



Note:

- I removed SalesItemNo because it was unnecessary — now using Product and Order as a composite key.
- I removed the underscores in the table and column names for consistency.
- I added a Customer ID because the original table didn't have a unique identifier.
- Customers could exist in the database before placing any orders.
- The CAT_CD attribute for the "Product Category" entity is defined as an integer for consistency across all category records. The "RX" record currently stored as text will be converted to a unique integer identifier (e.g., 9999) during data cleaning to ensure referential integrity and type consistency in the logical design.

- 1. Major Product Category
- 2. Product Category
- 3. Product Sub Category
- 4. Product Group
- 5. Product
- 6. Store Master
- 7. Customer
- 8. Order
- 9. Sales Item

We decided to load the product hierarchy tables first because they form a clear top-down dependency chain. Each level (major category, category, subcategory, group, and product) relies on the one above it. Loading

After the product data is established, we load the Store Master and Customer tables since they are

