



Course: Data Base  
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Lecturers: Dr. Nehal El Azaly, Dr. Dina Abdelhafiz

*Tutorial 4: Review Questions*

1. What is a Database?
2. What is a Table?
3. What is a Primary Key?
4. What is a Foreign Key?
5. Explain One-to-One Relationship.
6. Explain One-to-Many Relationship.
7. Explain Many-to-Many Relationship.
8. What is Referential Integrity?
9. What is Lookup Wizard used for?
10. How to Create a Relationship in Access?

**Complete the Following**

1. A database is a collection of \_\_\_\_\_ that can be easily managed and accessed.
2. In Microsoft Access, data is stored in objects called \_\_\_\_\_.
3. Each row in a table represents a \_\_\_\_\_.
4. Each column in a table represents a \_\_\_\_\_.
5. A DBMS stands for \_\_\_\_\_.
6. The field that uniquely identifies a record is called the \_\_\_\_\_ key.
7. The relationship where one record in Table A matches multiple records in Table B is called \_\_\_\_\_ relationship.
8. To prevent data inconsistency between tables, we use \_\_\_\_\_.
9. In Access, relationships between tables are created using the \_\_\_\_\_ tab.
10. A field in one table that refers to a primary key in another table is known as a \_\_\_\_\_ key.
11. A \_\_\_\_\_ is a graphical interface in Access that allows linking tables.
12. The \_\_\_\_\_ view in Access allows defining fields and data types.
13. In a many-to-many relationship, a \_\_\_\_\_ table is used to link two tables.
14. The data type used to store large text entries is called \_\_\_\_\_.





**True or False (Correct if False)**

15. A primary key can contain duplicate values.
16. One-to-One relationships are the most common type in databases.
17. Referential integrity ensures linked data remains consistent.
18. A foreign key is always found in the same table as its primary key.
19. Each table in Access must have a primary key.
20. Explain the purpose of a Database Management System (DBMS).
21. What is the difference between a field and a record?
22. What is the importance of referential integrity?
23. Define a One-to-One relationship with an example.
24. How does a One-to-Many relationship differ from Many-to-Many?

**25. Create a new database in Access named 'SchoolDB' and design the following database tables and establish the indicated relationships in Microsoft Access.**

Tables and Fields:

- \* Students Table: StudentID (Primary Key), Name, Age
- \* Courses Table: CourseID (Primary Key), CourseName, Credits
- \* Enrollments Table (Junction): EnrollmentID (Primary Key), StudentID (Foreign Key), CourseID (Foreign Key), EnrollmentDate
- \* Customers Table: CustomerID (Primary Key), CustomerName, Phone, Email
- \* Orders Table: OrderID (Primary Key), OrderDate, CustomerID (Foreign Key), OrderTotal

Required Relationships:

- \* One-to-Many: Customers → Orders (linked by CustomerID)
- \* Many-to-Many: Students ↔ Courses (linked through Enrollments table)

26. Define a table 'Students' with fields: StudentID, Name, and Age. Set StudentID as the primary key.
27. Design a 'Courses' table and link it to 'Students' using a junction table 'Enrollments' for a many-to-many relationship.
28. In the 'Orders' table, use Lookup Wizard to select a Customer from the 'Customers' table.
29. Enable referential integrity between 'Customers' and 'Orders' tables.
30. View all existing relationships in a database.

