The problems in the first query are:

* The query uses comma-separated tables with a WHERE clause to define join conditions --implicit joins.
* I accidentally listed CustomerID twice. Since this query is supposed to be janky, I kept it in the capture and listed it here since it will still run successfully.
* Joining multiple columns together can be very demanding on performance.

The first query selects from staging tables SalesStg and CustomersStg. These tables are normalized and designed with OLTP structure, making them efficient for fast insertion and data integrity. As a result, the query requires joining multiple tables and grouping by several columns in order to produce detailed reports, which can be resource-intensive when data volume grows. While the structure is optimized for fast inserts and updates, it isn’t great at efficient reporting or analytics.

In contrast, the final query uses fact and dimension tables in an OLAP structure, where data is organized into a star schema format. Here, FactSales contains quantitative measures (such as sales quantities), and DimCustomer provides contextual details (such as customer name and region). Because OLAP schemas are denormalized and built for aggregation, this structure simplifies the query logic and significantly improves performance. The OLAP query groups and summarizes data more efficiently, making it ideal for analytics.