Part 1: Design Document

A. Business Problem & Proposed Solution

1. Business Problem

EcoMart currently relies on flat CSV files to manage and analyze sales across multiple countries and regions. This setup lacks data relationships, leading to difficulties in efficiently tracking sales performance, comparing results across regions, and producing accurate reports. The growing volume of transactions further hinders performance, as the system cannot scale or support advanced analytics.

2. Proposed Data Structure

A relational star schema will be implemented, with the following structure:

- A central **Orders fact table** to track sales transactions.
- Supporting dimension tables for Regions, Countries, Item_Types, Sales_Channels, and Order_Priorities.
- This structure promotes data normalization, scalability, and clarity.

3. Justification for Database Solution

- **Data Relationships**: Fact and dimension tables enable linking and aggregating data (e.g., by country, region, or item type).
- **Performance**: Queries can be run efficiently to extract insights like revenue trends and best-selling products.

• **Scalability**: The schema supports partitioning and indexing, ensuring performance with larger datasets.

4. Business Data Usage

- Sales Reports: Identify top-performing products and regions.
- **Inventory Planning**: Analyze product demand across different channels.
- Strategic Planning: Use trends in order priorities and channels to optimize operations.

B. Logical Data Model

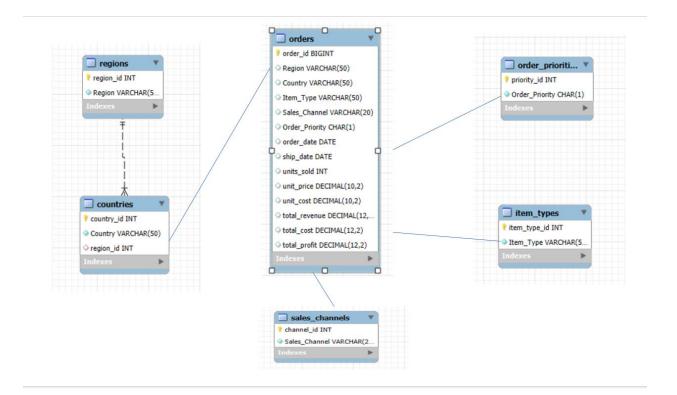
A star schema includes:

• Fact Table: Orders

order_id, Region, Country, Item_Type, Sales_Channel, Order_Priority,
order_date, ship_date, units_sold, unit_price, unit_cost, total_revenue, total_cost,
total_profit

• Dimension Tables:

- o Regions: region_id, Region
- o Countries: country_id, Country, region_id
- Item_Types: item_type_id, Item_Type
- o Sales_Channels: channel_id, Sales_Channel
- o Order_Priorities: priority_id, Order_Priority



C. Database Objects and Storage

 Tables: Created using SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) with appropriate data types.

• Storage Considerations:

- o Use BIGINT for order_id to handle high transaction volumes.
- o Use DECIMAL for financial columns to maintain precision.
- o Normalize country and region data to reduce redundancy.

D. Scalability Considerations

- Partitioning: The Orders table will be partitioned by order_date to improve performance and manage large datasets.
- Indexes: Create indexes on Item_Type, Region, and order_date to speed up query performance.
- Star Schema: Separating dimension data reduces data duplication and allows fast joins and aggregations.

E. Privacy and Security Measures

- Access Control: Implement role-based access to restrict sensitive operations like updates
 or deletes.
- **Data Integrity**: Use foreign key constraints between dimension and fact tables.
- Backup Strategy: Set up regular backups and transaction logging to prevent data loss.
- Encryption: Ensure data-at-rest encryption for any sensitive business data fields.

Part 2: Implementation

F1. Write script to create a database instance named "D597 Task 1" using the appropriate query language, based on the logical data model in part B. Provide a screenshot showing the script and the database instance in the platform.

Create SQL scripts

```
create database [D597 TASK 1];
USE [D597 TASK 1];

-- Create dimension tables

CREATE TABLE Regions (
    region_id INT IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
    Region NVARCHAR(50) NOT NULL

);

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Messages

Commands completed successfully.

Completion time: 2025-04-06T01:57:59.3731082+05:00
```

```
-- Create dimension tables
       CREATE TABLE Regions (
           region_id INT IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
Region NVARCHAR(50) NOT NULL
      CREATE TABLE Countries (
           country_id INT IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
Country NVARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
region_id INT FOREIGN KEY REFERENCES Regions(region_id)
      CREATE TABLE Item_Types (
item_type_id INT IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
Item_Type NVARCHAR(50) NOT NULL,
      CREATE TABLE Sales_Channels (
           channel_id INT IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
           Sales_Channel NVARCHAR(20) NOT NULL
       CREATE TABLE Order_Priorities (
           priority_id INT IDENTITY(1,1) PRIMARY KEY,
           Order_Priority CHAR(1) NOT NULL
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    Messages

   Commands completed successfully.
   Completion time: 2025-04-06T00:38:02.4136937+05:00
```

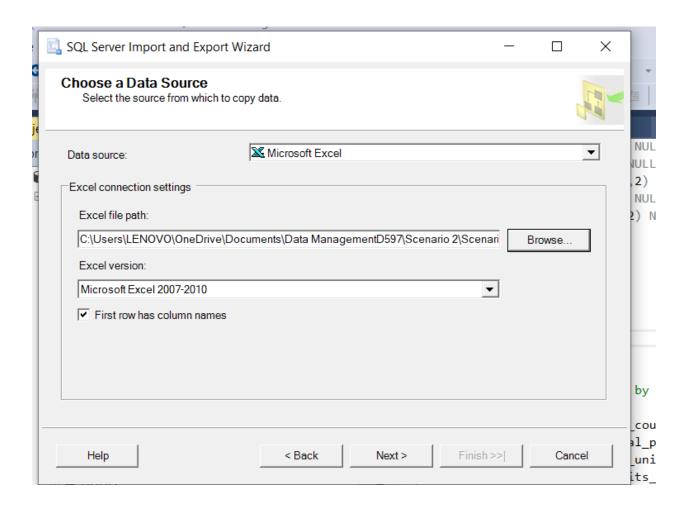
```
- Create fact table
     CREATE TABLE Orders (
         order id BIGINT PRIMARY KEY,
         Region NVARCHAR(50),
         Country NVARCHAR(50),
         Item Type NVARCHAR(50),
         Sales Channel NVARCHAR(20),
         Order_Priority CHAR(1),
         order_date DATE NULL,
         ship_date DATE NULL,
         units_sold INT NULL,
         unit_price DECIMAL(10,2) NULL,
         unit_cost DECIMAL(10,2) NULL,
         total_revenue DECIMAL(12,2) NULL,
         total_cost DECIMAL(12,2) NULL,
         total_profit DECIMAL(12,2) NULL
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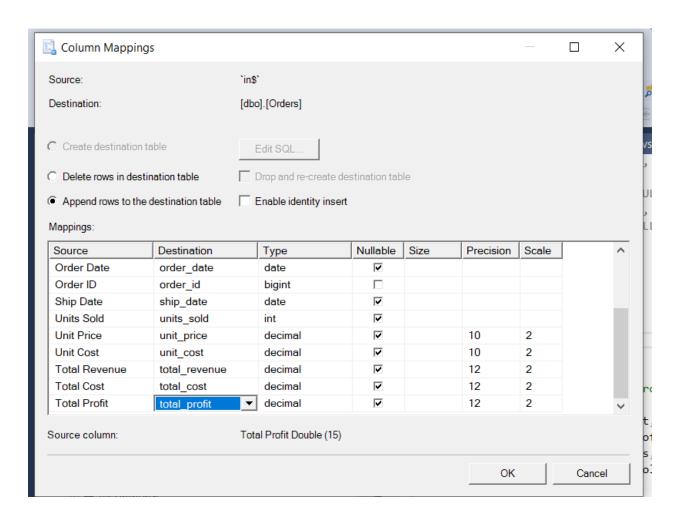
    Messages

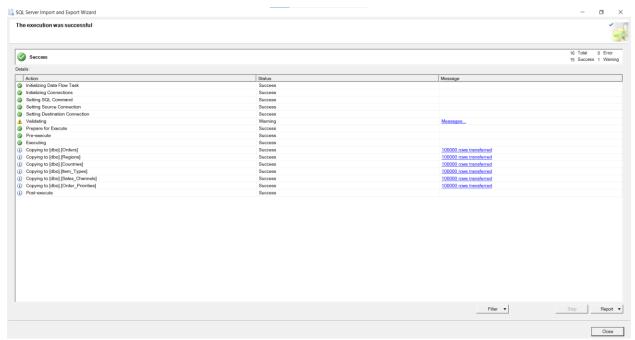
  Commands completed successfully.
   Completion time: 2025-04-06T00:38:02.4136937+05:00
```

Data Insertion

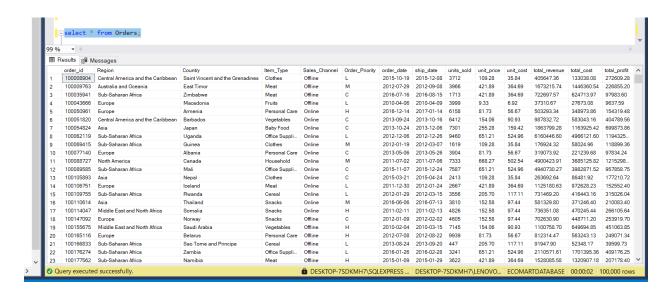
F2. Write script to import the data records from the chosen scenario CSV files into the database instance. Provide a screenshot showing the script and the data correctly inserted or mapped into the database.







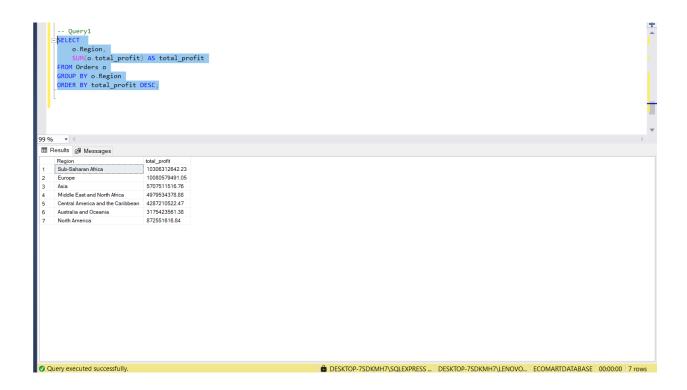
To check Data insert correctly:



F3. Write script for three queries to retrieve specific information from the database that will help to solve the identified business problem. Provide a screenshot showing the script for each query and each query successfully executed.

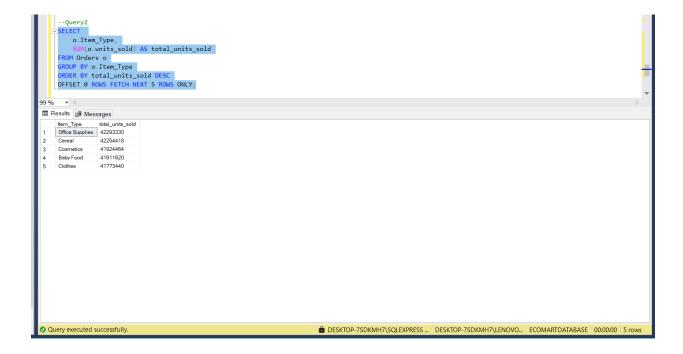
Query 1: Total Profit by Region

Purpose: Identify which regions are generating the most profit. Helps in regional performance evaluation and strategic planning.



Query 2: Top 5 Selling Item Types by Units Sold

Purpose: Determine the best-selling products. Useful for inventory management and marketing focus.



Query 3: Monthly Revenue by Sales Channel

Purpose: Understand sales trends over time across different sales channels (Online vs. Offline)



F4. Apply optimization techniques to improve the run time of your queries from part F3, providing output results via a screenshot.

These use indexing recommendations and CTEs where helpful to improve performance in larger datasets.

Step 1: Add Indexes to Improve Query Performance

Based on your table structure, we'll optimize for the following:

- Grouping and filtering by fields like Region, Item_Type, order_date, and Sales_Channel
- **Aggregations** like SUM(units_sold) and SUM(total_profit)

Index Scripts

```
-- Improve GROUP BY and filtering on Region
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX idx_orders_region ON Orders (Region);

-- Improve GROUP BY and aggregation on Item_Type
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX idx_orders_item_type ON Orders (Item_Type);

-- Improve GROUP BY on order_date and Sales_Channel
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX idx_orders_order_date ON Orders (order_date);
CREATE NONCLUSTERED INDEX idx_orders_sales_channel ON Orders (Sales_Channel);

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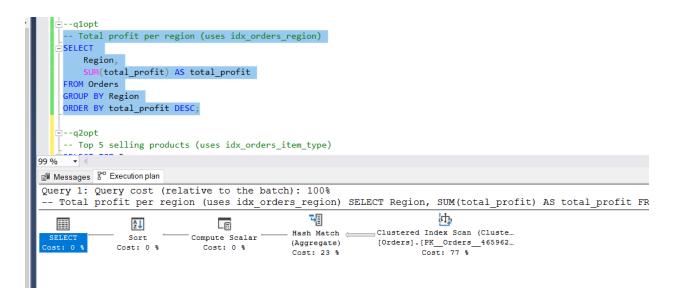
Messages
Commands completed successfully.
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```

Step 2: Optimized Queries for F4

Optimized Query 1: Total Profit by Region

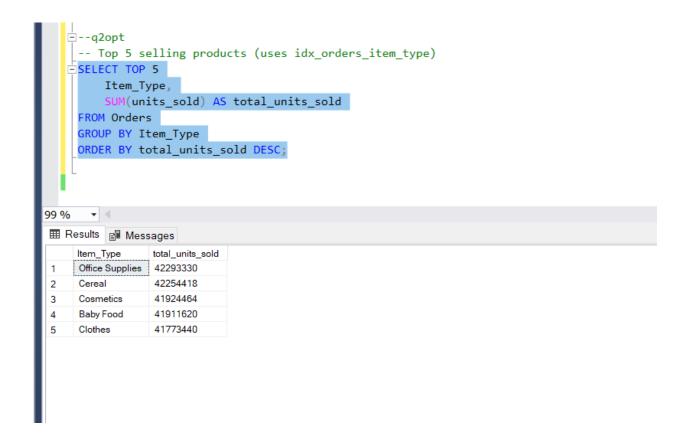
```
--q1opt
      -- Total profit per region (uses idx_orders_region)
     SELECT
          Region,
          SUM(total_profit) AS total_profit
      FROM Orders
      GROUP BY Region
      ORDER BY total_profit DESC;
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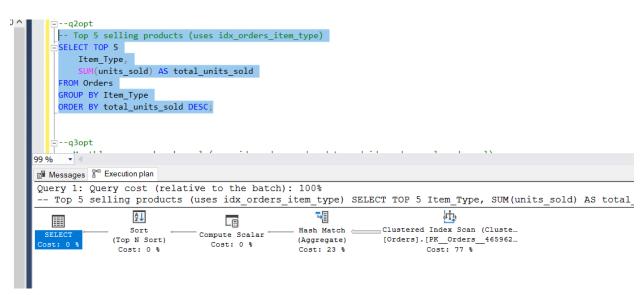
    ■ Results    ■ Messages
     Region
                                  total profit
     Sub-Saharan Africa
                                   10306312642.23
     Europe
                                   10080579491.05
2
3
     Asia
                                  5707511516.76
     Middle East and North Africa
                                  4979534378.88
4
     Central America and the Caribbean 4287210522.47
5
                                  3175423561.38
     Australia and Oceania
6
     North America
                                  872551616.84
```



Improvement: The index on Region makes the GROUP BY operation faster, especially with large datasets.

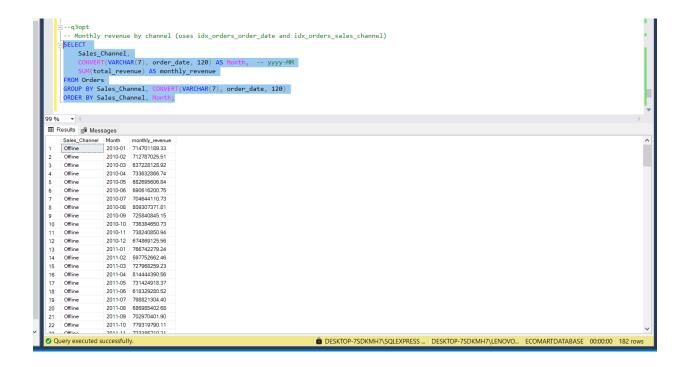
Optimized Query 2: Top 5 Selling Item Types by Units Sold

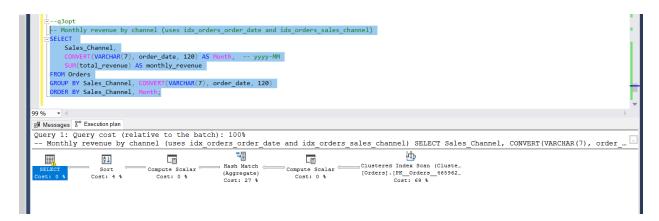




Improvement: Index on Item_Type allows faster access to relevant rows for grouping and sorting.

Optimized Query 3: Monthly Revenue by Sales Channel





Improvement: Indexes on order_date and Sales_Channel boost performance of GROUP BY and ORDER BY.

References

Coronel, C., & Morris, S. (2019). *Database systems: Design, implementation, & management* (13th ed.). Cengage Learning.

Kimball, R., & Ross, M. (2013). *The data warehouse toolkit: The definitive guide to dimensional modeling* (3rd ed.). Wiley.

Microsoft. (n.d.). *CREATE INDEX (Transact-SQL)*. Microsoft Learn. https://learn.microsoft.com/en-us/sql/t-sql/statements/create-index-transact-sql

Western Governors University. (2024). *D597 data management – applications course material*. Western Governors University.