The field of Education is certainly one of the most important and discussed topics in the world. It is necessary to gather data and analyze every detail about it, it"s our opinion that only that way a difference can be done in this area. Educational systems and technologies are constantly growing, new ways to process it and analyze it are necessary, especially if it brings efficiency and information/knowledge to the educational process. Educational Data Mining (EDM) has been growing and developing, in order to help this process.

EDM searches for a better understanding of the learning process and the participation of students on it, always searching for a quality improvement and cost-effectiveness of the education system. There are three main goals in EDM:

- Pedagogical: to help in the design of didactic contents and improvement on the academic performance of the students;
- Managerial: to optimize the organization and maintenance of education infrastructures, areas of interest and study researches;
- Commercial: to help in students" recruitment, especially in private education.

Nowadays, educational systems try to offer a personalized learning method, by building a model of the individual"s goals, preferences and knowledge. Data Mining in Educational systems can be seen as an iterative cycle of hypothesis formation, testing and refinement.

Educators and academic responsibles design, plan, build and maintain educational systems, while students use and interact with them.

The application of data mining can be used by educators and students, with different goals:

- Towards students: the goal is to discover activities, resources and learning tasks that improve their learning, based on their behavior and similar paths;
- Towards educators: the goal is to have more feedback from students for instruction, evaluate the structure of the course content and its effectiveness on the learning process, classify students based on their needs, find patterns, discover information to improve the adaptation and customization of the course, etc.

EDM intersects data mining with pedagogy. Pedagogy contributes with the knowledge of learning processes, while data mining adds analysis and modeling techniques. Among the most used techniques are clustering, association rules and patterns analysis.

Educational Data Mining has specific requirements, which are not present in other domains, like pedagogical aspects of teachers, students and the system itself.

There are some problems in EDM, and we can start by the data mining tools, that are still rather difficult to use, especially for teachers [40]. These tools must suffer an improvement, to have a more intuitive and easy interface, with simple configuration and execution and with good visualization of the results.

There is also a need to standardize methods and data for EDM, since there are no general techniques to apply to different educational systems.

Another problem is the fact that it is difficult, or even impossible, to compare different methods or measures previously and decide which are the best [40]. It is necessary to experiment for knowing which is better, although the experimentation phase is difficult in the educational field because data is very dynamic, it can vary a lot between samples, and teachers just cannot afford the time or the technical experience to do these tests on each sample, especially in real time.

The lack of completeness from students is also a problem; they usually ask the questions and express their information needs incompletely. Consequently, the automatic classification of student questions, with the goal of ultimately providing automated tutorial responses is a challenging problem in EDM.

The problems of data redundancy and inherited correlation between many attributes, complicate the discovery of truly interesting patterns in the data. To avoid it, we could try to define appropriate interestingness measures for the patterns to be mined, integrate prior domain knowledge into the Data Mining techniques and adapt Data Mining technology towards the EDM needs in general.

Thus, our goal is to build mining modele to predict some educational situations, based on the information discovered.

The rest of the document is organized as follows: the First chapter has a small description of Data Mining and a detailed description of the work on Educational Data Mining. There is a revision of what was done in this area, with special attention to classification, as it is the focus of this work. Also some main applications and open issues in this area are presented. In chapter two, we present data warehouse techniques, including how to use it in Education. The theird chapted has a description the capabilities of data mining and its applications in higher education Institutions would like to know, for example, which students will enroll in particular course programs, and which students will need assistance in order to graduate. Are some students more likely to transfer than others? What groups of alumni are most likely to offer pledges? In addition to this challenge, traditional issues such as enrollment management and time-to-degree continue to motivate higher education institutions to search for better solutions. Finally, we conclude with developing an Analysis Services Project using Business SQL server Intelligence Development Studio 2008, we implement data warehouse and Mining Structures (Naïve Bayes, Decision Trees)., the results achieved and suggesting some guidelines for future research.