1. Business process

The business process is related to sales and transactions.

The fact table (fact\_sales) stores quantitative data, and the dimension tables (dim\_customers, dim\_employees, dim\_addresses, dim\_products) provide context to analyze this data. So, the business process is amount (amount) management of sales. We have FK’s in fact table which helps us to see where the product was bought, which product, which employee sold and who bought the product. When a transaction occurs then in fact\_sales table will be added a new row, with amount(fact) of products price and also who bought it, where was it bought and who sold it, and which product was bought. We also have an attribute date which will automatically save the date when the transaction happened.

2. Grain

One row per scan of an individual product on a customer’s sales transaction.

It’s transaction grain fact table. The row of “fact\_sales” will tell us everything about particular transactions on lowest level.

3. Identify Dimensions

Dimentions:

* dim\_customers: Customer-related information like customer name, ID, email, etc.
* dim\_employees: Employee-related information like employee name, email.
* dim\_addresses: Location-related information for customers and possibly stores.
* dim\_products: Product-related information like product name, category, etc.

4. Identify facts

The last step of dimensional model we are linking the fact table to the dimension tables using foreign keys. Ensure that each dimension table is linked to the fact table, providing a way to navigate from facts to dimensions. Here we Identify the measurable and numeric data that we want to analyze. These are the facts, in the fact table. The “sales\_fact” table includes “amount” attribute which describes the price of particular product and it’s fact of this fact table.