuba Analysis Services of Microsoft. Export Objects in the chart below shows objects and information flow: . Source (OLTP) system. download the tables. Stage tables. storage tables. model tables, measurement tables, or detailed (transactional) fact tables. roll up the fact sheet (s). aggregated table of facts and/or KPIs (s). Views. export facilities. The Cuba Analysis Services Microsoft Chart below shows objects and flow of information: Data moves from the original tables to download tables through scripts, links to databases and ODBC links. These load tables are created by dragging and falling from the connection object. Load tables are usually based on the tables of the original systems. Their main goal is to be a place to move data as easily and quickly as possible from a source system. The download tables usually have one piece of data (e.g. last night or last month) and will be truncated at the beginning of each extract. If necessary, conversions can be done on columns during the download process. Download table tables that in turn feed data tables, models, or measurements. Data from multiple load tables can be combined at this level. First-level transactional tables (fact or model) are created and updated from the stage tables. Second-level tables (model, resume, aggregate, KPI, etc.) are created and updated from lower-level tables. Cubes can be created from transaction tables or views. The WhereScape RED procedural code generates procedural code in the home language of the target database (such as PL/SQL for Oracle) at each stage of the data storage process. The code generated is almost always sufficient to create a fast-track data storage prototype. While code generation is often seen as a key advantage of WhereScape RED, the ability to manage and manage user code is also critical to long-term management of the storage environment. In most cases, 85-100% of the generated code will be delivered to production without the need to adjust. The flow of data from the original systems to the data storage tables is controlled and operated by the WhereScape RED planner. The entire code generated includes audit logic and errors used by the planner. The planner provides a single control point for the warehouse. From the planner, you can determine the status of all tasks. Any messages with a warning or error can be investigated, investigated. In the event of a problem, the planner monitors the restart of the job from the moment the job fails. Documenting a warehouse is often a task left to last, and in many cases done once (if at all) and not up to date. WhereScape RED generates user and technical documentation, including diagrams, in HTML format. Technical documentation includes copies of all current procedures. User documentation includes a glossary of business terms available regardless of any end-user tool. WhereScape RED supports the inclusion of custom HTML pages in the generated output. This means that in many cases, all documentation requirements can be managed from one location and restored as they change. Where is RED and traditional ETL tools, where Red's core strength lies in the rapid creation of data storage structures. Organizations that have already purchased traditional ETL tools can use WhereScape RED as a clean storage tool. WhereScape RED can be used to iteratively build datasets or presentational levels that need to be constantly updated to keep end users relevant. In most cases, customers will be told that WhereScape RED has enough ETL capabilities to build up the entire data store using a database rather than its own engine to process ETL. The cross in functionality between ETL and WhereScape RED tools is not great. WhereScape RED is closely integrated into the data warehouse database and has a built-in approach to creating a data warehouse. For WhereScape, moving data is the beginning of a process, from the original systems to the loading of the tables. The main benefits of the product: development performance and an integrated environment for warehouse management and maintenance, come after the data movement phase. Where the traditional ETL tool is already in use, the output of the ETL process is whereScape RED's Load, Stage, Dimension, Fact or Model table WhereScape RED builds more advanced data storage structures. About 4 years ago I had an idea (well, more dreams actually) about building a data warehouse at the touch of a button. This means that everything is automated, including reporting/cube development and ETL development. I understand that we can build SSIS, SSRS, and SSAS software (and Informatica PowerCenter cards too). I also understand that this is an excruciatingly slow and tedious process. But we can lighten up the process by creating multiple patterns, and then during the time we select the nearest match pattern and change it. This works for ETL, reports and cube. But what about the tables? Relevant tables of lacklustre and factual facts to be created on the fly by analysing the original tables based on data types: numerical columns become measurements, and text columns become attributes. However, I am I it is a complex process, of course, requires human participation. However, it's easier than doing it from scratch. We present a machine made by fact and dim tables for the designer, who will then fix the tables. And what original column goes where it will be automatically fed into the ETL creation module. That was what I think Calido does. But he doesn't create a cube and reports. It only creates ETL. If I'm wrong here, I'd be happy to be corrected. I feel strange that someone automates the DW build, but not the BI part. Wherescape RED Like Kallido (and Insource Data Academy), Wherescape RED creates ETL automatically. It also minimizes the time to design warehouse tables. The dimensions can be built by dragging and falling the original table. THE SCD Type 2 is also automated. RED also builds the cube automatically and the MicroStrategy project too. The documentation is also automated. This article is about Wherescape RED so I'm going to go into a little more detail about how it's done. At a high level, Steps: Load Source Table Create Size Create Table Setting Create Table Facts Create SSAS Cubes Create MicroStrategy Reports using it myself (copy score) I found it easy to use. A step-by-step tutorial with screenshots provided is easy to take a step from 1 to 6 above (I tried number 7 as it requires a microStrategy extension to be installed - not included in the score copy). Here's how it looks: A lot of operations are done dragging and falling, and filling the properties. It's convenient, easy to use, and pretty easy to understand (note: you have to understand data storage, of course). You can use SL Server, Oracle, DB2, or Teradata for your storage platform. These four are a very popular platform for storing data. In the next issue they include Netezza. No RED does not store Informationix, Sybase or MySQL data. The question that some people have about red: Is it only suitable for simple DWs? No. Whether it's a complex fact sheet or a complex dimension, we can use RED to create it. It can create an aggregated fact sheet, SCD, hierarchy, KPI. We can also change the generated SL script if we need to do any custom stuff. You can also identify indices and create SL agent/planner jobs. Other questions about the platform: Can it make a BO? Informatics? Cognos reports? No, unfortunately. Any reporting tool, such as BO/Cognos/RS, can be used, but not automatically. You have to build all the reports manually. ETL is A SL (T-SL script in SL Server, PL/SQL in Oracle) or SSIS. Yes, RED can generate SSIS packages to download data from source to stage/load tables, but not from stage to fact/dima tables. It doesn't generate code for any other ETL: Ab Initio, OWB, ODI, PowerCenter, etc. only SSIS. The main drawback of RED (this is (it's what people often ask when evaluating) is that it is ETL. To download data from download tables to the DW/dim (SSIS) model, only on scenic/load tables. It doesn't do ETL. Only ELT. Celinio explains the difference between ETL and ELT (link). Rob Davenport of Insource/Data Academy provides excellent white paper explaining the benefits/disadvantages of ETL and ELT in long length. ELT has its advantages: flexible, easy-to-maintain software, easier, more cost-effective (use a DB server, not a separate server). It's hard to maintain manually because it's a lot of SL code. But of course, once RED generates a SSIS package you can add all the conversions you like. The second drawback, obviously, is the platform. It does not make Informix, or Sybase data warehouses. Or Ingress, MySQL or Greenplum. RED will be able to make Netezza DWs in the next release. The main advantage of RED is the fast development time. This certainly reduces a lot of development time. I estimate that a warehouse that takes 3 months to build using custom development (e.g. using the SSIS server or Oracle and Informatica) can be built in 1 month using RED. And once it's built, change or expansion is also fast. The second advantage is ease of use. It's a mature product that's been there for years, so it's easy to use. I found by following a tutorial during the day I can use the product to create DW. A very short time of study. The right ETL tools, such as SSIS/Informatica, require weeks of basic training, as well as weeks of training (or skills purchases priced at 400-500 pounds per day). The third advantage once it's built you can leave red and keep doing it manually, keeping the generated tables and ELT scripts or SSIS packages yourself. Expanding it as needed, and developing SSIS packages as needed. And create reports using your choice tool, such as RS, Cognos or BO. 4th advantage, and that's what I like the most as I work pretty much with the cube: RED generates ASAS cube. And RED is also building a microStrategy project that allows excellent reporting capabilities that is very flexible. Conclusion, in my opinion, Wherescape lives up to its reputation. We can use it to build a data store in a much shorter period of time. And that, in my experience, is what every BI consultant needs. The reports only take a month to build, but DW takes 6 months to build. If you can cut it down to 2 months it will be a great advantage, money wise and time/PM too. It's small, big - 18 months. The biggest advantage is that we can expand it later: further and set up a script package/SSIS, SSAS cube, microStrategy reporting projects. Unfortunately, it does not generate Informatica or SSRS/BO/Cognos, some of the most popular tools in DWBI. As always, I'll be happy to get comments or corrections. Vincent Reini Wherescape red tutorial pdf

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