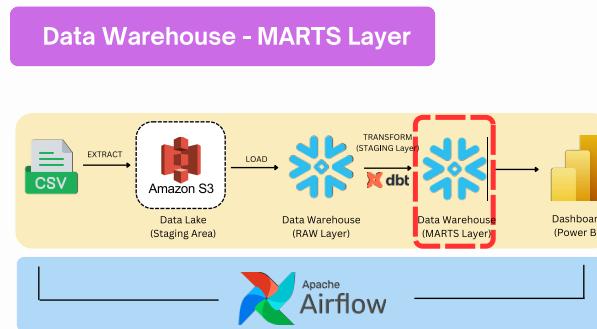


Phase 10: Dimensional Modeling (Star Schema)

| | |
|---------|----------------------------|
| Created | @February 13, 2026 7:02 PM |
| Tags | |

จุดประสงค์ใน Phase 10

สร้าง Dimensional Models ในรูปแบบ Star Schema เพื่อให้ Dashboard และ Analytics สามารถ Query ข้อมูลได้อย่างมีประสิทธิภาพ



Project Structure

```
movies_dbt/
├── models/
│   └── staging/
│       ├── sources.yml
│       ├── schema.yml
│       ├── stg_movies_base.sql
│       ├── stg_movies.sql
│       └── data_quality_report.sql
└── marts/
    ├── dimensions/           ← Phase 10
    │   ├── dim_movies.sql
    │   ├── dim_genres.sql
    │   ├── dim_directors.sql
    │   ├── dim_actors.sql
    │   ├── dim_countries.sql
    │   ├── dim_languages.sql
    │   └── dim_time.sql
    ├── bridges/              ← Phase 11
    │   ├── bridge_movie_genre.sql
    │   ├── bridge_movie_actor.sql
    │   ├── bridge_movie_country.sql
    │   ├── bridge_movie_language.sql
    │   └── bridge_movie_director.sql
    ├── facts/                 ← Phase 11
    └── fact_movie_performance.sql
    schema.yml                ← Tests & docs (Phase 12)
```

Dimension Tables ที่จะสร้างทั้งหมด (7 tables):

1. dim_movies
2. dim_genres
3. dim_directors
4. dim_actors
5. dim_countries
6. dim_languages
7. dim_time

วิธีสร้าง DIMENSION TABLES

STEP 1: Setup Folders

1. Windows CMD:

```
cd D:\movies_pipeline\movies_dbt

# สร้างโฟลเดอร์
mkdir models\marts
mkdir models\marts\dimensions
mkdir models\marts\bridges
mkdir models\marts\facts
```

2. Verify:

```
dir models\marts
# ควรเห็น: dimensions, bridges, facts
```

STEP 2: dim_movies (Main Dimension)

1. สร้างไฟล์:

```
code models\marts\dimensions\dim_movies.sql
```

2. Code:

```
 {{
    config(
        materialized='table',
        schema='marts'
    )
}}


-- =====
-- MODEL: dim_movies
-- PURPOSE: Movie dimension with all attributes
-- INPUT: {{ ref('stg_movies_enriched') }}
-- OUTPUT: Complete movie information ready for fact tables
-- =====


with movies as (
    select * from {{ ref('stg_movies_enriched') }}
),
```

```

final as (
    select
        -- =====
        -- PRIMARY KEY
        -- =====
        movie_id,

        -- =====
        -- MOVIE ATTRIBUTES
        -- =====
        movie_title,
        release_year,
        decade,
        era,

        -- =====
        -- RATINGS
        -- =====
        imdb_rating,
        rating_category,
        rotten_tomatoes_pct,
        metacritic_score,

        -- =====
        -- MOVIE DETAILS
        -- =====
        runtime_mins,
        runtime_category,
        oscars_won,
        oscar_category,
        box_office_millions,
        box_office_category,

        -- =====
        -- SINGLE-VALUE TEXT FIELDS (from enriched)
        -- Note: These have 'Unknown' for NULL values
        -- =====
        director as primary_director,
        -- Note: This is the COALESCE(director_raw, 'Unknown') from enriched
        -- For multiple directors, will need to go back to stg_movies_cleaned

        country as primary_country,
        -- Note: This is the COALESCE(country_raw, 'Unknown') from enriched

        language as primary_language,
        -- Note: This is the COALESCE(language_raw, 'Unknown') from enriched

        -- =====
        -- MULTI-VALUE FIELDS (Raw - for bridge tables in Phase 11)
        -- These will be used for splitting into bridge tables
        -- =====
        genres_raw,
        -- Example: "Action|Crime|Drama"

        actors_raw,
        -- Example: "Christian Bale|Heath Ledger"

        country_list,

```

```

-- Note: This is country_raw from stg_movies_cleaned
-- Example: "United States|United Kingdom"

language_list,
-- Note: This is language_raw from stg_movies_cleaned
-- Example: "English|German|Polish"

-- =====
-- AUDIT FIELDS
-- =====

loaded_at,
dbt_updated_at,
current_timestamp() as dim_created_at

from movies
)

select * from final
order by movie_id

-- =====
-- EXPECTED OUTPUT:
-- - 95 rows (all movies from stg_movies_enriched)
-- - Ready for fact table joins
-- - Contains both single values (primary_*) and raw multi-values (*_list, *_raw)
-- =====

```

3. Run:

```
dbt run --select dim_movies
```

4. Verify:

```

USE DATABASE movies_db;
USE SCHEMA analytics_marts;

-- =====
-- dim_movies
-- =====

SELECT COUNT(*) FROM dim_movies;
-- Expected: 95 rows

SELECT * FROM dim_movies LIMIT 5;

```

ผลลัพธ์ที่ได้:

| MOVIE_ID | MOVIE_TITLE | RELEASE_YEAR | DECade | ERA | IMDB_RATING | RATING_CATEGORY |
|----------|--------------------------|--------------|--------|-------|-------------|-----------------|
| 1 | The Shawshank Redemption | 1994 | 1990 | 1990s | 9.3 | Masterpiece |
| 2 | The Godfather | 1972 | 1970 | 1970s | 9.2 | Masterpiece |
| 3 | The Dark Knight | 2008 | 2000 | 2000s | 9 | Masterpiece |
| 4 | The Godfather: Part II | 1974 | 1970 | 1970s | 9 | Masterpiece |

| | | | | | | |
|---|--------------|------|------|-------|---|-------------|
| 5 | 12 Angry Men | 1957 | 1950 | 1950s | 9 | Masterpiece |
|---|--------------|------|------|-------|---|-------------|

STEP 3: dim_genres

1. สร้างไฟล์:

```
code models\marts\dimensions\dim_genres.sql
```

2. Code:

```
 {{
    config(
        materialized='table',
        schema='marts'
    )
}}


-- =====
-- MODEL: dim_genres
-- PURPOSE: Genre lookup dimension
-- INPUT: {{ ref('stg_movies_enriched') }}
-- OUTPUT: Unique list of genres with surrogate keys
-- =====


with movies as (
    select * from {{ ref('stg_movies_enriched') }}
),
-- STEP 1: Split genres_raw into individual genres
split_genres as (
    select
        movie_id,
        trim(genre.value) as genre_name
    from movies,
    lateral flatten(split(genres_raw, '|')) as genre
    -- LATERAL FLATTEN: Split "Action|Crime|Drama" → 3 rows
    -- SPLIT: Split by "|"
    -- FLATTEN: Convert array → rows
    where genres_raw is not null
),
-- STEP 2: Get unique genres
unique_genres as (
    select distinct
        genre_name
    from split_genres
    where genre_name is not null
        and trim(genre_name) != ''
),
-- STEP 3: Add surrogate key
final as (
    select
        row_number() over (order by genre_name) as genre_id,
        -- Surrogate key: 1, 2, 3, ...
)
```

```

        genre_name,
        -- Genre name: Action, Drama, Sci-Fi, etc.

        current_timestamp() as dim_created_at

        from unique_genres
    )

select * from final
order by genre_name

-- =====
-- EXPECTED OUTPUT:
-- - ~20 rows (unique genres)
-- - genre_id: 1, 2, 3, ...
-- - genre_name: Action, Adventure, Animation, ...
-- =====

```

3. Run:

```
dbt run --select dim_genres
```

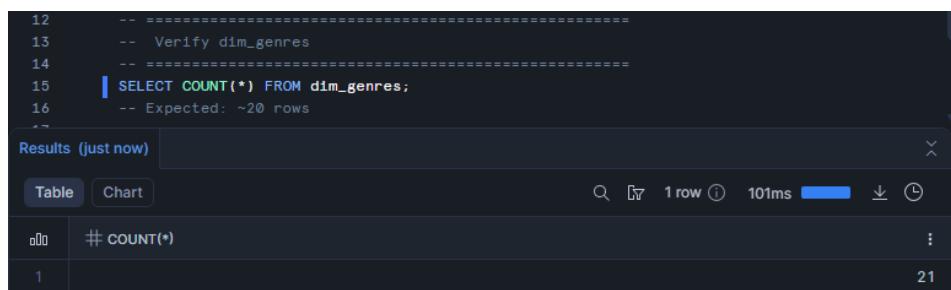
4. Verify:

```

-- =====
-- dim_genres
-- =====
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM dim_genres;

```

ผลลัพธ์ที่ได้:



The screenshot shows a database results interface with a dark theme. It displays a single row of data from a table named 'dim_genres'. The row contains one column labeled '# COUNT(*)' with the value '1'. At the bottom right of the interface, there is a page number '21'.

| # COUNT(*) |
|------------|
| 1 |

```

SELECT * FROM dim_genres ORDER BY genre_name;
-- Should see: Action, Adventure, Animation, Biography, Crime, ..

```

ผลลัพธ์ที่ได้:

Results (just now)

Table Chart

| # | GENRE_ID | GENRE_NAME | DIM_CREATED_AT |
|----|----------|------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | Action | 4.8% 1/4/2026 |
| 2 | 2 | Adventure | 4.8% 1/4/2026 |
| 3 | 3 | Animation | 2026-01-04 08:46:56.452 -0800 |
| 4 | 4 | Biography | 2026-01-04 08:46:56.452 -0800 |
| 5 | 5 | Comedy | 2026-01-04 08:46:56.452 -0800 |
| 6 | 6 | Crime | 2026-01-04 08:46:56.452 -0800 |
| 7 | 7 | Drama | 2026-01-04 08:46:56.452 -0800 |
| 8 | 8 | Family | 2026-01-04 08:46:56.452 -0800 |
| 9 | 9 | Fantasy | 2026-01-04 08:46:56.452 -0800 |
| 10 | 10 | Film-Noir | 2026-01-04 08:46:56.452 -0800 |
| 11 | 11 | History | 2026-01-04 08:46:56.452 -0800 |
| 12 | 12 | Horror | 2026-01-04 08:46:56.452 -0800 |
| 13 | 13 | Music | 2026-01-04 08:46:56.452 -0800 |
| 14 | 14 | Mystery | 2026-01-04 08:46:56.452 -0800 |
| 15 | 15 | Romance | 2026-01-04 08:46:56.452 -0800 |
| 16 | 16 | Satire | 2026-01-04 08:46:56.452 -0800 |
| 17 | 17 | Sci-Fi | 2026-01-04 08:46:56.452 -0800 |
| 18 | 18 | Sport | 2026-01-04 08:46:56.452 -0800 |
| 19 | 19 | Thriller | 2026-01-04 08:46:56.452 -0800 |
| 20 | 20 | War | 2026-01-04 08:46:56.452 -0800 |
| 21 | 21 | Western | 2026-01-04 08:46:56.452 -0800 |

STEP 4: dim_directors

1. สร้างไฟล์:

```
code models\marts\dimensions\dim_directors.sql
```

2. Code:

```
 {{
    config(
        materialized='table',
        schema='marts'
    )
}}


-- =====
-- MODEL: dim_directors
-- PURPOSE: Director lookup dimension
-- INPUT: {{ ref('stg_movies_cleaned') }} -- ใช้ cleaned เพราะต้องใช้ director_raw
-- OUTPUT: Unique list of directors with surrogate keys
-- =====


with movies as (
    select * from {{ ref('stg_movies_cleaned') }}
),
-- STEP 1: Split directors (some movies have multiple directors)
split_directors as (
    select
        movie_id,
        trim(director.value) as director_name
    from movies,
    lateral flatten(split(director_raw, '|')) as director
    -- Split directors separated by "|"
    -- Example: "Joel Coen|Ethan Coen" → 2 rows
    where director_raw is not null
),
-- STEP 2: Get unique directors
```

```

unique_directors as (
    select distinct
        director_name
    from split_directors
    where director_name is not null
        and trim(director_name) != ''
),

-- STEP 3: Add surrogate key
final as (
    select
        row_number() over (order by director_name) as director_id,
        director_name,
        current_timestamp() as dim_created_at
    from unique_directors
)

select * from final
order by director_name

-- =====
-- EXPECTED OUTPUT:
-- - ~80-90 rows (unique directors)
-- - director_id: 1, 2, 3, ...
-- - director_name: Alfred Hitchcock, Christopher Nolan, ...
-- =====

```

3. Run:

```
dbt run --select dim_directors
```

4. Verify:

```

-- =====
-- dim_directors
-- =====
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM dim_directors;

```

ผลลัพธ์ที่ได้:

```

25      -- =====
26      -- Verify dim_directors
27      -- =====
28      SELECT COUNT(*) FROM dim_directors;

Results (just now) ×
Table Chart 🔍 ⏪ 1 row ⓘ 92ms ⏴ ⏴

|   | # COUNT(*) |
|---|------------|
| 1 | 61         |


```

```
SELECT * FROM dim_directors LIMIT 10;
```

ผลลัพธ์ที่ได้:

Results (just now)

Table Chart

Q 10 rows 116ms ⚡ ⏪ ⏴

| DIRECTOR_ID | DIRECTOR_NAME | DIM_CREATED_AT |
|-------------|-------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | Akira Kurosawa | 10.0% |
| 2 | Alfred Hitchcock | 10.0% |
| 3 | +8 more | |
| 1 | Akira Kurosawa | 2026-01-04 08:55:25.812 -0800 |
| 2 | Alfred Hitchcock | 2026-01-04 08:55:25.812 -0800 |
| 3 | Billy Wilder | 2026-01-04 08:55:25.812 -0800 |
| 4 | Bong Joon Ho | 2026-01-04 08:55:25.812 -0800 |
| 5 | Bryan Singer | 2026-01-04 08:55:25.812 -0800 |
| 6 | Carol Reed | 2026-01-04 08:55:25.812 -0800 |
| 7 | Charlie Chaplin | 2026-01-04 08:55:25.812 -0800 |
| 8 | Christopher Nolan | 2026-01-04 08:55:25.812 -0800 |
| 9 | David Fincher | 2026-01-04 08:55:25.812 -0800 |
| 10 | David Lean | 2026-01-04 08:55:25.812 -0800 |

STEP 5: dim_actors

1. สร้างไฟล์:

```
code models\marts\dimensions\dim_actors.sql
```

2. Code:

```
 {{
    config(
        materialized='table',
        schema='marts'
    )
}}


-- =====
-- MODEL: dim_actors
-- PURPOSE: Actor lookup dimension
-- INPUT: {{ ref('stg_movies_enriched') }}
-- OUTPUT: Unique list of actors with surrogate keys
-- =====


with movies as (
    select * from {{ ref('stg_movies_enriched') }}
),
split_actors as (
    select
        movie_id,
        trim(actor.value) as actor_name
    from movies,
    lateral flatten(split(actors_raw, '|')) as actor
    -- Split actors separated by "|"
    -- Example: "Christian Bale|Heath Ledger" → 2 rows
    where actors_raw is not null
),
-- STEP 2: Get unique actors
```

```

unique_actors as (
    select distinct
        actor_name
    from split_actors
    where actor_name is not null
        and trim(actor_name) != ''
),
-- STEP 3: Add surrogate key
final as (
    select
        row_number() over (order by actor_name) as actor_id,
        actor_name,
        current_timestamp() as dim_created_at
    from unique_actors
)
select * from final
order by actor_name

-- =====
-- EXPECTED OUTPUT:
-- - ~150-200 rows (unique actors)
-- - actor_id: 1, 2, 3, ...
-- - actor_name: Al Pacino, Brad Pitt, ...
-- =====

```

3. Run:

```
dbt run --select dim_actors
```

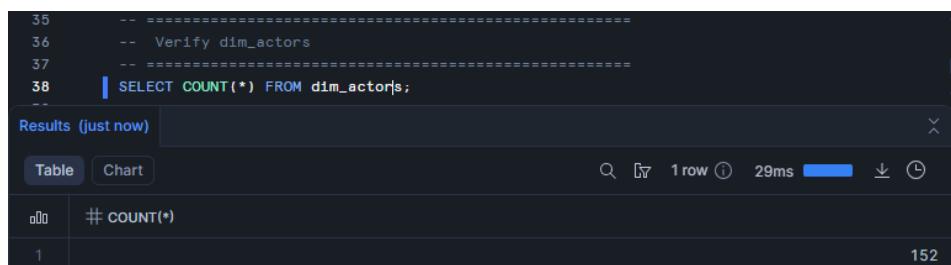
4. Verify:

```

-- =====
-- dim_actors
-- =====
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM dim_actors;

```

ผลลัพธ์ที่ได้:



The screenshot shows a database query results table. The table has two columns: '## COUNT(*)' and '#'. The '# COUNT(*)' column contains the value '152'. The '# column' contains the value '1'. The table has a header row with column names and a footer row with the count value.

| ## COUNT(*) | # |
|-------------|---|
| 152 | 1 |

```
SELECT * FROM dim_actors LIMIT 20;
```

ผลลัพธ์ที่ได้:

Results (just now)

Table Chart

| # | ACTOR_ID | ACTOR_NAME | DIM_CREATED_AT |
|----|----------|-----------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | Adolphe Menjou | 5.0% |
| 2 | 2 | Adrien Brody | 5.0% |
| 3 | 3 | Al Pacino | 2026-01-04 08:59:34.877 -0800 |
| 4 | 4 | Alan Rickman | 2026-01-04 08:59:34.877 -0800 |
| 5 | 5 | Alec Guinness | 2026-01-04 08:59:34.877 -0800 |
| 6 | 6 | Alexandre Rodrigues | 2026-01-04 08:59:34.877 -0800 |
| 7 | 7 | Andrew Garfield | 2026-01-04 08:59:34.877 -0800 |
| 8 | 8 | Anne Bancroft | 2026-01-04 08:59:34.877 -0800 |
| 9 | 9 | Anne Hathaway | 2026-01-04 08:59:34.877 -0800 |
| 10 | 10 | Anthony Hopkins | 2026-01-04 08:59:34.877 -0800 |
| 11 | 11 | Anthony Michael Hall | 2026-01-04 08:59:34.877 -0800 |
| 12 | 12 | Arnold Schwarzenegger | 2026-01-04 08:59:34.877 -0800 |
| 13 | 13 | Audrey Tautou | 2026-01-04 08:59:34.877 -0800 |
| 14 | 14 | Barbara Stanwyck | 2026-01-04 08:59:34.877 -0800 |
| 15 | 15 | Bengt Ekerot | 2026-01-04 08:59:34.877 -0800 |
| 16 | 16 | Bibi Andersson | 2026-01-04 08:59:34.877 -0800 |
| 17 | 17 | Brad Pitt | 2026-01-04 08:59:34.877 -0800 |
| 18 | 18 | Bruce Willis | 2026-01-04 08:59:34.877 -0800 |
| 19 | 19 | Carrie-Anne Moss | 2026-01-04 08:59:34.877 -0800 |
| 20 | 20 | Cary Elwes | 2026-01-04 08:59:34.877 -0800 |

STEP 6: dim_countries

1. สร้างไฟล์:

```
code models\marts\dimensions\dim_countries.sql
```

2. Code:

```
 {{
    config(
        materialized='table',
        schema='marts'
    )
}}


-- =====
-- MODEL: dim_countries
-- PURPOSE: Country lookup dimension
-- INPUT: {{ ref('stg_movies_enriched') }}
-- OUTPUT: Unique list of countries with surrogate keys
-- =====


with movies as (
    select * from {{ ref('stg_movies_enriched') }}
),
split_countries as (
    select
        movie_id,
        trim(country.value) as country_name
    from movies,
    lateral flatten(split(country_list, '|')) as country
    -- Note: stg_movies_enriched has "country_list" (not country_raw)
    -- Split "United States|United Kingdom" → 2 rows
    where country_list is not null
),

```

```

-- STEP 2: Get unique countries
unique_countries as (
    select distinct
        country_name
    from split_countries
    where country_name is not null
        and trim(country_name) != ''
),

-- STEP 3: Add surrogate key
final as (
    select
        row_number() over (order by country_name) as country_id,
        country_name,
        current_timestamp() as dim_created_at
    from unique_countries
)

select * from final
order by country_name

-- =====
-- EXPECTED OUTPUT:
-- - ~15-20 rows (unique countries)
-- - country_id: 1, 2, 3, ...
-- - country_name: Brazil, France, Italy, Japan, United States, ...
-- =====

```

3. Run:

```
dbt run --select dim_countries
```

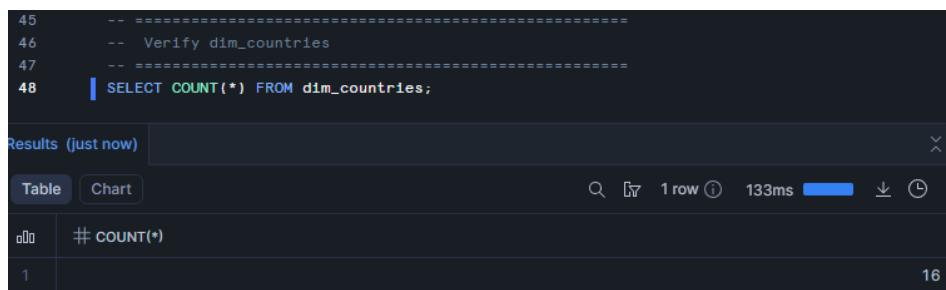
4. Verify:

```

-- =====
-- dim_countries
-- =====
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM dim_countries;

```

ผลลัพธ์ที่ได้:



| | # COUNT(*) |
|---|------------|
| 1 | 16 |

```
SELECT * FROM dim_countries ORDER BY country_name;
```

ผลลัพธ์ที่ได้:

The screenshot displays a data visualization interface. On the left, there is a bar chart titled '# COUNTRY_ID' showing the count of countries for each country ID from 1 to 16. The top two bars represent Australia and Brazil, both at 6.3%. On the right, a table titled 'DIM_CREATED_AT' lists 16 rows, each corresponding to a specific date: 1/5/2026.

| | COUNTRY_ID | COUNTRY_NAME | DIM_CREATED_AT |
|----|------------|----------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 1 | Australia | 1/5/2026 |
| 2 | 2 | Brazil | 1/5/2026 |
| 3 | 3 | France | 2026-01-04 09:06:26.752 -0800 |
| 4 | 4 | Germany | 2026-01-04 09:06:26.752 -0800 |
| 5 | 5 | Hong Kong | 2026-01-04 09:06:26.752 -0800 |
| 6 | 6 | Italy | 2026-01-04 09:06:26.752 -0800 |
| 7 | 7 | Japan | 2026-01-04 09:06:26.752 -0800 |
| 8 | 8 | Mexico | 2026-01-04 09:06:26.752 -0800 |
| 9 | 9 | New Zealand | 2026-01-04 09:06:26.752 -0800 |
| 10 | 10 | Poland | 2026-01-04 09:06:26.752 -0800 |
| 11 | 11 | South Korea | 2026-01-04 09:06:26.752 -0800 |
| 12 | 12 | Spain | 2026-01-04 09:06:26.752 -0800 |
| 13 | 13 | Sweden | 2026-01-04 09:06:26.752 -0800 |
| 14 | 14 | United Kingdom | 2026-01-04 09:06:26.752 -0800 |
| 15 | 15 | United States | 2026-01-04 09:06:26.752 -0800 |
| 16 | 16 | West Germany | 2026-01-04 09:06:26.752 -0800 |

STEP 7: dim_languages

1. สร้างไฟล์:

```
code models\marts\dimensions\dim_languages.sql
```

2. Code:

```
 {{
    config(
        materialized='table',
        schema='marts'
    )
}}


-- =====
-- MODEL: dim_languages
-- PURPOSE: Language lookup dimension
-- INPUT: {{ ref('stg_movies_enriched') }}
-- OUTPUT: Unique list of languages with surrogate keys
-- =====


with movies as (
    select * from {{ ref('stg_movies_enriched') }}
),
split_languages as (
    select
        movie_id,
        trim(language.value) as language_name
    from movies,
    lateral flatten(split(language_list, '|')) as language
    -- Note: stg_movies_enriched has "language_list" (not language_raw)
    -- Split "English|German|Polish" → 3 rows
    where language_list is not null
)
```

```

),
-- STEP 2: Get unique languages
unique_languages as (
    select distinct
        language_name
    from split_languages
    where language_name is not null
        and trim(language_name) != ''
),
-- STEP 3: Add surrogate key
final as (
    select
        row_number() over (order by language_name) as language_id,
        language_name,
        current_timestamp() as dim_created_at
    from unique_languages
)
select * from final
order by language_name

-- =====
-- EXPECTED OUTPUT:
-- - ~10-15 rows (unique languages)
-- - language_id: 1, 2, 3, ...
-- - language_name: English, French, German, Italian, Japanese, ...
-- =====

```

3. Run:

```
dbt run --select dim_languages
```

4. Verify:

```

-- =====
-- dim_languages
-- =====
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM dim_languages;

```

ผลลัพธ์ที่ได้:

| Results (just now) | Table | Chart |
|---------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|-------|
| 53 -- ===== 54 -- Verify dim_languages 55 -- ===== 56 SELECT COUNT(*) FROM dim_languages; = | | |
| 1 | # COUNT(*) | |
| | | 12 |

```
SELECT * FROM dim_languages ORDER BY language_name;
```

ผลลัพธ์ที่ได้:

Results (just now)

Table Chart

12 rows 111ms

| LANGUAGE_ID | LANGUAGE_NAME | DIM_CREATED_AT |
|-------------|------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | English | 2026-01-04 09:15:15.703 -0800 |
| 2 | French | 2026-01-04 09:15:15.703 -0800 |
| 3 | German | 2026-01-04 09:15:15.703 -0800 |
| 4 | Italian | 2026-01-04 09:15:15.703 -0800 |
| 5 | Japanese | 2026-01-04 09:15:15.703 -0800 |
| 6 | Korean | 2026-01-04 09:15:15.703 -0800 |
| 7 | Polish | 2026-01-04 09:15:15.703 -0800 |
| 8 | Portuguese | 2026-01-04 09:15:15.703 -0800 |
| 9 | Silent (English intertitles) | 2026-01-04 09:15:15.703 -0800 |
| 10 | Spanish | 2026-01-04 09:15:15.703 -0800 |
| 11 | Swedish | 2026-01-04 09:15:15.703 -0800 |
| 12 | Vietnamese | 2026-01-04 09:15:15.703 -0800 |

STEP 8: dim_time

1. สร้างไฟล์:

```
code models\marts\dimensions\dim_time.sql
```

2. Code:

```
 {{
    config(
        materialized='table',
        schema='marts'
    )
}}


-- =====
-- MODEL: dim_time
-- PURPOSE: Time dimension (year-based for movies)
-- INPUT: {{ ref('stg_movies_enriched') }}
-- OUTPUT: Year-level time dimension
-- =====


with movies as (
    select * from {{ ref('stg_movies_enriched') }}
),
unique_years as (
    select distinct
        release_year as year
    from movies
    where release_year is not null
),
-- Add time attributes
final as (
    select
        year as time_id,
        -- PK: Year itself (1940, 1950, ...)
)
```

```

year,
-- Full year: 1994, 2010

floor(year / 10) * 10 as decade,
-- Decade: 1990, 2000, 2010

case
    when year < 1960 then 'Classic Era'
    when year < 1980 then 'New Hollywood Era'
    when year < 2000 then 'Blockbuster Era'
    else 'Modern Era'
end as era,
-- Movie era

case
    when year < 2000 then '20th Century'
    else '21st Century'
end as century,
-- Century

-- Additional time attributes
case
    when year < 1950 then 'Pre-1950s'
    when year < 1960 then '1950s'
    when year < 1970 then '1960s'
    when year < 1980 then '1970s'
    when year < 1990 then '1980s'
    when year < 2000 then '1990s'
    when year < 2010 then '2000s'
    else '2010s+'
end as decade_label,

current_timestamp() as dim_created_at

from unique_years
)

select * from final
order by year

-- =====
-- EXPECTED OUTPUT:
-- - ~70 rows (one per unique year: 1931-2019)
-- - time_id = year
-- - decade, era, century attributes
-- =====

```

3. Run:

```
dbt run --select dim_time
```

4. Verify:

```

-- =====
-- dim_time
-- =====
SELECT COUNT(*) FROM dim_time;
```

ผลลัพธ์ที่ได้:

```
62      -- =====
63      -- Verify dim_time
64      -- =====
65  | SELECT COUNT(*) FROM dim_time;
66
```

Results (just now)

Table Chart

1 # COUNT(*)

54

```
SELECT * FROM dim_time ORDER BY year LIMIT 10;
```

ผลลัพธ์ที่ได้:

(just now) ... x

Table Chart

10 rows 25ms

| # | # TIME_ID | # YEAR | # DECADE | ERA | CENTURY | DECADE_LABEL | DIM_CREATED_AT |
|----|-----------|--------|----------|-------------|--------------|--------------|-------------------------------|
| 1 | 1931 | 1931 | 1930 | Classic Era | 20th Century | Pre-1950s | 2026-01-04 09:18:11.334 -0800 |
| 2 | 1936 | 1936 | 1930 | Classic Era | 20th Century | Pre-1950s | 2026-01-04 09:18:11.334 -0800 |
| 3 | 1939 | 1939 | 1930 | Classic Era | 20th Century | Pre-1950s | 2026-01-04 09:18:11.334 -0800 |
| 4 | 1940 | 1940 | 1940 | Classic Era | 20th Century | Pre-1950s | 2026-01-04 09:18:11.334 -0800 |
| 5 | 1941 | 1941 | 1940 | Classic Era | 20th Century | Pre-1950s | 2026-01-04 09:18:11.334 -0800 |
| 6 | 1944 | 1944 | 1940 | Classic Era | 20th Century | Pre-1950s | 2026-01-04 09:18:11.334 -0800 |
| 7 | 1946 | 1946 | 1940 | Classic Era | 20th Century | Pre-1950s | 2026-01-04 09:18:11.334 -0800 |
| 8 | 1949 | 1949 | 1940 | Classic Era | 20th Century | Pre-1950s | 2026-01-04 09:18:11.334 -0800 |
| 9 | 1950 | 1950 | 1950 | Classic Era | 20th Century | 1950s | 2026-01-04 09:18:11.334 -0800 |
| 10 | 1952 | 1952 | 1950 | Classic Era | 20th Century | 1950s | 2026-01-04 09:18:11.334 -0800 |

Dimensions Summary

Run All Dimensions:

```
dbt run --select marts.dimensions
```

Verify All:

```
-- =====
-- Dimensions Summary
-- =====
-- Check all dimension tables
SELECT 'dim_movies' as table_name, COUNT(*) as row_count FROM dim_movies
UNION ALL
SELECT 'dim_genres', COUNT(*) FROM dim_genres
UNION ALL
SELECT 'dim_directors', COUNT(*) FROM dim_directors
UNION ALL
SELECT 'dim_actors', COUNT(*) FROM dim_actors
UNION ALL
SELECT 'dim_countries', COUNT(*) FROM dim_countries
UNION ALL
SELECT 'dim_languages', COUNT(*) FROM dim_languages
UNION ALL
SELECT 'dim_time', COUNT(*) FROM dim_time
ORDER BY table_name;
```

ผลลัพธ์ที่ได้:

| # | TABLE_NAME | ROW_COUNT |
|---|---------------|-----------|
| 1 | dim_actors | 152 |
| 2 | dim_countries | 16 |
| 3 | dim_directors | 61 |
| 4 | dim_genres | 21 |
| 5 | dim_languages | 12 |
| 6 | dim_movies | 95 |
| 7 | dim_time | 54 |

✓ Phase 10: Dimensional Modeling (Star Schema) COMPLETE! 🎉

เราได้สร้าง Dimension tables ไป 7 ตาราง ดังนี้:

- dim_movies
- dim_genres
- dim_directors
- dim_actors
- dim_countries
- dim_languages
- dim_time