ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS OF TABLES

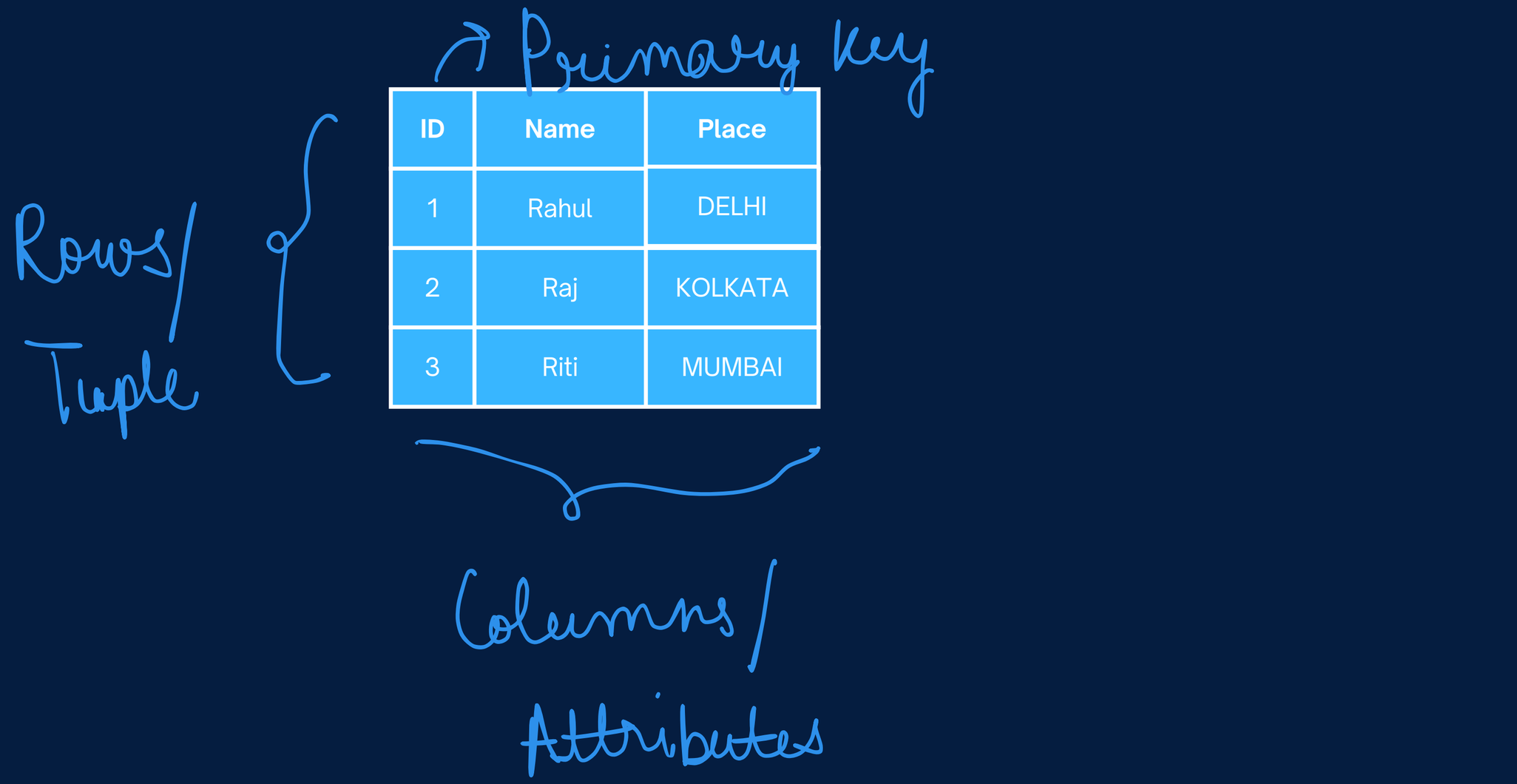
Row/Tuple – Rows, also known as records or tuples, represent individual entries or instances of data within the table.

Cardinality – No of rows in a table

Column/Attribute – Columns represent the attributes of the data being stored and are named to describe the information they hold (e.g., "ID," "Name," "Age").

Degree – No of Columns in a ta in a tableble

ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS OF TABLES



ESSENTIAL COMPONENTS OF TABLES

Constraints - Constraints define rules or conditions that must be satisfied by the data in the table.
Common constraints include uniqueness, nullability, default values, etc.

- Unique constraint: Ensures values in a column are unique across the table.
- Not null constraint: Ensures a column cannot have a null value.
- Check constraint: Enforces a condition to be true for each row.
- Default constraint: Provides a default value for a column if no value is specified.

Keys - A primary key is a unique identifier for each record in the table. It ensures that each row can be uniquely identified and accessed within the table.

A foreign key is a field in a table that refers to the primary key of another table. It establishes relationships between tables.