To design dimensional data models for Global Super Store, we need to understand the business requirements, dimensions, and facts involved in the data. Here's a simplified example of how we can design dimensional data models for a retail business like Global Super Store:

```
1. **Sales Data Model:**
- **Fact Table:** `sales_fact`
  - Columns:
   - `order_id` (Primary Key)
   - `product_id` (Foreign Key)
   - `customer_id` (Foreign Key)
   - `order_date`
   - `quantity_sold`
   - `unit_price`
   - `total_sales_amount`
- **Dimension Tables:**
  - `product_dim`
   - Columns:
    - `product_id` (Primary Key)
    - `product_name`
    - `category`
    - `subcategory`
  - `customer_dim`
   - Columns:
    - `customer_id` (Primary Key)
    - `customer_name`
    - `customer_segment`
  - `date_dim`
   - Columns:
    - `date_id` (Primary Key)
    - `order_date`
    - `day_of_week`
    - `month`
    - `quarter`
    - `year`
```

- 2. \*\*Inventory Data Model:\*\*
  - \*\*Fact Table:\*\* `inventory\_fact`
    - Columns:

- `product\_id` (Foreign Key)
- `warehouse\_id` (Foreign Key)
- `quantity\_on\_hand`
- \*\*Dimension Tables:\*\*
  - `product\_dim` (Same as in Sales Data Model)
  - `warehouse\_dim`
    - Columns:
      - `warehouse\_id` (Primary Key)
      - `warehouse\_name`
      - `location`
- 3. \*\*Customer Data Model:\*\*
  - \*\*Fact Table:\*\* None (Customer data is primarily descriptive)
  - \*\*Dimension Tables:\*\*
    - `customer\_dim` (Same as in Sales Data Model)
- 4. \*\*Product Data Model:\*\*
  - \*\*Fact Table:\*\* None (Product data is primarily descriptive)
  - \*\*Dimension Tables:\*\*
    - `product\_dim` (Same as in Sales Data Model)
- 5. \*\*Time Data Model:\*\*
  - \*\*Fact Table:\*\* None (Time data is primarily descriptive)
  - \*\*Dimension Tables:\*\*
    - `date\_dim` (Same as in Sales Data Model)

These are simplified dimensional data models. In a real-world scenario, additional dimensions and facts may be required based on the specific business requirements of Global Super Store. Each dimension table provides descriptive attributes related to a specific aspect of the business (e.g., product, customer, time), while the fact table contains numerical measures (e.g., sales quantity, sales amount) associated with business events (e.g., sales transactions).