

# Research on Fully Qualified Domains, Fully Qualified Table Names, and Taxonomies

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- My Contribution

For our group PowerPoint, I was mainly responsible for two slides:

- Enterprise Applications (real-world use cases of FQDs, FQTNs, and Taxonomies)
- FQDs & FQTNs in Data Protection (how these improve database security and governance)

In these slides, I researched how large organizations, such as banks, hospitals, and e-commerce platforms, use these concepts to manage data safely and consistently.

I contributed by:

- Finding real-world examples of businesses/enterprises that use FQDs and FQTNs for large-scale data organization.
- Writing short and clear explanations for our slides to make them easy to present and understand.
- Describing how data governance and role-based permissions benefit from proper naming and domain use.
- Helping the team connect technical details and write their slides.
- Reviewing the group's overall presentation to make sure that my part naturally followed their slides.

This part of the project helped me understand not only how these database structures work, but also why companies rely on them to keep their data safe, consistent, and traceable.

- My Key Insights

1. Fully Qualified Domains (FQDs)

- A Fully Qualified Domain is a reusable rule or data definition that enforces consistent data formats.
- Developers can define these once and apply them anywhere in the database.
- Example: a domain for phone numbers or emails ensures every table follows the same rule.
- Benefits include cleaner data, easier validation, and faster updates when standards change.
- FQDs help maintain data consistency and strengthen data governance.

2. Fully Qualified Table Names (FQTNs)

- FQTNs use the format DatabaseName.SchemaName.TableName to show exactly where a table lives.
- This prevents confusion and naming conflicts in large systems.
- They improve teamwork because everyone can find and reference the correct table quickly.
- FQTNs are crucial for referential integrity, meaning relationships between tables stay accurate.
- Using these consistently makes database management safer and clearer for big organizations.

3. Taxonomies in Database Design

- A taxonomy shows the structure and relationship of all database objects.
- It organizes information like a hierarchy: Database → Schema → Table → Column → Domain.
- This makes it easier to find information, follow naming rules, and share data across teams.
- It also helps with documentation and scalability when systems grow.

- Overall, taxonomies bring order and consistency to complex data environments.
- My Reflection
  - I learned that banks use FQDs to standardize account numbers and transaction rules.
  - Hospitals depend on FQTNs to safely share patient data across systems.
  - E-commerce platforms use taxonomies to organize products and track customer orders efficiently.
  - I also discovered how these naming conventions help protect data and simplify permission management.

From this project, I learned how Fully Qualified Domains (FQDs), Fully Qualified Table Names (FQTNs), and Taxonomies help keep databases organized and consistent. Fully Qualified Domains are reusable data types that make sure things like emails or phone numbers follow the same rules everywhere in a database. Fully Qualified Table Names show the exact location of a table, which helps avoid confusion when different databases have tables with similar names. I also learned that Taxonomies organize all database parts, like tables and schemas, into a clear structure so everything is easier to find and manage. Overall, these ideas taught me how good naming and organization make databases more accurate, secure, and easier to work with.