Exploring Microsoft Access 2013, Comprehensive **(Poatsy)**
Chapter 1 Introduction to Access: Hands-On-Exercise Videos

1) The purpose of a database is to:
A) manage, store, sort, and query information.
B) help provide access to the internet.
C) compose e-mail messages.
D) create presentations.
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Objective: HOE 1: Databases Are Everywhere!

2) Which one of the following objects allows users to add data to the database?
A) Table
B) Record
C) Query
D) Form
Answer: D
Diff: 2
Objective: HOE 1: Databases Are Everywhere!

3) Where are the changes to an Access table saved as soon as you move the insertion point?
A) To memory
B) To a storage location
C) To the cloud
D) To the desktop
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Objective: HOE 1: Databases Are Everywhere!

4) The Filter by Selection returns:
A) only records matching the set criteria.
B) results filtered from a selected range.
C) specific query results.
D) any data with a comparison operator.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Objective: HOE 2: Sorts and Filters

5) What is an advantage of using Filter by Form?
A) There is no minimum number of records that can be filtered.
B) You can use the AND and OR operators.
C) The records are also sorted.
D) Access automatically saves the results to storage.
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Objective: HOE 2: Sorts and Filters

6) Why is there a need to filter records?
A) Filters scan for viruses.
B) Filters hide records that do match the criteria.
C) Filters speed up the CPU.
D) Filters reduce the file size.
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Objective: HOE 2: Sorts and Filters

7) Which of the following is NOT an Access comparison operator?
A) <
B) ≠
C) >=
D) =
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Objective: HOE 2: Sorts and Filters

8) What is a relationship?
A) Two Excel spreadsheets with similar data
B) A database and a spreadsheet with similar data
C) Similar queries applied to the same table
D) A connection between two tables with a common field
Answer: D
Diff: 2
Objective: HOE 3: Access Versus Excel, and Relational Databases

9) Why would you enforce referential integrity?
A) To avoid accidental deletion of macros
B) So data cannot be entered into a related table until the data is entered in the primary table
C) To confirm error free data
D) To determine which software to use Excel or Access
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Objective: HOE 3: Access Versus Excel, and Relational Databases

10) A _____ key is the field in the related table that you would use to connect to the primary key in another table.
A) secondary
B) foreign
C) composite
D) merged
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Objective: HOE 3: Access Versus Excel, and Relational Databases

11) How does the Getting Started page help learn about a database?
A) The Getting Started page links you to introductory Access videos.
B) The Getting Started page details how to install software.
C) The Getting Stated page explains what to do if your system crashes.
D) The Getting Stated page shows how to create relationships between tables.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Objective: HOE 4: Access Database Creation

12) Which of the following is NOT a method for creating a new database?
A) A blank desktop database
B) A database from a style
C) A custom Web app
D) A database from a template
Answer: B
Diff: 3
Objective: HOE 4: Access Database Creation

13) Clicking Undo will restore a deleted record.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2
Objective: HOE 1: Databases Are Everywhere!

14) You can use the Compact and Repair utility to help improve the performance of a database.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2
Objective: HOE 1: Databases Are Everywhere!

15) When performing a filter by selection, *equals* and *contains* produce the same result.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
Objective: HOE 2: Sorts and Filters

16) A table can only be sorted on a single field.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
Objective: HOE 2: Sorts and Filters

17) In the Relationships window, join lines indicate the relationships between tables.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Objective: HOE 3: Access Versus Excel, and Relational Databases

18) Enforcing referential integrity ensures that no data are duplicated.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2
Objective: HOE 3: Access Versus Excel, and Relational Databases

19) Creating a desktop database using a theme saves creation time.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
Objective: HOE 4: Access Database Creation

20) You can use Access to create a Web app for sharing data with others through the Internet.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Objective: HOE 4: Access Database Creation

***Exploring Microsoft Access 2013, Comprehensive* (Poatsy)**
Chapter 1 Introduction to Access: Finding Your Way Through an Access Database

1) Which of the following is a collection of data organized into meaningful information to be used in a meaningful way?
A) Database
B) Query
C) Table
D) Report
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

2) Which of the following best describes information?
A) Information is a converted into fields and records within a table in a database.
B) Information is converted into data that can be selected and sorted for business or personal use.
C) Information is what is entered into a database.
D) Information is the finished product that is produced by a database.
Answer: D
Diff: 3
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

3) An Access database can MOST accurately be described as a structured collection of:
A) tables.
B) objects.
C) records.
D) modules.
Answer: B
Diff: 3
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

4) Which of the following is NOT a main object type in an Access database?
A) Template
B) Query
C) Table
D) Module
Answer: A
Diff: 3
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

5) Of the following, which is NOT a main object type in an Access database?
A) Report
B) Form
C) Macro
D) Record
Answer: D
Diff: 3
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

6) A _____ is a question you ask about data stored in a database.
A) query
B) form
C) report
D) macro
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

7) Which of the following is an object that adds functionality to a database and is written using VBA?
A) Macro
B) Module
C) Query
D) Report
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

8) Which of the following is NOT a tab in Access 2013?
A) Create
B) Home
C) Format
D) File
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

9) Which of the following is FALSE about the navigation bar in Access 2013?
A) It is located at the bottom of the Access window.
B) It contains buttons to go to a first, previous, next, or last record of a database.
C) It enables you to find a record based on a single search word.
D) It is toggled on and off with the F11 key.
Answer: D
Diff: 3
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

10) The _____ view in Access looks similar to an Excel spreadsheet.
A) Report
B) Form
C) Datasheet
D) Design
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

11) You can create or modify a table's field names and data types in _____ view.
A) Report
B) Form
C) Datasheet
D) Design
Answer: D
Diff: 2
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

12) A primary key:
A) must include letters.
B) must contain a unique value for each record within a table.
C) has the same value for all records in a relational database.
D) is a unique record within a relational database.
Answer: B
Diff: 3
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

13) Access differs from other Microsoft software because it:
A) works primarily from memory.
B) works primarily from storage.
C) does not save your work as soon as changes are made.
D) does not allow more than one user to work on a file at a time.
Answer: B
Diff: 3
Objective: 2. Use an existing database

14) When you make a change to the content of a record in an Access table, when are the changes saved?
A) When you click the Save or Save As button from the File tab or the button on the Quick Access Toolbar
B) When you press F11 or click the Save button on the Quick Access Toolbar
C) When you move the insertion point to a different record
D) When you move the insertion point to a different table, form, query, or report in the database
Answer: C
Diff: 3
Objective: 2. Use an existing database

15) Which of the following is FALSE about the Undo feature in Access?
A) You can click Undo to reverse the most recent change to a single record.
B) You can use Undo to reverse multiple edits in Access.
C) In Access, the Undo feature works the same as it does in other Office programs.
D) You can click Undo to redo a change that you made previously.
Answer: B
Diff: 3
Objective: 2. Use an existing database

16) Which of the following is TRUE about Access' Compact and Repair feature?
A) It fragments a fragmented relational database file.
B) It defragments a fragmented database file if needed.
C) It removes objects and stores them in a secondary file.
D) You should compact your database no more than once a week due to the time required.
Answer: B
Diff: 3
Objective: 2. Use an existing database

17) _____ a database rearranges data and objects in a database to make its size smaller.
A) Backing up
B) Compressing
C) Compacting
D) Fragmenting
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Objective: 2. Use an existing database

18) Access' _____ feature creates a duplicate copy of a database.
A) Back Up Database
B) RDBMA
C) Compact and Repair
D) Relationship
Answer: A
Diff: 1
Objective: 2. Use an existing database

19) You can click the _____ button on the table toolbar to sort records in alphabetical order, from A to Z.
A) Sort
B) Descending
C) Order
D) Ascending
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Objective: 3. Sort table data on one or multiple fields

20) When you apply a multiple sort in Access, columns are sorted:
A) from right to left.
B) from left to right.
C) from top to bottom.
D) by primary field and then by secondary field.
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Objective: 3. Sort table data on one or multiple fields

21) A number, phrase, or expression used to select records in a table is called:
A) a primary key.
B) a criterion.
C) a query.
D) referential integrity.
Answer: B
Diff: 2
Objective: 4. Create, modify, and remove filters

22) Alice is working in a database containing the names, service locations, and services offered by landscapers. She needs to find landscapers that offer services in the Phoenix area and that service rare plants. The best way for her to search for this data is to perform a:
A) Filter by Form.
B) Filter by Selection.
C) Sort Ascending.
D) Sort Descending.
Answer: A
Diff: 2
Objective: 4. Create, modify, and remove filters

23) Ryan is working in a database that organizes vendor contact information. Ryan must find vendors located in Seattle and Portland. The vendors must have offices in both cities in order to meet Ryan's requirements. He should use the Filter by Form _____ condition.
A) query
B) sort
C) OR
D) AND
Answer: D
Diff: 1
Objective: 4. Create, modify, and remove filters

24) Irene is working in a database that organizes city court case information. Irene must find court cases in either Jackson county or Jefferson county. Irene should use the Filter by Form _____ condition.
A) query
B) sort
C) OR
D) AND
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Objective: 4. Create, modify, and remove filters

25) You may choose Access over Excel in all of the following situations EXCEPT when you:
A) require multiple related tables to store your data.
B) need to group data based on various parameters.
C) need to create complex charts.
D) have a large amount of data.
Answer: C
Diff: 2
Objective: 5. Know when to use Access or Excel to manage data

26) A relationship is a connection between:
A) two tables using a field that is common to both.
B) two or more database files with a common primary field.
C) two records within the same database.
D) two or more tables using a common record.
Answer: D
Diff: 3
Objective: 6. Understand relational power

27) A relational database has the ability to create relationships between two:
A) forms.
B) fields.
C) files.
D) tables.
Answer: D
Diff: 3
Objective: 6. Understand relational power

28) When you _____, you ensure that data entered into a related table first exists in the primary table.
A) create a foreign key
B) create a primary key
C) filter by selection
D) enforce referential integrity
Answer: D
Diff: 2
Objective: 6. Understand relational power

29) A field that is defined as a primary key in one table is defined as a(n) _____ in a related table.
A) referential integrity key
B) relational database
C) foreign key
D) primary2 key
Answer: C
Diff: 1
Objective: 6. Understand relational power

30) What does a custom Web app enable you to do?
A) Create databases through Access' Web app.
B) Create relational tables that can be distributed through the Web.
C) Create a database and share with others through the Web.
D) Share and distribute database files without the need for Access to be installed on every computer.
Answer: C
Diff: 3
Objective: 7. Create a database

31) Information is what is typically entered into a database. Data is the finished product of the database.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

32) People use databases to store collections of data.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

33) A complete set of all fields about one person or event is called a field.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

34) The navigation buttons in Access allow you to step through a table record by record, or to quickly go to the first or last record in the table.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

35) The process of saving in Access is nearly the same as it is in other Microsoft Office applications.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2
Objective: 2. Use an existing database

36) The Undo button does not reverse the most recent change in Access 2013.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
Objective: 2. Use an existing database

37) Two users cannot work on the same table in a database.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2
Objective: 2. Use an existing database

38) The F2 key puts you in Edit mode when in Access.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
Objective: 2. Use an existing database

39) Backing up a database rearranges the data and objects in a database to decrease its file size, thereby making more space available on your disk and letting you open and close the database more quickly.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2
Objective: 2. Use an existing database

40) Click the File tab to begin the process of compacting and repairing a database.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Objective: 2. Use an existing database

41) A sort can only list records in a database in a specific numeric sequence.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
Objective: 3. Sort table data on one or multiple fields

42) Access can sort records by more than one field.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Objective: 3. Sort table data on one or multiple fields

43) Filter by Form uses the AND and OR logical operators.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Objective: 4. Create, modify, and remove filters

44) A comparison operator in Access is used to evaluate the relationship between two primary keys.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2
Objective: 4. Create, modify, and remove filters

45) A filter and a sort always produce the same results in an Access database.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
Objective: 4. Create, modify, and remove filters

46) Filter by Selection displays only records that match a criterion that you select.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2
Objective: 4. Create, modify, and remove filters

47) Like Access, Excel can be used to manage large quantities of data.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 1
Objective: 5. Know when to use Access or Excel to manage data

48) Both Access and Excel contain tools that can be used to extract and analyze information.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2
Objective: 5. Know when to use Access or Excel to manage data

49) Access is preferred over Excel in managing mostly numeric data.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2
Objective: 5. Know when to use Access or Excel to manage data

50) Access can create relationships between two tables; Excel cannot.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2
Objective: 6. Understand relational power

51) Enforce referential integrity is one of only two options available when setting a database relationship with another database.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2
Objective: 6. Understand relational power

52) A template is a predefined database that can be used to jumpstart the creation of a database.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Objective: 7. Create a database

53) You can create a Web app from a Web app template from the Backstage view.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 1
Objective: 7. Create a database

54) SharePoint is an add-on program for Access.
Answer: FALSE
Diff: 2
Objective: 7. Create a database

55) Custom Web app is available in the Backstage view of Access.
Answer: TRUE
Diff: 2
Objective: 7. Create a database

56) A(n) _____ is a collection of organized and meaningful data that can be accessed, managed, stored, queried, sorted, and reported.
Answer: database
Diff: 1
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

57) A(n) _____ system is a software system that offers tools needed to create, maintain, and use a database.
Answer: database management
Diff: 2
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

58) Microsoft _____ is the database management system included in Office 20013 Professional.
Answer: Access
Diff: 1
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

59) Tables, queries, reports, and forms are all examples of _____.
Answer: objects
Diff: 1
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

60) Objects that are part of an Access database are available from the _____ within Access.
Answer: Navigation Pane
Diff: 3
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

61) A(n) _____ is a collection of fields that describe something, such as a person, place, event, or idea.
Answer: record
Diff: 2
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

62) A(n) _____ is the smallest data element of a table.
Answer: field
Diff: 2
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

63) The _____ displays the number of the current record as well as the total number of records in a table.
Answer: Navigation bar
Diff: 3
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

64) _____ view is a grid containing fields and records.
Answer: Datasheet
Diff: 2
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

65) A primary key may use a(n) _____ data type--a generated primary key that is automatically incremented each time a record is added.
Answer: AutoNumber
Diff: 3
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

66) The _____ utility of Access helps reduce the size of a database.
Answer: Compact and Repair
Diff: 3
Objective: 2. Use an existing database

67) The _____ Database utility in Access creates a duplicate copy of a database.
Answer: Back Up
Diff: 3
Objective: 2. Use an existing database

68) Access allows you to save a database as a PDF or _____ file, which preserves the object's formatting and looks the same on most computers.
Answer: XPS
Diff: 3
Objective: 2. Use an existing database

69) _____ sorts a list of numeric data from highest to lowest.
Answer: Descending
Diff: 1
Objective: 3. Sort table data on one or multiple fields

70) When you are ready to sort a database, click in the field that you want to sort and click the _____ tab.
Answer: Home
Diff: 1
Objective: 3. Sort table data on one or multiple fields

71) Rather than displaying records based on a question as in a query, a(n) _____ hides records that do not match a set criteria.
Answer: filter
Diff: 2
Objective: 4. Create, modify, and remove filters

72) A(n) _____ is a number, phrase, or expression used to select records from a table.
Answer: criterion
Diff: 3
Objective: 4. Create, modify, and remove filters

73) Use _____ if you have mostly numeric data and may require complex charts and graphs.
Answer: Excel
Diff: 1
Objective: 5. Know when to use Access or Excel to manage data

74) Use _____ if you have a large amount of data and may need to group, sort, and total the data based on various parameters.
Answer: Access
Diff: 1
Objective: 5. Know when to use Access or Excel to manage data

75) Access is known as a(n) _____ system because it allows users to administer groups of data in tables and create relationships.
Answer: relational database management
Diff: 2
Objective: 6. Understand relational power

76) Relationships in a database can be graphically represented by the _____ between the tables.
Answer: join lines
Diff: 3
Objective: 6. Understand relational power

77) Good database design begins with grouping data into correct tables, a practice known as _____.
Answer: normalization
Diff: 3
Objective: 6. Understand relational power

78) A primary key from one table that is used to form a relationship with a second table is called a(n) _____.
Answer: foreign key
Diff: 3
Objective: 6. Understand relational power

79) When forming relationships in a relational database, the _____ from one table must be joined to the foreign key of another table.
Answer: primary key
Diff: 2
Objective: 6. Understand relational power

80) In relational databases, there is a concept known as _____ that ensures that data cannot be entered into a related table unless it first exists in a primary table.
Answer: referential integrity
Diff: 3
Objective: 6. Understand relational power

81) Match the following terms to their meanings:
I. query
II. report
III. form
IV. module
V. macro

A. professional-looking formatted information from tables or queries
B. object that allows you to enter data and modify data in a database
C. question you ask about data stored in a database
D. stored series of commands that carry out an action
E. object that adds functionality to a database; written using VBA
Answer: C, A, B, E, D
Diff: 2
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

82) Match the following terms to their meanings:
I. database
II. table
II. record
IV. field
V. object

A. complete set of fields about one person, place, event, or concept
B. smallest data element of a table
C. collection of organized data
D. the main component used to make a database function
E. an object in which data is stored
Answer: C, E, A, B, D
Diff: 2
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

83) Match the following terms to their meanings:
I. DBMS
II. Access
II. VBA
IV. RDBMS
V. Web app

A. application platform by Microsoft
B. programming language
C. software that provides tools needed to create, maintain, and use a database
D. can easily combine data from multiple tables to create queries, forms, and reports
E. database management system that is part of Office 2013
Answer: C, E, B, D, A
Diff: 2
Objective: Multiple objectives

84) Match the following terms to their meanings:
I. Access Web app
II. SharePoint
II. Office 365
IV. Access
V. XPS file

A. new in Access 2013
B. Web app platform developed by Microsoft
C. cloud service edition of SharePoint
D. preserves an object's formatting
E. part of Office 2013
Answer: A, B, C, E, D
Diff: 1
Objective: Multiple objectives

85) Match the following parts of an Access window to their descriptions:
I. Navigation Pane
II. Ribbon
II. title bar
IV. Field Properties pane
V. Backstage view

A. provides access to database tools such as Save, Save As, and Print
B. contains details of each field
C. displays full path name and file name
D. area that organizes and lists database objects
E. includes five tabs
Answer: D, E, C, B, A
Diff: 2
Objective: Multiple objectives

86) Match the following keys to their functions:
I. F11
II. F2
II. Tab
IV. Home
V. Esc

A. moves insertion point right one field in the same row of a database
B. moves insertion point to the first field in the current row of a database
C. cancels any change made in a current field while in Edit mode
D. toggles the Navigation Pane on and off
E. switch to Edit mode
Answer: D, E, A, B, C
Diff: 2
Objective: 2. Use an existing database

87) Match the following keystrokes to their functions:
I. Ctrl+End
II. Ctrl+Z
II. Shift+Tab
IV. Ctrl+plus sign (+)
V. Ctrl+minus sign (-)

A. moves insertion point to the last field in the last row
B. moves insertion point left one field in the same row
C. reverses the last edit
D. moves to a new record row
E. deletes the current record
Answer: A, C, B, D, E
Diff: 2
Objective: 2. Use an existing database

88) Match the following terms to their meanings:
I. ascending
II. descending
III. field properties
IV. primary key
V. AutoNumber

A. field that is unique
B. define the characteristics for more detail
C. generated by Access and is automatically incremented each time a record is added
D. sorts a list of numeric data in lowest to highest order
E. sorts a list of text data in Z to A order
Answer: D, E, B, A, C
Diff: 1
Objective: Multiple objectives

89) Match the following terms to their meanings:
I. criterion
II. filter
III. normalization
IV. comparison operator
V. foreign key

A. process of grouping data into correct tables
B. display of a subset of records
C. evaluates the relationship between two quantities
D. number, text phrase, or expression used to select records from a table
E. a field in one table that is the primary key in another table
Answer: D, B, A, C, E
Diff: 2
Objective: Multiple objectives

90) Match the following tabs to their features:
I. File tab
II. Home tab
III. Create tab
IV. External Data tab
V. Database Tools tab

A. provides access to the Compact and Repair Database button
B. access to Backstage view
C. contains basic editing functions and formatting tools
D. contains tools used to make new objects
E. facilitates data import and export
Answer: B, C, D, E, A
Diff: 3
Objective: Multiple objectives

91) Offer three examples of interactions that you may have had with databases (knowingly or unknowingly) within the last week.
Answer: Students answers will vary. Some examples may include registering for classes at their college or university, purchasing items from Amazon or another company online, or searching for a book at the college, university, or municipal library.
Diff: 1
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

92) Explain a query in Access. Provide an example.
Answer: A query is a question that you ask of the data in a database. Student answers will vary. One example is how many students passed an exam with 75% or higher?
Diff: 1
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

93) Which view in Excel is most similar to an Excel spreadsheet? What can you do in this view?
Answer: The Datasheet view is a grid containing fields (columns) and records (rows), similar to an Excel spreadsheet. You can view, add, edit, and delete records in the Datasheet view.
Diff: 2
Objective: 1. Understand database fundamentals

94) What is one limit to two users working on the same database file at the same time?
Answer: Student answers may vary. One limit is that two users can work on the same table as long as they are not working on the same record. Another limit is that the same record cannot be changed at the same time.
Diff: 2
Objective: 2. Use an existing database

95) Describe how Access sorts multiple criteria in a database.
Answer: Access sorts multiple criteria by first sorting the column on the left. The column immediately to the right of that column is sorted next. Therefore, you must arrange your columns in this order.
Diff: 3
Objective: 3. Sort table data on one or multiple fields

96) Describe comparison operators in Access.
Answer: A comparison operator is used to evaluate the relationship between two quantities. If they are not equal, a comparison operator determines which one is greater than the other. Comparison operators include =, < >, >, <, >=, and <=.
Diff: 2
Objective: 4. Create, modify, and remove filters

97) How is referential integrity helpful?
Answer: When you enforce referential integrity, Access ensures that data cannot be entered into a related table unless it first exists in the primary table. This helps to ensure that data in a database is more accurate. It also prohibits users from deleting a record in one table if it has records in related tables.
Diff: 3
Objective: 6. Understand relational power

98) What is a foreign key? Provide an example.
Answer: A foreign key is a field in one table that is also the primary key of another table. A StudentID field (primary key) in a Registration table is joined to the StudentID field (foreign key) in a StuAddress table.
Diff: 3
Objective: 6. Understand relational power

99) What is an Access Web app?
Answer: An Access Web app is a new type of database that allows you to build a browser-based database application. You can create a database that lives in the cloud so that you can access and share the database simultaneously with others.
Diff: 3
Objective: 7. Create a database

100) What are the three methods for creating a new database?
Answer: You can create a custom Web app, a blank desktop database, or a database from a template.
Diff: 2
Objective: 7. Create a database