A database relation is a predefined row/column format for storing information in a relational database.
Relations are equivalent to tables.
Also Known As: Table

Characterstics of relation:

1. No Duplicate Tuples: A relation cannot contain two or more tuples which have the same values for all the attributes. i.e., In any relation, every row is unique.
2. Tuples are unordered: The order of rows in a relation is immaterial.
3. Attributes are unordered: The order of columns in a relation is immaterial.
4. Attribute Values are Atomic: Each tuple contains exactly one value for each attribute.

Related posts:

1. SQL Functions
2. History of DBMS
3. Introduction to DBMS
4. Introduction to Database
5. Advantages and Disadvantages of DBMS
6. SQL | DDL, DML, DCL Commands
7. Domain
8. Entity and Attribute
9. Relationship among entities
10. Attribute
11. DBMS Keys
12. Schema
13. Twelve rules of CODD

14. Normalization
15. Functional Dependency
16. Transaction processing concepts
17. Schedules
18. Serializability
19. OODBMS vs RDBMS
20. RDBMS
21. SQL Join
22. SQL Functions
23. Trigger
24. Oracle cursor
25. Introduction to Concurrency control
26. Net 11
27. NET 3
28. NET 2
29. GATE, AVG function and join DBMS | Prof. Jayesh Umre
30. GATE 2014 DBMS FIND Maximum number of Super keys | Prof. Jayesh Umre
31. GATE 2017 DBMS Query | Prof. Jayesh Umre
32. Data types
33. Entity
34. Check Constraint
35. Primary and Foreign key
36. SQL join
37. DDLDMLDCL
38. Database applications
39. Disadvantages of file system data management
40. RGPV DBMS Explain the concepts of generalization and aggregation with appropriate

examples

41. RGPV solved Database approach vs Traditional file accessing approach
42. Find all employees who live in the city where the company for which they work is located
43. Concept of table spaces, segments, extents and block
44. Triggers: mutating errors, instead of triggers
45. Dedicated Server vs Multi-Threaded Server
46. Distributed database, database links, and snapshot
47. RDBMS Security
48. SQL queries for various join types
49. Cursor management: nested and parameterized cursors
50. Oracle exception handling mechanism
51. Stored Procedures and Parameters