| | | |
|---|---|---|
| database | table | query |
| row | record | column |
| alias | condition | precedence |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A request to retrieve or manipulate information, especially data in a database. | A collection of data organised into rows and columns. | An organised collection of data that can be accessed and managed. |
| A vertical arrangement of entries, or a named field in a database table. | A stored collection of information about an item, person or event. | A horizontal sequence of entries in a table or array, or a single record in a database table. |
| The rules determining which operators or actions are applied before others. | A requirement or circumstance that affects what happens or whether something is true. | An alternative name assigned to a table or result column within a query, without necessarily renaming the underlying stored object. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| pattern | wildcard | set |
| range | missing value | sort |
| descending | ascending | tie |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A collection of distinct elements. | In SQL LIKE here, a symbol standing for unspecified text: percent matches a sequence of characters and underscore matches one character. | A specification used to match text, such as a SQL LIKE expression containing wildcard symbols. |
| Arrange result rows by specified expressions, using ORDER BY when their order matters. | A value not supplied or known, commonly represented by SQL NULL; it is distinct from zero and an empty string. | The set or interval of values permitted or covered in a particular context. |
| Equal values on an ordering or ranking criterion; add further ordering keys when deterministic selection among ties is required. | Ordering values from lower to higher under the database's comparison and collation rules. | Ordering values from higher to lower under the database's comparison and collation rules. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| top-N | aggregate function | summary |
| group | primary key | foreign key |
| relationship | join | alias |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| An aggregate result describing multiple rows, such as a count, sum or average. | Database functions that combine values from multiple rows to produce a summary result, such as a count or average. | The first N rows under a specified ordering; without suitable ORDER BY and tie handling the chosen rows may not be deterministic. |
| A field or group of fields that refers to a candidate key in another or the same database table. | A field or combination of fields that uniquely identifies each record in a database table. | A set of database rows sharing specified values, often combined for an aggregate calculation. |
| An alternative name assigned to a table or result column within a query, without necessarily renaming the underlying stored object. | An SQL operation that combines rows from tables according to a specified relationship or condition. | An association between entities or tables, often represented with keys and foreign-key references. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| LEFT JOIN | row | table |
| schema | data type | constraint |
| relationship | one-to-many | many-to-many |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A collection of data organised into rows and columns. | A horizontal sequence of entries in a table or array, or a single record in a database table. | A join preserving every left-hand row, supplying matched right-hand values or NULLs where no match exists. |
| A rule enforced on stored data, such as NOT NULL, UNIQUE, CHECK or a foreign-key relationship, subject to the database engine's behaviour. | A classification of values that determines their representation and permitted operations. | The declared structure of database objects, including tables, columns, keys and other constraints. |
| A database relationship in which each record on either side may be associated with several records on the other side. | A relationship in which one instance of an entity can be associated with several instances of another entity. | An association between entities or tables, often represented with keys and foreign-key references. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| join table | entity-relationship diagram | entity |
| normalisation | redundancy | normal form |
| atomic | composite key | |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| A distinguishable kind of thing represented in a database model, such as a student or course. | A diagram showing entities, their attributes and the relationships between them in a data model. | A linking table representing an association, commonly a many-to-many relationship, by storing references to the related entities. |
| Structural rules for organising relational tables to reduce unnecessary duplication and insertion, update or deletion anomalies. | Additional or repeated data, capacity or components beyond what is strictly necessary, sometimes provided for reliability. | Organising relational database tables to reduce unnecessary duplication and avoid update, insertion and deletion anomalies. |
| | In this primary-key context, a key made from more than one column, whose combined values identify a row. | Describes a database field containing a single value rather than a list or repeating group. |