

Step 3: Schema Design

1. Justification for Schema Choice

Given your data, a **Star Schema** is most appropriate. This is because:

- **Central Fact Table:** Your data is transactional (orders), so the fact table will store quantitative data (sales, profit, etc.).
- **Dimension Tables:** Entities like Customer, Product, Location, and Time can be separated into dimension tables, supporting efficient queries and analytics.
- **Benefits:** Star schemas are simple, denormalized for fast querying, and ideal for

Customer

1. CustomerID (PK)
2. CustomerName
3. Segment

- **Product**

1. ProductID (PK)
2. ProductName
3. Category
4. Sub_Category

- **Location**

1. StateID (PK)
2. State
3. City
4. Country
5. PostalCode
6. Region
7. Latitude
8. Longitude

- **Time**

1. Date (PK)
2. Day
3. Month
4. Year
5. Quarter

- **Orders (Fact Table)**

OrderDate DATE,

ShipDate DATE,

CustomerID VARCHAR REFERENCES Customer(CustomerID),

ProductID VARCHAR REFERENCES Product(ProductID),

StateID VARCHAR REFERENCES Location(StateID),

Sales FLOAT,

Profit FLOAT,

Quantity INT,

Discount FLOAT,

OrderID VARCHAR PRIMARY KEY,

ShipMode VARCHAR,

ShipStatus VARCHAR,

DaystoShipActual INT,

DaystoShipScheduled INT,

ShippingDelay INT,

SalesForecast FLOAT,

OrderProfitable FLOAT,

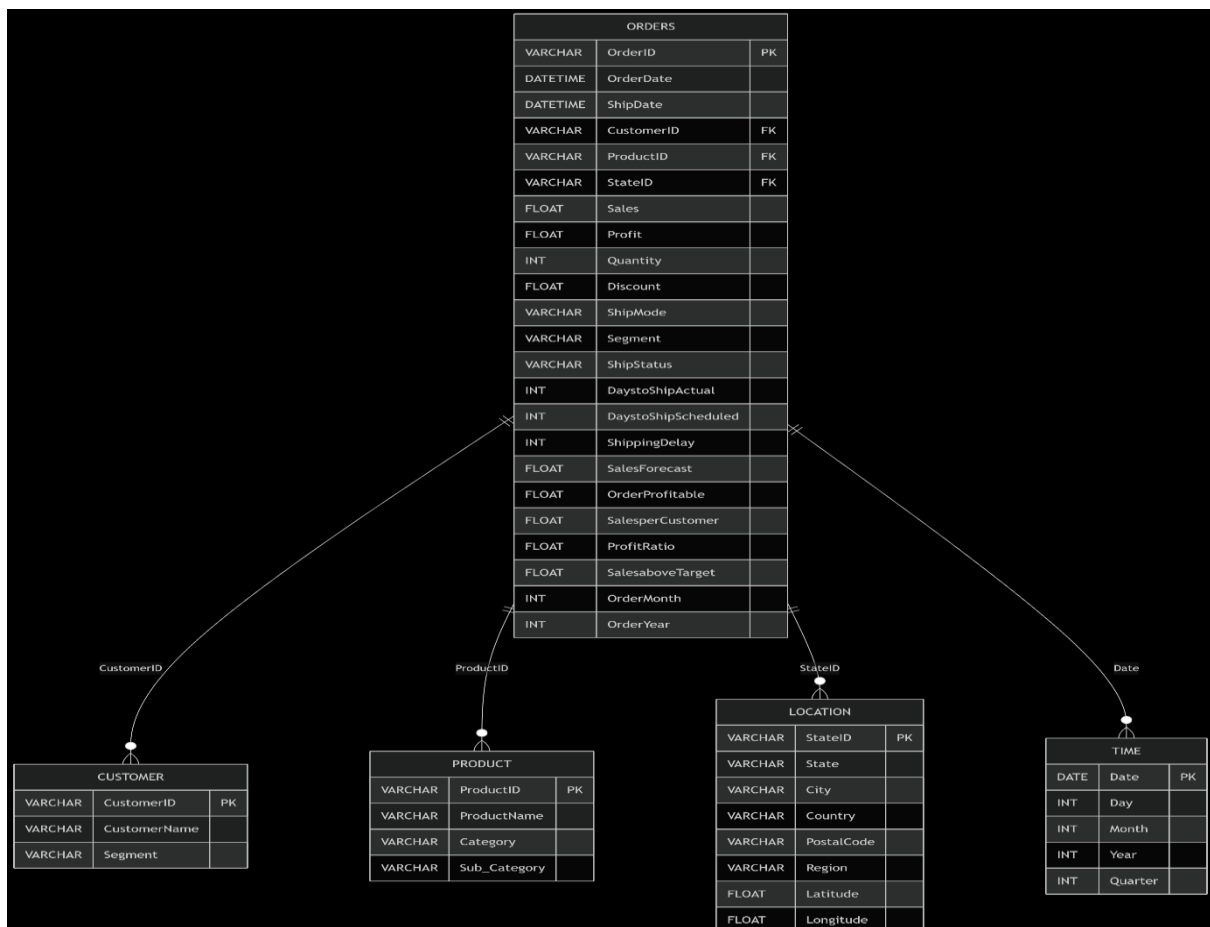
SalesperCustomer FLOAT,

ProfitRatio FLOAT,

SalesaboveTarget FLOAT,

OrderMonth INT,

OrderYear INT



ER Diagram

