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| **Across**  **2.** To remove a relation from an SQL database, we use the \_\_\_\_\_\_ command.  **5.**  A \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ in a table represents a relationship among a set of values.  **10.**  Which of the following is not a integrity constraint ?  **11.** Using which language can a user request information from a database ?  **13.** A domain is atomic if elements of the domain are considered to be \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ units.  **15.** The term attribute refers to a \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of a table. | **Down**  **1.** Select \* from employee What type of statement is this?  **3.** A relational database consists of a collection of  **4.** For each attribute of a relation, there is a set of permitted values, called the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ of that attribute.  **6.** The term \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ is used to refer to a row.  **7.** The\_\_\_\_\_ operation allows the combining of two relations by merging pairs of tuples, one from each relation, into a single tuple.  **8.** The tuples of the relations can be of \_\_\_\_\_\_\_\_ order.  **9.** SQL applies predicates in the \_\_\_\_\_\_\_ clause after groups have been formed, so aggregate functions may be used.  **12.**  Which one of the following is used to define the structure of the relation ,deleting relations and relating schemas ?  **14.** Student(ID, name, dept name, tot\_cred) In this query which attribute form the primary key? |