SQL Server 7.0 Data Warehousing

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Introduction and Purpose



 To describe and demonstrate how advanced features in SQL Server 7.0 can be used to for building and analyzing a data warehouse

Presentation Overview



- Overview of Data Warehousing Challenges
- Using Data Transformation Services
- Performance Optimization and Data Management
- Analyzing Data with OLAP Services
- More SQL Server 7.0 Features



Data Warehousing Challenges: Step #1

- Designing a Data Warehouse
- Online Transaction Processing (OLTP)
 - Normalized
 - Optimized for Inserts, Updates and Deletes
- Online Analytical Processing (OLAP)
 - Denormalized
 - Optimized for reporting
 - "Star" schema structure

Data Warehousing Challenges: Step #2

- Populating the Data Warehouse
- Challenges:
 - Dealing with inconsistencies
 - Performance and storage issues
 - Political Issues
 - Heterogeneous sources

Data Warehousing Challenges: Step #3

- Analyzing the Data
 - Perform complex analyses
 - Manage complex data relationships in a way users can understand
 - Use client-side tools that are simple to learn and customize

Microsoft Data Warehousing Components

Server-Side:

- SQL Server 7.0 Data Transformation Services (data population)
- SQL Server 7.0 (data storage)
- OLAP Services (data aggregation and analysis)

Client-side:

- Excel 2000 Pivot Tables
- Office 2000 web tools

SQL Server 7.0 Data Transformation Services (DTS)

Using DTS to organize and manage data between heterogeneous platforms and formats

Data Transformation Services

- Goal: Transfer data between heterogeneous sources
- DTS is used to graphically create "packages" for importing and exporting data
 - Packages can be run once or scheduled to execute regularly
- Common Application: Decision Support Services and Data Warehousing

DTS Overview



- Uses any ODBC or OLE-DB compatible data source for import / export
 - "Flat" files: Text File, CSV, Excel Files
 - Workgroup / Desktop databases: Microsoft Access, Visual FoxPro
 - RDBMS's: SQL Server, Oracle, Sybase, Informix, etc.
 - Other Data Sources: Exchange Server,
 Mainframes

Using DTS to Move Data

- Types of Tasks:
 - Active Scripts
 - Executing program code, SQL Tasks, etc.
 - Transfer database objects
 - Send E-Mail notifications to administrators
- Schedule packages to run once or on a predefined schedule
- DEMO: Creating a DTS Package

Optimizing SQL Server 7.0 Performance and Storage

Using built-in tools to improve performance and manage large data stores

Performance Monitoring Basics

- Goal: To move the bottleneck
 - Reduce response times
 - Increase throughput
- Overall Process:
 - Establish a baseline and find bottleneck
 - Make one change at a time
 - Measure performance again and isolate bottleneck
 - Repeat, as desired



- - Performance: Server Level
 - Performance Monitor
 - Useful Counters:
 - Buffer Cache Hit Ratio
 - Total Server Memory
 - Page reads/writes per second



- Using SQL Server Profiler
 - Generates "trace" files that capture events specified by an administrator
- Index Tuning Wizard
 - Can use trace files created by SQL Server Profiler

Performance: Query Level

- Using SQL Query Analyzer
 - Shows query optimizer plans for queries
 - Find reasons for slow-running queries
- Setting the Query Cost Governor
 - Prevents running of queries that exceed a maximum resource threshold

Data Management

- SQL Server Data Storage Architecture
 - File Architecture (dynamic resizing of files)
 - Can use files and file groups to distribute information across multiple physical devices
 - Horizontal and Vertical partitioning of data

Data Protection



- Backup and Recovery Mechanisms:
 - Online ("Hot") backups
 - File and file group backups
 - RAID
 - Media sets and media families
- Reliability and Scalability
 - Standby Servers ("log-shipping")
 - SQL Server Clustering
 - Fail-Over Support
 - Load-Balancing

Analyzing Data

Use the OLAP Services, Web-based tools and other methods for analyzing complex data relationships

Web-Based Three-Tier Architecture Overview

- Presentation:
 - Web Server and/or Web Browser
- Business Objects:
 - Microsoft Transaction Server
 - Oracle Application Server
 - Microsoft Active Server Pages
 - ActiveX / COM Objects
 - Allaire ColdFusion
 - Other "middle-ware"
- Data Storage:
 - SQL Server, Oracle
 - Other RDBMS's



- SQL Server 7.0 Web Assistant can create static pages
 - Special HTML tags can be used within a template file
 - Can be scheduled to occur automatically
- Use Visual Interdev to make ASP-based dynamic web pages, including ad-hoc queries
- Middle-ware and other web software can use OLE-DB or ODBC

OLAP Overview



- Purpose
 - To quickly analyze large data sets
 - To speed the accessing of aggregate data
 - Other Decision-Support Features
 - "What-If?" Analysis
 - Interactive display and charting options

SQL Server OLAP Services



Architecture

- Independent of SQL Server
- Storage methods: MOLAP, HOLAP, ROLAP
- Depends on "star" or "snowflake" schema
- Supports Pivot Table Service and MDX queries
- Administered with MMC Snap-in

Updates:

- DTS Task Kit: Allows refreshes of OLAP data
- OLAP Update: Allows archiving of data cubes

OLAP Services: Client-Side

- Excel 2000 Pivot Tables
 - Includes Office 2000 web integration features
- Third-Party Tools
 - OLAP@Work (<u>www.appsource.com</u>)
 - Brio (<u>www.brio.com</u>)
 - Cognos (<u>www.cognos.com</u>)

More SQL Server 7.0 Features

Use Full-Text Search, English Query and SQL Server 2000 features to better manage data



English Query

- Allows forming relationships between database parts
 - E.g.: "Customers place orders"; "Stores are located in regions"
- Allows users to query in "natural language"
 - E.g.: "Which stores in Region 12 had sales of over \$50,000 this year?"





- Allows users to easily search text data
 - May be in "text" columns types, or
 - Microsoft Word, Excel files
- Special queries using CONTAINS ...
 FREETEXT syntax can be used

SQL Server Agent / SQL Mail

- Can be used to schedule almost any task
 - Can occur on predefined schedule, or
 - When system activity is low
 - Can manage all tasks and jobs via a central server
- SQL Mail can be used to send alerts or automatic notification of process status

SQL Server 2000



- New features in SQL Server 2000:
 - Cascading deletes
 - Materialized Views
 - Multiple instances per server
 - Support for XML
 - Enhanced UI and Administrative Tools
 - Enhanced OLAP functionality
 - Performance and reliability features

Conclusion

Features in SQL Server 7.0 can be used to better populate, manage and analyze information for Decision Support Systems

For More Information

- Microsoft TechNet / Microsoft Support Online (http://support.microsoft.com)
- Microsoft SQL Server Web Site (http://www.microsoft.com/sql)
 - White papers on SQL 7.0 / 2000 architecture
 - Technical walkthroughs of new features
- Microsoft Seminar Online (http://www.microsoft.com/seminar)
 - Multimedia lectures/demonstrations of SQL 7.0 features





 Desai, Anil. <u>SQL Server 7 Backup and</u> <u>Recovery</u> (February, 2000, Osborne/McGraw-Hill)

For More Information

- Desai, Anil. "Windows NT Network Management:
 Reducing Total Cost of Ownership" (May, '99; New Rider's Press)
 - Chapter #9, "Performance Monitoring"
 - Chapter #10, "Performance Optimization"
 - Chapter #15, "Web-Based Publishing"
 - Chapter #16, "Web Applications"

Windows NT' Network Management Reducing Total Cost of Ownership

Desai

Ters



Windows NT Network Management

Reducing Total Cost of Ownership

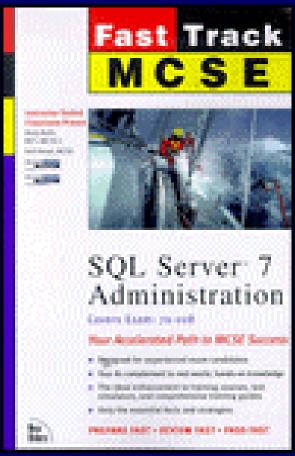






For More Information





Andy Ruth and Anil Desai.
 MCSE Fast Track: SQL
 Server 7.0 Administration
 Exam Guide

(New Riders Press, 1999)