

Add Dimensions To Models

This section explains how to add the different kinds of dimensions in AtScale, and create the relationships needed to include them in a model. The process is slightly different depending on the type of dimension you are modeling.

About This Task

Consider the following:

- ▶ Unhandled `NULL` values in key columns will result in incomplete aggregate tables and unexpected query results. See the [Custom Empty Member](#) feature for more details.
- ▶ Once you have modeled a dimension in any model, that dimension is saved in the repository and can be reused in other models, or in other contexts in the same model. For example, you may model a common Date dimension that is reused in many different contexts.
- ▶ A dimension is not included in a model until it has a relationship to the fact dataset of the model (either directly or indirectly). For details, see [Modeling Relationships](#).

More Information

- ▶ [Add a Normal Dimension](#) How to model a logical dimension from a normalized dimension dataset.
- ▶ [Many-to-Many Relationships: Add a Multi-Valued Dimension](#) How to model a logical dimension from a multi-valued or bridge dimension dataset.
- ▶ [Add a Degenerate Dimension or a Common Degenerate Dimension](#) How to model a logical dimension off of one or more columns that are in a single fact dataset or in multiple fact datasets.
- ▶ [Add a Snowflake Dimension](#) In AtScale, a snowflake dimension refers to a logical dimension comprised of columns coming from more than one physical dataset.