

Illustrate a Simple Database Relationship Between Two Tables

A database relationship is a link or connection between two tables in a database sharing common information. A join line is used to graphically represent the relationship between two tables. The related (similar) field between the two tables must be the same data type and the same size. Relationships between tables **must** be carefully planned.

Step 1: Plan the databases to ensure a related field is utilized. Open a new database and name it **Activity G702-04A**. Create a new table and name it **StudentStudent**. Enter the following field names and types. This table will be the individual student's record. Note: The Classification field should be set up as a Lookup Field (drop-down box) to complete entries of Freshman, Sophomore, Junior, Senior. The IDNo should be set as a primary key field.

IDNo	FirstName	LastName	Middle	Class	Mentor	Parent
123654	Alice	Anderson	A.	Freshman	Adams	Arthur Anderson
147852	Bill	Baker	B.	Freshman	Bowman	Bonita Baker
159753	Christopher	Clark	C.	Sophomore	Cook	Charles Clark
456987	Debra	Davis	D.	Junior	Deaver	Don Davis
789321	Eddie	Epperson	E.	Senior	Ellison	Earl Epperson
963258	Frank	Fox	F.	Sophomore	Feldon	Fred Fox
595936	Greg	Getty	G.	Senior	Goode	Glenn Getty
159438	Hillary	Hanson	H.	Senior	Hague	Harold Hanson
224493	John	Johnson	J	Junior	Jackson	Jayson Johnson

Enter the data in the fields; save and print the **StudentStudent** table.

Step 2: Create a new table and name it **ParticipationStudent**. Field names include IDNo (primary field), Club, Sport. Enter the data from the chart below.

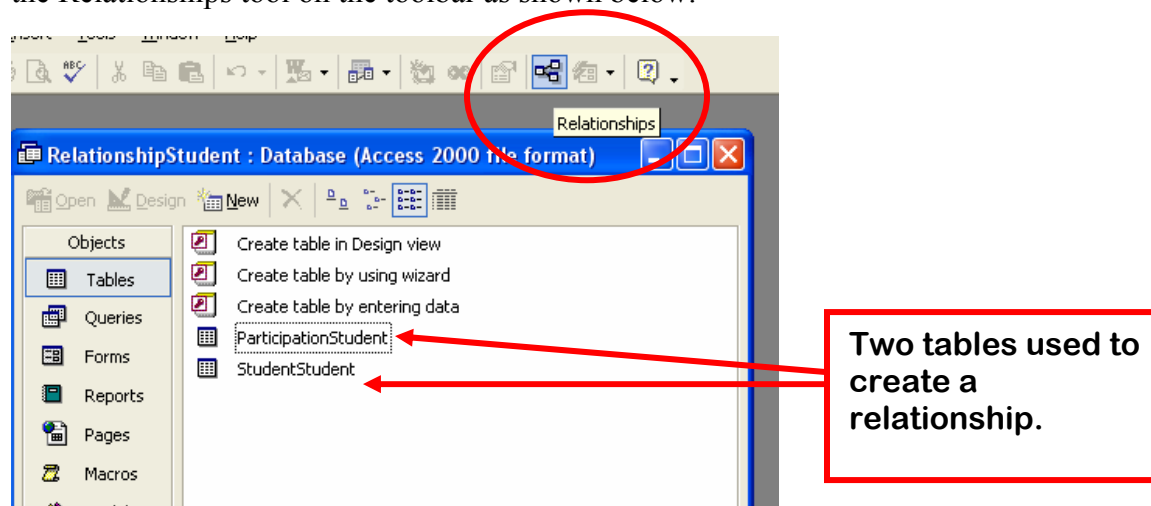
IDNo	Club	Sport
123654	Foreign Language	Track
369741	Chess	Cheerleading
456987	FBLA	
789321	Skills USA	Wrestling
963258	FBLA	Football
224493	Student Government	Basketball

Enter data into the fields; save the table; print the **ParticipationStudent** table.

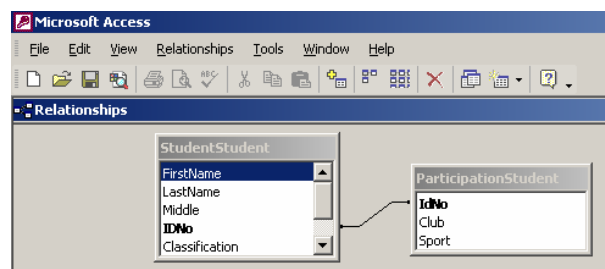
Databases

Use database software with alternative input devices.

Step 3: Return to the Database Objects Window. Make sure that neither table is OPEN! Click the Relationships tool on the toolbar as shown below.



Step 4: Show both tables and close the box. Click on the ID field on one table and **drag** across to the ID field in the other table. **CREATE** a relationship. A “relationship line” should appear between the tables. Select File, Print Relationship.



Step 5: Return to the **StudentStudent** table. Notice that there should be a + sign before the IDNo field. Click on the symbol. A subset showing Club and Sport Participation, if any, should show below that student’s name indicating a relationship exists.

Databases

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