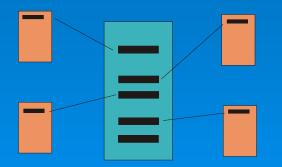
KIMBALL vs INMON

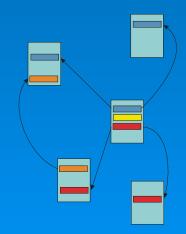
A presentation by W H Inmon



star schema (Kimball)

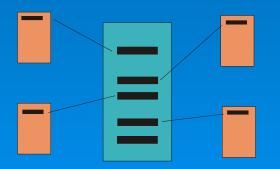


relational based data warehouse (Inmon)



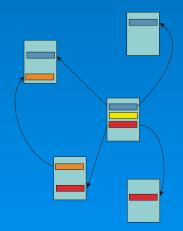


star schema (Kimball)



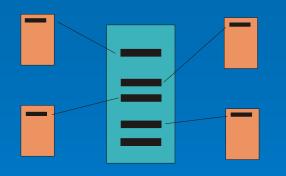
good for fast reports

relational based data warehouse (Inmon)



not a short term proposition good for a system of record

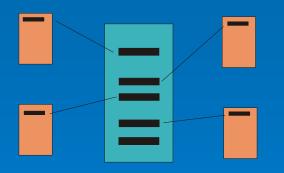




as an end user I am confused... there are 17 data marts that have information and I don't know which one to go to. And they all have different information



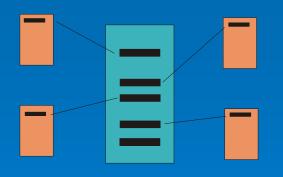




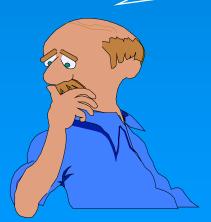
every time there is a new requirement I have to start from scratch. And these darn data marts are hard to maintain. I have to build a new one every time there is a change in requirements



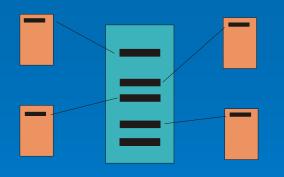




we have had data marts for five years now. We have 250 of them and only 10 of them are actually being used today.....

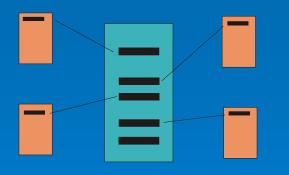






I've got these auditors coming in and I don't have any data that I trust that I can show them.....

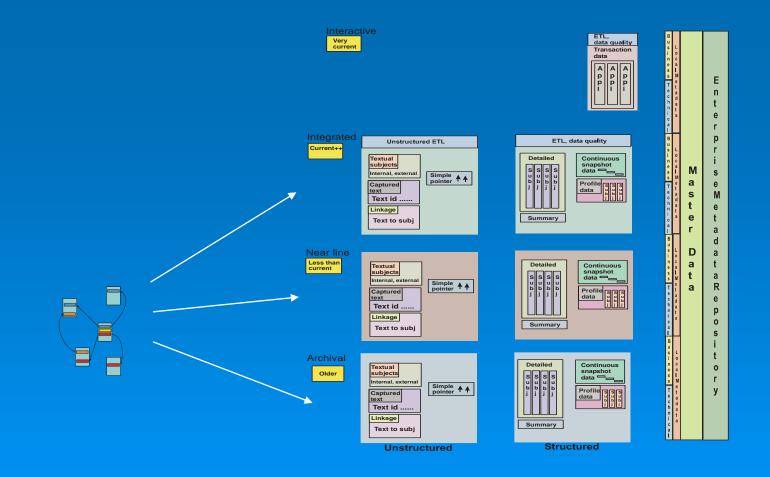




with Kimball, the star schema is the architecture

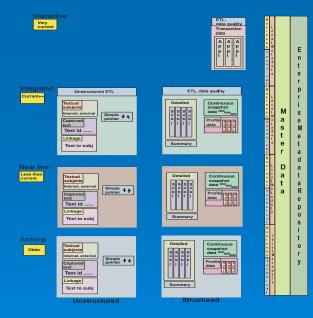
with Inmon, the relational foundation is only the start of the architecture





the Inmon approach is a FULL architecture leading to DW 2.0. And DW 2.0 is a true full scale architecture





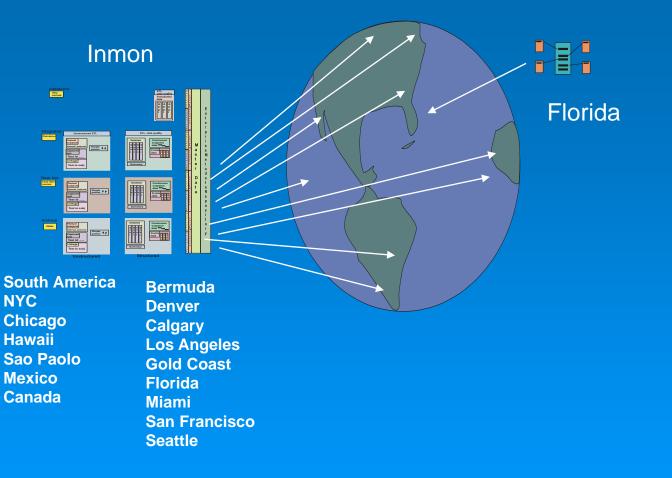
DW 2.0 supports some really important architectural features –

- the life cycle of data within the data warehouse
- the accommodation for very large amounts of data
- the recognition that cost is the ultimate limiting factor for a data warehouse
- unstructured data as an essential component
- metadata as an essential component

ask Kimball how he supports unstructured data? ask Kimball how he supports metadata? ask Kimball how he supports really large amounts of data? ask Kimball how he supports archival data?



Kimball



Kimball only addresses one small part of architecture. Inmon addresses a much more comprehensive picture

