# **Amazon Sales ETL & Data Warehousing Project Report**

## **Project Group Members**

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#### **Abstract**

This report outlines the design and implementation of an ETL and data warehousing project using a large-scale Amazon sales dataset. A flat structured Excel file was transformed through a robust SSIS pipeline into a star schema composed of one fact and five dimension tables. The resulting warehouse supports analytical querying, performance measurement, and business insight discovery. The ETL process includes data cleansing, validation, reject handling, transformation, dimensional modeling, and data enrichment for downstream analysis.

#### Introduction

The goal of this project was to develop a scalable ETL pipeline and dimensional data warehouse using a real-world retail dataset. The selected dataset emulates transaction records from Amazon sales, capturing product, shipping, and order metadata. By transforming this flat file into a normalized structure, the project enables analytical queries on trends, performance, and fulfillment efficiency. The end-to-end pipeline was developed using SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS), leveraging staging, ODS, and warehouse layers with robust reject tracking and complex business rules.

#### **Dataset Overview**

**Dataset Name:** Amazon Sale Report (Excel file)

**Source:** Custom dataset designed to simulate Amazon retail sales

Volume: Over 100,000 structured transactional records

#### Why This Dataset Was Chosen:

The Amazon sales dataset was selected because it mirrors real-world e-commerce activity. Although the dataset originated as a single flat file, it contains rich transactional metadata including product identifiers, shipping info, fulfillment details, and location fields. These diverse fields allowed the data to be modeled into a dimensional structure, supporting

complex analytics across multiple perspectives such as product category, sales channel, geographic location, and fulfillment strategy.

## **Key reasons:**

- Realistic retail domain relevance
- Variety of attributes (SKU, Style, City, Fulfilment, Status, etc.)
- Enables transformation into fact and dimension models
- Provides business insight opportunities (trends, fulfillment, regions)

# **Data Dictionary**

Column	Description
Order ID	Unique identifier for each order
Date	Order date
Status	Order status (Shipped, Cancelled, etc.)
Fulfilment	Fulfillment method (e.g., Amazon)
Sales Channel	Platform (e.g., Amazon.in)
Ship Service Level	Shipping tier (e.g., Expedited)
Style	Product style
SKU	Stock Keeping Unit
Category	Product category
Size	Size of the product
Qty	Quantity ordered
Amount	Price per unit
Ship City	Destination city
Ship State	Destination state
Ship Country	Destination country
ASIN	Amazon Standard ID Number
B2B	Indicator for business order
Courier Status	Shipment delivery status
Fulfilled By	Entity who fulfilled the order

# **Data Warehousing Design**

The original flat file was transformed into a Star Schema consisting of one Fact and five Dimension tables.

## **Fact Table: FactSales**

SalesKey (PK)

- ProductKey (FK)
- TimeKey (FK)
- LocationKey (FK)
- SalesChannelKey (FK)
- OrderStatusKey (FK)
- Quantity
- Amount

### **Dimension Tables:**

- DimProduct: SKU, Style, Category, Size, ProductCode (parsed), Line (parsed)
- **DimTime**: Date, Day, Month, Quarter, Year, Week
- DimLocation: City, State, PostalCode, Country
- **DimSalesChannel**: Sales Channel, Fulfilment, Service Level
- DimOrderStatus: Status, Status Category (derived)

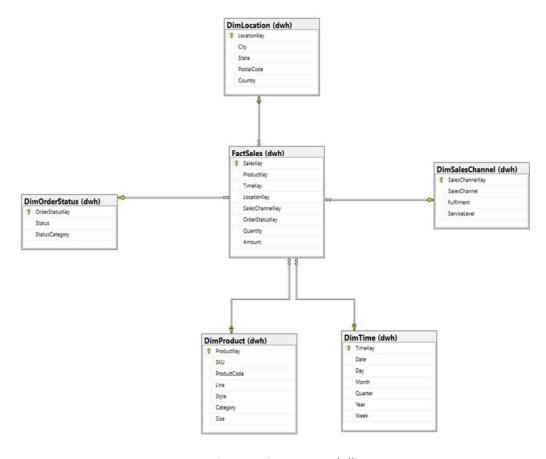


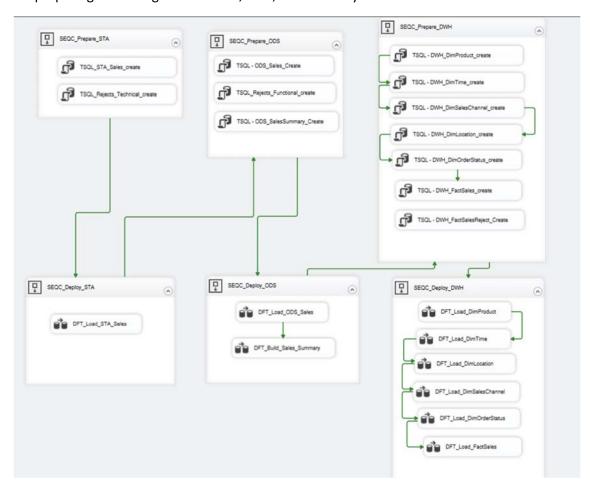
Fig. E-R Diagram modelling

# **ETL Process Implementation (Using SSIS)**

The ETL process was implemented using **SQL Server Integration Services (SSIS)**, divided into three core layers — Staging (STA), Operational Data Store (ODS), and Data Warehouse (DWH). The process also includes reject handling for both **technical** and **functional** errors using Script Component, Derived Column, and Conditional Split.

## 1. High-Level ETL Control Flow

This is the master control flow containing six main Sequence Containers, each responsible for preparing or loading tables in STA, ODS, and DWH layers.

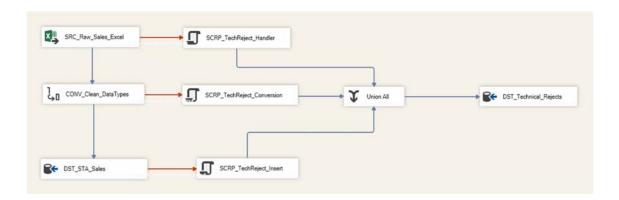


### 2. SEQC\_Prepare\_STA

- This container prepares the staging layer tables.
- TSQL\_STA\_Sales\_create: Creates sta.sales to hold raw and cleaned data.
- TSQL\_Rejects\_Technical\_create: Creates the sta.technical\_rejects table to store technical issues like data type mismatches or empty fields.

### 3. SEQC Deploy STA

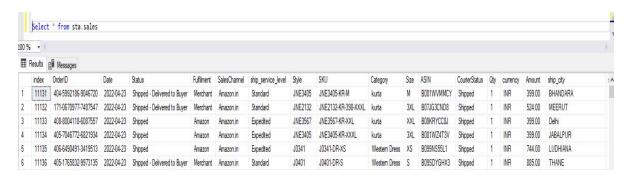
This sequence container handles the extraction, cleaning, and technical validation of raw sales data from the Excel source. It includes advanced error handling using multiple **Script Components** and a **Union All** to centralize reject logging.

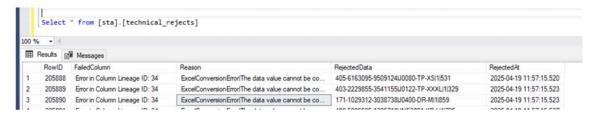


#### Steps:

- SRC\_Raw\_Sales\_Excel: Reads the Excel file containing over 100k sales records. Errors such as missing fields or bad formats are redirected to SCRP\_TechReject\_Handler.
- CONV\_Clean\_DataTypes: Converts key fields (Qty, Amount, Date) to their respective types. Errors in conversion are redirected to
   SCRP TechReject Conversion.
- DST\_STA\_Sales: Inserts clean and validated rows into sta.sales. Destination-level failures (e.g., constraint errors) are captured via
   SCRP\_TechReject\_Insert.
- SCRP\_TechReject\_Handler / Conversion / Insert: These Script Components
  extract error details, column names, and create formatted reject logs with
  RejectedData, FailedColumn, and Reason.
- Union All: Combines all error paths into a single stream for unified reject handling.
- **DST\_Technical\_Rejects**: Final destination for all technical errors. Loads into **sta.technical\_rejects**.

### **Staging Verification Snapshots**



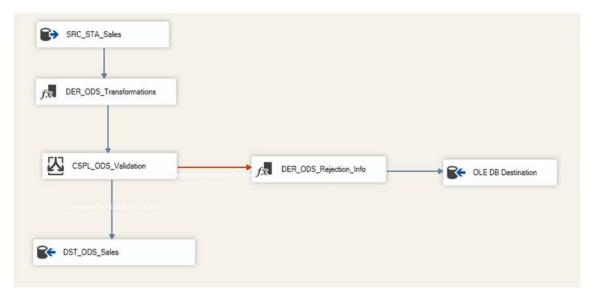


### 4. SEQC\_Prepare\_ODS

- Creates the tables required in the ODS layer.
- TSQL\_ODS\_Sales\_Create: Defines the ods.sales table with new derived columns.
- TSQL\_Rejects\_Functional\_create: Creates functional rejects table in ODS.
- **TSQL\_ODS\_SalesSummary\_Create**: Creates the aggregation summary table for insights.

## 5. SEQC\_Deploy\_ODS

## A. DFT\_Load\_ODS\_Sales



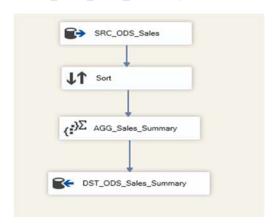
This flow performs transformation, validation, and loading of data from the staging table (sta.sales) to the operational store (ods.sales).

### Steps:

- **SRC\_STA\_Sales**: Source component that fetches cleaned records from **sta.sales**.
- DER\_ODS\_Transformations: Adds new derived fields Day, Month, and Year extracted from the Date field and cleaned other fields by removing the trailing spaces.
- CSPL\_ODS\_Validation: Applies business rules to catch invalid records null or blank OrderID, SKU, or Date

- Valid records are passed to DST\_ODS\_Sales.
- Invalid records are redirected to a rejection path.
- DER\_ODS\_Rejection\_Info: Adds context to rejections with FailedColumn,
   Reason and RejectedData.
- OLE DB Destination: Loads functional rejects into the ods.functional\_rejects table.

### B. DFT\_Build\_Sales\_Summary

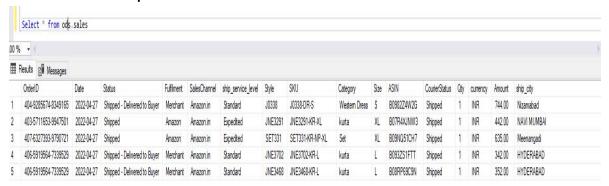


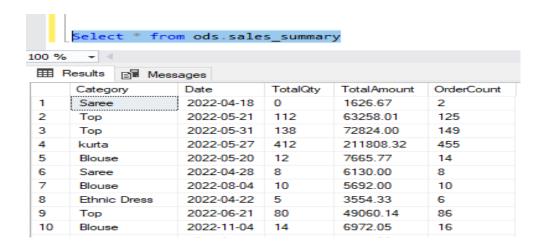
This flow builds the **ods.sales\_summary** table by aggregating records across product categories and dates.

### Steps:

- SRC\_ODS\_Sales: Reads clean data from ods.sales.
- Sort: Ensures deterministic grouping and duplicate elimination.
- AGG\_Sales\_Summary: Group By: Category, Date Aggregates: TotalQty = SUM(Qty), TotalAmount = SUM(Amount), OrderCount = COUNT(OrderID)
- DST\_ODS\_Sales\_Summary: Loads the summary metrics into ods.sales\_summary for reporting and BI.

### **ODS Verification Snapshots**





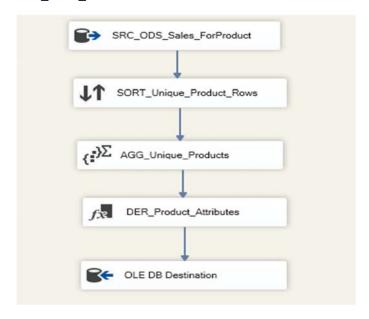
## 6. SEQC\_Prepare\_DWH

- Executes SQL scripts to create all dimension and fact tables: DimProduct, DimTime,
   DimLocation, DimSalesChannel, DimOrderStatus, FactSales, and FactSalesReject.
- Tables are created with identity surrogate keys and appropriate foreign key relationships.

## 7. SEQC\_Deploy\_DWH

This control flow container executes all data flow tasks responsible for populating the star schema in the data warehouse layer. These flows transform, enrich, and load data into 5 dimension tables and 1 fact table, leveraging lookups and derived logic.

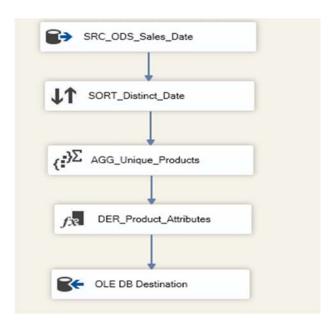
### A. DFT\_Load\_DimProduct



• Source: Reads from ods.sales table

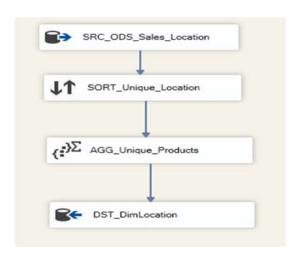
- Sort: Ensures unique product combinations (SKU, Style, Category, Size)
- Aggregate: Removes duplicates
- Derived Column: Parses SKU into Product Code and Line using substring logic
- **Destination**: Loads into dwh.DimProduct

## B. DFT\_Load\_DimTime



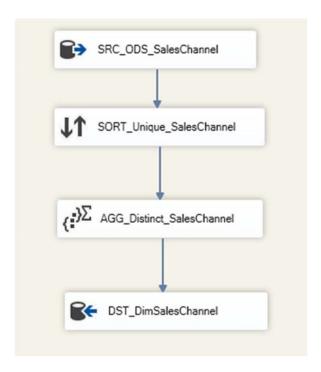
- Source: Pulls distinct Date from ods.sales.
- **Sort + Aggregate:** Ensures unique dates
- **Derived Column:** Extracts Quarter, Week
- Destination: Loads into dwh.DimTime

## C. DFT\_Load\_DimLocation



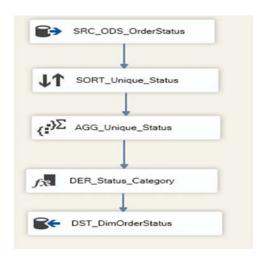
- **Source:** Reads location fields from **ods.sales** (City, State, PostalCode, Country)
- **Sort + Aggregate:** De-duplicates location entries
- Destination: Loads into dwh.DimLocation

## D. DFT\_Load\_DimSalesChannel



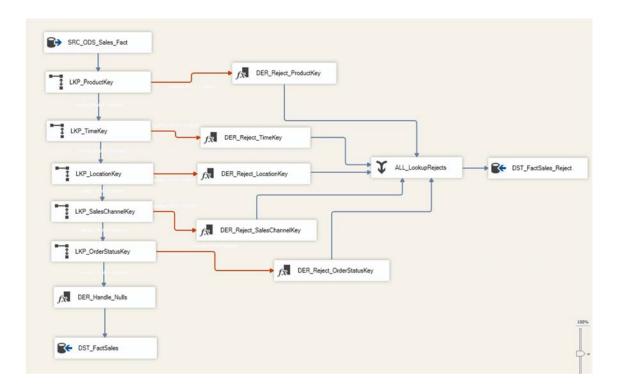
- Source: Reads SalesChannel, Fulfilment, ServiceLevel from ods.sales
- **Sort + Aggregate:** Ensures distinct combinations
- Destination: Loads into dwh.DimSalesChannel

## E. DFT\_Load\_DimOrderStatus



- Source: Reads raw Status from ods.sales.
- **Sort + Aggregate:** Ensures unique statuses.
- Derived Column: Adds StatusCategory logic using expression like Shipped is Completed, cancelled by any reason is cancelled.
- Destination: Loads into dwh.DimOrderStatus

## F. DFT\_Load\_FactSales



- Source: Reads enriched sales from ods.sales.
- **5 LOOKUPs:** Fetch surrogate keys from:

**DimProduct** 

DimTime

**DimLocation** 

DimSalesChannel

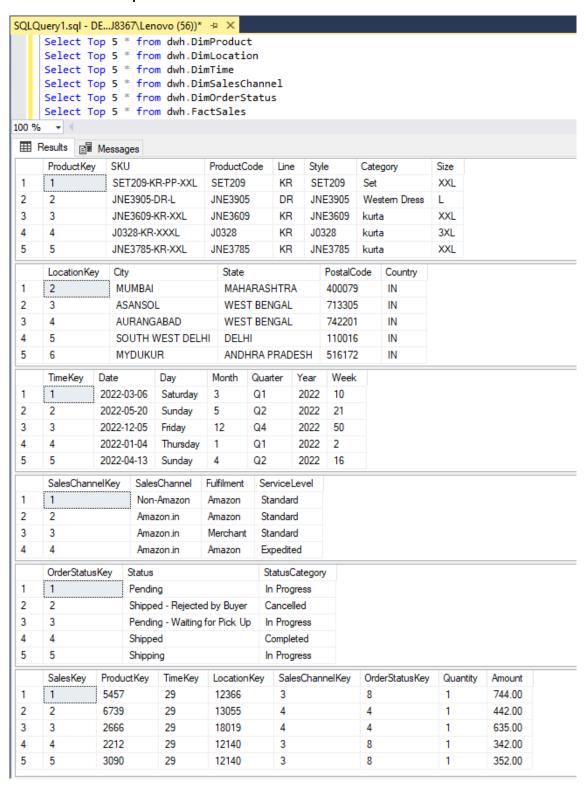
**DimOrderStatus** 

- Derived Column: Handles nulls for all the fields
- Destination: Loads matched records into FactSales

## **Lookup Reject Handling:**

- All LOOKUPs use No Match Output
- Each branch goes to a **Derived Column** to tag: **RejectSource**, **RejectedData**, **Reason**
- Union All merges all unmatched rows
- Rejected rows are inserted into dwh.FactSalesReject

#### **DWH Verification Snapshots**



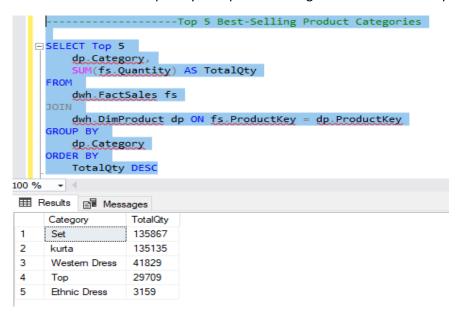
## **Summary**

This deployment flow completes the dimensional warehouse. By enriching and validating each dimension, and performing referential integrity checks via Lookups, this stage ensures only clean, linkable rows enter the **FactSales** table while preserving all rejects.

# **Results and Business Insights**

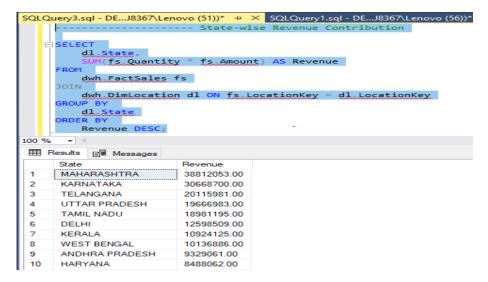
## **Insight 1: Top 5 Best-Selling Product Categories**

These are the most frequently sold product categories based on total quantity.



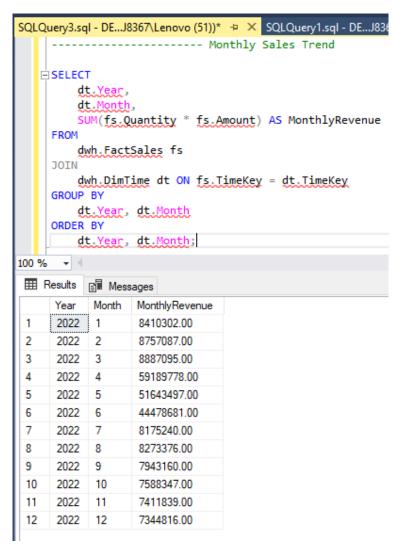
### **Insight 2: State-wise Revenue Contribution**

Top-performing states based on total revenue (Amount).



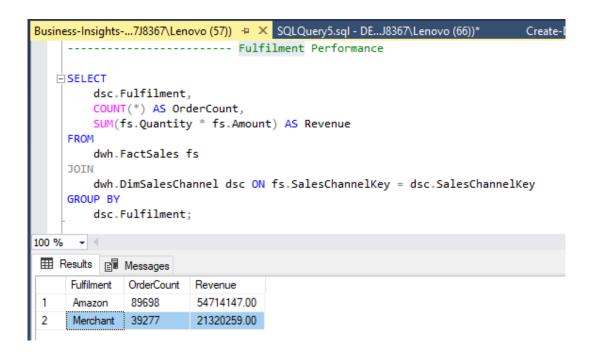
## **Insight 3: Monthly Sales Trend**

Sales growth over time — total revenue per month.



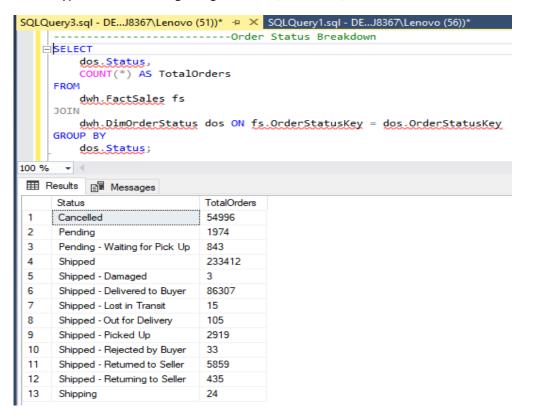
## **Insight 4: Fulfilment Performance**

Compare Amazon vs 3rd-party fulfilled orders based on sales volume.



## **Insight 5: Order Status Breakdown**

Which types of orders are getting cancelled, delivered, or returned?



## **Benefits and Conclusions**

This project demonstrates an end-to-end ETL and Data Warehouse solution using industry standards. A single raw file was converted into a scalable dimensional model via SSIS.

### **Benefits:**

- Modular and reusable SSIS architecture
- Robust error handling via technical and functional reject tracking
- Lookup logic ensures referential integrity in warehouse
- Star schema supports BI tools and KPI analysis

The system is extensible for use in:

- Power BI dashboards
- ML prediction pipelines (e.g., churn, returns)
- Executive summary reports