



목 차	
1	정보화 환경의 변천
2	정보 자산 (Know-where)
3	정보의 저장과 활용 (know-how)
4	실습 계획
5	Q & A

## 1. 정보화 환경의 변천 (1~3/5)

✓ 1980'S

✓ 1990'S ~ 2000'S

✓ 2010'S~



2022-06-23

[https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Honeywell\\_Level\\_6](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Honeywell_Level_6)

3

## 1. 정보화 환경의 변천 (4/5)



2022-06-23

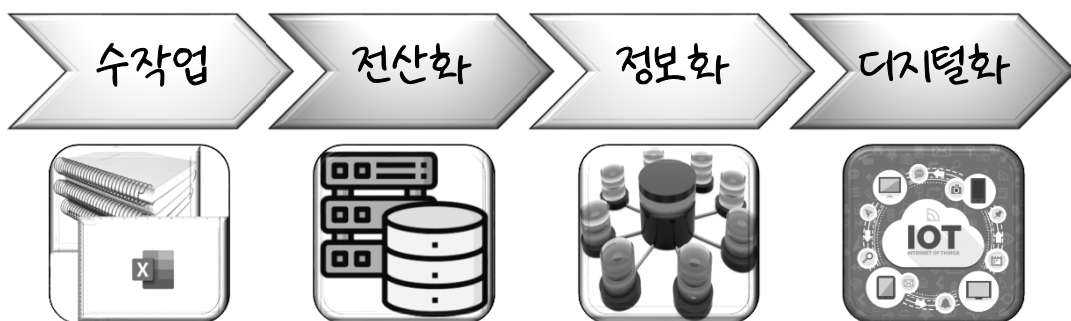
4

## 1. 정보화 환경의 변천 (5/5)



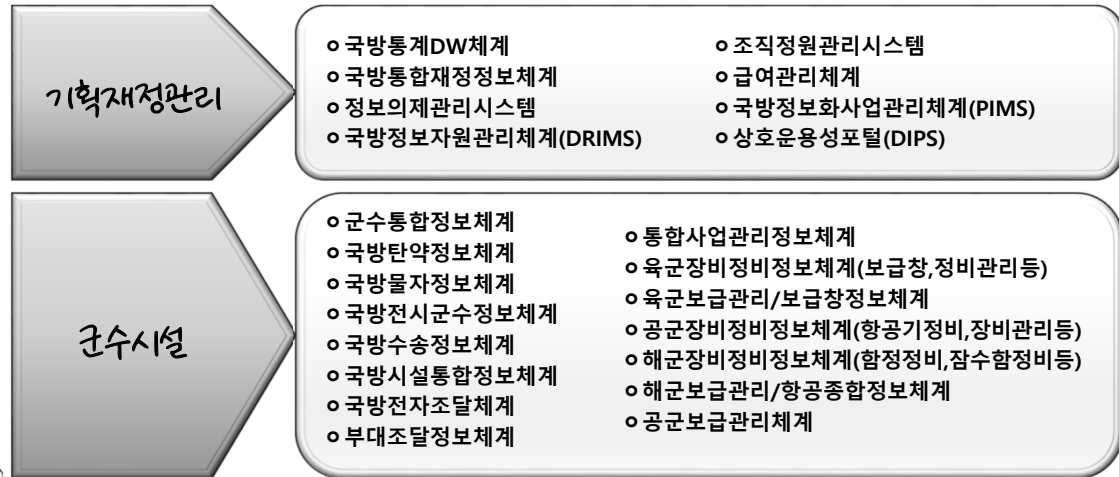
## 2. 정보 자산 (know-where) (1/10)

✓ 정보의 생산



## 2. 정보 자산 (know-where) (2~8/10)

### ✓ 국방 정보체계 분류 : 자원관리정보체계 (1/2)



2022-06-23

7

## 2. 정보 자산 (know-where) (9/10)

### ✓ 그 외의 데이터 소스?

2022-06-23

8

## 2. 정보 자산 (know-where) (10/10)

### ✓ 데이터 거버넌스

#### • 정의

- 데이터 수명 주기(수집, 사용, 폐기) 동안 데이터 관리에 사용 가능한 접근법
- 데이터의 효과적인 획득, 관리 및 분석을 위한 접근법

- 데이터의 디지털화 증가, 비즈니스는 엄청난 양의 데이터에 액세스
- 누가 데이터를 관리하는지
- 데이터의 합리적인 사용이 조직의 성공을 결정짓는 요소
- 정리되고 신뢰할 수 있는 데이터로 만드는 것

#### \* 데이터 거버넌스

- 데이터 거버넌스: 데이터의 기술적 관리
- 데이터 거버넌스: 누가 언제 어떤 데이터를 사용하는가와 같은 조직 내 데이터 관리 정책

2022-06-23

9

## 3. 데이터의 저장과 활용 (know-how) (1/2)

### ✓ 데이터 저장과 관련한 기술, 용어



2022-06-23

10

### 3. 데이터의 저장과 활용 (know-how) (2/2)

CHARACTERISTICS	RELATIONAL DATABASE	DATA WAREHOUSE	DATA LAKE	DATA MART	OPERATIONAL DATA STORE
<b>Data types</b>	Structured, numerical data, text and dates organized in a relational model	Relational data from transactional systems, operational databases and applications	Structured and unstructured data from sensors, websites, business apps, mobile apps, etc.	Relational data subsets for specific applications	Transactional data from multiple sources
<b>Purpose</b>	Transaction processing	Data stored for business intelligence, batch reporting and data visualization	Big data analytics, machine learning, predictive analytics and data discovery	Data used by a specific user community for analytics	Ingest, integrate, store and prep data for operations or analytics; often feeds a data warehouse
<b>Data capture</b>	Data captured from a single source, such as a transactional system	Data captured from multiple relational sources	Data captured from multiple sources that contain various forms of data	Data typically captured from a data warehouse, but can also be from operational systems and external sources	Data captured from multiple enterprise applications/sources
<b>Data normalization</b>	Uses normalized, static schemas	Denormalized schemas; schema-on-write	Denormalized; schema-on-read	Normalized or denormalized	Denormalized
<b>Benefits</b>	Provides consistent data for critical business applications	Historical data from many sources stored in one place; data is classified with user in mind for accessibility	Data in its native format from diverse sources gives data scientists flexibility in analysis and model development	Easy, fast access to relevant data for specific applications and types of users	Fast queries on smaller amounts of real-time or near-real-time data for reporting and operational decisions
<b>Data quality</b>	Data is organized and consistent	Curated data that is centralized and ready for use in BI and analytics	Raw data that may or may not be curated for use	Highly curated data	Data is cleansed and compliant, but may not be as consistent as in a data warehouse

※ 데이터 레이크?, 웨어하우스와 차이점 : <https://youtu.be/yhGWcPajaOc>

※ 데이터 레이크, 웨어하우스, 마트 : <https://youtu.be/GHpcLEkkmLc>

2022-06-23


11

### 4. 실습 계획 (1/1)

✓ 실습 방안


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
12



# 5. Q & A

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2022-06-23

13