**Class 7th chapter 7th: Introduction to DBMS**

A. Fill in the blanks.
1. Primary 2. Long Text 3. AutoNumber 4. Query 5. Or
B. Write T for True and F for False.
1. T 2. T 3.T 4. T 5. T
C. Select the correct option.
1. b 2. c 3. a 4. a 5. b
D. Application-based questions.
1. She can click on the Create tab and select the Table option in the Tables group to create table in Datasheet
view.
2. a. Long Text, Date/Time, Number
b. Highest Paid: Shruti; Lowest Paid: Rajesh
c. EMP\_ID
3. He can create relationship to create a link between tables, then apply query to retrieve the data.
E. Answer the following questions.
1. Database is an organised collection of data. It helps you to enter, manage, access, and analyse a large
amount of information, quickly and efficiently. Telephone directory, a dictionary, list of friends and their
addresses, records of students are examples of database.
2. Flat File Database: A flat file database refers to the data files that contain records, which have a small, fixed
number of fields, without any structured relationship. For example, Microsoft Excel.
Relational Database: A relational database stores the data in several tables. Tables are linked together by
their common fields (columns) using the concept of keys to retrieve the data. Microsoft Access, Microsoft
SQL, Oracle, and MySQL are some examples of relational database.
3. Tables: Tables are the building blocks of a database. They store the complete data in a structured manner,
i.e., in the form of rows and columns.
Following are the different elements of a table:
• Fields: All the columns in a table are called Fields.
• Records: All the rows in a table are called Records.
4. A data type determines what type of data you can enter into a field. For example, a field whose data type is
'Number' can only store numeric data and does not allow you to enter text data into it. Short Text, Long
Text, Number, Date/Time, Currency, AutoNumber, are some data types.
5.
a. Criteria: It is a field that contains the condition on the basis of which the records will be filtered in the
Query output.b. Relationships: These are the links that associate a field in one table with the same field in another table.
c. Records: All the rows in a table are called Records. A record consists of all the fields that belong to a
single person or an entity. For example, when you enter the data of all the fields, such as Roll No,
F\_Name, and Marks for a student, it creates a new row in a table, which is called a record.
6. A database stores a vast amount of data and it can be difficult to search for the appropriate data in times of
need. To retrieve the filtered data from a database, queries are used, based upon some conditions.
7. A Primary Key is a standard feature of every database management system. It is a field in a table that holds a
unique value for every record. It ensures that every record in a table is unique. The field that is designated as
the primary key of a table can neither have duplicate data nor can it be left blank while entering the data. A
table can have only one primary key.
8. Relationships are the links that associate a field in one table with the same field in another table. In Access,
you can store data in multiple tables. To bring that information together, you need to define relationships
between the tables. Once you have defined the relationship between the tables, data from both the tables
can be used by Query, Form, or Report.