Data base management

Business, Management

Data Base:

It is the collection of data regarding an individual, group of people working together, a department in an organization or an organization.[1]

Types of Data Base:

Depending on the number of people, database is classified into 4 types.

1.   Personal Database: It is for an individual or single user.

2.   Workgroup Database: If the employees number is in between 10-15 people.

3.   Department Database: It is for 15-50 employees.

4.   Enterprise Database: If the no of employees is more than 50 people.

Database Model:

A Database Model is a visual plan for building a database. It focuses on representing the data as the user actually sees it, bridging between the concepts that make up real-world events.

Raw Data

This is the process in which, raw data is collected and is converted into information which is the filtered raw data. Then, the information is described in the proper form called as the meta data which is the data description and this data is collected to form a database. So, database is the organized collection of related data.

Data Definition:

One very important role of a database management system is to maintain the data definitions for each table and columns in the database. Each piece of data must be assigned a name, a data type (e. g. date, alphanumeric, numeric) and a mandatory/optional status.[2]

Architecture:

There are three levels in the design architecture of the database.

1.   User design: It can be used by any no of users. It is operational database.

2.   Logical design: It is the logical structure of database. It is irrespective of the hardware or other things. It concerns only with logical structure.

3.   Physical design: It concerns with the hardware requirements of the data base. It is not related to either the user or the logical structure.

There are different types of DBMS products: relational, network and hierarchical etc but the most commonly used database management system by most of the commercial organization is the Relational Database Management Systems (RDBMS).

Data   Structures:

Data structures (fields, records, files and objects) optimized to deal with very large amounts of data stored on a permanent data storage device (which implies relatively slow access compared to volatile main memory).

Database Project:

The database project would be developed in different stages like

1.   Initiation which includes the gathering and defining the data and their types.

2.   Planning of the requirement and how to generate the required outputs.

3.   Design which includes two parts

1.   Physical Design: Gathering the hardware requirements.

2.   Logical Design: Designing the logical structure of database.

4.   Implementation in which we provide the required data to the database.

5.   Maintenance: It includes the proper co-ordination of the input and the requirement.

Maintenance:

The database project will be maintained using a repository server which provides all the required data and logical functions that are used in the project.

Deploy:

It is a process of delivery of the output obtained in the project to the client who sends the feed back depending on the report he receives.

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