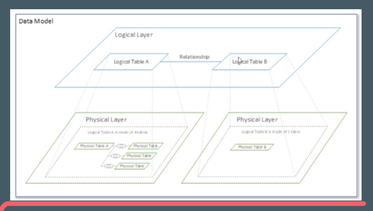
Relationship Model

- Goal
  - Support for querying multiple fact tables and complex schemas in a single datasource
- Working principle
  - Relationship
    - Join: The process of combining two tables to produce a third table through field matching
      - Cardinality
        - 1:1
        - 1:M
        - M:M
          - The latitude remains the same, but the measurement will expand
            - Using LOD expressions to fix
      - Citation Integrity
        - Inner
        - Left
        - Right
        - Outer
    - 

    - Principles for Handling Cardinality Issues
      - 1. Aggregate first, then join
      - 2. Different measures may exist at different levels of detail, so each measure should be handled independently and only reference tables related to that measure.
    - Principle of Quote Integrity Processing
      - 1. (Core Design Idea) The metric value will be fully preserved, that is, if the table involved in the metric value must be an outer join
      - 2. If there is no metric value and the dimension comes from a single table, it will be fully displayed; if the dimension comes from multiple tables, it will take the intersection (inner join)
      - 3. For unmatched rows, the count is 0 and not null equivalent to adding ZN()
        - Control the dynamic control connection type through counting.
- Business Value
  - Reduce data preparation in the early stages
  - Support more analysis scenarios under the same data source
  - More confidence in the results