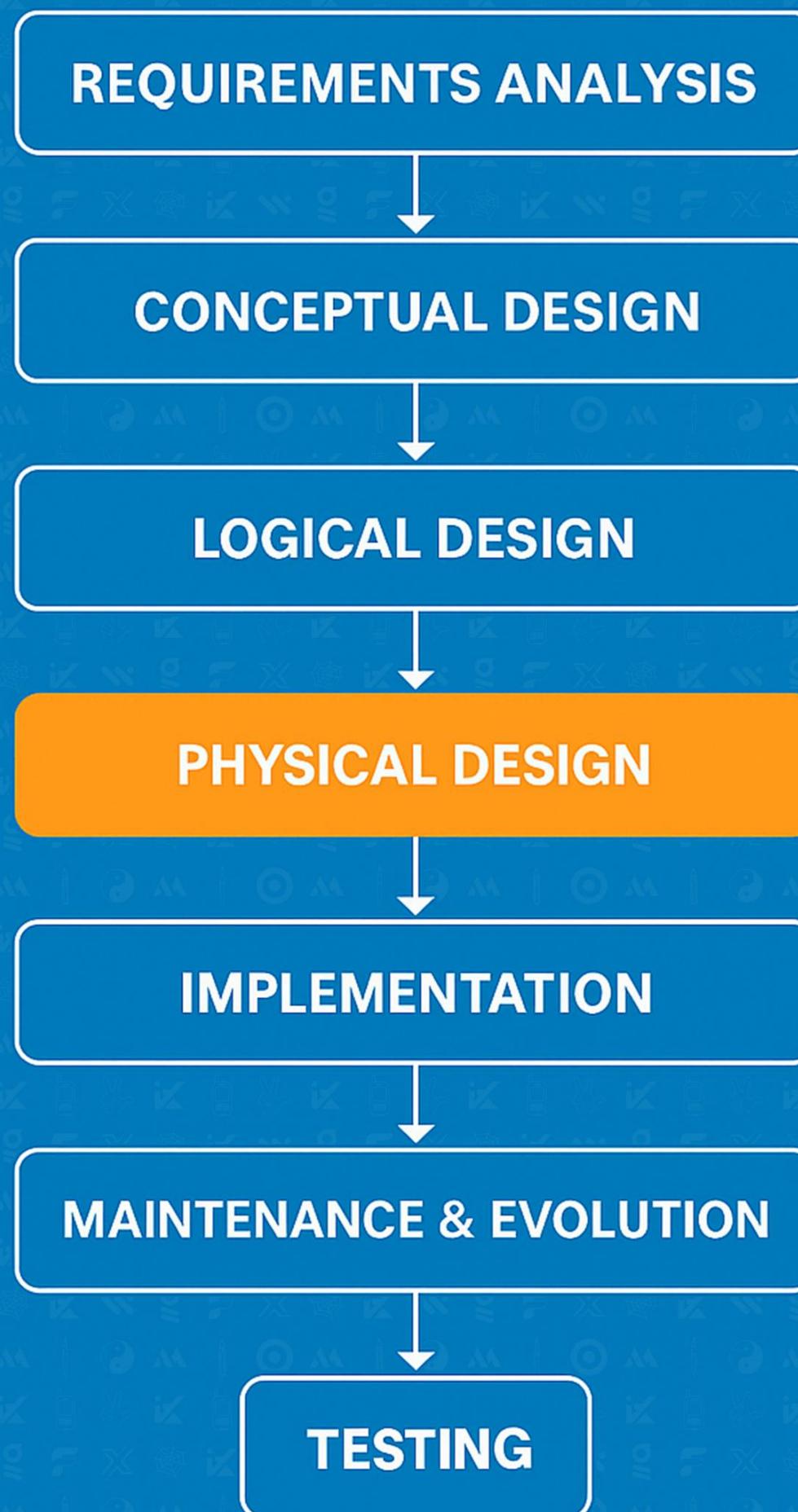


DATABASE DESIGN PROCESS



Functional Requirements

- Track trainees
- Assign instructors
- Record evaluations
- Generate reports



TO DO

- Understand the purpose of the database (*i.e. problems to solve, end users, data to store*).
- Gather requirements through interviews, surveys, analysis of the existing system.
- Identify key entities, processes and business rules.

SAMPLE (REQUIREMENTS GATHERED)

Our school is 100% virtual and we have **students** in different parts of the world:
i.e. Africa, Europe, Asia, and the Americas.

We keep **records** of the **names, gender, date of birth, address, race, start date, end date** and **status** of both our **staff** and **trainees**.

We also track the **class** a student belongs to, the **program** they enrolled for and who their **mentor (designated teacher)** is.

To make our trainings affordable for **all** we split our students into **sections**:

- first section = students based in North American countries,
- second section = students based in African countries,
- third section = students based in the rest of the world.

We offer certification **courses** in Database Administration, Data Analysis & Programming.
A **student** can take only one of these **courses** at a time. We also provide diplomas.

The combination of **program** and **section** and **session** (*enrollment date - completion date*) indicates what **class** a student can register into.

A student's performance and final **result** is determined by:

- continuous assessment (*i.e. quizzes, active participation in class*),
- a midterm test,
- a final exam, and
- a capstone project.



Database Design

FUNCTIONAL ANALYSIS

ANALYSING REQUIREMENTS

- Identify entities
- Identify attributes of these entities.
- Identify relationships between these entities.

ENTITIES & ATTRIBUTES

Trainee (*name, gender, dob, race, address, enroll, complete, status, class, program, mentor*)

Instructor (*name, gender, dob, hiredate, status, race, address*)

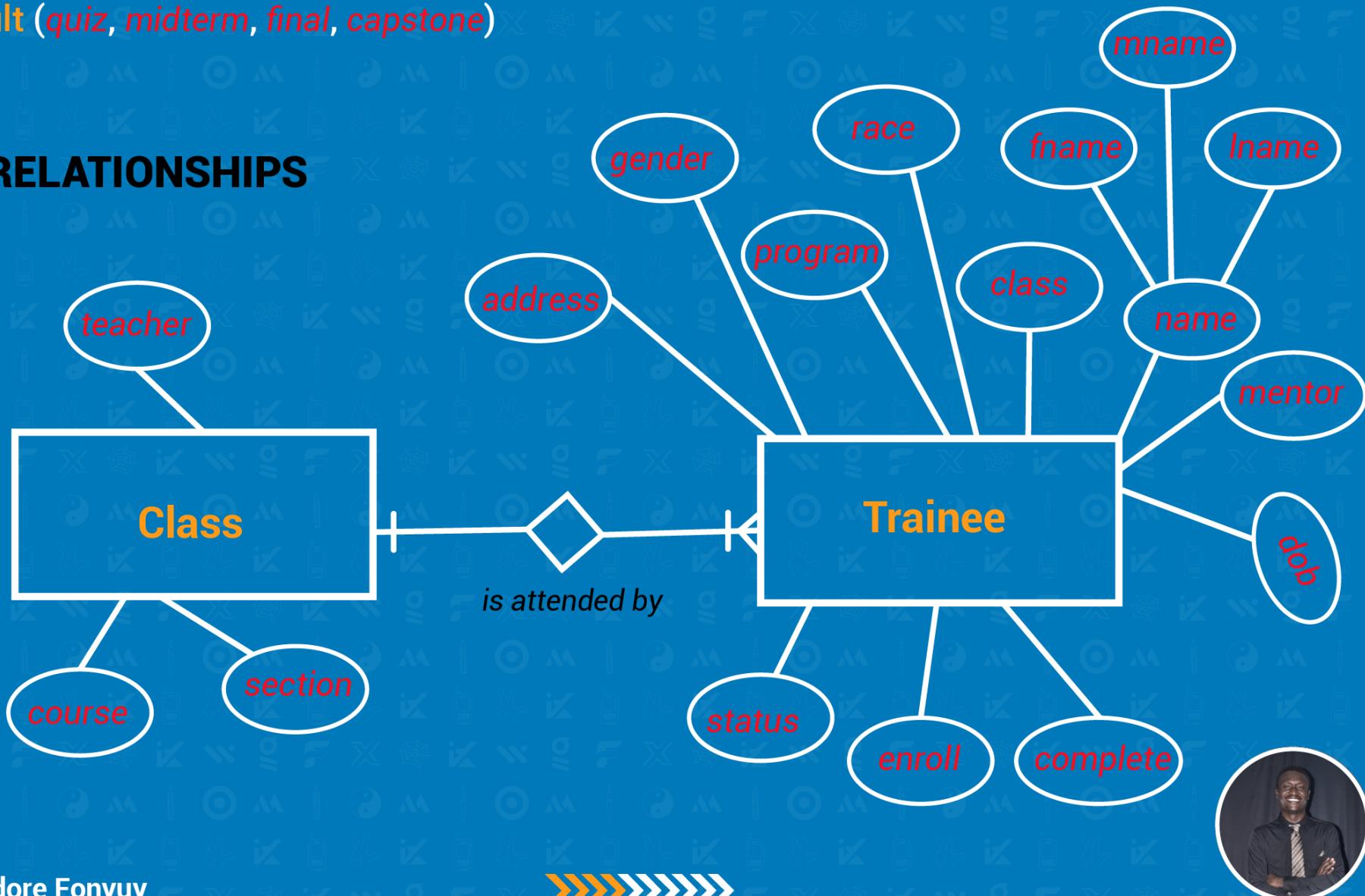
Class (*course, section, teacher*)

Course (*sector, title, duration*)

Section (*name, fee, country*)

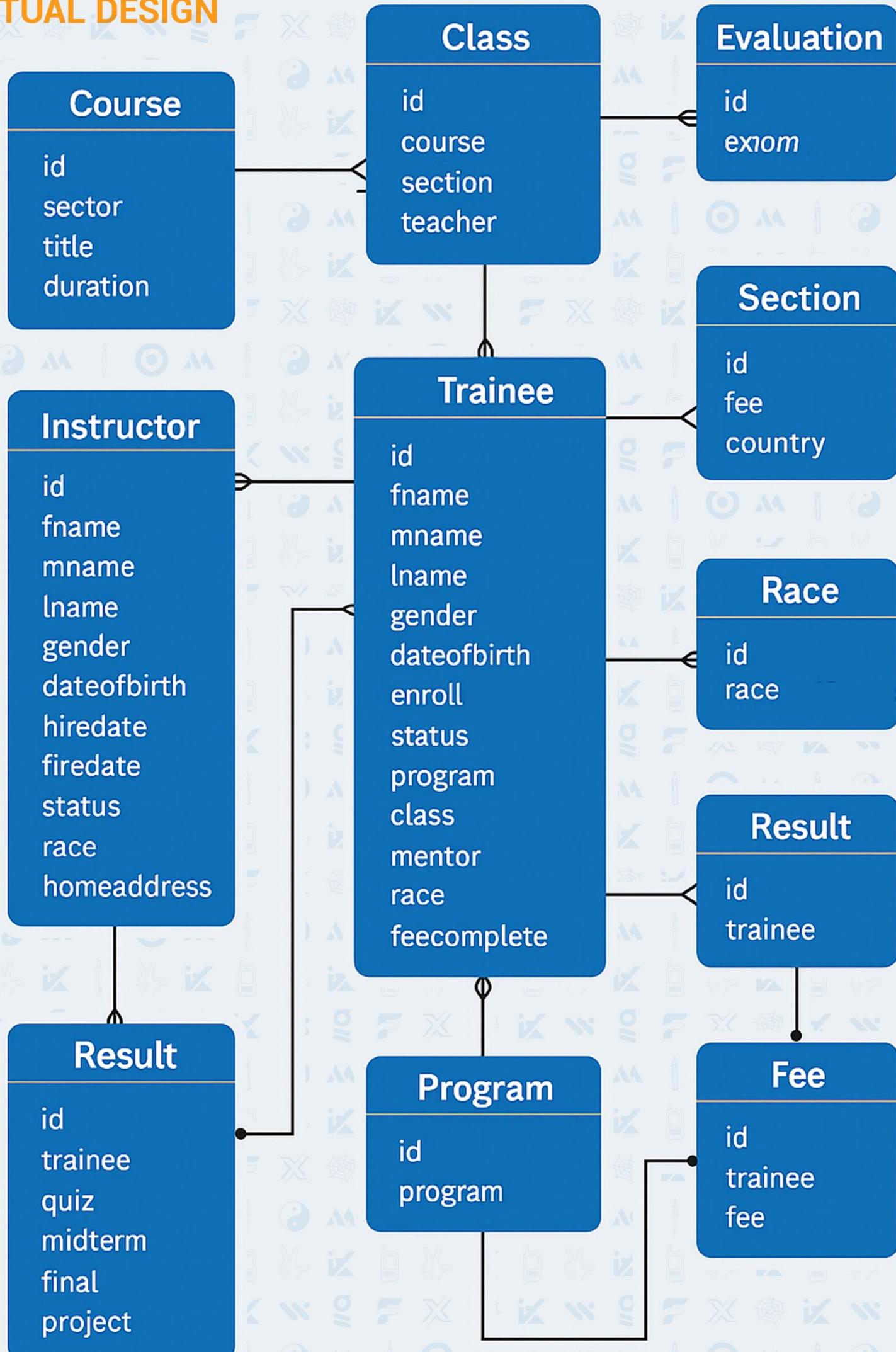
Result (*quiz, midterm, final, capstone*)

RELATIONSHIPS

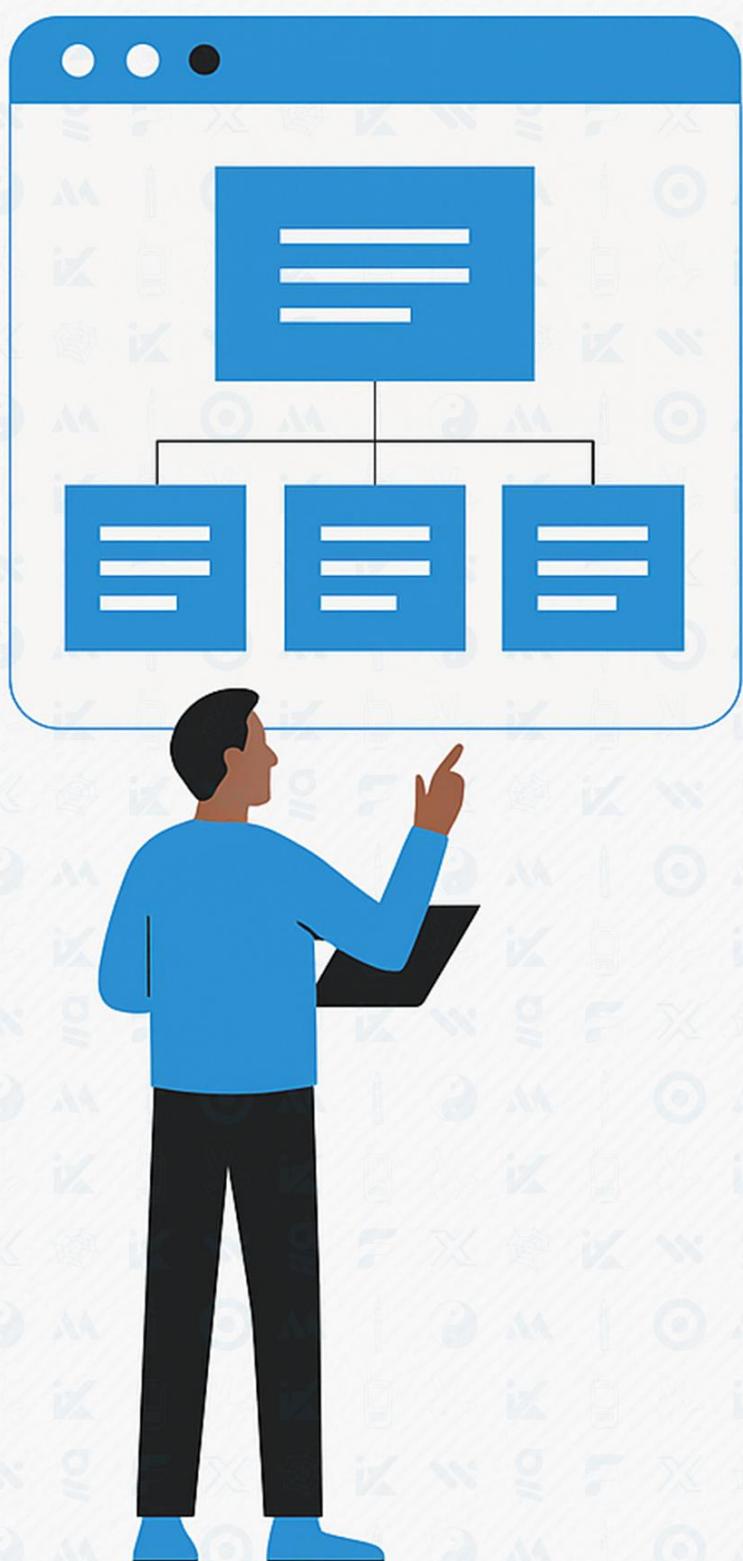


Database Design

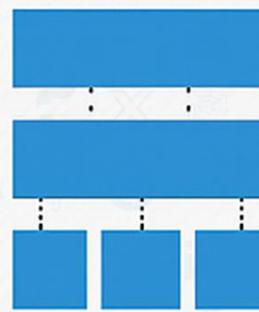
CONCEPTUAL DESIGN



LOGICAL DESIGN



Data Models



Normalization



Constraints



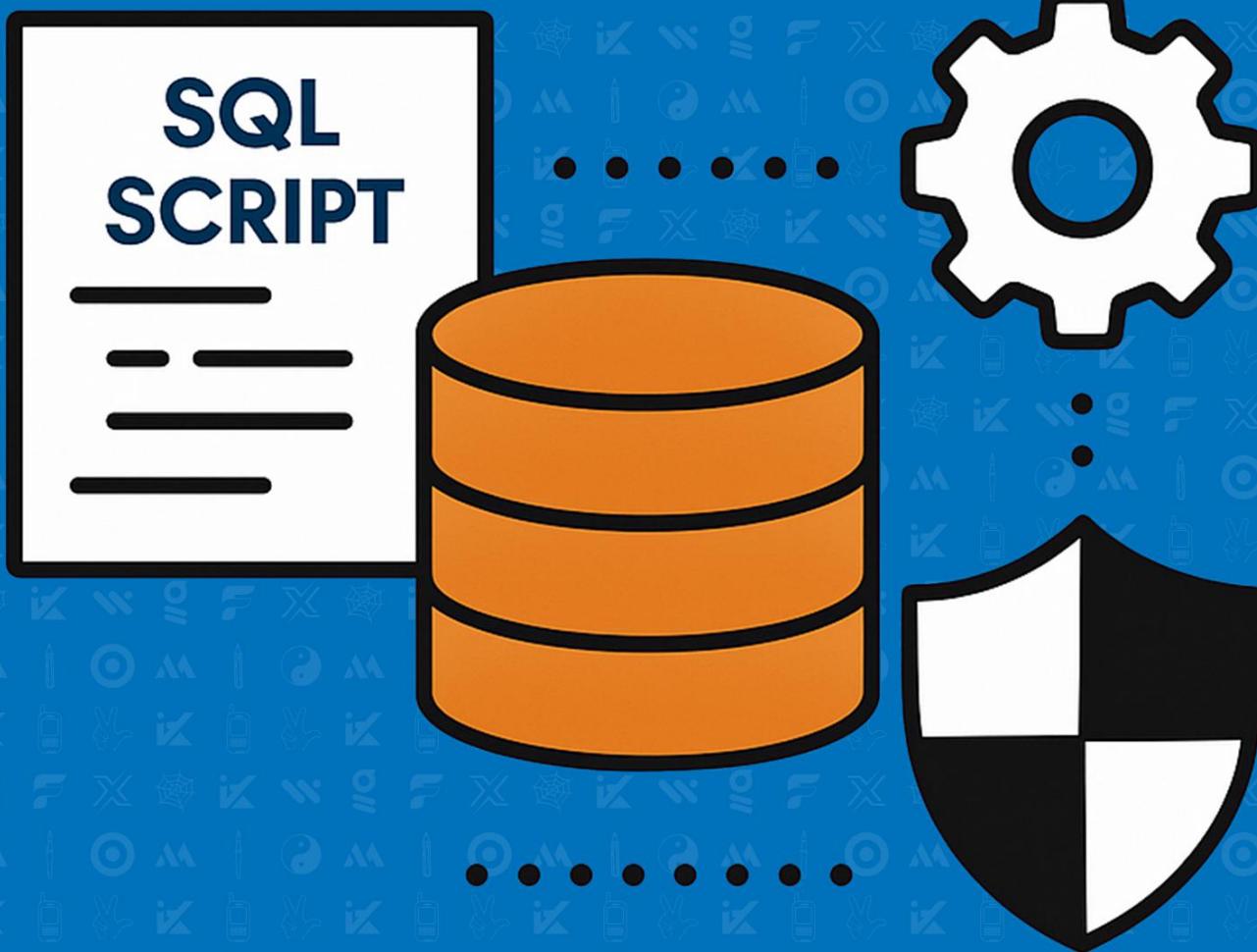
Database Design
PHYSICAL DESIGN



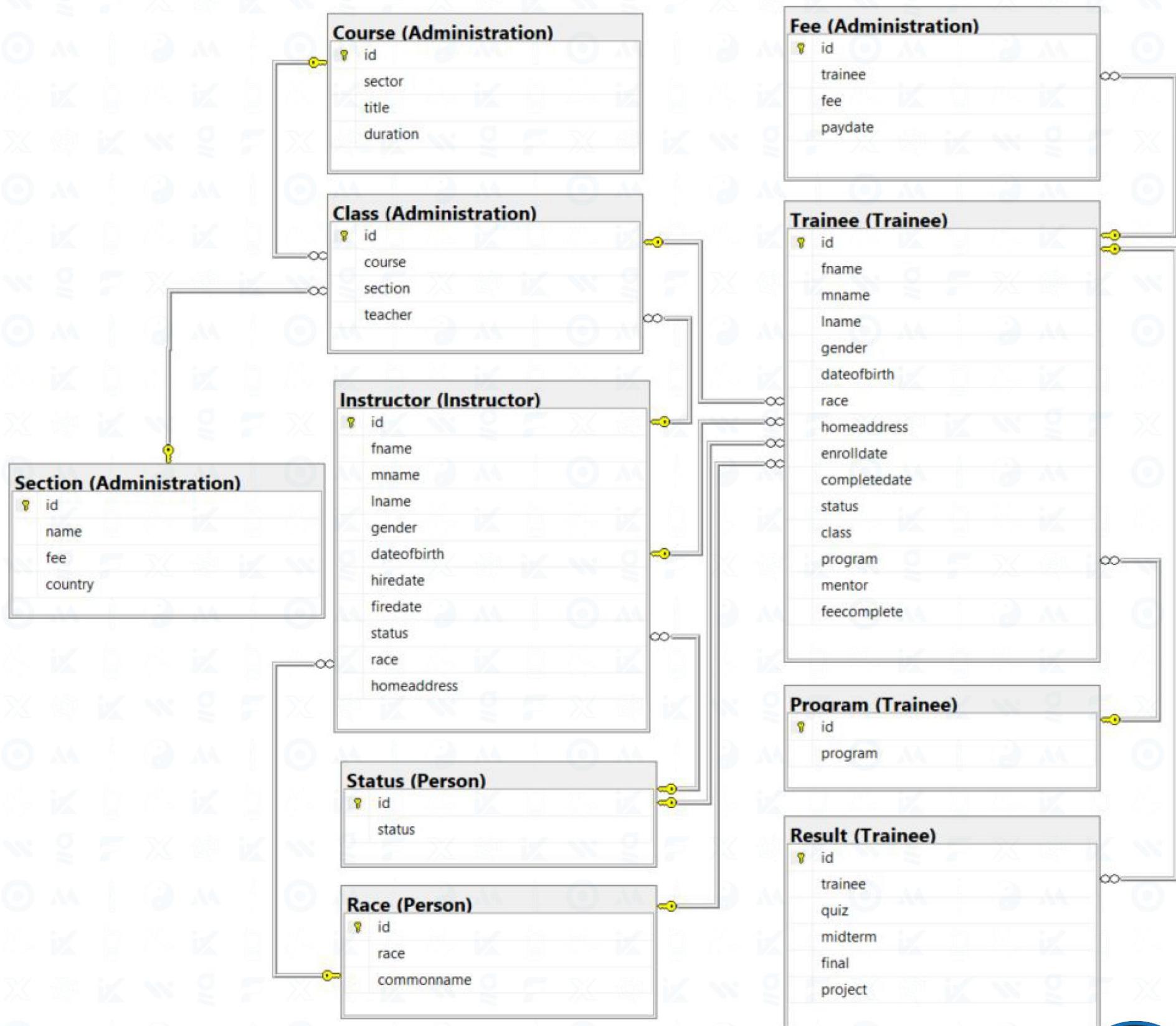
PHYSICAL DESIGN



IMPLEMENTATION



DATABASE DIAGRAM



Database Design

TESTING & MAINTENANCE

TESTING & MAINTENANCE



TOOLS

 Jira

 Trello

 Lucidchart

 Draw.io

 Visual Paradigm

 MySQL Workbench

 dbdiagram.io

 DBDesign

 Microsoft Word

 Google Sheets

 IBM InfoSphere
Data Architect

 MySQL

 SQL Server

 Oracle

 PostgreSQL

 DBDesign

 phpMyAdmin

 DBeaver

 SSMS

 IntelliJ IDEA

 pgAdmin

 Tableau

 Metabase

 dbForge Studio

 Redgate

 Flyway

 Azure Data Studio

 ER/Studio

 QuiokDBD

 Altova DatabaseSpy

 Navicat

 Datadog



TOOLS

NB: You'll never need ALL of these tools. However, from among them you might find tools that best suit your style or project.

1. Requirements Analysis

Goal: Understand what the system needs to do and what data it will manage.

Tools:

- Microsoft Word / Google Docs – Documentation of requirements.
- Notion / Confluence – Collaborative requirement gathering.
- Miro / Lucidchart – Brainstorming & mind mapping.
- Interview & Survey Tools – Google Forms, Typeform, or simple spreadsheets for collecting feedback.

2. Conceptual Design

Goal: Build a high-level model of the data, usually with Entity-Relationship Diagrams (ERDs).

Tools:

- Lucidchart / Draw.io – ERD creation.
- dbdiagram.io / QuickDBD – Simple and fast ERD creation via text input.
- ER/Studio / ERwin Data Modeler – Professional data modeling software.

3. Logical Design

Goal: Convert the conceptual model into a logical structure, typically relational (normalized tables, keys, constraints).

Tools:

- SQL Power Architect – Logical modeling and schema mapping.
- MySQL Workbench / pgModeler – Logical model support with auto-generation of schemas.
- Spreadsheet Tools (Excel/Google Sheets) – Initial normalization and data mapping.

4. Physical Design

Goal: Translate the logical design into actual database structures optimized for performance.

Tools:

- Database Management Systems (DBMS):
 - PostgreSQL
 - MySQL
 - SQL Server
 - Amazon RDS / Google Cloud SQL
- DB Tools:
 - DBeaver / HeidiSQL / SQL Developer – Schema creation and DB interaction.
 - ERwin / Aqua Data Studio – Advanced physical design and tuning.

5. Implementation & Testing

Goal: Create the database and test it with real data and queries.

Tools:

- SQL scripts / migration tools – Flyway, Liquibase for schema/version management.
- Postman / Insomnia – API-level testing.
- JMeter / k6 – Load testing for performance.
- Unit Test Frameworks – tSQLt (SQL Server), pgTAP (PostgreSQL).

6. Maintenance & Monitoring

Goal: Monitor database performance, tune queries, and apply updates.

Tools:

- New Relic / Datadog / Prometheus + Grafana – Monitoring and alerts.
- pgAdmin / SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) – Ongoing management.
- Slow Query Logs / EXPLAIN / Query Analyzer – Performance tuning.
- Backup Tools – pgBackRest, mysqldump, native cloud tools.

PROJECT RESOURCES

I have uploaded all SQL scripts to GitHub. You can find them here:

<https://www.github.com/isidoredelpierro/>

I wrote the code using SQL Server. If you are using a different DBMS you will have to update the code to match the SQL syntax of your environment. Also, parts of the code are pointing to specific file PATHs on my disks. Consider creating the same disk structure, or updating the code to reflect your own environment.