Q. OLTP and OLAP Differentiate.

S.No	Basis	OLAP	OLAP
1	Type	It is analysis driven	It is application driven.
2.	Speed	It is slow depending on the data.	It is very fast.
3.	Market	It is customer oriented.	It is market oriented.
4.	Use	It is used for query processing	It is used for transaction processing
5.	Data	It holds historical data.	It holds current data.
6.	View	It represents managerial view	It represents clerical or operator view
7.	Users.	It has few concurrent users.	It has may concurrent users.

Introduction to Data Warehousing.

Introduction :→

A Data Warehouse is a relational database management system (RDBMS) designed specifically to meet the needs of transaction processing syste It can be losely defined as any centralized data repository which can queried for business benef

According to Bill Inmon :→

considered to be the fath of Data Warehousing provides the following definitio "A Data Warehouse is subject oriented integrated nonvolatile, and time variant coollection of dat in support of management's decisions".

Goals of Data Warehousing :→

* To help reporting as well as analysis.
* Maintain organization's historical information
* Be can adaptive and resilient source of information.
* Be the foundation for decision making.

Need of Data Warehouse :→

* Business user
* Store historical data.
* Make strategic decisions.

Components or Building Blocks of Data warehous

* Source Data Component.
* Data staging Component
* Data storage Component.
* information Delivery Component.
* Metadata Component.
* Management and Control Component.

Source Data Component :→

Source Data coming into the data warehouse may be grouped into four broad categories.

1. Production Data :→

This categories of data comes from the various operational systems of the enterprise.

2. Internal Data :→

In every organization, user Keep their "Private" spreadsheets, documents, customer profiles and sometimes even depart -mental databases.

3. Archived Data :→

Operational systems are pri -marily intended to run the current bu -ness. In every operational system, we peri