**Data modeling**

Define and analyze data requirement that is required to support business requirement. It is a technique to document a software system using diagrams and symbols

**Conceptual Data Modeling**

Identifies the highest-level relationships between different entities  
First cut represents the semantics of an organization and not database  
Does not reference technology

**Enterprise Data Modeling**

Create ERD of a specific business Entity relationship diagram)  
Entity relationship diagram ERD and XSD

**Logical Data Modeling**Represent the abstract structure of domain informationBasis to create physical data model.Domain model is more focused on capturing the concepts in domain rather than the structure of the data associated with that domain.

**Physical Data Modeling**

Represents an application and database-specific implementation of a logical data model.  
Includes all the [database artifacts](https://en.wikipedia.org/w/index.php?title=Database_artifact&action=edit&redlink=1) required to create [relationships between tables](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Relational_database) or to achieve performance goals, such as [indexes](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Index_(database)), constraint definitions, linking tables, [partitioned tables](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Partition_(database)) or [clusters](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Data_cluster). Analysts can usually use a physical data model to calculate storage estimates; it may include specific storage allocation details for a given database system.