I



|  |
| --- |
| Business Template  **ADIDAS US SALES** |
|  |

**Contents**

[1 Business Description 3](#_1fob9te)

[1.1 Business background 3](#_3znysh7)

[1.2 Problems because of poor data management 3](#_2et92p0)

[1.3 Benefits from implementing a Data Warehouse 3](#_tyjcwt)

[1.4 DATASETS DESCRIPTION 3](#_3dy6vkm)

[1.5 GRAIN / DIM / FACT 5](#_1t3h5sf)

[2 Business Layer 3NF 5](#_4d34og8)

[3 Business Layer Dimensional Model 5](#_2s8eyo1)

[4 Logical Scheme 5](#_17dp8vu)

[5 Data Flow 5](#_3rdcrjn)

[6 Fact Table Partitioning Strategy 5](#_26in1rg)

# 

# Business Description

## Business background

Adidas, a renowned global leader in the sportswear industry, has a significant presence in the United States market. With a diverse range of products catering to athletes and enthusiasts alike, Adidas has established a strong brand identity synonymous with innovation, quality, and performance.

In the competitive landscape of the sportswear industry, staying ahead requires comprehensive insights into consumer preferences, market trends, and sales performance. Effective data management is crucial for Adidas US Sales to optimize operations, enhance decision-making processes, and drive sustainable growth.

## Problems because of poor data management

However, despite its prominence, Adidas US Sales faces challenges stemming from poor data management practices. Inadequate data collection, disparate data sources, and inconsistent data quality hinder the organization's ability to extract meaningful insights. These problems lead to:

1. Inaccurate forecasting: Without access to reliable historical data and real-time insights, Adidas struggles to accurately forecast demand, resulting in inventory imbalances and missed sales opportunities.
2. Inefficient marketing strategies: Limited visibility into consumer behavior and market trends impedes the development of targeted marketing campaigns, reducing the effectiveness of promotional efforts and brand engagement.
3. Suboptimal inventory management: Poor data integration across supply chain processes leads to inefficiencies in inventory management.
4. Hindered decision-making: Decision-makers lack access to timely and relevant information, resulting in delayed responses to market changes and competitive pressures.

## Benefits from implementing a Data Warehouse

To address these challenges and unlock the full potential of its data assets, Adidas US Sales aims to implement a comprehensive data warehouse solution. By centralizing data from various sources and establishing robust data governance practices, the organization anticipates several benefits:

1. Enhanced business intelligence: A data warehouse enables Adidas to consolidate and analyze vast volumes of data efficiently, providing actionable insights into sales performance, consumer behavior, and market trends.

2. Improved forecasting accuracy: Access to comprehensive historical data and advanced analytics tools empowers Adidas to develop more accurate demand forecasts and optimize inventory levels.

3. Targeted marketing campaigns: By leveraging customer segmentation and predictive analytics, Adidas can tailor marketing strategies to specific audience segments, increasing campaign relevance and driving higher conversion rates.

4. Empowered decision-making: Real-time access to reliable data enables agile decision-making, allowing Adidas to respond swiftly to market dynamics, capitalize on emerging opportunities, and mitigate risks effectively.

In conclusion, the implementation of a data warehouse represents a strategic investment for Adidas US Sales, positioning the organization for sustained growth and competitive advantage in the dynamic sportswear market. By harnessing the power of data, Adidas can unlock new insights, optimize operations, and deliver exceptional experiences to its customers.

## DATASETS DESCRIPTION

*We are working with 2 datasets: one for in-store sales and one for online sales. Each dataset shows individual sales transactions, including product info, customer info, and how/where the sale happened.*

### **In-Store Sales Dataset**

This dataset captures sales made at physical retail locations. Each record represents a sales transaction of a product sold to a customer at a specific store and location.

**Fields include:**

* **Customer Info:** Customer ID, First Name, Last Name
* **Product Info:** Product, Category, Price per Unit
* **Retailer Info:** Retailer, Region, State, City
* **Sales Info:** Units Sold, Total Sales, Operating Profit, Margin
* **Transaction Info:** Invoice Date, Sales Method (always “In-store”), Payment Method

### **Online Sales Dataset**

This dataset captures sales performed through online platforms (e.g., Adidas.com). Each row represents a sales transaction completed online.

**Fields include:**

* **Customer Info:** Customer ID, First Name, Last Name
* **Product Info:** Product, Category, Price per Unit
* **Retailer Info:** Online Retailer (e.g., Adidas.com)
* **Sales Info:** Units Sold, Total Sales, Operating Profit, Margin
* **Transaction Info:** Invoice Date, Sales Method (always “Online”), Payment Method

### Key Entities (Future dimension)

### **In-Store Dataset: Dimensions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Dimension** | **Columns** |
| **Customer** | Customer ID, First Name, Last Name |
| **Product** | Product, Product ID, Category, Category ID, Price per Unit |
| **Retailer** | Retailer, Retailer ID |
| **Location** | Region, Region ID, State, State ID, City, City ID |
| **Sales Method** | Sales Method, Sales Method ID |
| **Payment Method** | Payment Method, Payment Method ID |
| **Date** | Invoice date (will be broken into Date dimension: day, month, year, etc.)  Maybe even Time dimension if we want to go deeper |

### **Online Dataset: Dimensions**

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Dimension** | **Columns** |
| **Customer** | Customer ID, First Name, Last Name |
| **Product** | Product, Product ID, Category, Category ID, Price per Unit |
| **Retailer** | Retailer (Adidas.com), Retailer ID |
| **Sales Method** | Sales Method, Sales Method ID |
| **Payment Method** | Payment Method, Payment Method ID |
| **Date** | Invoice date(Time) |

### Differences Between the Two Datasets

The main differences between the in-store and online sales datasets are:

* **Sales**: Online sales only involve internet-based platforms like Adidas.com; in-store involves physical retailers.
* **Location data**: In-store dataset includes geographic details (city, state, region), while online dataset lacks that.
* **Retailer type**: Online sales are mostly via Adidas.com; in-store includes multiple retail brands.

## GRAIN / DIM / FACT

### Dimensional Design Process

#### Business process

We are analyzing **Adidas sales transactions, so t**his includes in-store and online sales data.

#### Grain

In both datasets, **each row represents one sales transaction**. So:

**Grain:** One sale of a specific product to a specific customer on a specific date and time, by a specific retailer, using a specific payment method.

#### Dimensions

The dimension tables we can extract from both datasets:

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Dimension** | **Description** | **Example Columns** |
| **Customer** | Who bought the product | customer\_id, first\_name, last\_name |
| **Product** | What product was sold | product\_id, name, category, price |
| **Retailer** | Where it was sold (store/website) | retailer\_id, name |
| **Location** | Where in the world | region, state, city + their IDs |
| **Payment Method** | How it was paid | payment\_method\_id, method |
| **Sales Method** | Online or In-store | sales\_method\_id, method |
| **Date** | When it was sold | invoice\_date (break into day/month/year) |

#### Facts

|  |  |
| --- | --- |
| **Fact Table** | **Fact Fields** |
| **FCT\_SALES** | units\_sold, total\_sales, operating\_profit, operating\_margin |

* Units Sold → how many items were sold
* Operating Profit → how much Adidas earned after subtracting costs
* Operating Margin → what % of the sales is profit

### Table descriptions:

#### FCT\_SALES

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column Name** | **Description** | **Data Type** |
| sale\_id | Unique identifier for each sale | INT / BIGINT |
| date\_id | Reference to date dimension | INT |
| customer\_id | Reference to customer dimension | INT |
| product\_id | Reference to product dimension | INT |
| retailer\_id | Reference to retailer dimension | INT |
| location\_id | Reference to location dimension (in-store only) | INT |
| payment\_method\_id | Reference to payment method dimension | INT |
| sales\_method\_id | Reference to sales method dimension | INT |
| units\_sold | Number of items sold in this transaction | INT |
| total\_sales | Total revenue from this transaction | DECIMAL(10,2) |
| operating\_profit | Profit after subtracting costs | DECIMAL(10,2) |
| operating\_margin | Profit margin as a percentage | DECIMAL(5,2) |

### **Dimension Table: DIM\_CUSTOMER**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column Name** | **Description** | **Data Type** |
| customer\_id | Unique customer ID | INT |
| first\_name | Customer's first name | TEXT |
| last\_name | Customer's last name | TEXT |

### **Dimension Table: DIM\_PRODUCT**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column Name** | **Description** | **Data Type** |
| product\_id | Unique product ID | INT |
| product\_name | Name of the product | TEXT |
| category | Category name | TEXT |
| category\_id | Category ID | INT |
| price\_per\_unit | Price for one item | DECIMAL(10,2) |

### **Dimension Table: DIM\_RETAILER**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column Name** | **Description** | **Data Type** |
| retailer\_id | Unique retailer ID | INT |
| retailer | Retailer name | TEXT |

### **Dimension Table: DIM\_LOCATION (In-store only)**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column Name** | **Description** | **Data Type** |
| location\_id | Surrogate key (generated) | INT |
| region | Region name | TEXT |
| region\_id | Region ID | INT |
| state | State name | TEXT |
| state\_id | State ID | INT |
| city | City name | TEXT |
| city\_id | City ID | INT |

### **Dimension Table: DIM\_PAYMENT\_METHOD**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column Name** | **Description** | **Data Type** |
| payment\_method\_id | Unique method ID | INT |
| method | e.g., Cash or Card | TEXT |

### **Dimension Table: DIM\_SALES\_METHOD**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column Name** | **Description** | **Data Type** |
| sales\_method\_id | Unique sales method ID | INT |
| method | "Online" or "In-store" | TEXT |

? Should I combine Dimensions Sales method and Payment methods into one Junk table or leave it like this

### **Dimension Table: DIM\_DATE**

|  |  |  |
| --- | --- | --- |
| **Column Name** | **Description** | **Data Type** |
| date\_id | Surrogate key (YYYYMMDD) | INT |
| day | Day of the month | INT |
| month | Month number | INT |
| year | Year | INT |
| weekday | Name of the weekday | TEXT |
| time | Optional: HH:MM | TEXT |

# Business Layer 3NF

# Business Layer Dimensional Model

# Logical Scheme

# Data Flow