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 abount 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.

In conclusion this is the ERD of sales of a store where we see how the generated data is stored.

2. Grain

The grain is payment of this ERD where one row is a check of a payment transaction (sell product) by a customer’s sale.

It’s transaction grain fact table. The row of “fct\_payments” will tell us what amount product was bought by which customer about each transactions.

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. The “fct\_payment” table includes “amount” attribute which is the fact and describes the amount of an transaction.