## IT 775 Database Technology

# Database Development Cycle

#### Database Scope

- Databases can vary in their scope from small single-user (personal) databases to large enterprise databases that can be used by thousands of end-users
- Regardless of their scope, all databases go through the same fundamental development steps (requirements, modeling, implementation, deployment, use, etc.)

### Operational versus Analytical Databases

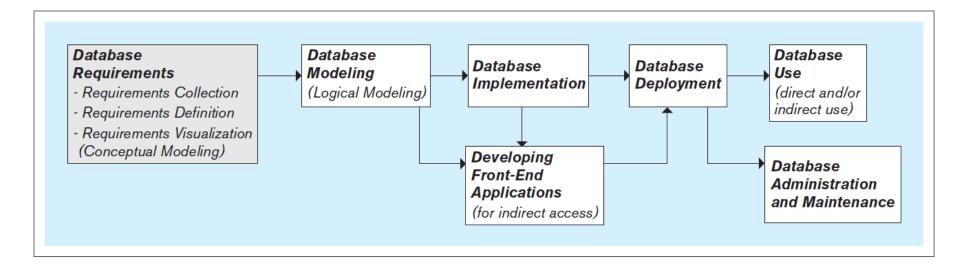
- Operational information (transactional information) the information collected and used in support of day to
  day operational needs in businesses and other
  organizations
- Operational database collects and presents operational information in support of daily operational procedures and processes
- Analytical information the information collected and used in support of analytical tasks
  - Analytical information is based on operational (transactional) information
- Analytical database collects and presents analytical information in support of analytical tasks

- Database analysts, designers, and developers
  - Database analysts involved in the requirements collection, definition, and visualization stage
  - Database designers (a.k.a. database modelers or architects) - involved in the database modeling stage
  - Database developers in charge of implementing the database model as a functioning database using the DBMS software

- Front-end applications analysts and developers
  - Front-end application analysts in charge of collecting and defining requirements for front-end applications
  - Front-end applications developers in charge of creating the front-end applications

 Database administrators (DBAs) - perform the tasks related to the maintenance and administration of a database system

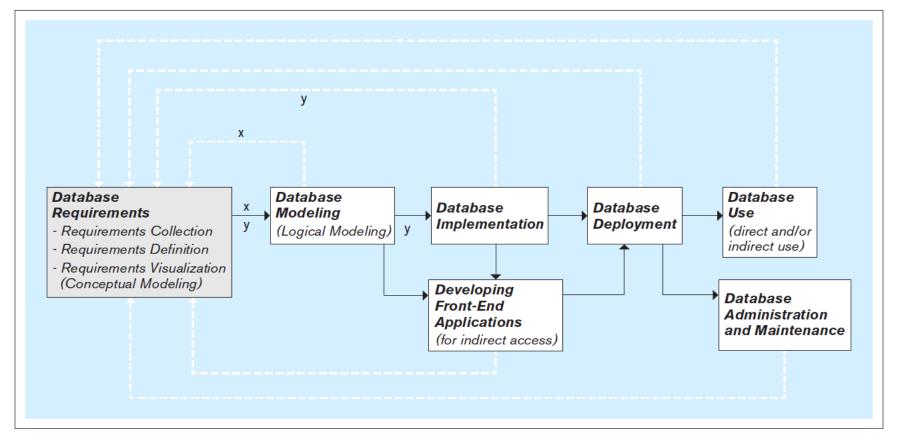
- Database end users use a database system to support their work- or life-related tasks and processes
  - Users differ in:
    - Level of technical sophistication
    - Amount of data that they need
    - Frequency with which they access the database system



- Requirements collection, definition, and visualization - results in the requirements specifying which data the future database system will hold and in what fashion, and what the capabilities and functionalities of the database system will be
  - The collected requirements should be clearly defined and stated in a written document, and then visualized

- Requirements collection, definition, and visualization
  - Conceptual database model a visualization of requirements by using a conceptual data modeling technique (such as entity-relationship [ER] modeling)

Iterative nature of the database requirements collection, definition, and visualization process



- Database modeling (logical database modeling) - creation of the database model that is implementable by the DBMS software
  - Logical database modeling follows conceptual database modeling

- Database implementation using a DBMS to implement the database model as an actual database
  - Most modern databases are implemented using a relational DBMS (RDBMS) software

- Developing front-end applications designing and creating applications for indirect use by the end-users
  - Front-end applications are based on the database model and the requirements specifying the front-end functionalities
  - Front-end applications contain interfaces (such as forms and reports) accessible via a navigation mechanism (such as a menu)

 Database deployment - releasing the database system for use by the end users

 Database use - the insertion, modification, deletion and retrieval of the data in the database system

- Database administration and maintenance performing activities that support the database
  end user, including dealing with technical
  issues, such as:
  - Providing security for the information contained in the database
  - Ensuring sufficient hard-drive space for the database content
  - Implementing the backup and recovery procedures

### The Next Version of the Database

Follows the same development steps as the initial version

