

Terms

Chapter 1

1. Primary key – unique identifier within a table
2. Composite primary key – primary key made up of 2 or more columns
3. Index – provides quick access to data, automatically created for each key column
4. Unique-key – column that contains unique data that is not a primary key
5. Foreign key – primary key in one table that has been added to a second table to form a relationship between the two tables
6. Column – same thing as a field, attribute of the table
7. Row – same thing as a record, contains a set of values for a single instance of the entity
8. One-to-Many relationship – one record in table 1 connects to many records in table 2. This typically happens when a table is related to a second table using a foreign key. Examples include Customers and Orders or Students and Classes.
9. One-to-One relationships – one record in table 1 is related to 1 record in table 2. This typically occurs when the primary keys in both tables are the same and are used to relate the tables. An example would be Employees and Benefits. One employee can have one set of benefits.
10. Identity column – like an autonumber column in Microsoft Access. It is a numeric column whose value is generated when a new row is added to the table. It can be used as a primary key if there are not any unique column values.
11. Data Type – specifies the type of data that can be stored within a column (it helps keep the data accurate because it doesn't allow entry of incorrect or invalid data). For example, if you specify that a column is numeric, you cannot enter text into the column.
12. Client - device that makes requests
13. Server – device that handles the request
14. Database Server – device that processes database requests and returns result sets
15. DBMS – database management system
16. RDMS – relational database management system