1. Sales Process

2. Order lines

3. Date, Product, Employee, Shipper, Supplier, Customer

4. Quantity, UnitPrice*Quanitity, Discount

1. An order being part of the selling of a product, it is natural that the data involving the trade should be analyzed

2. The order lines is our grain as it is the lowest level of detail that would provide us with our dimensional modelling.

3.

Date (DateID(PK), OrderDate) is a dimension of an Order because it describes the time frame in which the order was created. This can be useful in analysing when people make the most orders.

Product (ProductID, UnitPrice, ProductName, UnitsInStock) is a dimension of an Order because it describes the actual entities that were purchased. This can be useful in seeing which the most sold products are, what is the best price range and how many units should be kept in stock to respect the demand.

Employee (EmployeeID(PK), LastName, FirstName) is a dimension of an Order because it describes the person that handles it. This can be useful in seeing which employee handled the most orders.

Shipper (ShippersID(PK), CompanyName) is a dimension of an Order because it describes who shipped the products in the order. This can be useful in seeing which the most reliable shipping service is.

Supplier (SupplierID(PK), CompanyName) is a dimension of an Order because it describes the business that provided the products. This can be useful in seeing which the most frequent supplier of products is.

Customer (CustomerID(PK), Country) is a dimension of an Order because it describes the customer that requested the order. This can be useful in seeing from which country the most customers are. This is most relevant in an international business.

4.

Quantity, UnitPrice * Quantity and Discount are additive. They help in seeing the profits of the business, in which quantity certain products where bought and what a good discount to promote sales is.