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Difference between relational database and data warehouse

What is database and data warehouse. What is difference between database and data warehouse.

This chapter provides a general vision of the Oracle data storage implementation. Includes: What is a data warehouse? DATA WAREHOUSE Architectures It should be noted that this book is intended as a complement to standard texts on data storage. This book focuses on Oracle's specific material and does not reproduce in general material details. Two standard texts are: The Data Warehouse Toolkit by Ralph Kimball (John Wiley and Sons, 1996) Building Data Warehouse by William Inmon (John Wiley And Sons, 1996) What is a Data Warehouse? A data warehouse is a relational database that is designed for query and analysis and not for processing of transaction. It usually contains historical data derived from transaction data, but can include data from other sources. It separates the workload of workload of workload from transactions and allows an organization to consolidate data from various sources. In addition to a relational database, a data warehouse environment includes a solution of extraction, transportation, transformation and loading (ETL), an online analytical processing mechanism (OLAP) , client analysis tools and other applications that manage the data collection process and deliver it to the business users. See also: Chapter, 10, "Overview of Extraction, Transformation and Charging" A common way of introducing data storage is to refer to the characteristics of A data warehouse, as established by William Inmon: Integrated Subject Integrated Nonvolatile Time Variant Subject Date Warehouses are designed to help you analyze data. For example, to learn more about your company's sales data, you can build a warehouse that focuses on sales. Using this warehouse, you can answer questions like "Who was our best customer for this item last year?" This ability to define a warehouse of data by subject, sales in this case, causes the data warehouse targeted subject. Integrated integration is closely related to the subject orientation. Data warehouses should put data from droppings in a consistent format. They should solve problems such as conflicts of names and inconsistencies between the measurement units. When you get it, you said that they are being integrated. permanent non-volatile means that, once inserted in the warehouse, the data should not change. This is logical because the purpose of a warehouse is so that you can analyze what happened. Variant time in order to discover tendencies in the business world, analysts need large amounts of data. This is very in contrast to online transaction processing systems (OLTP), where performance requirements require historical data to be moved to a file. Focus of a warehouse of data on change over time is what is understood by the time-term variant. Contrasting OLTP and storage Figure data environments, 1-1 illustrates the main differences between an OLTP system and a warehouse of data. Figure 1-1 that contrasts OLTP and storage data environments text description of dwhsg005.gif illustration An important difference between system types is that data warehouse is not sound Generally in the third normal form (3nf), a common data type standardization in OLTP environments. The data warehouse and OLTP systems have very different needs. Here are some examples of different disorders of typical data and OLTP systems: Workload warehouse data are designed to accommodate ad hoc queries. You may not know the workload of your data warehouse in advance, for a data warehouse must be optimized for a good performance for a wide variety of possible query operations. OLTP systems support the preset unique operations. Your applications can be adjusted specifically or designed to support only these Data modifications A data warehouse is updated on a regular basis by the ETL process (executed daily or weekly) using mass data modification techniques. The final users of a data warehouse does not directly update the data warehouse. On OLTP systems, the final users routinely issue individual data modification instructions for data base. The OLTP database is always updated and reflects the current state of each commercial transaction. Schema design data warehouse usually use denormalized or partially denied schemes (such as a star scheme) to optimize consultation performance. OLTP systems usually use fully standardized schemes to optimize update / insert / exclude performance and ensure data consistency. Typical operations A typical Data Warehouse consultation examines thousands or millions of lines. For example, "Find the total sale for all customers in the last month." A operaÃ§Ã £ OLTP tÂpica accesses only a handful of records. For example, "Recover the current order for this client." Historical data warehouses usually store many months or years of data. This is to support historical analysis. OLTP systems usually store data from just a few weeks or months. The OLTP system stores only historical data as needed to attend the current transaction requirements. Data Warehouse Data Warehouses and your architectures vary depending on the specificities of the situation of an organization. Three common architectures are: Data Warehouse Architecture (Basic) Figure 1-2 shows a simple architecture for a data warehouse. The final users directly access the derived data from various source systems through the data warehouse. Figure 1-2 Architecture of a DWHSG013.gif Data Warehouse Warehouse Description in Figure 1-2, metadata and raw data of a traditional OLTP system are present , as an additional type of data, summary data. Summaries are very valuable in data warehouse because they preply-over long operations in advance. For example, a typical date warehouse consultation is to recover something like August sales. A summary in Oracle is called materialized views. Data Warehouse Architecture (with a preparation area) in Figure 1-2, you need to clean and process your operating data before putting it in the warehouse. You can do this programmatically, although most data warehouse use an enclosure area. An enclosure area simplifies constructing summaries and overall warehouse management. Figure 1-3 illustrates this typical architecture. Figure 1-3 A data warehouse architecture with a binding area DWHSG015.GIF illustration description Although the architecture in Figure 1-3 is quite common, you can Customize the architecture of your warehouse for different groups within your organization. You can do this by adding Data Marts, which are systems designed for a given line of business. Figure 1-4 illustrates an example where purchase, sales and inventories are separated. In this example, a financial analyst can analyze historical data for purchases and sales. Figure 1-4 A data warehouse architecture with a preparation area and Data Marts Text Description of the DWHSG064.GIF illustration: Data Marts are an important part of many warehouse © NS, but they are not the focus of this book. See Tamba © m: Data Mart Suites £ Documentation for more information on the data, with frequÃªncia, the database and the data warehouse used sÃ £ o â â intercambiÃ¡vel way. We are here to clear the confusion the £ !, What Ã © a database? A database is a group of data stored in tables, which consist of rows and columns that represent attributes. Each of the lines in the database represents a single entity. A database management system is the software used to help manage databases. Some of the most popular DBMS include MySQL, MSSQL, Oracle and PostgreSQL. Users record queries in the structured consultation language (SQL) to manage the data stored in the database. The execution of queries in the database is called Transactional Processing Online. What is a data warehouse? Business Intelligence helps improve business. It turns data into useful information for commercial analyzes and supports business insights to final users. A company can have several databases by Oracle, MySQL, etc. As it is not possible directly view the data in these databases, data, Warehouse provide a solution. Data warehouse receive data, run the process and process data that can be used â € â €

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