**Chapter 4 Review Questions**

1) a view is used to give each user his or her own view of the data in a database. To define a view is similar to creating a query; only you save it with a name. After all, the data described in a query should match the data saved within a view. When a user accesses a database through a view, they’re able to see every type of data in relation to their specified roles.

4) An index is a unique attribute that is often used to facilitate data retrieval from the database. Some advantages include the ability to create an index on any field or combinations of fields. To create an index in SQL you write CREATE INDEX

6) a. SQL Command: GRANT SELECT ON Stetson;

b. SQL Command: GRANT INSERT ON Webster;

SQL Command: GRANT INSERT ON Bremer;

8) The System Catalog stores information about the structure of a database. Some categories which the catalog maintains information on are: Systables, Syscolumns, Sysviews, Sysindexs.

16) A trigger is an action that occurs automatically in response to an associated database operation such as INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE. They serve as a stored procedure which complies faster. Access provides the functionality of triggers through the use of data macros.