



Building Better Models In the SAP Analytics Cloud

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SAPinsider



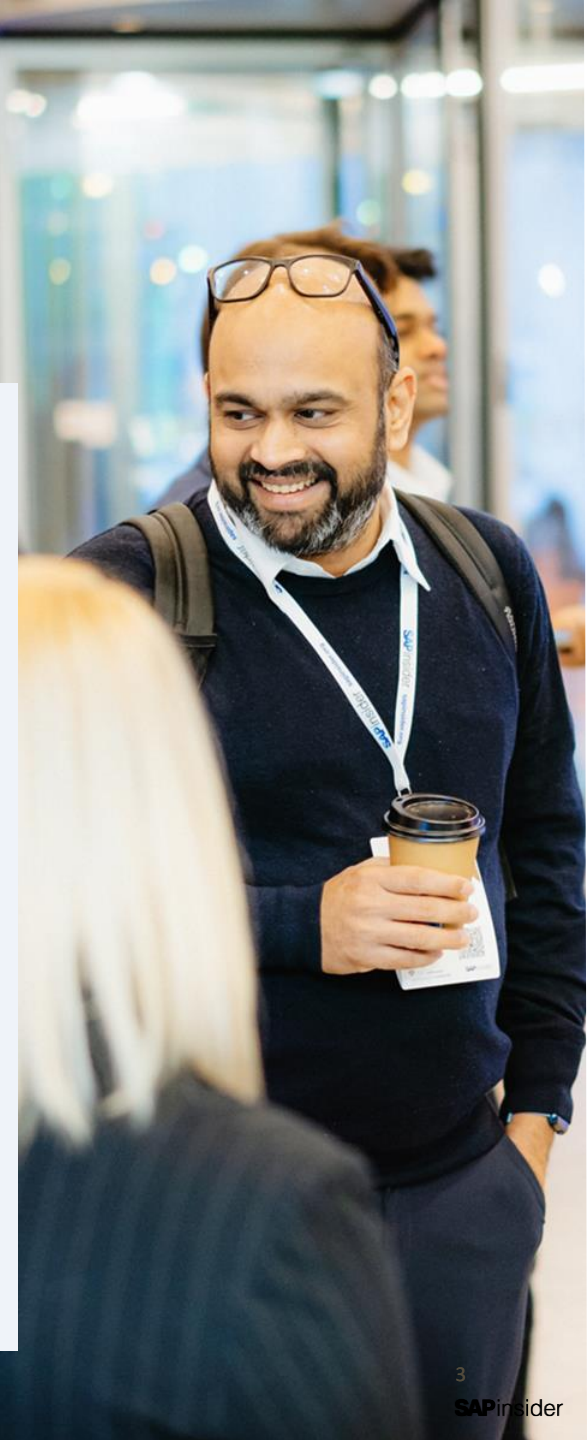
In This Session

This is a technical session best suited for SAC model developers. It's easy to learn how to use features through SAC documentation and videos provided by SAP. So, instead of focusing on how to use specific features of SAC, this presentation will focus on model building methodology that you won't find in any manual or documentation.

There will be some sql examples near the end of the presentation. It is recommended to download this presentation to remember the sql examples.

What We'll Cover

- The two SaaS analytic tool modeling paradigms
- Acquiring data (import) vs Live Query Connections
- The concept of dimensionality
- Tips for creating aggregated data sets from transactional data
- Wrap-Up



The two SaaS Analytic Tool Modeling Paradigms

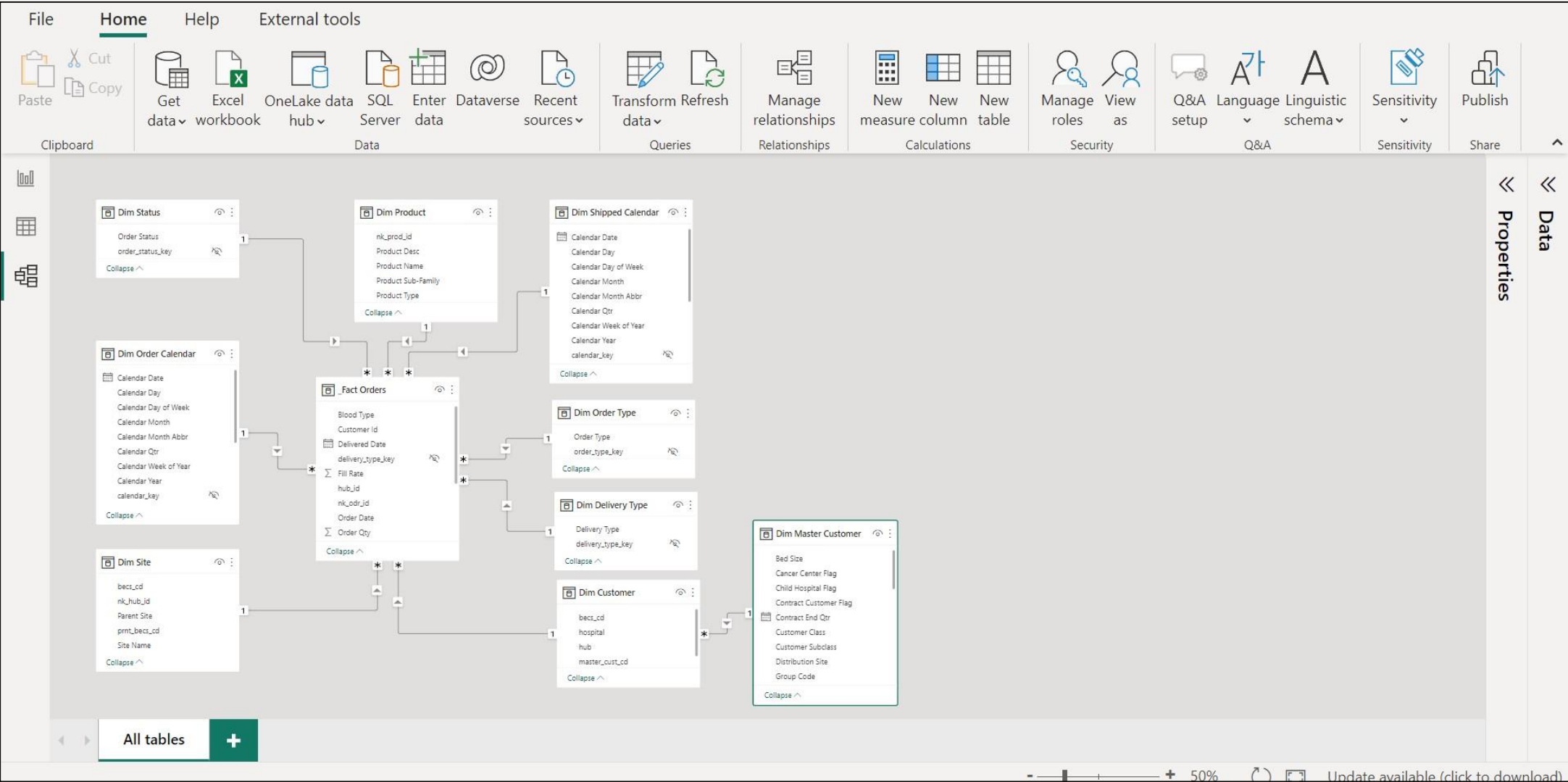
Models based on:

1. Flattened Mergeable Tables like SAC
2. Entity Relationship (Dimension Model/Star Schema) like some other SaaS Analytic tools

SAC Dataset – One flattened Mergeable table

[illegible]

Competitor Dataset - Entity Relationship (Dimensional Model)



A Deeper Look Into the Two Different Modeling Paradigms

- Entity Relationship Models are based on joining tables together – preferably in a star schema
- SAC models and datasets are based on single datasets that can be merged

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 - Preferred for operational reporting models built by IT developers in traditional BI tools like Business Objects but for SaaS analytical reporting it is often difficult for analysts to develop
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- SAC models and datasets are based on single datasets that can be merged
 - Augmented analytics features such as Smart Insight, Search to Insight, Predictive and Data Explorer are all possible because of one large dataset in the models

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- SAC models and datasets are based on single datasets that can be merged
 - Augmented analytics features such as Smart Insight, Search to Insight, Predictive and Data Explorer are all possible because of one large dataset in the models
 - Allows for mergeable datasets on common dimensions from different sources

A Deeper Look Into the Two Different Modeling Paradigms



Gartner:

“The real action in the BI market is around augmented analytics, or how well the BI tools incorporate machine learning and AI.”

Acquiring data (Importing) vs Live Query Connections

With most data sources the important functionality of SAC is lost using Live Query. For this reason, acquiring data is the greatly preferred method for building stories in SAC.

It is important in most cases to build models that are efficiently designed around acquiring data.

Importing vs Live Query Connections from SAP blog

Live vs Import Connection Support Matrix

This is a comparison table outlining the supported features for Live and Import connections in SAP Analytics Cloud;

Features	Live Connection	Import Connection
Data Wrangling / Preparation	X	✓
Smart Insights	SAP HANA	✓
Smart Discovery	X	✓
Smart Predict	SAP HANA	✓
Time Series Forecasting	✓	✓
Calculated Dimension	X	✓
Data Security and Privacy	Handled in backend	Handled in SAC Model
Planning	SAP BPC	Planning Models
Data Scheduling	Real-time Data	✓

Live Query connections are used by traditional reporting tools like SAP Business Objects

- Most data sources used for operational, or ad-hoc reporting are complex in nature
 - This requires dynamic sql building by the BI tool and one reason why Business Objects is a preferred tool for operational reporting
 - SAC hybrid can use a Business Objects universe as a data source and can build dynamic sql with some limitations

The Concept of Dimensionality

There is exponential growth of row count as dimensions are added to a data set. This is particularly important to understand since acquiring data is preferred for model building

Understanding the theme of your story will help to greatly reduce row count by:

- Identifying the core dimensions of the theme or logical dimensional groupings
- Building small datasets with the core dimensions of the theme
- Merging the datasets

Why the Concept of Dimensionality is Important

- The dimension count in a dataset has a much greater effect on row count than most people understand
- SAC, like most SaaS analytic tools, work best when data is acquired (imported)
 - As seen from the previous section most of the SAC features are lost when using live query from non-SAP data sources
 - There is (supposedly) a limit of 100,000,000 rows in SAC but smaller dataset function better in an SAC model

Example – How Dimensionality Affects Row Count

Simple data set with 5 dimensions
you might find in a product demo

Columns: On-line Store Data Set	Number of Dimension Values
Year	3
Month	12
Product Group & Product	30
Customer Type	6
Division & State	52
Revenue	0

336,960 Rows

Example – How Dimensionality Affects Row Count

Simple data set with 5 dimensions
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Columns: On-line Store Data Set	Number of Dimension Values
Year	3
Month	12
Product Group & Product	30
Customer Type	6
Division & State	52
Revenue	0

336,960 Rows

Add 2 demographic dimensions
Race & Gender

Columns: On-line Store Data Set	Number of Dimension Values
Year	3
Month	12
Product Group & Product	30
Customer Type	6
Division & State	52
Gender	3
Race	7
Revenue	0

7,076,160 Rows

Example – How Dimensionality Affects Row Count

Simple data set with 5 dimensions
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Columns: On-line Store Data Set	Number of Dimension Values
Year	3
Month	12
Product Group & Product	30
Customer Type	6
Division & State	52
Revenue	0

336,960 Rows

Add 2 demographic dimensions
Race & Gender

Columns: On-line Store Data Set	Number of Dimension Values
Year	3
Month	12
Product Group & Product	30
Customer Type	6
Division & State	52
Gender	3
Race	7
Revenue	0

7,076,160 Rows

Add just one more demographic
dimension – Age Band

Columns: On-line Store Data Set	Number of Dimension Values
Year	3
Month	12
Product Group & Product	30
Customer Type	6
Division & State	52
Gender	3
Race	7
Age Band	12
Revenue	0

84,913,920 Rows

Solution – Reducing Row Count

Original Query w/ 8 Dimensions

Single Query Columns	Dimension Values
Year	3
Month	12
Product Group & Product	30
Customer Type	6
Division & State	52
Gender	3
Race	7
Age Band	12
Total Rows	84,913,920

Create Separate Queries & Datasets Based On Logical Dimension Groups or Theme

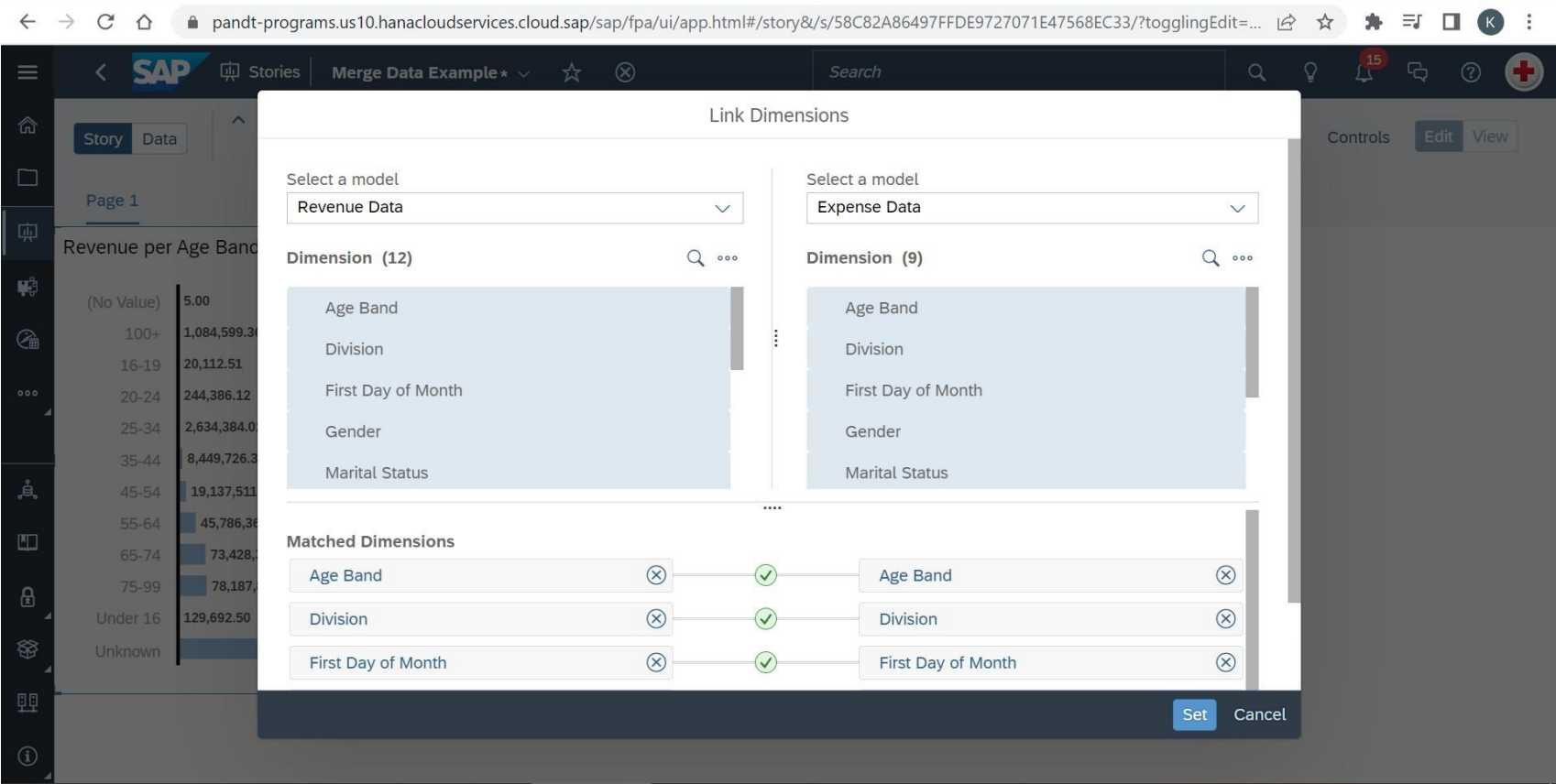
Total row count reduced from 84,913,920 to a total of 67,536
The 3 Queries will be merged in the story by the Common Demographic

Geography & Demographics	Dimension Values
Division & State	52
Gender	3
Race	7
Age Band	12
Total Rows	13,104

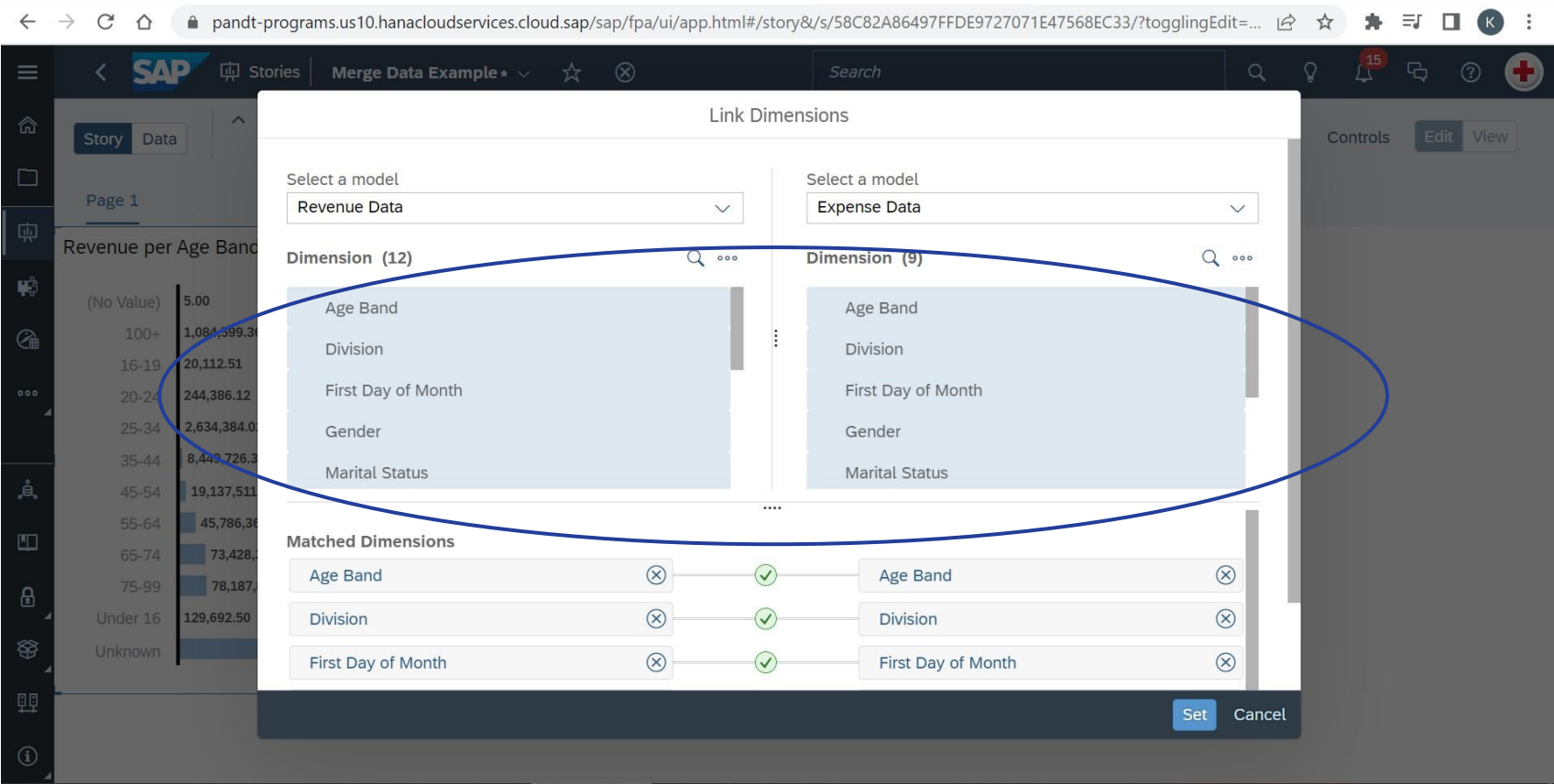
Time & Demographics	Dimension Values
Year	3
Month	12
Gender	3
Race	7
Age Band	12
Total Rows	9,072

Product & Customer Demographics	Dimension Values
Product Group & Product	30
Customer Type	6
Gender	3
Race	7
Age Band	12
Total Rows	45,360

Example - Using Merged Datasets in an SAC Story



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Example - Using Merged Datasets in an SAC Story

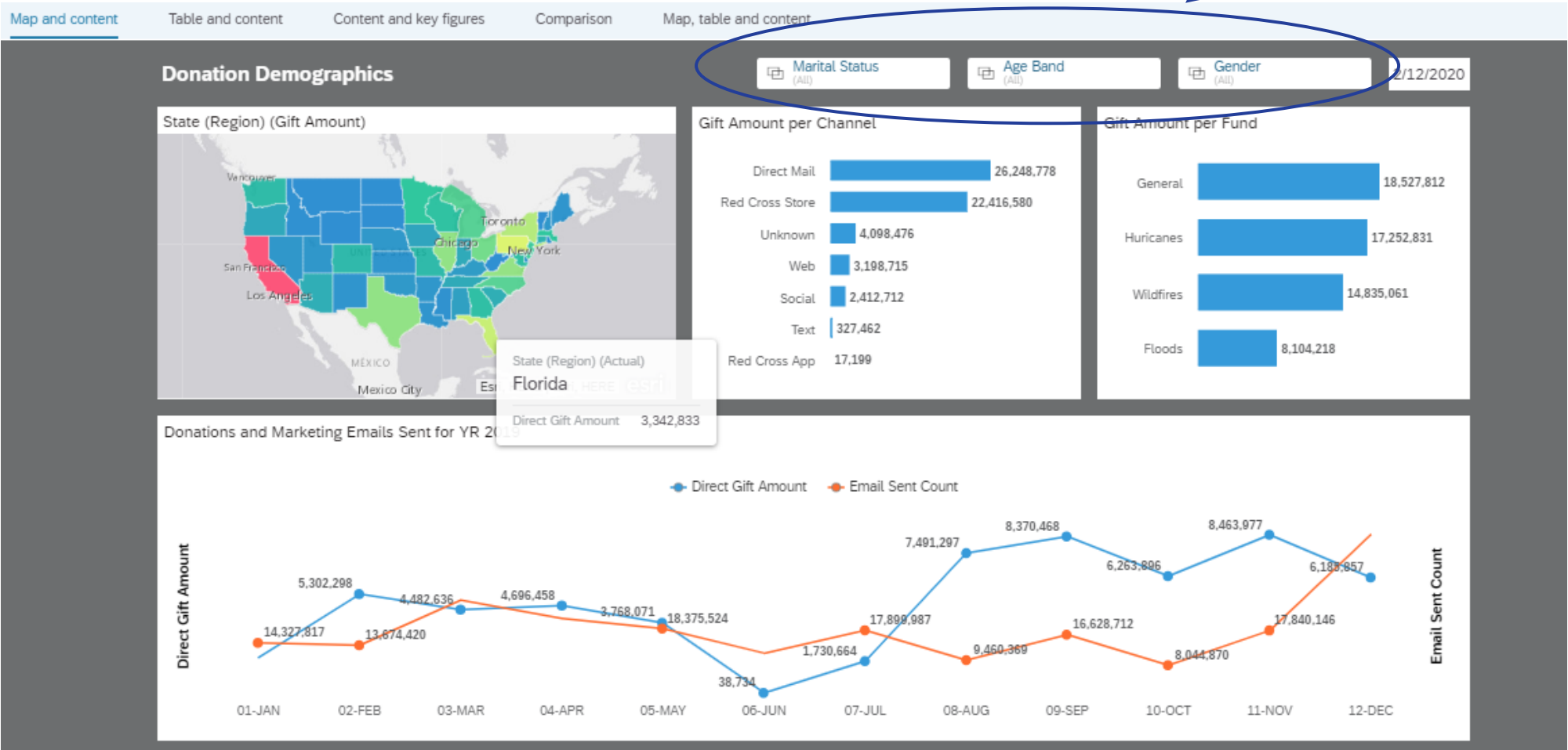
In this example each Chart is built from one dataset



Example - Using Merged Datasets in an SAC Story

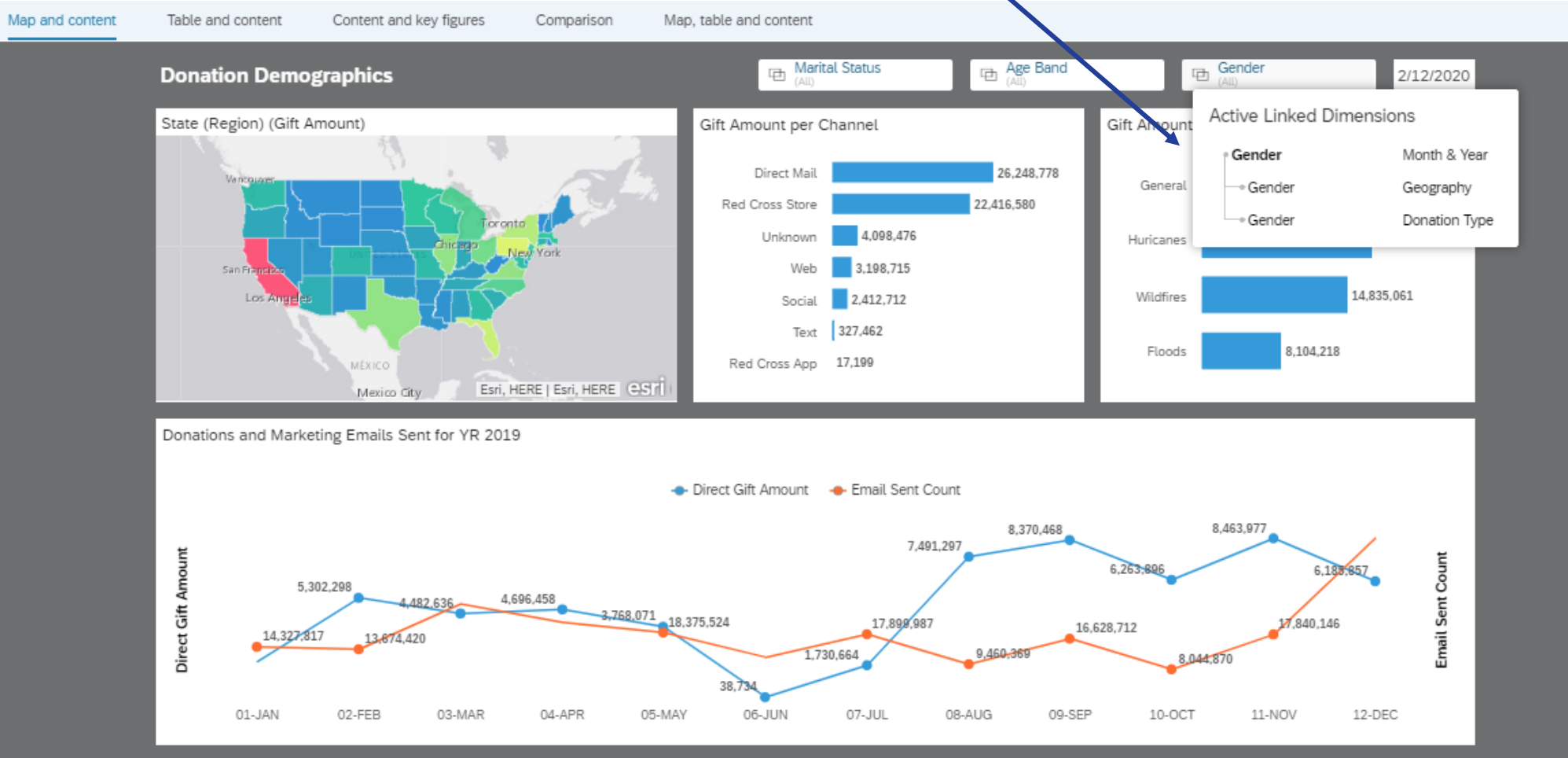
In this example each Chart is built from one dataset

There is an input control (filter) for each of the demographic dimensions.



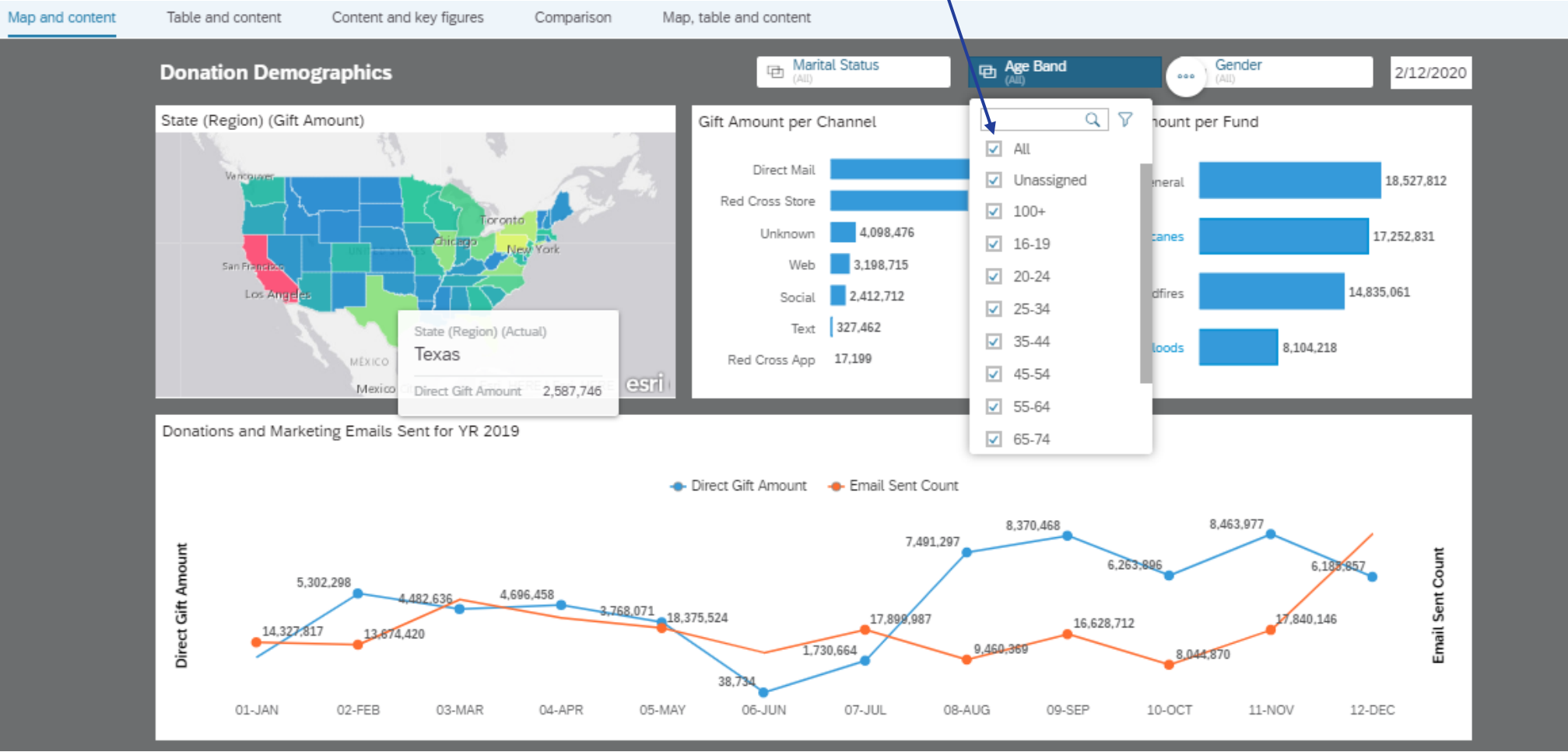
Example - Using Merged Datasets in an SAC Story

There is an input control for each demographic shared by each model/dataset. Clicking the link indicator icon displays the datasets that are linked.



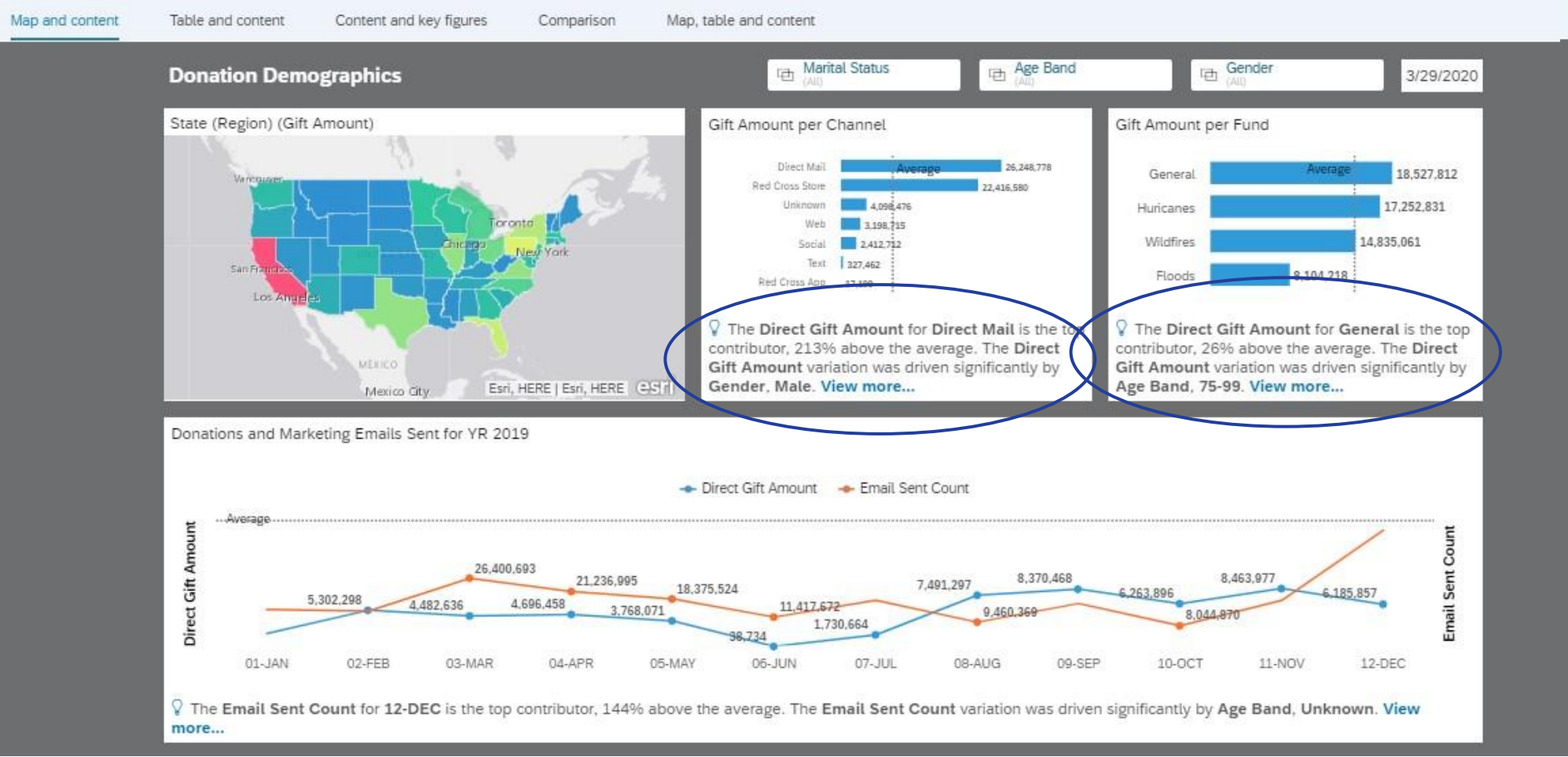
Example - Using Merged Datasets in an SAC Story

Since Models are merged, the Input Controls will filter charts built from different data sets or models



Example - Using Merged Datasets in an SAC Story

Smart Insights can be added to determine values of the 3 demographics influenced each chart



Key Points – Dimensionality of Data in SAC

- SAC allows 100 million rows but there is a cost to large data sets
 - Load time
 - SAC resources
 - Difficulty debugging data quality errors
- Generally, stories have a theme
 - The theme helps determine dimension groups
 - You can merge data sets along common dimensions in a story
- Common dimensions in the models can be used to filter all datasets in a story
- Smart Insights will still work when merging dimension
- Data Explorer can still be used within each data set

Tips for creating aggregated data sets from transactional data

Typically, most dashboards do not look at transactional data which contains too much detail for analytical reporting. Aggregate datasets generally more useful for building SAC stories or any analytic dashboard.

Creating aggregate datasets is not a simple process. It requires many transformations that must be done using sql to keep row count low.

Building Aggregate Datasets

Creating aggregate datasets is an essential part of data architecture for self-service or any dashboard development. The basic steps to create an aggregation table from a fact table in a dimensional model or transactional dataset are:

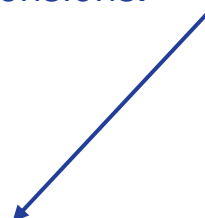
- Remove from fact table's granular transactional columns
 - A rule of thumb those columns will generally be:
 - Person, company or organization keys
 - Transaction date or key
 - Geography (i.e., address)
- Replace transactional columns with attributes of the dimensions
 - Typically, these might be:
 - Week or Month & year of the transaction date or first day of the month
 - U.S. State or zip code of the geography
 - Attribute of a person (for instance age)
 - Grouping of any attribute (for instance age band derived from age)

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An actual date is required to build timeline charts in an SAC story. It is a better option than month & year dimensions.



Transactional dataset example

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	Full Name	Birth Date	Donation Date	Zip 5	Fund Desc	Gender Code	Marital Status Code	Marital Status	Ethnicity	Donation Amount				
2	Peter Jones	02/01/52	12/28/23	54220	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	50				
3	Kent Smith	02/01/51	12/29/23	70001	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	100				
4	Russel Garret	02/01/42	12/27/23	18444	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	0				
5	Jonathon Mann	06/01/64	12/24/23	01460	International	F	M	Married	Caucasian	0				
6	Deirdra Thomas	07/24/44	12/27/23	37013	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	100				
7	Britt Collins	05/21/40	12/29/23	49046	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	19				
8	Colin Parker	02/01/37	12/21/23	95404	Disaster Relief	U	M	Married	Caucasian	19				
9	Ward Cooper	04/02/44	12/27/23	29418	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Black or African-American	100				
10	Mary Anne Hardy	10/01/57	12/29/23	44606	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	40				
11	Phil Ludwig	03/01/43	12/26/23	37209	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Caucasian	20				
12	Lawrence Patton	09/01/87	12/26/23	14526	California Wildfires	U	M	Married	Asian	25				
13	Amanda Hampton	12/10/45	12/29/23	49442	Disaster Relief	F	S	Single	Black or African-American	20				
14	Gerry Parks	03/08/35	12/22/23	59901	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Black or African-American	57				
15	Cindy Chang	03/11/62	12/27/23	06483	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Asian	15				
16	Gregory Holt	10/14/62	12/22/23	68506	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Caucasian	25				
17	Jeff Kleiner	02/09/47	12/29/23	43213	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	40				
18	Edna Kim	08/04/53	12/26/23	44233	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	100				
19	Karl Leal	12/11/48	12/22/23	44149	Disaster Relief	F	S	Single	Caucasian	38				
20	Cindy Maguire	12/01/38	12/26/23	08505	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	50				
21	Michael Lee	11/13/46	12/26/23	67521	California Wildfires	F	M	Married	Asian	150				
22	Julie Masek	12/10/65	12/22/23	12193	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	25				
23	Brett Merrick	11/23/46	12/26/23	28635	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	50				
24	Jack Mumford	11/01/40	12/26/23	19426	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	30				
25	Shelly Montgomery	02/14/57	12/22/23	48412	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Caucasian	25				

Query 1

Step 1 – Delete Person or Organization (or convert it to an attribute like person or org type)

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
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3	02/01/51	12/29/23	12	2023	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	70001	100				
4	02/01/42	12/27/23	12	2023	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	18444	0				
5	06/01/64	12/24/23	12	2023	International	F	M	Married	Caucasian	01460	0				
6	07/24/44	12/27/23	12	2023	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	37013	100				
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16	10/14/62	12/22/23	12	2023	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Caucasian	68506	25				
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23	11/23/46	12/26/23	12	2023	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	28635	50				
24	11/01/40	12/26/23	12	2023	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	19426	30				
25	02/14/57	12/22/23	12	2023	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Caucasian	48412	25				

Query 1

Step 2 – Birthdate is removed from sql after transforming it to age

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
1	Birth Date	Age	Donation Date	Zip 5	Fund Desc	Gender Code	Marital Status Code	Marital Status	Ethnicity	Donation Amount					
2	02/01/52	71	12/28/23	54220	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	50					
3	02/01/51	72	12/29/23	70001	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	100					
4	02/01/42	81	12/27/23	18444	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	0					
5	06/01/64	59	12/24/23	01460	International	F	M	Married	Caucasian	0					
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2	02/01/51	72	12/29/23	70001	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	100					
3	02/01/42	81	12/27/23	18444	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian						
4	06/01/64	59	12/24/23	01460	International										
5	07/24/44	79	12/27/23	37013	Disaster Relief										
6	05/21/40	83	12/29/23	49046	Disaster Relief										
7	02/01/37	86	12/21/23	95404	Disaster Relief										
8	04/02/44	79	12/27/23	29418	Disaster Relief										
9	10/01/57	66	12/29/23	44606	California Wildfires										
10	03/01/43	80	12/26/23	37209	Disaster Relief										
11	09/01/87	36	12/26/23	14526	California Wildfires										
12	12/10/45	78	12/29/23	49442	Disaster Relief										
13	03/08/35	88	12/22/23	59901	Disaster Relief										
14	03/11/62	61	12/27/23	06483	Disaster Relief										
15	10/14/62	61	12/22/23	68506	Disaster Relief										
16	02/09/47	76	12/29/23	43213	Disaster Relief										
17	08/04/53	70	12/26/23	44233	Disaster Relief										
18	12/11/48	75	12/22/23	44149	Disaster Relief										
19	12/01/38	85	12/26/23	08505	California Wildfires										
20	11/13/46	77	12/26/23	67521	California Wildfires										
21	12/10/65	58	12/22/23	12193	Disaster Relief										
22	11/23/46	77	12/26/23	28635	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	50					
23	11/01/40	83	12/26/23	19426	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	30					
24	02/14/57	66	12/22/23	48412	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Caucasian	25					

Logic for transforming date to age

When month of birth date > month of current date
Then year of current date – (birth year – 1)

When month of birth date = month of current date
And day of birth date > day of current date
Then year of current date – (birth year – 1)

Else year of current date – birth year

As Derived Age

SQL for transforming date to age

```

CASE
WHEN extract(month from birth_dt) > extract(month
from current_date) THEN extract(year from
current_date) - extract(year from birth_dt) – 1

WHEN extract(month from birth_dt) = extract(month
from current_date) AND extract(day from birth_dt) >
extract(day from current_date) THEN extract(year from
current_date) - extract(year from birth_dt) – 1

ELSE extract(year from current_date) - extract(year
from birth_dt)

END AS 'age',

```

Query 1

Step 2 – Birthdate is removed from sql after transforming it to age

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
1	Age	Donation Date	Zip 5	Fund Desc	Gender Code	Marital Status Code	Marital Status	Ethnicity	Donation Amount						
2	71	12/28/23	54220	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	50						
3	72	12/29/23	70001	California Wildfires	M										
4	81	12/27/23	18444	California Wildfires	M										
5	59	12/24/23	01460	International	F										
6	79	12/27/23	37013	Disaster Relief	M										
7	83	12/29/23	49046	Disaster Relief	M										
8	86	12/21/23	95404	Disaster Relief	U										
9	79	12/27/23	29418	Disaster Relief	F										
10	66	12/29/23	44606	California Wildfires	M										
11	80	12/26/23	37209	Disaster Relief	F										
12	36	12/26/23	14526	California Wildfires	U										
13	78	12/29/23	49442	Disaster Relief	F										
14	88	12/22/23	59901	Disaster Relief	M										
15	61	12/27/23	06483	Disaster Relief	M										
16	61	12/22/23	68506	Disaster Relief	F										
17	76	12/29/23	43213	Disaster Relief	M										
18	70	12/26/23	44233	Disaster Relief	M										
19	75	12/22/23	44149	Disaster Relief	F										
20	85	12/26/23	08505	California Wildfires	M										
21	77	12/26/23	67521	California Wildfires	F										
22	58	12/22/23	12193	Disaster Relief	M										
23	77	12/26/23	28635	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	50						
24	83	12/26/23	19426	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	30						
25	66	12/22/23	48412	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Caucasian	25						

Logic for transforming date to age

When month of birth date > month of current date
Then year of current date – (birth year – 1)

When month of birth date = month of current date
And day of birth date > day of current date
Then year of current date – (birth year – 1)

Else year of current date – birth year

As Derived Age

SQL for transforming date to age

CASE
WHEN extract(month from birth_dt) > extract(month from current_date) THEN extract(year from current_date) - extract(year from birth_dt) – 1

WHEN extract(month from birth_dt) = extract(month from current_date) AND extract(day from birth_dt) > extract(day from current_date) THEN extract(year from current_date) - extract(year from birth_dt) – 1

ELSE extract(year from current_date) - extract(year from birth_dt)

END AS 'age',

Query 1

Step 3 – Age or Date of Birth can be transformed to age band

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
1	Age	Age Band	Donation Date	Zip 5	Fund Desc	Gender Code	Marital Status Code	Marital Status	Ethnicity	Donation Amount					
2	71	65-74	12/28/23	54220	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	50					
3	72	65-74	12/29/23	70001	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	100					
4	81	75-99	12/27/23	18444	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	0					
5	59	55-64	12/24/23	01460	International	F	M	Married	Caucasian	0					
6	79	75-99	12/27/23	37013	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	100					
7	83	75-99	12/29/23	49046	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	19					
8	86	75-99	12/21/23	95404	Disaster Relief	U	M	Married	Caucasian	19					
9	79	75-99	12/27/23	29418	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Black or African-American	100					
10	66	65-74	12/29/23	44606	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	40					
11	80	75-99	12/26/23	37209	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Caucasian	20					
12	36	35-44	12/26/23	14526	California Wildfires	U	M	Married	Asian	25					
13	78	75-99	12/29/23	49442	Disaster Relief	F	S	Single	Black or African-American	20					
14	88	75-99	12/22/23	59901	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Black or African-American	57					
15	61	55-64	12/27/23	06483	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Asian	15					
16	61	55-64	12/22/23	68506	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Caucasian	25					
17	76	75-99	12/29/23	43213	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	40					
18	70	65-74	12/26/23	44233	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	100					
19	75	75-99	12/22/23	44149	Disaster Relief	F	S	Single	Caucasian	38					
20	85	75-99	12/26/23	08505	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	50					
21	77	75-99	12/26/23	67521	California Wildfires	F	M	Married	Asian	150					
22	58	55-64	12/22/23	12193	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	25					
23	77	75-99	12/26/23	28635	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	50					
24	83	75-99	12/26/23	19426	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	30					
25	66	65-74	12/22/23	48412	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Caucasian	25					

Step 3 – Date of Birth can be transformed to age band

Original Age sql
statement nested
within WITH clause

The WITH Clause in SQL	SQL for transforming date to age
<p>The WITH clause can help you write readable SQL queries and break complex calculations into logical steps. It was added to SQL to simplify complicated long queries.</p> <p>A WITH Clause allows you to create a select statement that returns a temporary result; you can name this result and reference it in another query. Basically, it's a named subquery, but it can be recursive.</p>	<pre>WITH AGE Table as (CASE WHEN extract(month from birth_dt) > extract(month from current_date) THEN extract(year from current_date) - extract(year from birth_dt) - 1 WHEN extract(month from birth_dt) = extract(month from current_date) AND extract(day from birth_dt) > extract(day from current_date) THEN extract(year from current_date) - extract(year from birth_dt) - 1 ELSE extract(year from current_date) - extract(year from birth_dt) END AS 'age' from <table1> select Case when age1 <=18 then '18 or less' when age1 >18 and age1<= 25 then '19-25' when age1 >25 and age1<= 50 then '26-50' when age1 >50 and age1<= 65 then '51-65' when age1 >65 then 'Greater than 65' else 'Unknown' end AS Age_Band from <table1>,<table2></pre>

Step 4 – Age column can be removed from sql

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	
	Age Band	Donation Date	Zip 5	Fund Desc	Gender Code	Marital Status Code	Marital Status	Ethnicity	Donation Amount							
1																
2	65-74	12/28/23	54220	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	50							
3	65-74	12/29/23	70001	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	100							
4	75-99	12/27/23	18444	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	0							
5	55-64	12/24/23	01460	International	F	M	Married	Caucasian	0							
6	75-99	12/27/23	37013	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	100							
7	75-99	12/29/23	49046	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	19							
8	75-99	12/21/23	95404	Disaster Relief	U	M	Married	Caucasian	19							
9	75-99	12/27/23	29418	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Black or African-American	100							
10	65-74	12/29/23	44606	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	40							
11	75-99	12/26/23	37209	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Caucasian	20							
12	35-44	12/26/23	14526	California Wildfires	U	M	Married	Asian	25							
13	75-99	12/29/23	49442	Disaster Relief	F	S	Single	Black or African-American	20							
14	75-99	12/22/23	59901	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Black or African-American	57							
15	55-64	12/27/23	06483	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Asian	15							
16	55-64	12/22/23	68506	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Caucasian	25							
17	75-99	12/29/23	43213	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	40							
18	65-74	12/26/23	44233	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	100							
19	75-99	12/22/23	44149	Disaster Relief	F	S	Single	Caucasian	38							
20	75-99	12/26/23	08505	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	50							
21	75-99	12/26/23	67521	California Wildfires	F	M	Married	Asian	150							
22	55-64	12/22/23	12193	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	25							
23	75-99	12/26/23	28635	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	50							
24	75-99	12/26/23	19426	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	30							
25	65-74	12/22/23	48412	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Caucasian	25							

Query 1



Step 5 – Donation date can be transformed to first day of month

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	
	Age Band	Donation Date	Zip 5	Fund Desc	Gender Code	Marital Status Code	Marital Status	Ethnicity	Donation Amount							
1																
2	65-74	12/28/23	54220	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	50							
3	65-74	12/29/23	70001	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	100							
4	75-99	12/27/23	18444	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	0							
5	55-64	12/24/23	01460	International	F	M	Married	Caucasian	0							
6	75-99	12/27/23	37013	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	100							
7	75-99	12/29/23	49046	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	19							
8	75-99	12/21/23	95404	Disaster Relief	U	M	Married	Caucasian	19							
9	75-99	12/27/23	29418	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Black or African-American	100							
10	65-74	12/29/23	44606	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	40							
11	75-99	12/26/23	37209	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Caucasian	20							
12	35-44	12/26/23	14526	California Wildfires	U	M	Married	Asian	25							
13	75-99	12/29/23	49442	Disaster Relief	F	S	Single	Black or African-American	20							
14	75-99	12/22/23	59901	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Black or African-American	57							
15	55-64	12/27/23	06483	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Asian	15							
16	55-64	12/22/23	68506	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Caucasian	25							
17	75-99	12/29/23	43213	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	40							
18	65-74	12/26/23	44233	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	100							
19	75-99	12/22/23	44149	Disaster Relief	F	S	Single	Caucasian	38							
20	75-99	12/26/23	08505	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	50							
21	75-99	12/26/23	67521	California Wildfires	F	M	Married	Asian	150							
22	55-64	12/22/23	12193	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	25							
23	75-99	12/26/23	28635	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	50							
24	75-99	12/26/23	19426	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	30							
25	65-74	12/22/23	48412	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Caucasian	25							

Query 1



Step 5 – Donation date can be transformed to first day of month

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
	Age Band	Donation Date	First Day of Month	Zip 5	Fund Desc	Gender Code	Marital Status Code	Marital Status	Ethnicity	Donation Amount					
1	65-74	12/28/23	12/01/23	54220	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	50					
2	65-74	12/29/23	12/01/23	70001	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	100					
3	75-99	12/27/23	12/01/23	18444	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	0					
4	55-64	12/24/23	12/01/23	01460	International	F	M	Married	Caucasian	0					
5	75-99	12/27/23	12/01/23	37013	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	100					
6	75-99	12/29/23	12/01/23	49046	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	19					
7	75-99	12/21/23	12/01/23	95404	Disaster Relief	U	M	Married	Caucasian	19					
8	75-99	12/27/23	12/01/23	29418	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Black or African-American	100					
9	65-74	12/29/23	12/01/23	44606	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	40					
10	75-99	12/26/23	12/01/23	37209	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Caucasian	20					
11	35-44	12/26/23	12/01/23	14526	California Wildfires	U	M	Married	Asian	25					
12	75-99	12/29/23	12/01/23	49442	Disaster Relief	F	S	Single	Black or African-American	20					
13	75-99	12/22/23	12/01/23	59901	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Black or African-American	57					
14	55-64	12/27/23	12/01/23	06483	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Asian	15					
15	55-64	12/22/23	12/01/23	68506	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Caucasian	25					
16	75-99	12/29/23	12/01/23	43213	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	40					
17	65-74	12/26/23	12/01/23	44233	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	100					
18	75-99	12/22/23	12/01/23	44149	Disaster Relief	F	S	Single	Caucasian	38					
19	75-99	12/26/23	12/01/23	08505	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	50					
20	75-99	12/26/23	12/01/23	67521	California Wildfires	F	M	Married	Asian	150					
21	55-64	12/22/23	12/01/23	12193	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	25					
22	75-99	12/26/23	12/01/23	28635	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	50					
23	75-99	12/26/23	12/01/23	19426	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	30					
24	65-74	12/22/23	12/01/23	48412	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Caucasian	25					
25															

Step 5 – Date column can be removed from sql

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	
	Age Band	First Day of Month	Zip 5	Fund Desc	Gender Code	Marital Status Code	Marital Status	Ethnicity	Donation Amount							
1																
2	65-74	12/01/23	54220	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	50							
3	65-74	12/01/23	70001	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	100							
4	75-99	12/01/23	18444	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	0							
5	55-64	12/01/23	01460	International	F	M	Married	Caucasian	0							
6	75-99	12/01/23	37013	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	100							
7	75-99	12/01/23	49046	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	19							
8	75-99	12/01/23	95404	Disaster Relief	U	M	Married	Caucasian	19							
9	75-99	12/01/23	29418	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Black or African-American	100							
10	65-74	12/01/23	44606	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	40							
11	75-99	12/01/23	37209	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Caucasian	20							
12	35-44	12/01/23	14526	California Wildfires	U	M	Married	Asian	25							
13	75-99	12/01/23	49442	Disaster Relief	F	S	Single	Black or African-American	20							
14	75-99	12/01/23	59901	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Black or African-American	57							
15	55-64	12/01/23	06483	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Asian	15							
16	55-64	12/01/23	68506	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Caucasian	25							
17	75-99	12/01/23	43213	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	40							
18	65-74	12/01/23	44233	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	100							
19	75-99	12/01/23	44149	Disaster Relief	F	S	Single	Caucasian	38							
20	75-99	12/01/23	08505	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	50							
21	75-99	12/01/23	67521	California Wildfires	F	M	Married	Asian	150							
22	55-64	12/01/23	12193	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	25							
23	75-99	12/01/23	28635	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	50							
24	75-99	12/01/23	19426	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	30							
25	65-74	12/01/23	48412	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Caucasian	25							


Query 1

Step 6 – Replace Zip 5 with Region

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	Age Band	First Day of Month	Zip 5	Region	Fund Desc	Gender Code	Marital Status Code	Marital Status	Ethnicity	Donation Amount				
2	65-74	12/01/23	54220	East Region	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	50				
3	65-74	12/01/23	70001	Midwest Region	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	100				
4	75-99	12/01/23	18444	Midwest Region	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	0				
5	55-64	12/01/23	01460	South Region	International	F	M	Married	Caucasian	0				
6	75-99	12/01/23	37013	East Region	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	100				
7	75-99	12/01/23	49046	Midwest Region	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	19				
8	75-99	12/01/23	95404	West Region	Disaster Relief	U	M	Married	Caucasian	19				
9	75-99	12/01/23	29418	East Region	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Black or African-American	100				
10	65-74	12/01/23	44606	East Region	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	40				
11	75-99	12/01/23	37209	West Region	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Caucasian	20				
12	35-44	12/01/23	14526	Midwest Region	California Wildfires	U	M	Married	Asian	25				
13	75-99	12/01/23	49442	East Region	Disaster Relief	F	S	Single	Black or African-American	20				
14	75-99	12/01/23	59901	East Region	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Black or African-American	57				
15	55-64	12/01/23	06483	South Region	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Asian	15				
16	55-64	12/01/23	68506	Midwest Region	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Caucasian	25				
17	75-99	12/01/23	43213	West Region	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	40				
18	65-74	12/01/23	44233	West Region	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	100				
19	75-99	12/01/23	44149	East Region	Disaster Relief	F	S	Single	Caucasian	38				
20	75-99	12/01/23	08505	West Region	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	50				
21	75-99	12/01/23	67521	Midwest Region	California Wildfires	F	M	Married	Asian	150				
22	55-64	12/01/23	12193	West Region	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	25				
23	75-99	12/01/23	28635	East Region	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	50				
24	75-99	12/01/23	19426	West Region	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	30				
25	65-74	12/01/23	48412	South Region	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Caucasian	25				

Query 1

Step 6 – Replace Zip 5 with Region using Simplemaps or Organization’s Data



US CitiesZipsCountiesNeighborhoodsWorld CitiesPricingAll

US Zip Codes Database

We're proud to offer a simple, accurate and up-to-date database of US Zip Codes. It's been built from the ground up using authoritative sources including the U.S. Postal Service™, U.S. Census Bureau, National Weather Service, American Community Survey, and the IRS.

✓ Up-to-date:

Data updated as of October 30, 2023. Includes data from 2020 Census and 2021 ACS!

✓ Comprehensive:

41,690 unique zip codes including ZCTA, unique, military, and PO box zips.

✓ Useful fields:

From latitude and longitude to household income.

✓ Accurate:

Aggregated from official sources and precisely geocoded to latitude and longitude.

✓ Simple:

A single CSV file, concise field names, only one entry per zip code.

Databases	Basic	Pro	Comprehensive
Commercial use	Allowed	Allowed	Allowed
File format	CSV, Excel	CSV, Excel, SQL	CSV, Excel, SQL
Census-designated zips	Yes, all ZCTAS	Yes, all ZCTAS	Yes, all ZCTAS
Current USPS zips	Most	Yes, all USPS zips	Yes, all USPS zips
Number of entries	33,788	41,690	41,690
Fields (listed below)	Basic fields	More fields	All fields
Future updates	Not guaranteed	Included for 12 months	Included for 24 months
Attribution	Required	Not required	Not required
License	Creative Commons Attribution 4.0	Permissive, no redistribution	Permissive, no redistribution
Refund policy	N/A	30-day guarantee	30-day guarantee
One-time fee	Free	\$99	\$199
	Download	Buy Now!	Buy Now!

Customer Approved

Step 7 – Zip 5 can be removed from sql – Final Aggregate Dataset

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N
1	Age Band	First Day of Month	Region	Fund Desc	Gender Code	Marital Status Code	Marital Status	Ethnicity	Donation Amount					
2	65-74	12/01/23	East Region	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	50					
3	65-74	12/01/23	Midwest Region	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	100					
4	75-99	12/01/23	Midwest Region	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	0					
5	55-64	12/01/23	South Region	International	F	M	Married	Caucasian	0					
6	75-99	12/01/23	East Region	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	100					
7	75-99	12/01/23	Midwest Region	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	19					
8	75-99	12/01/23	West Region	Disaster Relief	U	M	Married	Caucasian	19					
9	75-99	12/01/23	East Region	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Black or African-American	100					
10	65-74	12/01/23	East Region	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	40					
11	75-99	12/01/23	West Region	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Caucasian	20					
12	35-44	12/01/23	Midwest Region	California Wildfires	U	M	Married	Asian	25					
13	75-99	12/01/23	East Region	Disaster Relief	F	S	Single	Black or African-American	20					
14	75-99	12/01/23	East Region	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Black or African-American	57					
15	55-64	12/01/23	South Region	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Asian	15					
16	55-64	12/01/23	Midwest Region	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Caucasian	25					
17	75-99	12/01/23	West Region	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	40					
18	65-74	12/01/23	West Region	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	100					
19	75-99	12/01/23	East Region	Disaster Relief	F	S	Single	Caucasian	38					
20	75-99	12/01/23	West Region	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	50					
21	75-99	12/01/23	Midwest Region	California Wildfires	F	M	Married	Asian	150					
22	55-64	12/01/23	West Region	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	25					
23	75-99	12/01/23	East Region	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	50					
24	75-99	12/01/23	West Region	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	30					
25	65-74	12/01/23	South Region	Disaster Relief	F	M	Married	Caucasian	25					

Query 1

Two Important SQL Date Functions

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O	
1	Age Band	First Day of Month	Zip 5	Fund Desc	Gender Code	Marital Status Code	Marital Status	Ethnicity	Donation Amount							
2	65-74	12/01/23	54220	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	50							
3	65-74	12/01/23	70001	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	100							
4	75-99	12/01/23	18444	California Wildfires	M	M	Married	Caucasian	0							
5	55-64	12/01/23	01460	International	F	M	Married	Caucasian	0							
6	75-99	12/01/23	37013	Disaster Relief	M	M	Married	Caucasian	100							
7	75-99	12/01/23	49046	Disaster Relief												
8	75-99	12/01/23	95404	Disaster Relief	Two important date functions				SQL							
9	75-99	12/01/23	29418	Disaster Relief												
10	65-74	12/01/23	44606	California Wildfi	Transforms Date to first day of the month for the date used in the function. This is important because a SAC timeline chart types look for a date. For that reason, in an aggregate data set it's best to aggregate on the first day of the month.				trunc(order_date,'MM')							
11	75-99	12/01/23	37209	Disaster Relief												
12	35-44	12/01/23	14526	California Wildfi	Transforms Date to first day of <u>any</u> month counting backwards month by month based on the 2 nd second parameter of the add-months function Used in the WHERE Condition of the query				trunc(add_months(order_date,-24),'MM')							
13	75-99	12/01/23	49442	Disaster Relief												
14	75-99	12/01/23	59901	Disaster Relief					Where Condition Example: Where ORDER_DATE >= trunc(add_months(order_date,-24),'MM') And ORDER_DATE <= current_date							
15	55-64	12/01/23	06483	Disaster Relief												
16	55-64	12/01/23	68506	Disaster Relief												
17	75-99	12/01/23	43213	Disaster Relief												
18	65-74	12/01/23	44233	Disaster Relief												
19	75-99	12/01/23	44149	Disaster Relief												
20	75-99	12/01/23	08505	California Wildfi												
21	75-99	12/01/23	67521	California Wildfi												
22	55-64	12/01/23	12193	Disaster Relief												
23	75-99	12/01/23	28635	Disaster Relief												
24	75-99	12/01/23	19426	Disaster Relief												
25	65-74	12/01/23	48412	Disaster Relief												
					F	M	Married	Caucasian	25							

Query 1

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Wrap Up

Building a good model is the hardest part of analytical reporting. Using some of the techniques in this presentation will make it easier to do so.

Downloading the presentation will help to remember the methodology of this presentation

Where to Find More Information

SAP Analytics Cloud blog

<https://blogs.sap.com/tags/67838200100800006884/>

SAP Analytics Cloud Release Highlights

<https://www.sap.com/india/products/technology-platform/cloud-analytics/features/release-highlights.html>

YouTube Channel for SAP Analytics Cloud training

<https://www.youtube.com/playlist?list=PLs5htBlwERYWSixKSqQHndop33aBCz1U>

Key Points to Take Home

- The SAP analytics cloud dataset paradigm is the most effective type of model for operational reporting and is the primary reason why it is the leader in augmented analytics among SaaS analytic tools
- SAP Business Objects is designed to use the Live Query connection most effectively and that is why it is the preferred tool for operational and ad-hoc reporting in most cases
- The concept of dimensionality is important for model building. Merging small datasets that are based on the theme of a story can greatly reduce row count
- The main 3 transformations need to convert a transactional dataset to an aggregate dataset that is suitable for analytical stories are person or organization to an attribute such as person or org type; Zip or address to a less granular value such as region or state; Date of transaction converted to month-year or preferably first day of the month

Thank you! Any Questions?

Ken Coleman

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Please remember to complete
your session evaluation.



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