

Project-2 Data Modeler

Schema Type:

A Star Schema data model was implemented with Sales_Fact as the central fact table. All dimension tables (Customer_Dim, Product_Dim, Region_Dim, and Date_Dim) are directly connected to the Sales_Fact table, following best practices for analytical models. The Returns_Fact table was modeled as a secondary fact table to represent return transactions, creating a controlled snowflake-like extension while maintaining model clarity.

Relationship Logic:

All relationships were manually defined using primary key and foreign key mappings. Each dimension table has a one-to-many (1:*) relationship with the Sales_Fact table. Single-direction cross-filtering was used across the model to ensure predictable filter flow and optimal performance. An inactive relationship was intentionally created between Returns_Fact and Date_Dim using the ReturnDateKey to demonstrate handling of multiple date relationships within the same model.

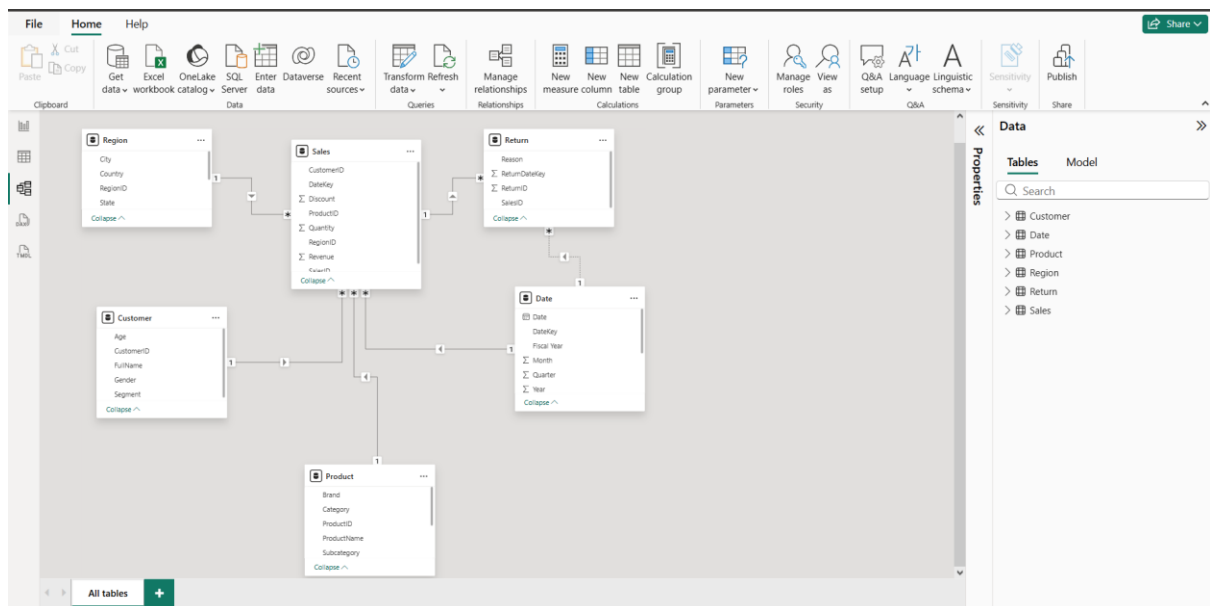
Issues Faced & Resolution:

An ambiguous filter path arose due to multiple relationships between fact tables and the Date_Dim table. This was resolved by keeping the Sales_Fact–Date_Dim relationship active and setting the Returns_Fact–Date_Dim relationship as inactive. This approach eliminated ambiguity while preserving analytical flexibility and aligns with industry-standard dimensional modeling practices.

Transformation applied:

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Power BI Desktop interface. The main view displays a table with the following columns: SalesID, CustomerID, ProductID, RegionID, DateKey, Quantity, and Revenue. Each column has a data type icon and a status bar indicating validity (e.g., 'Valid 100%', 'Error 0%', 'Empty 0%'). The table contains 21 rows of data. The right-hand pane shows the 'Query Settings' for the 'Sales' query, with the 'APPLIED STEPS' list containing 'Removed Blank Rows'.

Snowflake Structure:



Matrix:

