**Sarcouncil Journal of Engineering and Computer Sciences**

**ISSN(Online): 2945-3585**

Volume- 04| Issue- 10| 2025

**Research Article** **Received:** 05-09-2025| **Accepted:** 05-10-2025 | **Published:** 18-10-2025

# Convergence of Machine Learning and Cloud Data Warehousing: Enabling Intelligent Data Analytics at Scale

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**Abstract:** This article examines the transformative convergence of machine learning capabilities with cloud data warehousing technologies, investigating the architectural frameworks, implementation methodologies, and organizational implications of this integration. The article explores how native ML integration models in major cloud platforms are revolutionizing traditional data processing workflows, enabling organizations to implement sophisticated analytical capabilities directly within storage environments. Through analysis of emerging implementation patterns across industries, the article identifies key considerations for data pipeline design, performance optimization, and governance frameworks specific to ML-enhanced warehousing. The article further examines organizational impacts, including evolving skill requirements, cost-benefit considerations, and change management approaches essential for successful adoption. By synthesizing insights from both technical and management perspectives, the article provides a comprehensive assessment of current capabilities while identifying future directions in autonomous data warehousing, federated learning, and edge-integrated architectures that will shape enterprise analytics strategies in the coming years.

**Keywords:** Machine Learning Integration, Cloud Data Warehousing, Predictive Analytics, Organizational Transformation, Autonomous Data Infrastructure

## INTRODUCTION

### The Convergence of Cloud Data Warehousing and Machine Learning

Cloud data warehousing has witnessed substantial adoption across industries in recent years, establishing itself as the predominant approach for enterprise data management and analytics infrastructure (Riley Brooks, 2024). Organizations increasingly migrate from traditional on-premises data warehousing solutions to cloud-based alternatives due to compelling advantages, including elasticity, scalability, and reduced maintenance overhead. Leading cloud providers such as Google BigQuery, Amazon Redshift, Snowflake, and Microsoft Azure Synapse Analytics have expanded their market presence by offering sophisticated data warehouse solutions that accommodate massive datasets while providing enhanced performance capabilities for complex analytical workloads (Riley Brooks, 2024). This shift represents not merely a change in hosting location but a fundamental reimagining of how enterprises architect their data ecosystems to support contemporary business intelligence requirements.

The role of machine learning in data analytics has evolved dramatically, transitioning from specialized applications requiring dedicated infrastructure to becoming an essential component of mainstream data processing workflows (Sannapureddy, R. 2025). This evolution coincides with growing enterprise demand for predictive insights that surpass the capabilities of traditional descriptive analytics. Machine learning techniques now permeate numerous aspects of business analytics, including demand forecasting, anomaly detection, customer segmentation, recommendation systems, and operational optimization. As organizations amass increasingly diverse and voluminous datasets, the application of machine learning enables them to extract actionable intelligence that would remain inaccessible through conventional analytical methodologies (Sannapureddy, R. 2025). This progression has precipitated significant changes in how data professionals approach analytical challenges, with greater emphasis placed on algorithm selection, feature engineering, and model performance evaluation.

The integration of machine learning capabilities directly within cloud data warehouses represents a paradigm shift in enterprise analytics, fundamentally transforming how organizations derive value from their data assets (Riley Brooks, 2024). This architectural convergence eliminates the traditional separation between data storage and advanced analytics processing, creating unified environments where machine learning operations occur in proximity to the underlying data. The implications of this integration are profound, enabling organizations to implement sophisticated analytical models without extensive data movement, thereby reducing latency and improving operational efficiency. Cloud providers have responded by embedding native machine

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DOI- https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.17385301

learning functionality within their warehouse offerings, allowing users to develop, train, and deploy models using familiar SQL-based interfaces rather than requiring specialized programming environments (Sannapureddy, R. 2025). This democratization of machine learning capabilities extends advanced analytics to broader user populations within organizations, accelerating adoption and fostering innovation across business domains.

## TECHNICAL ARCHITECTURE AND IMPLEMENTATION APPROACHES

Leading cloud data warehouse providers have developed sophisticated native machine learning integration models that significantly reduce the complexity of implementing advanced analytics within data storage environments (Eeti, E. S. 2024). These native integrations typically manifest in three architectural patterns: embedded ML functions accessible via SQL extensions, containerized ML services that operate adjacent to warehouse infrastructure, and integrated development environments that facilitate seamless workflow between data exploration and model creation. Platforms such as Google BigQuery ML exemplify the SQL-extension approach by enabling analysts to create and deploy models using familiar query syntax, while AWS Redshift ML implements a containerized architecture that leverages SageMaker's capabilities while maintaining data locality. Azure Synapse Analytics offers comprehensive integration with Azure Machine Learning, providing a unified experience across the analytics lifecycle (Eeti, E. S. 2024). These architectural approaches represent strategic decisions by cloud providers to differentiate their offerings while addressing the fundamental technical challenge of bringing computation to data rather than extracting data for separate processing.

Data pipeline considerations for ML-enhanced data warehousing introduce unique requirements that transcend traditional extract-transform-load (ETL) processes (Ahmadi, S. 2023). Effective implementations must address feature engineering at scale, maintain data lineage for regulatory compliance, and incorporate monitoring mechanisms for model drift detection. Organizations increasingly adopt feature stores as specialized components within their architecture to manage derived variables consistently across training and inference workflows. The integration of ML operations (MLOps) practices into data warehouse environments necessitates robust versioning systems for both data and models, with particular attention to reproducibility concerns. Streaming data incorporation presents additional challenges, requiring architectures capable of handling both batch and real-time processing paradigms within the same warehouse infrastructure (Ahmadi, S. 2023). The emergence of these specialized pipeline components reflects the maturation of ML-enhanced data warehousing beyond experimental implementations toward production-grade enterprise solutions.

Performance optimization techniques for machine learning workloads in warehouse environments focus on addressing the computational intensity and data movement constraints inherent to model training and inference operations (Eeti, E. S. 2024). Strategic approaches include columnar storage optimizations for feature vector generation, compute resource isolation for training workloads, and specialized caching mechanisms for frequently accessed model artifacts. Warehouse-native implementations increasingly leverage GPU acceleration capabilities where available, with particular benefits for deep learning applications. Query optimization engines adapted specifically for ML workloads incorporate cost-based execution planning that considers both data characteristics and model complexity (Eeti, E. S. 2024). The performance considerations extend beyond raw computational efficiency to encompass resource governance mechanisms that prevent ML processes from negatively impacting concurrent analytical queries.

Scaling machine learning processes within data warehouse infrastructures presents multifaceted challenges spanning resource allocation, governance, and architectural complexity (Ahmadi, S. 2023). Horizontal scaling approaches must contend with distributed training coordination, while vertical scaling requires careful attention to memory management during complex model operations. Security models must evolve to accommodate the expanded attack surface created by integrating ML capabilities, particularly when incorporating external libraries or frameworks. Governance frameworks require extension to address model explainability, bias detection, and regulatory compliance specific to machine learning implementations. Organizations frequently encounter challenges in balancing the administrative overhead of comprehensive governance against the agility requirements of experimental data science workflows (Ahmadi, S.

2023). These scaling considerations ultimately determine the practical limits of ML-warehouse integration within enterprise environments and highlight areas requiring further technical innovation.

**Table 1:** Architectural Patterns and Implementation Considerations for ML-Enhanced Data Warehousing (Eeti, E. S. 2024; Ahmadi, S. 2023)

| Architecture Pattern | Key Features | Implementation Examples |
|---|---|---|
| SQL-Extension Approach | ML functions accessible via familiar query syntax; Enables analysts to create and deploy models using SQL | Google BigQuery ML |
| Containerized ML Services | Operates adjacent to warehouse infrastructure; Maintains data locality while leveraging external ML capabilities | AWS Redshift ML with SageMaker |
| Integrated Development Environments | Provides unified experience across analytics lifecycle; Facilitates seamless workflow between data exploration and model creation | Azure Synapse Analytics with Azure Machine Learning |
| Feature Engineering Components | Specialized feature stores; Consistent management of derived variables across training and inference workflows | MLOps integrations with versioning systems for data and models |
| Performance Optimization Techniques | Columnar storage optimizations; Compute resource isolation; GPU acceleration; Specialized caching mechanisms | Query optimization engines adapted for ML workloads |

## ENTERPRISE APPLICATIONS AND USE CASES

Predictive analytics implementation patterns within ML-integrated cloud data warehouses have evolved toward sophisticated frameworks that emphasize repeatability and business value alignment (Solano, M. C., & Cruz, J. C. 2024). Organizations increasingly adopt standardized methodologies that encompass hypothesis formulation, feature selection, model validation, and deployment workflows tailored to warehouse environments. Common implementation patterns include customer propensity modeling for targeted marketing initiatives, churn prediction systems with intervention recommendation capabilities, and dynamic pricing engines responsive to market conditions. The integration within warehouse infrastructure enables these predictive systems to leverage comprehensive historical datasets while incorporating fresh data streams for continuous refinement. Progressive organizations implement prediction confidence metrics alongside forecasts, enabling business stakeholders to appropriately weight machine-generated insights in decision processes (Solano, M. C., & Cruz, J. C. 2024). These implementation patterns represent a maturation beyond experimental applications toward enterprise-grade solutions with measurable business impact across functional domains.

Real-time decision support systems leveraging ML-integrated warehouses enable organizations to compress insight-to-action cycles dramatically through architectures optimized for low-latency inference (Burak, A. 2024). These systems typically employ pre-trained models deployed within the warehouse environment, operating on streaming data processed through specialized ingestion pipelines. Applications span recommendation engines delivering personalized digital experiences, fraud detection systems capable of transaction-time intervention, and dynamic resource allocation mechanisms for operational optimization. The architectural advantage of warehouse-native implementations manifests in reduced data movement and contextual enrichment capabilities that incorporate historical patterns alongside real-time signals (Burak, A. 2024). Organizations increasingly implement these systems within hybrid transactional-analytical processing frameworks that maintain operational performance while enabling complex analytical processes. The evolution toward real-time capabilities represents a significant advancement beyond traditional batch-oriented warehouse applications and enables entirely new categories of business use cases predicated on immediate response capabilities.

Automated data quality and governance through machine learning introduces intelligent oversight mechanisms that scale with expanding data ecosystems (Solano, M. C., & Cruz, J. C. 2024). Implemented approaches include anomaly detection systems that identify data quality issues across ingestion processes, pattern recognition algorithms that discover sensitive information requiring protection, and automated metadata generation to enhance data discoverability. Organizations deploy these capabilities to maintain regulatory compliance while reducing the manual burden associated with data governance at scale. The self-improving nature of ML-based governance tools enables them to adapt to evolving data characteristics and organizational requirements through continuous feedback mechanisms (Solano, M. C., & Cruz, J. C. 2024). These implementations represent a fundamental shift from reactive, manual governance processes toward proactive, automated frameworks capable of addressing quality and compliance concerns at the velocity and volume commensurate with modern data environments.

Industry-specific applications demonstrate the transformative potential of ML-integrated warehouses across diverse sectors with unique analytical requirements (Burak, A. 2024). Financial services organizations implement sophisticated risk assessment models operating on transaction histories and market signals to optimize lending decisions and portfolio management strategies. Healthcare providers leverage patient data warehouses with integrated ML capabilities for clinical pathway optimization, readmission prediction, and resource utilization forecasting. Retail enterprises implement customer journey analytics that span both digital and physical touchpoints to inform merchandising and experience design decisions. Manufacturing organizations deploy predictive maintenance systems that incorporate sensor data alongside maintenance histories to optimize equipment reliability and production scheduling (Burak, A. 2024). These industry-specific implementations highlight how the general-purpose capabilities of ML-integrated warehouses can be tailored to address domain-specific challenges through appropriate feature engineering and model selection, ultimately delivering competitive advantages through data-driven decision making.

**Table 2:** Industry Use Cases and Implementation Patterns for Machine Learning in Data Warehousing (Solano, M. C., & Cruz, J. C. 2024; Burak, A. 2024)

| Application Domain | Key Implementation Patterns | Business Impact |
|---|---|---|
| Predictive Analytics | Customer propensity modeling; Churn prediction with intervention recommendations; Dynamic pricing engines | Enables data-driven decision making with confidence metrics; Supports targeted marketing initiatives; Provides continuous refinement through historical and fresh data |
| Real-Time Decision Support | Recommendation engines, Fraud detection systems, and Dynamic resource allocation mechanisms | Compresses insight-to-action cycles; Enables transaction-time interventions; Reduces data movement through warehouse-native implementation |
| Automated Data Governance | Anomaly detection for data quality issues; Pattern recognition for sensitive information; Automated metadata generation | Maintains regulatory compliance; Reduces manual burden of governance; Adapts to evolving data characteristics through continuous feedback |
| Financial Services | Risk assessment models; Portfolio management strategies; Lending decision optimization | Improves risk management; Enhances investment performance; Optimizes capital allocation |
| Healthcare | Clinical pathway optimization; Readmission prediction; Resource utilization forecasting | Improves patient outcomes; Reduces unnecessary hospitalizations; Optimizes staffing and resource allocation |

## ORGANIZATIONAL IMPACT AND IMPLEMENTATION CONSIDERATIONS

Successful implementation of ML-integrated cloud data warehouses necessitates strategic evolution of skills and team structures that bridge traditional organizational boundaries between data engineering, data science, and business analytics functions (Solano, M. C., & Cruz, J. C. et al., 2024). Organizations increasingly adopt federated models where centralized platform teams establish governance frameworks and technical standards while domain-embedded analytics specialists implement use cases aligned with specific business objectives. The skills landscape requires diversification beyond traditional database administration to encompass competencies in statistical modeling, machine learning operations, and business process optimization. Emerging roles such as ML engineers and analytics translators address critical gaps in the implementation lifecycle, with the former focusing on productionizing models within warehouse environments and the latter facilitating communication between technical practitioners and business stakeholders (Solano, M. C., & Cruz, J. C. et al., 2024). Progressive organizations implement continuous learning programs that upskill existing personnel alongside targeted recruitment, recognizing that the interdisciplinary nature of ML-enhanced warehousing requires both technical depth and domain expertise. These evolving organizational structures represent a fundamental reconsideration of how analytics capabilities are developed and deployed within enterprises, adapting to increasingly sophisticated data requirements.

Cost-benefit analysis of integrated ML capabilities presents multifaceted considerations spanning direct infrastructure expenses, operational efficiencies, and potential revenue enhancements through improved decision-making (Deep Tech, 2025). Organizations must evaluate cloud consumption patterns specific to ML workloads, which often exhibit different resource utilization profiles than traditional analytical queries, particularly regarding specialized compute requirements and storage access patterns. Implementation costs extend beyond infrastructure to encompass specialized personnel, training programs, and potential consulting engagements during initial capability establishment. Benefits materialize through enhanced analytical precision, process automation opportunities, and novel insights that were previously inaccessible through traditional methods (Deep Tech, 2025). Organizations increasingly adopt phased implementation approaches with defined evaluation frameworks to validate economic returns before expanding capabilities across the enterprise. These economic assessments represent a critical governance checkpoint in the maturation of ML-enhanced warehouse initiatives, ensuring resource allocation aligns with demonstrable business value generation.

Change management for ML-enhanced data workflows requires comprehensive strategies addressing both technical transitions and organizational adaptation to new analytical paradigms (Solano, M. C., & Cruz, J. C. et al., 2024). Successful implementations establish clear communication channels that articulate capability enhancements in business-relevant terms rather than technical specifications, emphasizing tangible outcomes over implementation methodologies. Adoption acceleration often manifests through champion programs that identify early use cases with high visibility and business impact, creating momentum for broader implementation. Process modifications require particular attention, as ML-enhanced workflows introduce new quality considerations, validation requirements, and operational monitoring needs that must be integrated into existing governance frameworks (Solano, M. C., & Cruz, J. C. et al., 2024). Organizations increasingly recognize that successful implementation extends beyond technical excellence to encompass stakeholder alignment, expectation management, and cultural evolution toward data-driven decision-making. These change management considerations ultimately determine the realized value of ML-warehouse integration, bridging the gap between technical capability and practical business application.

Security and compliance implications of ML-integrated warehouses introduce novel considerations that extend traditional data protection frameworks to encompass model governance and algorithmic risk management (Deep Tech, 2025). Organizations must adapt security models to address vulnerabilities specific to machine learning processes, including training data poisoning, model extraction attacks, and inference manipulation through adversarial inputs. Compliance frameworks require extension to incorporate model explainability requirements, particularly in regulated industries where algorithmic decisions must adhere to transparency and fairness standards. Data lineage mechanisms become increasingly critical, enabling organizations to trace model outputs to their underlying inputs for validation and audit purposes (Deep Tech, 2025). Organizations implement comprehensive governance frameworks that establish clear accountability for model deployment decisions, validation procedures, and ongoing monitoring requirements to detect drift or performance degradation. These evolving security and compliance considerations reflect the maturation of ML capabilities from experimental initiatives to production systems with material business impact, necessitating corresponding maturation in risk management approaches.

**Table 3:** Strategic Framework for Managing Organizational Change in ML-Enhanced Analytics (Solano, M. C., & Cruz, J. C. et al., 2024; Deep Tech, 2025)

| Implementation Domain | Key Considerations | Organizational Strategies |
|---|---|---|
| Skills and Team Structures | Bridging data engineering, data science, and business analytics; Diversification beyond traditional database administration | Federated models with centralized governance; Emergence of ML engineers and analytics translators; Continuous learning programs |
| Cost-Benefit Analysis | Infrastructure expenses; Operational efficiencies; Revenue enhancements through improved decision-making | Cloud consumption pattern evaluation; Phased implementation approaches; Defined economic return frameworks |
| Change Management | Technical transitions: Organizational adaptation to new analytical paradigms | Champion programs with high-visibility use cases; Clear communication channels articulating business-relevant outcomes; Process modifications for quality and validation |
| Security and Compliance | Model governance; Algorithmic risk management; Data protection frameworks | Addressing ML-specific vulnerabilities, Model explainability requirements, and Comprehensive governance with clear accountability |
| Data Lineage and Governance | Traceability of model outputs to inputs; Validation and audit capabilities | Monitoring requirements for drift detection; Performance degradation identification; Risk management maturation |

## FUTURE DIRECTIONS AND STRATEGIC IMPLICATIONS

Emerging trends in ML-warehouse integration indicate a convergence toward increasingly automated and specialized implementations that fundamentally redefine analytical capabilities within enterprise environments (AirQuery, 2024). The evolution toward autonomous data warehouses incorporating self-tuning and self-optimizing capabilities represents a significant advancement in operational efficiency, with ML algorithms continuously adapting resource allocation and query optimization based on workload patterns. Federated learning approaches enable model training across distributed warehouse instances while preserving data locality and addressing privacy constraints, particularly valuable in multi-regional and multi-cloud implementations. The integration of large language models as natural language interfaces to warehouse functionality democratizes access to analytical capabilities beyond traditional technical specialists (AirQuery, 2024). Edge-integrated architectures extending warehouse capabilities toward data collection points enable low-latency processing while reducing transmission requirements for high-volume sensor networks. These emerging trends collectively indicate a trajectory toward increasingly intelligent and autonomous data infrastructure that transcends the traditional boundaries of data warehousing to encompass comprehensive analytical ecosystems spanning edge to cloud deployments.

Early adoption of ML-integrated warehousing capabilities confers substantial competitive advantages through accelerated insight generation, operational optimization, and enhanced customer experiences (Pomeroy, J. 2024). Organizations leading implementation efforts establish data-driven decision advantages that materialize in reduced analytical cycle times, enhanced prediction accuracy, and identification of previously unrecognized patterns within complex datasets. The compound effect of these advantages manifests in improved operational efficiency through predictive resource allocation, enhanced customer satisfaction through personalized experiences, and accelerated innovation cycles through rapid hypothesis testing and validation. Early adopters additionally benefit from accumulated institutional knowledge regarding effective implementation approaches, creating organizational competencies that resist rapid replication by competitors (Pomeroy, J. 2024). The strategic advantages extend beyond immediate operational improvements to include talent attraction benefits, as advanced analytical environments appeal to high-caliber data professionals seeking innovative technical challenges. These competitive differentiators highlight why progressive organizations prioritize ML-warehouse integration as a strategic initiative rather than merely a technical implementation.

Recommendations for organizational data strategy emphasize holistic approaches that align technical capabilities with governance frameworks and business objectives (AirQuery, 2024). Effective strategies establish clear ownership structures for data assets while implementing governance mechanisms that balance innovation enablement with appropriate risk management. Architectural approaches should prioritize flexibility and interoperability, acknowledging the rapidly evolving nature of ML technologies and the potential need to incorporate emerging capabilities. Investment prioritization frameworks should evaluate potential use cases against both implementation complexity and business impact, focusing initial efforts on high-value opportunities with manageable technical requirements. Organizations benefit from establishing centers of excellence that standardize implementation approaches while accumulating institutional knowledge regarding effective practices (AirQuery, 2024). Training and development initiatives should address both technical skill development and analytical literacy among business stakeholders to maximize adoption and value realization. These strategic recommendations provide a framework for organizations to systematically approach the integration of ML capabilities within their warehouse environments while maximizing return on investment.

Research opportunities and technological frontiers in ML-warehouse integration span theoretical foundations, architectural approaches, and application methodologies with significant potential for academic and commercial advancement (Pomeroy, J. 2024). Architectural research opportunities include optimal approaches for hybrid transactional-analytical processing within ML-enhanced environments, distributed training methodologies that maintain model coherence across federated implementations, and automated feature engineering techniques that accelerate model development cycles. Performance optimization research encompasses memory hierarchy optimizations for ML workloads, specialized indexing strategies for high-dimensional feature vectors, and compiler optimizations for warehouse-specific ML operations. Governance research opportunities address explainability mechanisms for complex models, drift detection methodologies for production implementations, and framework development for ethical AI deployment within enterprise environments (Pomeroy, J. 2024). These research frontiers highlight the considerable scope for innovation within ML-warehouse integration, spanning theoretical computer science, practical implementation methodologies, and organizational governance frameworks. The multidisciplinary nature of these research opportunities reflects the comprehensive impact of ML-warehouse integration across technical, operational, and strategic domains within contemporary enterprises.

**Table 4:** Future Trends and Strategic Advantages of ML-Integrated Data Warehousing (AirQuery, 2024; Pomeroy, J. 2024)

| Implementation Domain | Key Considerations | Organizational Strategies |
|---|---|---|
| Skills and Team Structures | Bridging data engineering, data science, and business analytics; Diversification beyond traditional database administration | Federated models with centralized governance; Emergence of ML engineers and analytics translators; Continuous learning programs |
| Cost-Benefit Analysis | Infrastructure expenses; Operational efficiencies; Revenue enhancements through improved decision-making | Cloud consumption pattern evaluation; Phased implementation approaches; Defined economic return frameworks |
| Change Management | Technical transitions: Organizational adaptation to new analytical paradigms | Champion programs with high-visibility use cases; Clear communication channels articulating business-relevant outcomes; Process modifications for quality and validation |
| Security and Compliance | Model governance; Algorithmic risk management; Data protection frameworks | Addressing ML-specific vulnerabilities, Model explainability requirements, and Comprehensive governance with clear |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| | | accountability |
| Data Lineage and Governance | Traceability of model outputs to inputs; Validation and audit capabilities | Monitoring requirements for drift detection; Performance degradation identification; Risk management maturation |

## CONCLUSION

The integration of machine learning capabilities into cloud data warehouses represents a fundamental paradigm shift in enterprise analytics, transcending traditional boundaries between data storage and advanced processing to create unified environments that accelerate insight generation and decision-making processes. This architectural convergence delivers substantive advantages through reduced data movement, democratized access to sophisticated analytical capabilities, and seamless incorporation of both historical patterns and real-time signals into decision frameworks. Organizations implementing these capabilities encounter multifaceted challenges spanning technical architecture, skill development, governance frameworks, and change management considerations that must be addressed through holistic strategies aligning technical implementation with business objectives. As the technology continues to evolve toward increasingly autonomous and specialized implementations, early adopters establish competitive differentiation through enhanced analytical precision, operational optimization, and accelerated innovation cycles that resist rapid replication by competitors. The future trajectory indicates continued advancement toward self-optimizing systems, natural language interfaces, and edge-integrated architectures that will further expand the transformative impact of ML-enhanced warehousing across enterprise operations.

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**Source of support:** Nil; **Conflict of interest:** Nil.

**Cite this article as:**

Rai, S. K. "Convergence of Machine Learning and Cloud Data Warehousing: Enabling Intelligent Data Analytics at Scale." *Sarcouncil Journal of Engineering and Computer Sciences* 4.10 (2025): pp 134-141.