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Slide 1: Domains

I researched what domains are and how they differ in ANSI-SQL and T-SQL. Then I described what domains are. I used examples like price domains can't be negative. I also explained how ANSI SQL uses CREATE DOMAIN, while SQL Server (T-SQL) uses CREATE TYPE to achieve the same idea. I ran a code example to show how a custom data type can be created and reused, helping prevent invalid data entries.

Slide 2: Fully Qualified Domains

I researched the difference between regular domains and Fully Qualified Domains. Then I explained what a Fully Qualified Domain is. For example, Corporate.Standard.EmailAddress. I emphasized that the prefix (Corporate.Standard) shows which schema or part of the organization owns that data type. I discussed how this structure ensures every team refers to the same definition, makes global updates easier, and promotes a shared understanding. I then tied it into a real life example of how businesses can benefit off using a FQD.

Slide 3: How FQDs Are Useful

I focused on the three main benefits: consistency, reusability, and governance. I explained that consistency keeps meaning uniform across all tables, reusability saves time by defining something once and reusing it everywhere, and governance allows the main data team to control definitions. I mentioned that when the main team updates a type, that change automatically affects every table using it.

Slide 4: Implementing FQDs in T-SQL

I demonstrated how to actually build an FQD in SQL Server. I created the schema Corporate.Standard and then defined the custom type PhoneNumber under it. I explained that the

full path Corporate.Standard.PhoneNumber is what makes it “fully qualified.” The prefix shows the business area and standards layer, while the final name identifies the reusable domain itself. This example helped connect the technical process to the business structure. On my own time I played with FQDS in my SQL editor to see what it looks like but didn't have enough time to show it in my presentation.

Slide 5: Real-World Impact

I used this slide to connect the concept of FQDs to how organizations actually use them. I explained that departments like Finance and Sales can share the same definitions. For example, Corporate.Standard.EmailAddress. I added that new systems can easily plug into existing databases without redefining data types. I also pointed out how auditors benefit because every field can be traced back to a single approved definition.

Slide 6: FQDs and Taxonomy

To wrap up my section, I researched what taxonomies are. Then, I explained how FQDs fit within a taxonomy. I used the example Finance.Revenue.Amount and Sales.Revenue.Amount to show that both can share the same numeric domain while belonging to different branches of the business. I highlighted that using FQDs keeps meaning consistent across all departments and aligns technical data organization with a company’s structure.