

ICS 65.020.40
CCS B 65

LY

**INDUSTRY STANDARD OF THE
PEOPLE'S REPUBLIC OF CHINA**

LY/T 2169-2013

Overall specifications for forestry database design

林业数据库设计总体规范

(English Translation)

Issued on: January 1, 1970

Implemented on: January 1, 1970

Issued by: State Forestry Administration

Table of Contents

- Foreword
- Introduction
- 1 Scope
- 2 Terms and definitions

Foreword

This standard was drafted in accordance with the rules given in GB/T 1.1-2009.

This standard is proposed and managed by the National Forestry Information Data Standardization Technical Committee (SAC/TC386).

This standard is mainly drafted by. State Forestry Administration Survey Planning and Design Institute.

Introduction

With the wide application of information technology in the forestry industry, the amount of information on various applications has increased dramatically, and information resources have become forestry information.

The important wealth and resources of the construction, how to effectively develop, manage and utilize these information resources has become the key to forestry informationization.

key. Database technology is the most effective tool for information resource management and development and utilization. Establishing a unified database technical specification is conducive to real the consistency of the collection, storage, processing, exchange and use of forestry data information can guarantee the quality of database construction and the number of efficient use.

Lay a solid foundation based on resources.

This standard aims to establish a design specification for the entire process of database construction, so that the forestry management departments at all levels in the forestry industry conduct data.

When the library is designed, it can be carried out according to the unified technical specifications, improve the quality of database construction, reduce the cost of database design, and protect data information.

Effective use and high sharing.

Database design is the technology to build a database and its application system. It is the core technology for the development and construction of information systems. It is the use of existing Database management system, constructing optimal data patterns, and building available databases and application systems so that data can be efficiently stored and satisfied Application needs of various users (including data requirements and processing requirements).

Database design is a comprehensive technology involving multiple disciplines and a relatively large engineering project. There are various kinds of design the method, but the basic idea of each method is to achieve process iteration and gradual refinement. For forestry informationization, database design it should be done in accordance with a uniform specification design method. According to the actual situation of the forestry industry, this code adopts data demand as the main factor.

The design method of demand, gives a set of database design specifications, in order to achieve the standard database design process, to ensure the quality of database construction purpose.

Forestry database design overall specification

1 Scope

This standard specifies the general requirements for the design of forestry databases for relational databases and object-relational databases, database design content and Request, database design specification submitted.

This standard applies to the design of non-confidential forestry databases.

2 Terms and definitions

GB/T 5271.1-2000, GB/T 5271.4-2000, GB/T 5271.6-2000, GB/T 5271.17-2010 and the following terms and definitions apply to this document.

Local conceptual model the content and interrelationships of local data for partial applications described by conceptual methods or UML.

Global conceptual model the content and interrelationship of global data for all applications described by conceptual methods or UML is a synthesis of local conceptual models.

Logical database model the type of data about data that is transformed from a conceptual model, independent of any physical storage structure, and the structure between them in the form of a relationship. Describe the logical data model in relational database system, referred to as relational model (ER), and draw on object-oriented design.

The logical data model established by the method is called the object-oriented model (UML).

Object identifier

Each object has its own unique identifier, called an object identifier (OID), which has system global uniqueness.

Object class all objects with the same set of properties and methods form an object class (referred to as a class), and any object is a real object of a certain object class.

Example (instance).

Forestry database A database based on the characteristics of forestry production, management and management. According to the requirements of the National Forestry Informationization Construction Outline, the number of forestry the database is divided into public basic database [basic geographic information (non-confidential), remote sensing image database (non-confidential), etc.], forestry basic database (Sen