

# JOB ROLE – DOMESTIC DATA ENTRY OPERATOR

Sector – IT/ITeS  
(Qualification Pack Code: SSC/Q2212)



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**UNIT 3: Database Management System  
using LibreOffice Base**

**Chapter 10. Working With Multiple Tables**

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# Session Objectives

The students will be able to:

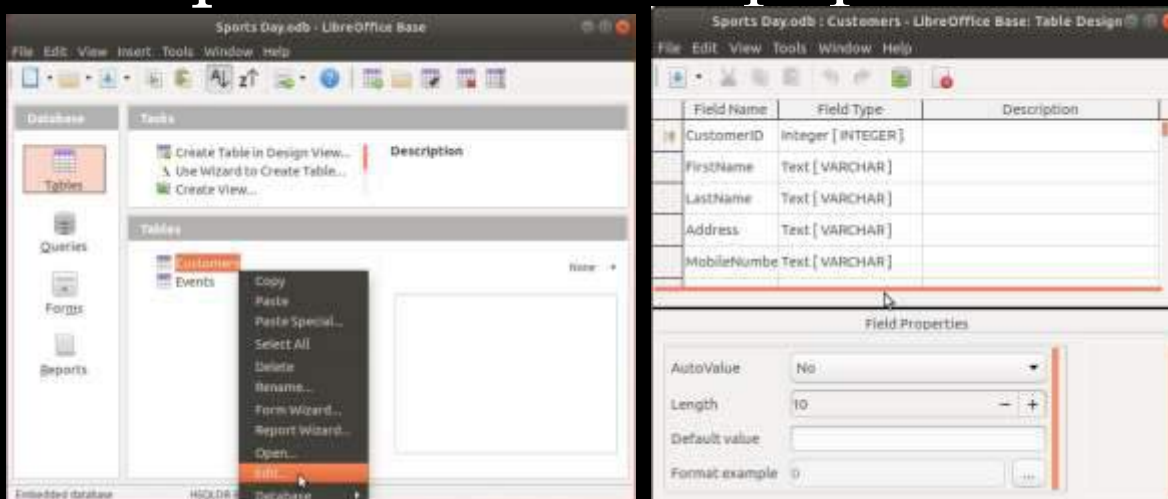
- Demonstrate editing and deleting tables
- Identify relationships between tables
- Classify types of relationships
- Explain advantages of relating tables in a database
- Discuss referential integrity

# Introduction

We have learned to create tables in a database. Once the tables are added in a database, you may require to edit or delete the table. Also relations are set up between the tables to control data redundancy and inconsistency. This helps in proper maintenance of a database by checking that neither the records are duplicated nor there is variable data value for a particular field in two or more tables. If you set up relations between tables, then adding or updating a record in one table reflect the changes in all the related tables.

# Editing and Deleting Tables

Editing a table involves the task such as adding a new field or removing any field in a table or to alter any of the field properties. To edit a table, open the Database User Interface window. Selecting the Table object in Database Pane, the list of tables will be displayed in the Table Area. Right click on the table name and select Edit option from the pop menu.

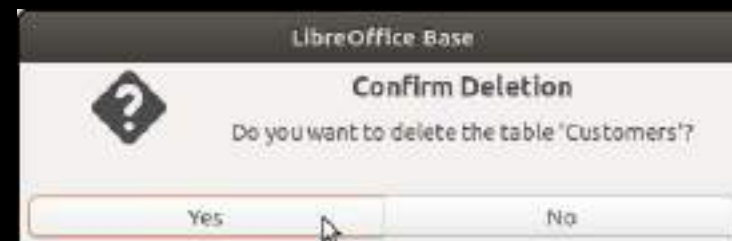
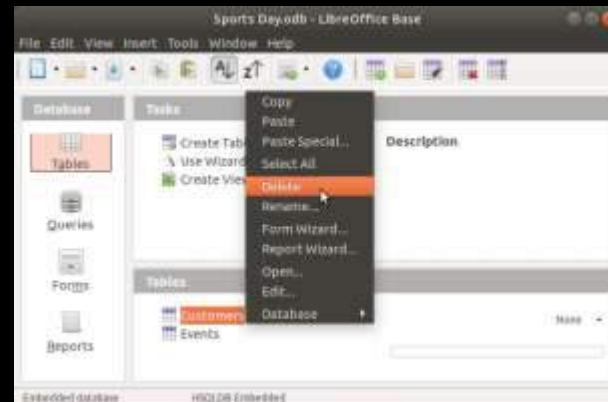


# Editing and Deleting Tables

Similarly to delete a table, right click on the table to be deleted, say Customer table and select the Delete option from the pop up menu.

A confirmation box to confirm for deletion of the table.

To rename a table, right click on the table name in the Table Area and select Rename.. option from the pop up menu. A cursor will appear. Type the new name and press the Enter key.



# Relationships between tables

While working with multiple tables, you need to check the redundancy and inconsistency of data. The record for a particular entity should neither be repeated nor different data values should appear for a single entity in the database.

This is done by setting relationship between the tables of a database. The most important prerequisite for setting a relationship is that there must be a common field(s) between the two tables to create a relationship.



# Types of relationships

Primarily three types of relationships can be set up between two tables in a relational database. These are:

- (i) One-to-One
- (ii) One-to-many
- (iii) Many-to-Many

## One-to-One Relationship

In this type of relationship, one specific record of a master table has one and only one corresponding record in the transaction table.

# Types of relationships

## One-to-Many Relationship

This is one of the most common types of relationship between the tables in a database. As the name says, in this type of relationship, one specific record of the master table has more than one corresponding records in the related transaction table.

## Many-to many-relationship

In this type of relationship, there will be multiple records in the master table that correspond to multiple records in the transaction table as well. Generally this type of relationship is set when certain records have to be saved more than once in both the related tables.

## Advantages of relating tables in a database

There are various advantages of relating tables in a database. Few of them are as below.

- A relationship can help prevent data redundancy.
- It helps prevent missing data by keeping deleted data from getting out of synch. This is called referential integrity.
- Creating relationships between tables restricts the user from entering invalid data in the referenced fields.
- Any updation in the master table is automatically reflected in the transaction tables

# Referential Integrity

According to the principle of referential integrity, no unmatched foreign key values should exist in the database. LibreOffice Base gives us following four options to choose from to maintain referential integrity in such cases.

**No action** – This is the default option. This option states that a user should not be allowed to update or delete any record in the master table if any related record exists in the transaction table.

**Update cascade** – This option allows the user to delete or update the referenced field but along with it all the related records in any of the transaction tables will also be deleted or updated.

**Set NULL** – This option assigns NULL value to all the related fields if the master record is deleted or updated.

**Set default** – This option assigns any fixed default value to all the related fields if the master record is deleted or updated.

# Summary

In this session, you have learnt about the working with multiple tables.

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