1. Database is a set of tables that contain column and row.
2. Key is 1 or some fields in the table.
3. Primary key is the key that unique and has minimum fields.
4. Foreign key is the set of fields in this table which reference to the Primary key in another table.
5. Relationship: is the link between tables.
6. Superkey:a [set](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Set_(mathematics)) of attributes of a relation variable for which it holds that in all relations assigned to that variable, there are no two distinct [tuples](https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Tuple) (rows) that have the same values for the attributes in this set.

**Atomicity**: The atomicity acid property in SQL. It means either all the operations (insert, update, delete) inside a transaction take place or none. Or you can say, all the statements (insert, update, delete) inside a transaction are either completed or rolled back.

**Consistency**: This SQL ACID property ensures database consistency. It means, whatever happens in the middle of the transaction, this property will never leave your database in a half-completed state.

1. If the transaction completed successfully, then it will apply all the changes to the database.
2. If there is an error in a transaction, then all the changes that already made will be rolled back automatically. It means the database will restore to its states that it had before the transaction started.
3. If there is a system failure in the middle of the transaction, then also, all the changes made already will automatically rollback.

**Isolation:** Every transaction is individual, and One transaction can’t access the result of other transactions until the transaction completed. Or, you can’t perform the same operation using multiple transactions at the same time. We will explain this SQL acid property in a separate article.

**Durability:** Once the transaction completed, then the changes it has made to the database will be permanent. Even if there is a system failure, or any abnormal changes also, this SQL acid property will safeguard the committed data.

**VIEW**

* View is a logical table. It is a physical object which stores data logically. View just refers to data that is stored in base tables.
* A view is a logical entity. It is a SQL statement stored in the database in the system tablespace. Data for a view is built in a table created by the database engine in the TEMP tablespace.

**INDEX**

* Indexes are pointers that maps to the physical address of data. So, by using indexes data manipulation becomes faster.
* An index is a performance-tuning method of allowing faster retrieval of records. An index creates an entry for each value that appears in the indexed columns.