***Chapter 3: Relational Database Model***

1. A table is also called a (n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ because the relational model’s creator, E.F. Codd used the two terms as synonyms.

*ANSWER:*  ***relation***

1. In a relational table, each column has a specific range of values known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_ domain.

*ANSWER:* ***attribute***

1. In a relational model, \_\_\_\_\_\_ are also used to establish relationships among tables and to ensure the integrity of the data.

*ANSWER:* ***keys***

1. A primary key is the \_\_\_\_\_\_ key chosen to be the primary means by which rows of a table are uniquely identified.

*ANSWER:* ***candidate***

1. To avoid nulls, some designers use special codes, known as \_\_\_\_\_\_, to indicate the absence of some value.

*ANSWER:* ***flags***

1. The relational operators have the property of \_\_\_\_\_\_; that is, the use of relational algebra operators on existing relations (tables) produces new relations.

*ANSWER:* ***closure***

1. PRODUCT yields all possible pairs of rows from two tables, also known as the \_\_\_\_\_\_ product

*ANSWER:* ***Cartesian***

1. \_\_\_\_\_\_ is the real power behind the relational database, allowing the use of independent tables linked by common attributes.

*ANSWER:* ***JOIN***

1. A (n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ links tables on the basis of an equality condition that compares specified columns of each table.

*ANSWER:* ***equijoin***

10. A (n) \_\_\_\_\_\_ provides a detailed description of all tables in the database created by the user and designer.

*ANSWER:* ***data dictionary***