Data mining and data warehousing are two distinct but related concepts in the field of data management and analysis. They serve different purposes and are often used together to support business intelligence and decision-making processes. Here are the key differences between data mining and data warehousing:

1. Purpose and Goal:
   - Data Warehousing: The primary purpose of a data warehouse is to store, consolidate, and manage large volumes of structured data from various sources in a central repository. Data warehousing aims to provide a unified and consistent view of data for reporting, analysis, and decision-making. It is essentially a storage and organization solution.

   - Data Mining: Data mining, on the other hand, is a process of discovering patterns, relationships, and insights from the data stored in a data warehouse or other data sources. It involves using advanced statistical and machine learning techniques to extract valuable knowledge from data.

2. Function:
   - Data Warehousing: Data warehouses serve as a centralized repository where data from different sources (e.g., databases, spreadsheets, logs) is collected, transformed, and stored in a structured format. Data in a warehouse is typically historical and static, allowing for efficient querying and reporting.

   - Data Mining: Data mining involves the exploration and analysis of data to discover hidden patterns, trends, correlations, and actionable insights. It uses algorithms and models to extract valuable information that can inform decision-making and strategy.

3. Process:
   - Data Warehousing: The data warehousing process includes data extraction, transformation, and loading (ETL), which involves collecting data from source systems, cleaning and transforming it to fit a common schema, and loading it into the data warehouse. Once data is in the warehouse, it can be queried and analyzed.

   - Data Mining: Data mining involves various techniques such as clustering, classification, regression, association rule mining, and anomaly detection to uncover patterns and relationships in data. It often requires iterative exploration and experimentation.

4. Output:
   - Data Warehousing: The primary output of a data warehouse is well-organized and structured data that is suitable for reporting and business intelligence tools. Users can run queries and generate reports to support decision-making.

   - Data Mining: The output of data mining includes insights, patterns, and knowledge extracted from data. These insights may not always be structured and are often used for predictive modeling, anomaly detection, and other advanced analytics tasks.

5. Time Perspective:
   - Data Warehousing: Data warehouses typically store historical data and provide a historical view of business operations. They focus on analyzing past performance and trends.

   - Data Mining: Data mining can be used to predict future trends, identify emerging patterns, and make proactive decisions. It can analyze historical data but also focuses on making predictions and recommendations for the future.

In summary, data warehousing is about storing and managing data, while data mining is about discovering valuable knowledge and insights from that data. They complement each other in the sense that data mining often relies on data from a data warehouse, but they serve different purposes within the data management and analytics process.