

Data Warehouse – HW#2

Dimensional Modeling Design

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Dataset Used: Rental Film Company.

DBMS Used: MySQL Workbench

Introduction

This assignment focuses on building a dimensional model based on transactional data for a rental film company. The provided dataset was imported into MySQL Workbench, and dimensional modeling techniques were applied to design and implement two analytical fact tables. These tables serve different business intelligence purposes, each supported by appropriate dimension tables derived from the original dataset.

The goal of the assignment is to design a schema that supports efficient OLAP (Online Analytical Processing) queries by organizing data into fact and dimension tables. The dimensional model must also be evaluated for its overall structure (Star vs. Snowflake schema) based on normalization level and query performance.

Objective

- Identify and create the required dimension tables for each fact table **from scratch**.
- Design two main fact tables:
 - Monthly payment per staff per rent.
 - Daily inventory per film per store.
- Analyze the dimensional model structure and determine whether it follows a Star Schema or Snowflake Schema, considering performance and normalization.

Design the dimensional model:

1. fact_monthly_payment_per_staff_per_rent

Tracks the total payment collected for each rental by each staff member per month.

Column Name	Description
fact_id	Primary key (auto-incremented)
date_id	Foreign key to dim_date
staff_id	Foreign key to dim_staff
rental_id	Foreign key to dim_rental
total_payment	Decimal value of the payment amount

```
mysql> DESCRIBE fact_monthly_payment_per_staff_per_rent;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
fact_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
date_id	int	YES	MUL	NULL	
staff_id	smallint	YES	MUL	NULL	
rental_id	int	YES	MUL	NULL	
total_payment	decimal(10,2)	YES		NULL	

Dimension Tables of fact_monthly_payment_per_staff_per_rent:

1. dim_date: Includes date attributes to support time-based aggregation.

Column Name	Description
date_id	Primary key
full_date	Full calendar date
day	Numeric day
month	Numeric month
year	Four-digit year
day_name	Name of the day (e.g., Monday)
month_name	Name of the month (e.g., March)
month_start	1st day in the month (SK)

```
mysql> DESCRIBE dim_date;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
date_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
full_date	date	NO		NULL	
day	int	YES		NULL	
month	int	YES		NULL	
year	int	YES		NULL	
day_name	varchar(10)	YES		NULL	
month_name	varchar(10)	YES		NULL	
month_start	date	YES		NULL	

2. `dim_staff`: describes staff members responsible for rental transactions

Column Name	Description
<code>staff_id</code>	Primary key. Unique identifier for each staff member
<code>full_name</code>	Concatenation of first and last name
<code>email</code>	Staff member's email
<code>store_name</code>	Name or identifier of the store the staff belongs to
<code>store_address</code>	Address of the store (includes street details)
<code>city</code>	City where the store is located
<code>country</code>	Country where the store is located
<code>active</code>	Boolean value indicating whether the staff member is currently active

```
mysql> DESCRIBE dim_staff;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
<code>staff_id</code>	<code>smallint</code>	NO	PRI	NULL	
<code>full_name</code>	<code>varchar(100)</code>	YES		NULL	
<code>email</code>	<code>varchar(100)</code>	YES		NULL	
<code>store_name</code>	<code>varchar(100)</code>	YES		NULL	
<code>store_address</code>	<code>varchar(255)</code>	YES		NULL	
<code>city</code>	<code>varchar(100)</code>	YES		NULL	
<code>country</code>	<code>varchar(100)</code>	YES		NULL	
<code>active</code>	<code>tinyint(1)</code>	YES		NULL	

3. `dim_rental`: describes each rental transaction tied to a payment

Column Name	Description
<code>rental_id</code>	Primary key. Unique identifier for each rental transaction
<code>rental_date</code>	Date and time when the rental was made
<code>return_date</code>	Date and time when the film was returned
<code>customer_full_name</code>	Concatenation of customer's first and last name
<code>customer_email</code>	Customer's email address
<code>customer_city</code>	City where the customer resides
<code>customer_country</code>	Country where the customer resides

```
[mysql> DESCRIBE dim_rental;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
rental_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	
rental_date	datetime	YES		NULL	
return_date	datetime	YES		NULL	
customer_full_name	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	
customer_email	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	
customer_city	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	
customer_country	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	

2. fact_daily_inventory_per_film_per_store

Tracks the number of inventory items (copies) available per film in each store on a daily basis.

Column Name	Description
fact_id	Primary key (auto-incremented)
date_id	Foreign key to dim_date
film_id	Foreign key to dim_film
store_id	Foreign key to dim_store
inventory_count	Total number of copies of a specific film in a store on that date

```
[mysql> DESCRIBE fact_daily_inventory_per_film_per_store;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
fact_id	int	NO	PRI	NULL	auto_increment
date_id	int	YES	MUL	NULL	
film_id	smallint	YES	MUL	NULL	
store_id	tinyint	YES	MUL	NULL	
inventory_count	int	YES		NULL	

Dimension Tables of fact_daily_inventory_per_film_per_store:

1. dim_date (same as above)

2. dim_film: describes the films available in inventory.

Column Name	Description
film_id	Primary key. Unique identifier for each film
title	Title of the film
release_year	Year the film was released
language_name	Name of the language
rental_duration	Duration the film can be rented (in days)

rental_rate	Cost of renting the film
length	Length of the film (in minutes)
rating	Film rating (e.g., G, PG, PG-13, R)
category	Genre/category of the film

```
mysql> DESCRIBE dim_film;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
film_id	smallint	NO	PRI	NULL	
title	varchar(255)	YES		NULL	
release_year	year	YES		NULL	
language_name	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	
rental_duration	tinyint	YES		NULL	
rental_rate	decimal(4,2)	YES		NULL	
length	smallint	YES		NULL	
rating	varchar(10)	YES		NULL	
category	varchar(50)	YES		NULL	

3. dim_store: describes the physical store location

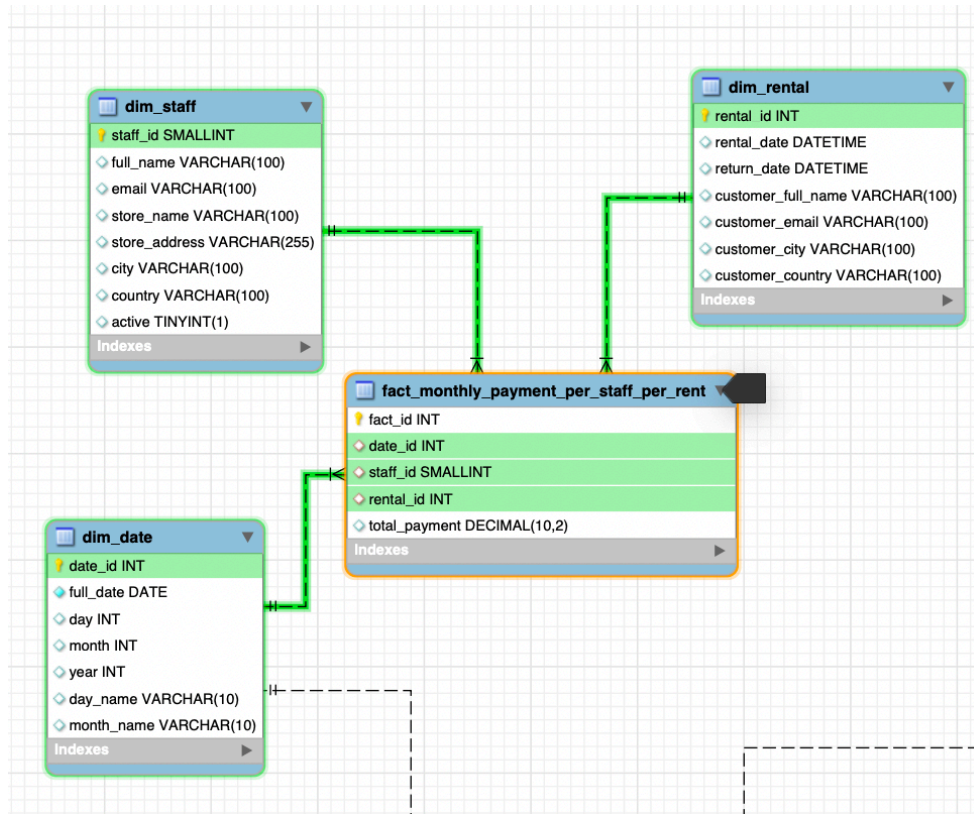
Column Name	Description
store_id	Primary key. Unique identifier for each store
store_name	Optional store name or identifier (e.g., Store 1, Store 2)
address	Full address (street + district + postal code)
city	City where the store is located
country	Country where the store is located
manager_name	Full name of the store manager (denormalized from staff)

```
[mysql> DESCRIBE dim_store;
```

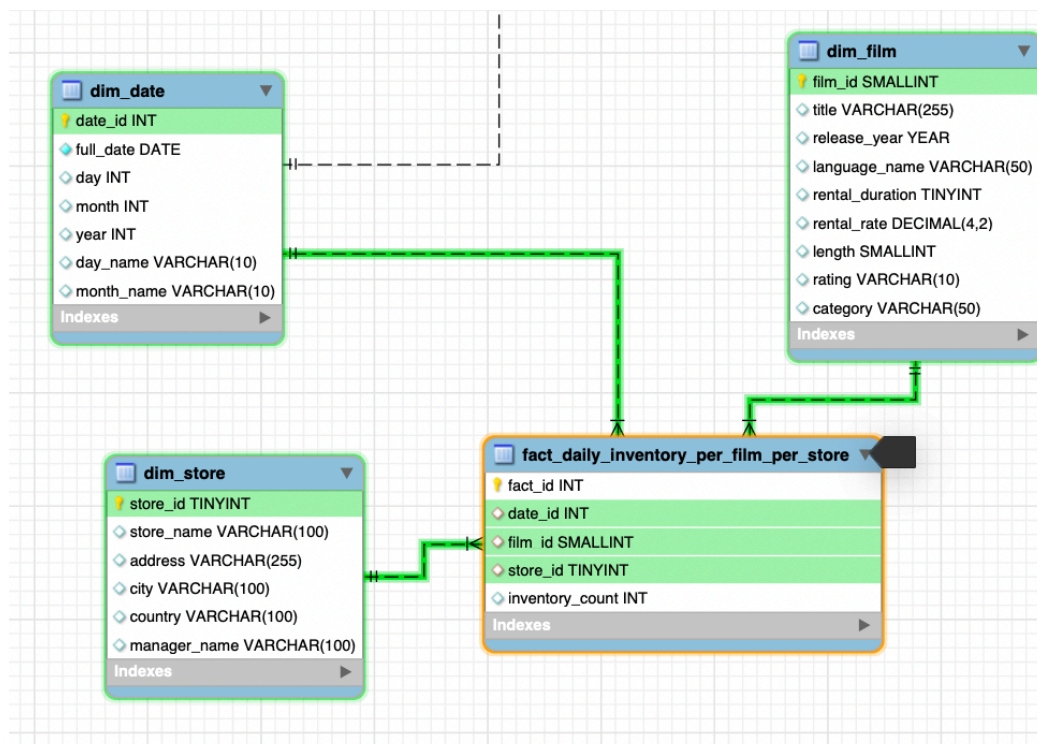
Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
store_id	tinyint	NO	PRI	NULL	
store_name	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	
address	varchar(255)	YES		NULL	
city	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	
country	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	
manager_name	varchar(100)	YES		NULL	

EERD (from MySQLWorkbench)

1. fact_monthly_payment_per_staff_per_rent



2. fact_daily_inventory_per_film_per_store



Which scheme fits the above dimension tables?

Answer: Star Schema

Justification:

The dimensional model follows a **Star Schema** because each fact table —

- `fact_monthly_payment_per_staff_per_rent`
- `fact_daily_inventory_per_film_per_store`

— is directly linked to a set of **fully denormalized dimension tables**. These dimension tables contain all necessary descriptive attributes and do **not rely on foreign key references to other normalized tables**, which is a defining characteristic of the **Star Schema**.

Specific Examples from Our Schema:

`dim_staff`

- Combines staff details **with store and address information** into a single table.
- Instead of referencing `store_id` or `address_id`, the store name, address, city, and country are **directly included**.

`dim_rental`

- Flattens rental and customer data into one table.
- Includes customer name, email, city, and country without referencing separate customer, address, or city tables.

`dim_film`

- Merges film details with language and category information.
- The `language_name` and `category` fields are stored directly instead of using foreign keys to the language or category tables.

`dim_store`

- Includes full address, city, country, and manager's name directly, rather than referencing address, city, country, or staff tables.

Conclusion:

The model is a **true Star Schema** because:

- All dimension tables are fully denormalized.
- There are **no snowflake-style foreign key relationships** between dimensions and other lookup tables.
- This structure minimizes joins and supports **faster OLAP queries** for analytical processing, which improves **query performance** and **simplifies report generation**.