# Database design

SQL Reference · Vocabulary in context

| Word | Example |
|---|---|
| **relationship** /rɪ'leɪʃənʃɪp/ | A foreign key creates a **relationship** between two tables. |
| **one-to-many** /wʌn tə 'meni/ | One teacher has many students: a **one-to-many** relationship. |
| **many-to-many** /'meni tə 'meni/ | Students and courses have a **many-to-many** relationship. |
| **join table** /dʒɔɪn 'teɪbl/ | A **join table** links two tables in a many-to-many relationship. |
| **entity-relationship diagram** /'entɪti rɪ'leɪʃənʃɪp 'daɪəgræm/ | An **entity-relationship diagram** shows how the tables link. |
| **entity** /'entɪti/ | A student is an **entity** in the school database. |
| **normalisation** /ˌnɔːməlaɪ'zeɪʃn/ | **Normalisation** removes repeated data. |
| **redundancy** /rɪ'dʌndənsi/ | Two power supplies give **redundancy**: if one fails, the other works. |
| **normal form** /'nɔːml fɔːm/ | Each **normal form** removes another kind of repetition. |
| **atomic** /ə'tɒmɪk/ | An **atomic** field holds only one value. |
| **composite key** /'kɒmpəzɪt kiː/ | A **composite key** uses two columns together. |