REVIEW LESSON

MTA Course: Database Administration Fundamentals
Lesson name: Database Fundamentals 1.4
Topic: Understand data definition language (DDL) (One 50-minute class period)
File name: DBAdminFund_RL_1.4

Lesson Objective:

1.4: Understand data definition language (DDL). *This objective may include but is not limited to:* understanding how T-SQL can be used to create database objects such as tables and views.

Preparation Details

Prerequisite student experiences and knowledge

An understanding of Structured Query Language® (SQL) is required for this review. Instructors are encouraged to use these reviews in numerical order.

This MTA Certification Exam Review lesson is written for students who have learned about database administration. Students who do not have the prerequisite knowledge and experiences cited in the objective will find additional learning opportunities using resources such as those listed in the Microsoft® resources and Web links at the end of this review lesson.

Instructor preparation activities

Create copies of the quiz DBAdminFund_SA_1.4.

Resources, software, and additional files needed for this lesson:

- DBAdminFund_SA_1.4
- DBAdminFund_SA_1.4_key
- DBAdminFund_PPT_1.4

Teaching Guide

Essential Vocabulary:

data definition language (DDL)—a language that defines all attributes and properties of a database, especially record layouts, field definitions, key fields, file locations, relationships between fields, and storage strategy.

data manipulation language (DML)—a language that is used to update, query, delete, and insert data in a database. DMLs are often capable of performing mathematical and statistical calculations that facilitate generating reports.

schema—a description of a database to a database management system (DBMS) in the language provided by the DBMS. A schema defines aspects of the database, such as attributes (fields) and domains and parameters of the attributes.

CREATE—a key word command used in SQL to add items to your database

ALTER—a key word command used in SQL to change items within your database

DROP—a key word command used in SQL to delete a table or database

Lesson Sequence

Activating prior knowledge/lesson staging (10 minutes)

1. *Say:* During the last lesson, we reviewed techniques for changing the data in a database. Today, we're focusing on DDL. This language defines all attributes and properties of a database, especially record layouts, field definitions, key fields, file locations, relationships between fields and storage strategy.

Lesson activity (30 minutes)

1. Present the DBAdminFund_PPT_1.4 PowerPoint presentation.

Assessment/lesson reflection (10 minutes)

- Distribute the review quiz. You may choose to have students exchange and correct each other's quizzes.

Microsoft resources and Web links

Faculty Connection Academic Resource Center
(*http://www.microsoft.com/education/facultyconnection/ARC/ResourceCenter.aspx?c1=en-us&c2=0*)

MSDN Search—Relational Databases
(*http://social.msdn.microsoft.com/search/en-us/?query=relational+databases*)