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To develop data modeling architecture strategies using User Defined Datatype (UDT), you should do a top-down adoption approach on CDO and data architects. Thinking outside of the box can release yourself from concrete thinking. UDT Metadata taxonomy gives more flexibility, which can be reused or re-edited. In addition, it also allows users to search for a specific data location, however, in creating this type of metadata, you need to order your data and have a guideline for each layer.

Solid principles give the software an easier way to use and flexibility that can also be used in UDT Metadata Taxonomy, which is like a team where leaders assign tasks to each group member. The single-responsibility principle ensures each UDT data type has exactly one responsibility which makes it straightforward. The dependency inversion principle focuses on abstraction, where it uses the data that has already existed. The Liskov substitution principle ensures UDT physical name datatypes can run independently, but also have a connection with the domain parent. Open-closed principles allow change but don't affect the structure. The interface segregation principle modifies the independent design by using unnecessary data types. Solid Principles to UDT Metadata Taxonomy design strengthen the stability and ensure flexibility.

User-defined datatype (UDT) uses abstract names to define database data types, which give flexibility, easier to use. The boilerplate document is inside the box, where it is a standard template that can be used repeatedly. Abstraction simplifies complex concepts which can be reused. UDT Taxonomy organizes UDT based on their characteristics and gives a path. User-defined Datatype (Domain) is a user-created data type that is read from the Sql system. Using Data type can also locate the domain physical name that is using this data type where some data type is being reused.