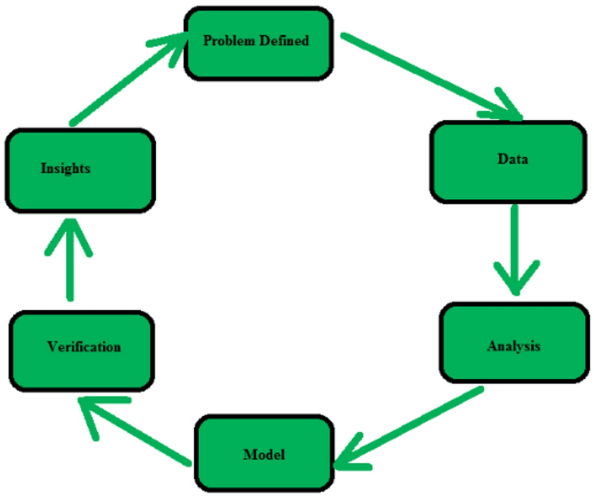
Day 30

Data mining and data warehousing

S. No.	Basis of Comparison	Data Warehousing	Data Mining
1.	**Definition**	A data warehouse is a database system that is designed for analytical analysis instead of transactional work.	Data mining is the process of analyzing data patterns.
2.	**Process**	Data is stored periodically.	Data is analyzed regularly.
3.	**Purpose**	Data warehousing is the process of extracting and storing data to allow easier reporting.	Data mining is the use of pattern recognition logic to identify patterns.
4.	**Managing Authorities**	Data warehousing is solely carried out by engineers.	Data mining is carried out by business users with the help of engineers.
5.	**Data Handling**	Data warehousing is the process of pooling all relevant data together.	Data mining is considered as a process of extracting data from large data sets.
6.	**Functionality**	Subject-oriented, integrated, time-varying and non-volatile constitute data warehouses.	AI, statistics, databases, and machine learning systems are all used in data mining technologies.
7.	**Task**	Data warehousing is the process of extracting and storing data in order to make reporting more efficient.	Pattern recognition logic is used in data mining to find patterns.
8.	**Uses**	It extracts data and stores it in an orderly format, making reporting easier and faster.	This procedure employs pattern recognition tools to aid in the identification of access patterns.
9.	**Examples**	When a data warehouse is connected with operational business systems like CRM (Customer Relationship Management) systems, it adds value.	Data mining aids in the creation of suggestive patterns of key parameters. Customer purchasing behavior, items, and sales are examples. As a result, businesses will be able to make the required adjustments to their operations and production.

Data Mining:



Data warehousing: