Relating tables allows the user to select existing information from different tables instead of retyping it.

Referential Integrity is a set of rules that Access enforces to maintain consistency between related tables when you update data in a database.

Assume Table A is the primary table and Table B is the related table. Table A is the primary table because the related field is the primary key in this table. Table B is the related table because the related field in this table is not the primary key. When you add a record to a related table (Table B), a matching record must already exist in the primary table (Table A).

Suppose Table B has a foreign key (the field in Table B that relates to the primary key field in Table A). Referential integrity would prevent you from adding a record to Table B that does not already exist in Table A.

In addition, the referential integrity rules might also specify that whenever you delete a record from Table A, any records in Table B that are linked to the deleted record will also be deleted. This is called cascading delete.

Finally, the referential integrity rules could specify that whenever you modify the value of a linked field in Table A, all records in Table B that are linked to it will also be modified accordingly. This is called cascading update.
This is a **one to many** relationship because each of the EmployerID numbers may appear in the Employer table only once because this field is the primary key field and each number must be unique and may not be duplicated. This is where the **one** designation comes from in this type of relationship. The EmployerID field in the Position table, however, is not the primary key field allowing for the numbers entered into this field to appear more than once. They may be duplicated as many times as needed since this is not the primary key field. Access will not restrict the number of times each number may appear which means that each number may appear **many** times. This is the **many** designation in this relationship.