Domain	Set of atomic values specified by a Data type
Atomic	Each value indivisible
Attribute	Name of a role played by some domain <i>D</i> in the relation schema <i>R</i>
Degree	Number of attributes in a relation
Cardinality	Total number of values in domain
Constraints	Restrictions on the actual values in a database state
Inherent model- based constraints	Inherent in the data model .Example ,duplicate tuples are not allowed in a relation
Schema-based constraints	Can be directly expressed in schemas of the data model
Application-based	Cannot be directly expressed in schemas
Superkey	No two distinct tuples in any state <i>r</i> of <i>R</i> can have the same value
Кеу	A minimal superkey of R . Removing any attribute A from K leaves a set of attributes K that is not a superkey of R any more
Candidate key	Relation schema may have more than one key
Primary key	A designated candidate key .Other candidate keys are designated as <b>unique keys</b>

Entity integrity constraint	No primary key value can be NULL
Referential integrity constraint	A constraint involving two relations , Maintains consistency among tuples in two relations
Semantic integrity constraints	May have to be specified and enforced on a relational database
Functional dependency constraint	Establishes a functional relationship among two sets of attributes X and Y
State constraints	Define the constraints that a valid state of the database must satisfy
Transition constraints	Define to deal with state changes in the database
Participation constraint	Specifies whether existence of entity depends on its being related to another entity
Specialization	is the process of defining a set of subclasses of a superclass
Generalization	is the reverse of the specialization process
predicate-defined	If we can determine exactly those entities that will become members of each subclass by a condition
user-defined	A subclass not defined by a predicate