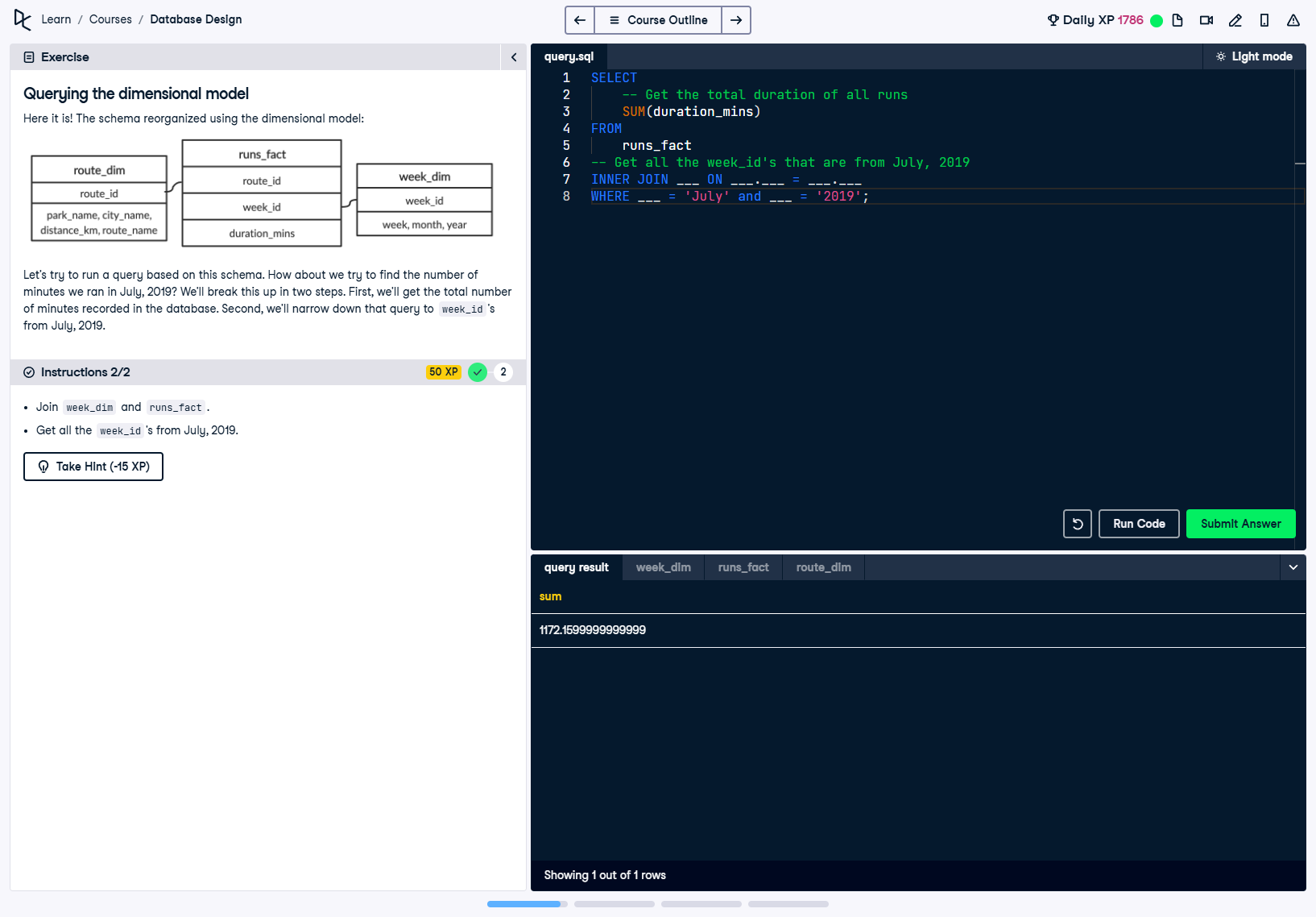
# Querying the Dimensional Model (Corrected)



## Question

Here it is! The schema reorganized using the dimensional model:  
- route\_dim: Contains details about the route (park name, city name, distance, and route name).  
- runs\_fact: Contains facts such as duration\_mins and foreign keys (route\_id and week\_id).  
- week\_dim: Contains details about the week (week\_id, week, month, and year).  
  
Let's try to run a query based on this schema. How about we try to find the number of minutes we ran in July, 2019?

## Corrected SQL Solution

SELECT   
 -- Get the total duration of all runs  
 SUM(duration\_mins)  
FROM   
 runs\_fact  
-- Get all the week\_id's that are from July, 2019  
INNER JOIN week\_dim ON week\_dim.week\_id = runs\_fact.week\_id  
WHERE month = 'July' AND year = '2019';

## Answer Explanation

In this query:  
1. \*\*SUM(duration\_mins):\*\* Calculates the total duration of all runs by aggregating the 'duration\_mins' column.  
2. \*\*INNER JOIN:\*\* Combines the 'runs\_fact' table and the 'week\_dim' table using the 'week\_id' column as the key, ensuring the query has access to both tables' data.  
3. \*\*WHERE Clause:\*\* Filters records to include only those where the 'month' is 'July' and the 'year' is '2019', narrowing down the data to the desired time period.