



HUYE COLLEGE

**MODULE NAME: DATA MINING AND WAREHOUSING.**

**DEPARTMENT : ICT**

**OPTION : IT**

**LEVEL : 8 YEAR 4**

**CLASS : IT Btech**

### **LIBRARY USAGE DATA WAREHOUSE SYSTEM**

***A Comprehensive Data Integration Solution for Modern Library Management***

#### **GROUP 1: MEMBERS**

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# **DESIGN DOCUMENT**

## **1. Introduction**

This document presents the complete design and technical specification of the **Library Data Warehouse System**, developed to support data-driven decision-making in library operations. The system integrates heterogeneous data sources into a centralized analytical repository.

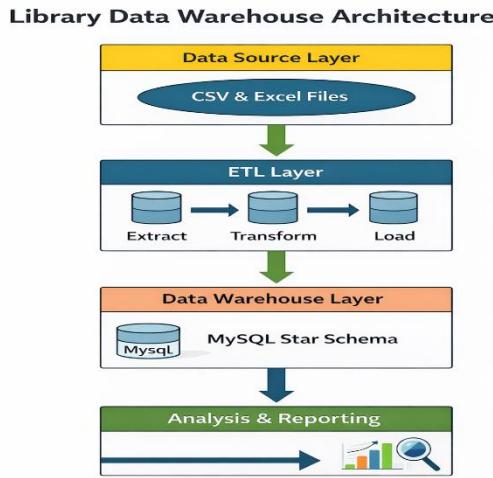
## **2. Project Overview**

Modern libraries generate data from multiple systems such as book lending, digital resource usage, and room booking platforms. These systems operate independently, making reporting time-consuming and inconsistent.

This project consolidates these data sources into a single **data warehouse optimized for analytics**.

### 3. System Architecture

**Figure 3.1:** System Architecture of the Library Data Warehouse



The system follows a **three-tier architecture**:

- **Data Source Layer:** CSV and Excel files from operational systems
- **ETL Layer:** Python-based data extraction, transformation, and loading
- **Data Warehouse Layer:** MySQL star schema optimized for analytics  
Data Sources → Staging Layer → ETL Process → Data Warehouse

### 4. Data Warehouse Schema

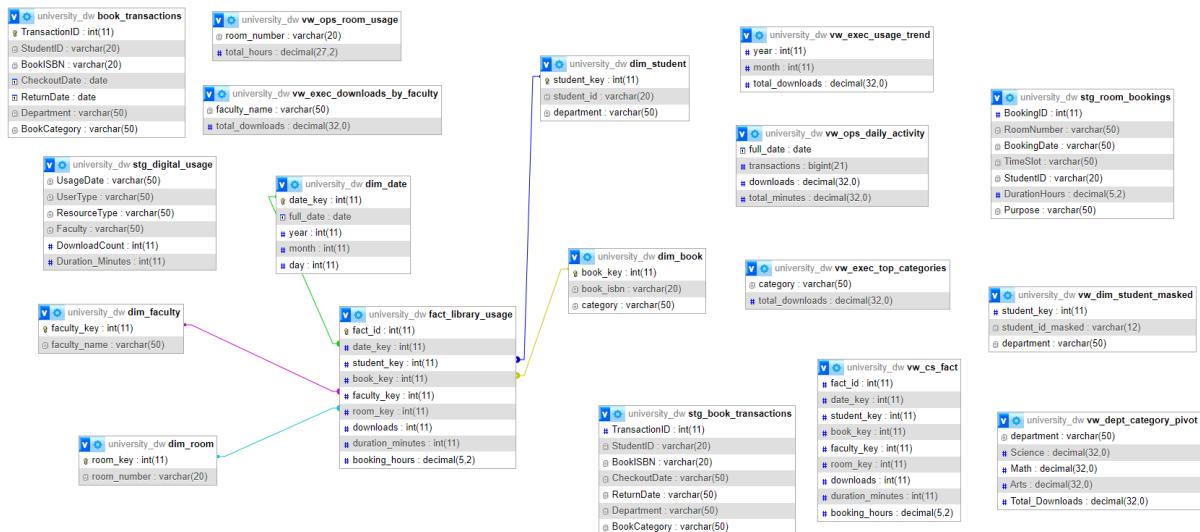
The data warehouse uses a **star schema** design with one central fact table and multiple dimension tables to support fast analytical queries.

## 5. Entity Relationship Diagram (ERD)

### ERD Description

- Central table: fact\_library\_usage
- Dimension tables:
  - dim\_date
  - dim\_student
  - dim\_book
  - dim\_date

**Figure 5.1:** ERD of the Library Data Warehouse (Star Schema)



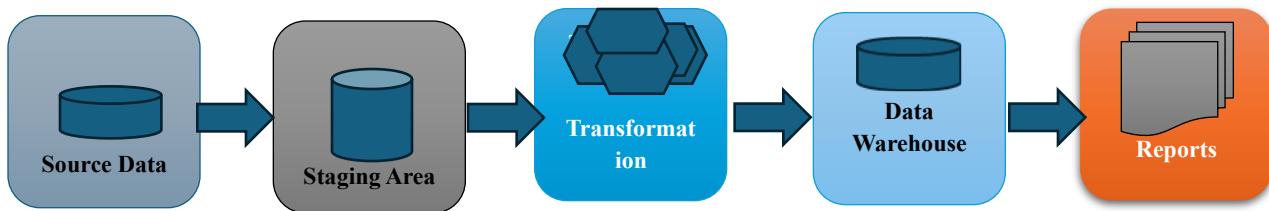
## 6. ETL Process Flow

### ETL Description

The ETL pipeline performs:

1. Data extraction from source files
2. Validation and data quality checks
3. NULL handling and transformation
4. Loading into dimension and fact tables

**Figure 6.1: ETL Process Flow Diagram**



### Data Flow:

**Sources → Staging → Cleaning → Transformation → Dimensions → Fact → Reporting**

## 7. NULL Handling Strategy

NULL values are handled contextually:

- Meaningful NULLs (e.g. book not returned) are preserved
- Missing values are imputed or flagged
- All NULL decisions are logged

## **8. Data Quality Framework**

The system enforces:

- Completeness
- Accuracy
- Consistency
- Validity
- Uniqueness

Automated checks run during every ETL cycle.

## **9. Dimensional Model Justification**

The star schema:

- Improves query performance
- Simplifies reporting
- Matches business understanding of library usage

## **10. Technology Stack**

- **Database:** MySQL
- **ETL:** Python
- **Data Processing:** Pandas
- **Documentation:** PDF

## **11. Implementation Details**

The project is organized into:

- Design documents
- Database scripts
- ETL scripts
- Source data files

## **12. Performance Considerations**

- Indexing on foreign keys
- Optimized joins
- Scalable schema design

## **13. Security & Compliance**

- Role-based access control
- Audit logging
- Secure credentials handling

## **14. Future Enhancements**

- Dashboards
- Predictive analytics
- Additional data sources

## **15. Conclusion**

The Library Data Warehouse provides a robust, scalable, and analytics-ready solution for library management, enabling informed decision-making and improved service delivery.