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## Algo-metric Solution for Creation of Data Warehouse

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**ABSTRACT:** As on date when data warehouse is necessitated as an information repository, design of data warehouse is not standardized and development of warehouse is primarily treated as Extract, Transform & Load (ETL) project, just like a typical software development project. Even after years of successful development in data warehousing across the globe, there is still no standardisation on the design of data warehouse, neither there is generic design technique which can be applied for the development of warehouse irrespective of type of data. In this research paper we propose a programmatic solution for creation of data warehouse. The proposed solution creates dimension tables based on the physical structure of operations sources (OLTP) and upon successful creation of dimensions, fact table is created and accordingly populated. The proposed algorithm also automates the process of creation of a data warehouse.

**KEYWORDS:** data marts, dimension tables, fact tables.

### I. INTRODUCTION

Data Warehouse is an asset for every enterprise, and it is being used within and outside the organization in order to facilitate flow of information. Data warehouse is not individual specific but is designed to entertain enterprise user with prerequisite information. Organizations across the globe are creating such information repositories for easy information access and delivery. However, even as on date when data warehouse is necessitated as information repository, design of data warehouse is not standardized and development of warehouse is primarily treated as Extract, Transform & Load (ETL) project, just like typical software development project. Even after years of successful development of data warehouse across the globe, there is still no standardisation on design of data warehouse, neither there is generic design technique which can be applied for the development of warehouse irrespective of type of data.

Majid and Muheet [1] in their paper titled, "Warehouse Creator: A Generic Enterprise Solution", proposed methodology for creation of warehouse making use of fact and dimension tables however they have not given physical architecture for creation of data warehouse. In this research paper we propose programmatic solution for creation of data warehouse, the proposed solution creates dimension tables based on the physical structure of operations sources(OLTP) and upon successful creation of dimensions, fact table is created and accordingly populated.

#### A. Data Warehouse Design:

Online Transaction Processing systems (OLTP) can't be used for Online Analytical Processing (OLAP) neither they are used for predicting/mining as they are meant for day-to-day business operations. However data from these OLTP flows into the warehouse where it is used for Analysis Prediction and strategic decision making. Data Warehouse is primarily composed of fact table and dimension tables (referred as dimensions), these dimension tables describe the option to cut or view the data in the fact table. Number of dimension tables vary from few to numerous depending upon complexity of data resulting in data warehouse and there are no given obligations to follow as of how many dimensions should be there to have credible warehouse.

Primarily data from operational sources is to be extracted, transformed and loaded into target warehouse, however before ETL can be performed first and foremost the structure of target data warehouse is to be created. The biggest complexity lies in designing the structure of data warehouse i.e,

- o Number of dimension table/s



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- Structure of each dimension table/s
- Granularity of data
- Structure of fact table

An enterprise has numerous operation sources which vary not only in structure but also have different DBMS like Oracle, MySQL, SQL server etc. thus are heterogenic in nature. Online Transaction Processing Systems (OLTP) are meant for business operations and now a day's enterprise has numerous operational sources which are geographically distant and structurally complex.

## II. RELATED WORK

Bill Inmon primarily gave the idea of warehousing in 1992, however, the roots of warehousing can be traced back to 1960 when G. Mills and D. College developed in their project the concept of dimensions and facts. It was not till 2000 when people realized the essence of warehousing and emergence of its implementation. Diego Calvanese et.al [9] in 2001 presented a novel approach to data integration in a data warehouse. Their approach is based on a conceptual representation of the Data Warehouse application domain, and follows the so-called local-as-view paradigm. Watson [10] in 2002 discusses the recent developments in data warehousing. Santos et.al [11] in 2009, demonstrated that data warehouses must be able to enable continuous data integration, in order to deal with the most recent business data. Cuzzocrea et.al [12] in 2013 explores the convergence of Data Warehousing, OLAP and data-intensive Cloud Infrastructures in the context of analytics over Big Data.

Majid and Muheet [1] in their research starting from 2006 to 2014 concluded that there should be a generic warehouse tool to create warehouse of any enterprise making use of fact and dimension tables.

## III. CASE STUDY

University has numerous processes going on simultaneously like Accounts, HRM, Examination, Library etc, however in this case study we will consider only one such process; University Examination System.

University Examination System is itself composed of numerous sub processes like

- i. Registration-records: Student registration details at the time of admission. Every student admitted to university has to go through the process of registration.
- ii. Enrollment: Every registered student is enrolled for a specific course, student may be enrolled with more than one course but will be registered only once.
- iii. Transit- records: Student marks he/she has appeared for each subject/paper.
- iv. Result: For every enrolled course result will be declared

All the data present in operational sources do not make it into warehouse, but selective data become part of data warehouse. Warehouse designers carefully choose source (database/table) from OLTP which will be extracted and become part of warehouse. The table discussed above are graphically represented below (structure & data), the sources which will be part of warehouse.

These sources are heterogeneous and are spread across organization (geographically distant) and are accessed via remote host using IP address. These sources only have read access for the creation for warehouse and no data modification/updating can be performed on these data sets.

Data set in consideration here will result in data mart for the university examination system. Data Marts are individual components and refer to specific process of the system like sales, finance, examination etc. Thus data mart is subset of a warehouse and these data marts can be integrated to create Data warehouse or central data warehouse. The purpose of data mart is for the specific process of the system while as central data warehouse is massive in size and caters entire enterprise.

Graphical presentation of these sources (structure & data) is shown below

- i. Database Registration : Table Master



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```

MariaDB [registration]> desc Master;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| regno | varchar(20)   | NO   | PRI |          |       |
| name  | varchar(35)  | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| fname | varchar(35)  | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [registration]> 

```

Figure 1: Structure of Master Table

```

Database changed
MariaDB [registration]> select * from Master;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| regno          | name                | fname                |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| 10034-PC-2006 | SAZIYAH MAHBOOBA   | MOHMAD SYED SHAH    |
| 11632-AW-2004 | NARGIS JAN         | MOHD AKRAM GANIE    |
| 12497-PC-2007 | IRSHAD NAZIR SHAH  | NAZIR AHMAD SHAH    |
| 12499-PC-2007 | ZAHOOR AHMAD TEELI | ABDUL REHMAN TEELI  |
| 12500-PC-2007 | MOHD AMIN TEELI   | ABDUL GANI TEELI    |
| 12501-PC-2007 | OY AIS JAN         | NAZIR AHMAD KAW     |
| 12503-PC-2007 | AB WAHID MIR       | AB GANI MIR         |
| 12508-PC-2007 | SHEERAZ AHMAD MIR  | AB GANI MIR         |
| 12509-PC-2007 | AJAZ AHMAD BHAT    | AB KHALIQ BHAT      |
| 12513-PC-2007 | GAZENFAR GULL      | GH MOHD DAR         |
| 12514-PC-2007 | YOUNOUS GANI WANI  | ABDUL GANI WANI     |
| 12515-PC-2007 | JAVEED AHMAD DAR   | ASSADULLAH DAR      |
| 12523-PC-2007 | MUDASIR MAQBOOL    | MOHAMMAD MAQBOOL SOFI |
| 12525-PC-2007 | ROUF FAYAZ         | FAYAZ AHMAD TEELI  |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+

```

Figure 2: Data of Master Table

ii. Database enrollment : Table Enrollment\_12

```

MariaDB [enrollment]> desc Enrollment_12;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| regno | varchar(15)   | NO   | PRI |          |       |
| rollno | int(9)        | NO   | PRI | 0        |       |
| sub1  | varchar(4)    | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| sub2  | varchar(4)    | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| sub3  | varchar(4)    | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| sub4  | varchar(4)    | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| year  | varchar(4)    | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
7 rows in set (0.00 sec)

MariaDB [enrollment]> 

```

Figure 3: Structure of Enrollment\_12 Table



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```
MariaDB [enrollment]> select * from Enrollment_12;
```

regno	rollno	sub1	sub2	sub3	sub4	year
10034-PC-2006	2676	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
11632-AW-2004	2540	GE	ZO	BO	CH	UG3
12497-PC-2007	2617	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12499-PC-2007	2680	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12500-PC-2007	2681	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12501-PC-2007	2704	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12503-PC-2007	2641	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12508-PC-2007	2701	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12509-PC-2007	2595	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12513-PC-2007	2685	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12514-PC-2007	2683	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12515-PC-2007	2618	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12523-PC-2007	2657	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12525-PC-2007	2711	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12526-PC-2007	2649	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12527-PC-2007	2628	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12528-PC-2007	2646	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12529-PC-2007	2643	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12534-PC-2007	2596	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12548-PC-2007	2710	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12571-PC-2007	2607	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12572-PC-2007	2674	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12575-PC-2007	2688	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12576-PC-2007	2598	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12579-PC-2007	2599	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12583-PC-2007	2605	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12585-PC-2007	2717	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12588-PC-2007	2694	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12589-PC-2007	2698	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12590-PC-2007	2620	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12591-PC-2007	2626	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12592-PC-2007	2671	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3
12593-PC-2007	2706	GE	CH	BO	ZO	UG3

Figure 4: Data of Enrollment\_12 Table

iii. Database Marks : Table Xmarks

```
MariaDB [Marks]> desc Xmarks;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
rollno	varchar(20)	NO	PRI		
sub	varchar(10)	NO	PRI		
paper	char(1)	NO	PRI		
marks	int(5)	YES		NULL	

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```
MariaDB [Marks]>
```

Figure 5: Structure of Xmarks Table

```
MariaDB [Marks]> select * from Xmarks
```

rollno	sub	paper	marks
1	BO	A	24
1	BO	B	26
1	CH	A	19
1	CH	B	12
1	GE	A	41
1	GE	B	39
1	ZO	A	18
1	ZO	B	18
2	BO	A	23
2	BO	B	29
2	CH	A	24
2	CH	B	15
2	GE	A	39
2	GE	B	55
2	ZO	A	18
2	ZO	B	12
3	BO	A	14
3	BO	B	24

Figure 6: Data of Xmarks Table

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iv. Database uresult : Table Result

```

MariaDB [uresult]> desc Result;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| regno | varchar(15)   | NO   | PRI |          |       |
| rollno | int(7)        | NO   | PRI | 0        |       |
| result | varchar(15)   | YES  |     | NULL     |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)

```

Figure 7: Structure of Result Table

```

MariaDB [uresult]> select * from Result;
+-----+-----+-----+
| regno | rollno | result |
+-----+-----+-----+
| 10034-PC-2006 | 2676 | PASS/374 |
| 11632-AW-2004 | 2540 | PASS/361 |
| 12497-PC-2007 | 2617 | PASS/395 |
| 12499-PC-2007 | 2680 | PASS/395 |
| 12500-PC-2007 | 2681 | PASS/381 |
| 12501-PC-2007 | 2704 | PASS/365 |
| 12503-PC-2007 | 2641 | PASS/317 |
| 12508-PC-2007 | 2701 | PASS/393 |
| 12509-PC-2007 | 2595 | PASS/344 |
| 12513-PC-2007 | 2685 | PASS/411 |
| 12514-PC-2007 | 2683 | PASS/378 |
| 12515-PC-2007 | 2618 | PASS/419 |
| 12523-PC-2007 | 2657 | PASS/387 |
| 12525-PC-2007 | 2711 | PASS/365 |
| 12526-PC-2007 | 2649 | PASS/421 |
| 12527-PC-2007 | 2628 | PASS/388 |
| 12528-PC-2007 | 2646 | PASS/393 |
| 12529-PC-2007 | 2643 | PASS/340 |
| 12534-PC-2007 | 2596 | PASS/375 |
| 12548-PC-2007 | 2710 | PASS/394 |
| 12571-PC-2007 | 2607 | PASS/400 |
| 12572-PC-2007 | 2674 | PASS/430 |
| 12575-PC-2007 | 2688 | PASS/397 |
| 12576-PC-2007 | 2598 | PASS/412 |
| 12579-PC-2007 | 2599 | PASS/400 |
| 12583-PC-2007 | 2605 | PASS/416 |
| 12585-PC-2007 | 2717 | PASS/392 |
| 12588-PC-2007 | 2694 | PASS/352 |
| 12589-PC-2007 | 2698 | PASS/388 |
| 12590-PC-2007 | 2620 | PASS/393 |
| 12591-PC-2007 | 2626 | PASS/375 |
| 12592-PC-2007 | 2671 | PASS/371 |
| 12593-PC-2007 | 2706 | PASS/381 |
+-----+-----+-----+

```

Figure 8: Data of Result Table

## IV. PROPOSED ALGORITHMIC SOLUTION

We propose automated warehouse creation algorithm, and then implement the same using Linux and Java. The solution makes certain assumptions as;

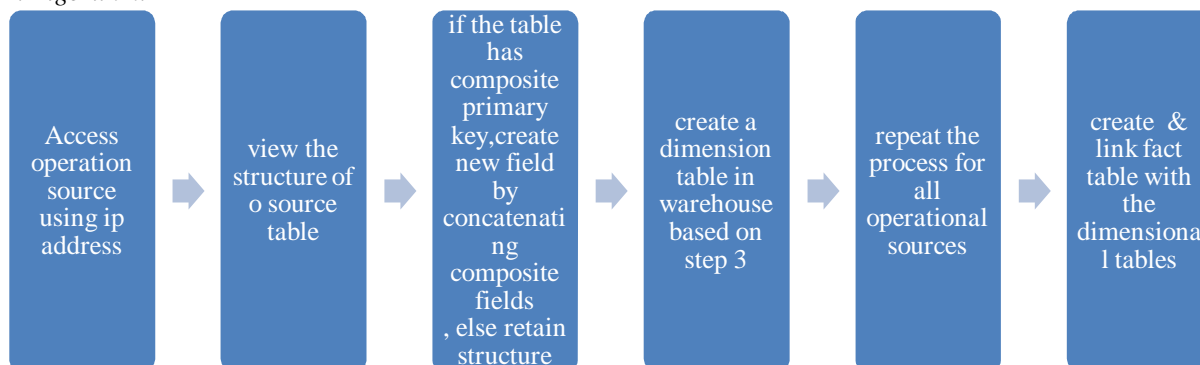
- i. Operational Sources have been identified.
- ii. Operational Sources can be remotely accessed via IP address.
- iii. Have read rights of the operational sources.
- iv. Operational Sources are consistent.

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## A. Algorithm:



## B. Elaboration:

- i. Establish JDBC connection with operation Source.
- ii. View structure of the table which has been identified e.g; “Database enrollment: Table Enrollment\_12 “
- iii. If the table has composite primary key, create new primary key e.g; Since Enrollment\_12 has composite primary key (regno,rollno) New primary key will be created i.e, regnorollno and data in this filed will be like 10034-PC-2006-2676-
- iv. New dimension table will be created in warehouse.
- v. Create fact table maintaining primary key foreign key relationship with the dimensional tables.

## C. Results:

Data warehouse based on algorithm is created with following tables & structures;

```

MariaDB [fuok]> show tables;
+-----+
| Tables_in_fuok |
+-----+
| Enrollment_12  |
| Master         |
| Result        |
| Xmarks        |
| fuok_fact     |
+-----+
5 rows in set (0.00 sec)
  
```

Figure 9: Tables in Warehouse

The Created Warehouse retains the names of the source tables however, with variant structure based on presence or absence of composite primary keys. The structure of data warehouse tables along with data is shown below.

- i. Master :

```

MariaDB [fuok]> desc Master;
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| Field | Type          | Null | Key | Default | Extra |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
| regno | varchar(20)   | NO   | PRI |          |       |
| name  | varchar(35)  | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
| fname | varchar(35)  | YES  |     | NULL    |       |
+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+-----+
3 rows in set (0.00 sec)
  
```

Figure 10: Structure of Master Table

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```
MariaDB [fuok]> select * from Master;
```

regno	name	fname
10034-PC-2006	SAZIYAH MAHBOOBA	MOHMAD SYED SHAH
11632-AW-2004	NARGIS JAN	MOHD AKRAM GANIE
12497-PC-2007	IRSHAD NAZIR SHAH	NAZIR AHMAD SHAH
12499-PC-2007	ZAHOOR AHMAD TEELI	ABDUL REHMAN TEELI
12500-PC-2007	MOHD AMIN TEELI	ABDUL GANI TEELI
12501-PC-2007	OY AIS JAN	NAZIR AHMAD KAW
12503-PC-2007	AB WAHID MIR	AB GANI MIR
12508-PC-2007	SHEERAZ AHMAD MIR	AB GANI MIR
12509-PC-2007	AJAZ AHMAD BHAT	AB KHALIQ BHAT
12513-PC-2007	GAZENFAR GULL	GH MOHD DAR
12514-PC-2007	YOUNOUS GANI WANI	ABDUL GANI WANI
12515-PC-2007	JAVEED AHMAD DAR	ASSADULLAH DAR
12523-PC-2007	MUDASIR MAQBOOL	MOHAMMAD MAQBOOL SOFI
12525-PC-2007	ROUF FAYAZ	FAYAZ AHMAD TEELI

Figure 11: Data of Master Table

ii. Enrollment\_12:

```
MariaDB [fuok]> desc Enrollment_12;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
regno	varchar(15)	YES		NULL	
rollno	int(9)	YES		NULL	
sub1	varchar(4)	YES		NULL	
sub2	varchar(4)	YES		NULL	
sub3	varchar(4)	YES		NULL	
sub4	varchar(4)	YES		NULL	
year	varchar(4)	YES		NULL	
regnorollno	varchar(50)	NO	PRI		

8 rows in set (0.09 sec)

Figure 12: Structure of Enrollment\_12 Table

```
MariaDB [fuok]> select * from Enrollment_12;
```

regno	rollno	sub1	sub2	sub3	sub4	year	regnorollno
10034-PC-2006	2676	GE	CH	B0	Z0	UG3	10034-PC-2006-2676-
11632-AW-2004	2540	GE	Z0	B0	CH	UG3	11632-AW-2004-2540-
12497-PC-2007	2617	GE	CH	B0	Z0	UG3	12497-PC-2007-2617-
12499-PC-2007	2600	GE	CH	B0	Z0	UG3	12499-PC-2007-2600-
12500-PC-2007	2681	GE	CH	B0	Z0	UG3	12500-PC-2007-2681-
12501-PC-2007	2704	GE	CH	B0	Z0	UG3	12501-PC-2007-2704-
12503-PC-2007	2641	GE	CH	B0	Z0	UG3	12503-PC-2007-2641-
12508-PC-2007	2701	GE	CH	B0	Z0	UG3	12508-PC-2007-2701-
12509-PC-2007	2595	GE	CH	B0	Z0	UG3	12509-PC-2007-2595-
12513-PC-2007	2685	GE	CH	B0	Z0	UG3	12513-PC-2007-2685-
12514-PC-2007	2683	GE	CH	B0	Z0	UG3	12514-PC-2007-2683-
12515-PC-2007	2618	GE	CH	B0	Z0	UG3	12515-PC-2007-2618-
12523-PC-2007	2657	GE	CH	B0	Z0	UG3	12523-PC-2007-2657-
12525-PC-2007	2711	GE	CH	B0	Z0	UG3	12525-PC-2007-2711-
12526-PC-2007	2649	GE	CH	B0	Z0	UG3	12526-PC-2007-2649-
12527-PC-2007	2620	GE	CH	B0	Z0	UG3	12527-PC-2007-2620-
12528-PC-2007	2646	GE	CH	B0	Z0	UG3	12528-PC-2007-2646-
12529-PC-2007	2643	GE	CH	B0	Z0	UG3	12529-PC-2007-2643-
12534-PC-2007	2596	GE	CH	B0	Z0	UG3	12534-PC-2007-2596-

Figure 13: Data of Enrollment\_12 Table

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iii. Xmarks:

```
MariaDB [fuok]> desc Xmarks;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
rollno	varchar(20)	YES		NULL	
sub	varchar(10)	YES		NULL	
paper	char(1)	YES		NULL	
marks	int(5)	YES		NULL	
rollnosubpaper	varchar(50)	NO	PRI		

5 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Figure 14: Structure of Xmarks Table

rollno	sub	paper	marks	rollnosubpaper
1	B0	A	24	1-B0-A-
1	B0	B	26	1-B0-B-
1	CH	A	19	1-CH-A-
1	CH	B	12	1-CH-B-
1	GE	A	41	1-GE-A-
1	GE	B	39	1-GE-B-
1	Z0	A	18	1-Z0-A-
1	Z0	B	18	1-Z0-B-
2	B0	A	23	2-B0-A-
2	B0	B	29	2-B0-B-
2	CH	A	24	2-CH-A-
2	CH	B	15	2-CH-B-
2	GE	A	39	2-GE-A-
2	GE	B	55	2-GE-B-
2	Z0	A	18	2-Z0-A-
2	Z0	B	12	2-Z0-B-
3	B0	A	14	3-B0-A-
3	B0	B	24	3-B0-B-
3	CH	A	21	3-CH-A-

Figure 15: Data of Xmarks Table

iv. Result:

```
MariaDB [fuok]> desc Result;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
regno	varchar(15)	YES		NULL	
rollno	int(7)	YES		NULL	
result	varchar(15)	YES		NULL	
regnorollno1	varchar(50)	NO	PRI		

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Figure 16: Structure of Result Table

```
MariaDB [fuok]> select * from Result;
```

regno	rollno	result	regnorollno1
10034-PC-2006	2676	PASS/374	10034-PC-2006-2676-
11632-AW-2004	2540	PASS/361	11632-AW-2004-2540-
12497-PC-2007	2617	PASS/395	12497-PC-2007-2617-
12499-PC-2007	2680	PASS/395	12499-PC-2007-2680-
12500-PC-2007	2681	PASS/381	12500-PC-2007-2681-

Figure 17: Data of Result Table



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v. fuok\_fact:

```
MariaDB [fuok]> desc fuok_fact;
```

Field	Type	Null	Key	Default	Extra
regnorollno	varchar(50)	YES	MUL	NULL	
regno	varchar(20)	YES	MUL	NULL	
regnorollno1	varchar(50)	YES	MUL	NULL	
rollnosubpaper	varchar(50)	YES	MUL	NULL	

4 rows in set (0.00 sec)

Figure 18: Structure of fuok\_fact Table

50188-W-2007-965-	50188-W-2007	50188-W-2007-965-	965-GE-A-
50188-W-2007-965-	50188-W-2007	50188-W-2007-965-	965-GE-B-
50188-W-2007-965-	50188-W-2007	50188-W-2007-965-	965-IT-A-
50188-W-2007-965-	50188-W-2007	50188-W-2007-965-	965-IT-B-
50188-W-2007-965-	50188-W-2007	50188-W-2007-965-	965-MA-A-
50188-W-2007-965-	50188-W-2007	50188-W-2007-965-	965-MA-B-
50197-W-2007-966-	50197-W-2007	50197-W-2007-966-	966-CH-A-
50197-W-2007-966-	50197-W-2007	50197-W-2007-966-	966-CH-B-
50197-W-2007-966-	50197-W-2007	50197-W-2007-966-	966-GE-A-
50197-W-2007-966-	50197-W-2007	50197-W-2007-966-	966-GE-B-
50197-W-2007-966-	50197-W-2007	50197-W-2007-966-	966-MA-A-
50197-W-2007-966-	50197-W-2007	50197-W-2007-966-	966-MA-B-
50197-W-2007-966-	50197-W-2007	50197-W-2007-966-	966-PH-A-
50197-W-2007-966-	50197-W-2007	50197-W-2007-966-	966-PH-B-
50198-W-2007-967-	50198-W-2007	50198-W-2007-967-	967-CH-A-
50198-W-2007-967-	50198-W-2007	50198-W-2007-967-	967-CH-B-
50198-W-2007-967-	50198-W-2007	50198-W-2007-967-	967-GE-A-
50198-W-2007-967-	50198-W-2007	50198-W-2007-967-	967-GE-B-
50198-W-2007-967-	50198-W-2007	50198-W-2007-967-	967-MA-A-
50198-W-2007-967-	50198-W-2007	50198-W-2007-967-	967-MA-B-
50198-W-2007-967-	50198-W-2007	50198-W-2007-967-	967-PH-A-
50198-W-2007-967-	50198-W-2007	50198-W-2007-967-	967-PH-B-
50199-W-2007-968-	50199-W-2007	50199-W-2007-968-	968-CH-A-
50199-W-2007-968-	50199-W-2007	50199-W-2007-968-	968-CH-B-
50199-W-2007-968-	50199-W-2007	50199-W-2007-968-	968-GE-A-
50199-W-2007-968-	50199-W-2007	50199-W-2007-968-	968-GE-B-
50199-W-2007-968-	50199-W-2007	50199-W-2007-968-	968-MA-A-
50199-W-2007-968-	50199-W-2007	50199-W-2007-968-	968-MA-B-
50199-W-2007-968-	50199-W-2007	50199-W-2007-968-	968-PH-A-
50199-W-2007-968-	50199-W-2007	50199-W-2007-968-	968-PH-B-
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50201-W-2007-969-	50201-W-2007	50201-W-2007-969-	969-CH-B-
50201-W-2007-969-	50201-W-2007	50201-W-2007-969-	969-GE-A-
50201-W-2007-969-	50201-W-2007	50201-W-2007-969-	969-GE-B-
50201-W-2007-969-	50201-W-2007	50201-W-2007-969-	969-MA-A-
50201-W-2007-969-	50201-W-2007	50201-W-2007-969-	969-MA-B-
50201-W-2007-969-	50201-W-2007	50201-W-2007-969-	969-PH-A-

Figure 19: Data of fuok\_fact Table

## V. CONCLUSION AND FUTURE WORK

With almost all databases designed using third normal form Algometric solution is proposed for design of data warehouse using a university data set. Algorithm was implemented in java on Linux platform (Fedora). The algorithm focuses completely on design of dimension tables and resultant fact table. Resultant warehouse was tested for basic OLAP operations and gave satisfactory results. Researchers/engineers are encouraged to test it on different and large data sets so that algorithm (if required) can be accordingly modified/enhanced.

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