## 3.3 Granularity

The information stored and composed in a fact table can distinguish the granularity of the table by the extend of the amount of subdivide information added. The less there are the fewer pieces of distinct information means that there will be less granularity. An example would be the Location\_D with its L\_City,L\_State, L\_Countru and L\_All.

The granularity is important as it allows for the types of queries that can be queried. If there are few granularities then it means that there are less fields of information and if the granularity is high then it means that there are a lot of fields and thus we can query in a more intelligent way. Not always it’s necessary to have all the possible combinations of granularity for example on the Time dimension we are not interested in knowing how much money was spend per hour.

A fact table is the summary of the information gathered from all the other dimensions. The fact table can be filtered by location, time and any other relevant attributes from any dimension table.

The numeric values in fact tables are divided into three main categories:

* Additive: These measures can be summed across any dimension associated with that fact table.
* Semi Additive: These can sum over some dimensions but not all and the budget balance amounts are semi addictive as there are not over time.

Non – Additive: Ratios where you show the relationships of the values for instance and sum all the addictive values contained of the non –addictive fact. This is normally done with OLAP cube.