KING FAHD UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & MINERALS

ACCT. & MIS Department

MIS105-Lab – Introduction to Computer Applications

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Lab Homework # Week10

Note: Do any three of the following Cases (Case#5 is compulsory).

Case#1: Ashbrook Mall Information Desk

Sam Bullard wants to view specific information about jobs available at the Ashbrook Mall. He asks you to query the MallJobs.mdb database by completing the following.

1. Open the file MallJobs.mdb in Microsoft Access.

2. Define a one-to-many relationship between the primary Store table and the related Job table. Select the referential integrity option checked.

3. Create a select query based on the Store and Job tables. Display the SotreName, Location, Position, and Hours/Week fields, in that order. Sort in ascending order based on the StoreName field values. Run the query, save the query as StoreJobs.

4. Use Filter By Selection to temporarily display only those records with a Location field value of A3 in the Store Jobs query dynaset. Remove the filter and save the query.

5. Open the Server Jobs query in Design view. Modify the query to display only those records with a Postion value of Server.

6. Open the Server Jobs query in Design view. Modify the query to display only those records with a Postion value of Server and with an Hours/Week value of 20-25. Run the query, save the query as ServerJobs.

7. Close the MallJob database.

Case#2: Pofessional Litigation User Services (PLUS)

Raj Jawahir is completing an anlysis of the paymetnt history of PLUS clients. To help him find the information he needs, you'll query the Payments database by completeing the following:

1. Open Payments.mdb database file.

2. Define a one-to-many relationship between the primary Firm table and the related Payment table. Select the referential integrity option checked.
3. Create a select query based on the Firm and Payment tables. Display the Firm# (from Firm table), FirmName, AmtPaid, and DatePaidm in that order. Sort in descending order based on the AmtPaid field values. Select only those records whose AmtPaid is greater thatn 2500. Save the query as Large Payments, and then run the query. Close the query object.

4. For all payments on 06/01/2001, display the Payment#, AmtPaid, DatePaid, and FirmName fields. Save the query as June 1 Payments and then run the query/ Switch to Designe view, modify the query so that the Date Paid values do not appear in the query resutsl and then save the modified query. Run the query, and then close the query.

5. For all firms that have Olivia Tyler as a PLUS account representative, display the FirmName, FirmContact, AmtPaid, and DatePaid fields. Save the query as Tyler Accounts, run the query and then close the query.

6. For all payments made on 06/-1/2001/ or 06/11/2001, display the fields DatePiad, AmtPaid, FirmNmae and Firm# (From the Firm table). Display the results in ascending order by DatePaid and then in descending oeder by AmtPaid Save the query as Selected Dates, run the query and then close the query.

7. Use the Payment table to display the higerst, lowest, total, average and count of the AmtPaid field for all payments. Then do the following:

    a. Specify column names of HigestPayment, LowestPaymetn, TotalPayment, Average Payments and #Paments. Save the query as Payment Statistics and then run the query.
    b. Change the query to display the same statistics grouped by DatePaid. Save the query as Payment Statistics by Date run the query then close it.
    c. Change the Payment Statistics By Date query to display the same statistics by DatePaid, then by Dpeosit#. Save the query as Payments Staistics By Date.

Case#3: Best Friends

Noah and Shelia Warnick want to find specific information about the walk-a-thons they conduct for the Bes Friends. You'll help them find the information tin the Walks.mdb database by completing the following:

1. Open the Walks.mdb database.

2. Define a one-to-many relationship between the primary Walker table and the related Pledge table. Select the refrential integrity option.

3. For all walkers with a pPledgeAmt field value of greater than 30, display the WalkerID, LastName, PledgeNo, and PledgeAmt fields. Sort the query in ascending order by PledgeAmt. Save the query as Large Pledges and run the query.

4. For all walkers who pledged less than $15 or who pledged $5 per mile, display the Pledger, PledgeAmt, PerMile, LastName, FirstName and Distance fields. Save the query as Pledged Or Per Mile, run the query. Change the query to select all walkers who pledged less than $15 and who pledged $5 per mile. Save the query as Pledged And Per Mile and then run the query.

5. For all pledges, display the WlakerId, Pledger, Distance, PerMile and PledeAmt fields. Save the query as Difference. Create a calculated field named CalcPledgeAmt that displays the results of multiplying the Distance and PerMile fields; then save the query. Create a second calculated field named Difference that displays the results of subtracting the CalcPledgeAmt field from the PledgeAmt field. Format the calculated fields as fixed. (Hint: Choose the Properties option on the shortcut menu for the selected field.) Display the results in ascending order by PledgeAmt. Save the modified quewry, and then run the query.

6. Use the Pledge table to display the total, average and count of the PldgeAmt field for all pledges. Then do the following:
   a. Specify column names of TotalPledge, AveragePledge and #Pledges.
   b. Change properties so that the values in the totalPledge and AveragePledge columns display two decimal places and the fixed format. (Hint: Choose the Properties option on the shortcut menu for the selected field.)
   c. Save the query as Pledge Sttistics, run the query.
   d. Change the query to display the sum, average and count of the PledgeAmt field for all pledges by LastName. (Hint: Use the Show Table button on the Query Design toolbar to add the Walker table to the query.) Save the query as Pledge Statistics By Walker, run the query.

7. Close the Walks database.

Case#4: Lopez Lexus Dealerships

Maria and Hector Lopez want to analyze data about the cars and different locations for their Lexus dealerships. Help them query the Lexus.mdb database by completing the following.

1. Open Lexus.mdb file.

2. Define a one-to-many relationship between the primary Locaitons table and the related Cars table. Select the referential integrity option.

3. For all vehicles, display the Model, Class, Year, LocationCode, and SellingPrice fields. Save the query as Car Information and then run the query. In Datasheet view, sort the query results in descending order by SellingPrice field.

4. For all vehicles manufacture in 2000, display the Model, Year, Cost, SellingPrice, and LocationName fields. Sort the query in ascending order by Cost. Save the query as 2000 Cars, and then run the query. Modify the query to remove the display of the Year field values from the query results. Save the modified query, and then run the query.

5. For all vehicles located in Laredo or with a transmission of M5, display the Model, Year, Cost, SellingPrice, Transmission, LocationCoe, and LocationName fields. Save the query as Location Or Trans and run the query. Change the query to select all vehicles located in Laredo and with a transmission of M5. Save the query as Location And Trans and run it.

6. For all vehicles, display the Model, Class, Year, Cost and SellingPrice fields. Save the query as Profit. Then create a calculated fields named Profit that displays the difference between the vehicle's selling price and cost. Display the results in descending order by Profit. Save the query and run it.

7. Use the Cars table to determine the total cost, average cost, total selling price and average selling price of all vehicles. Revise the query to show the car statistics grouped by LocationName. (Hint: Use the Show table button on the Query Design toolbar to display the show table dialog box.) Save the revised query as Car Statistics by Location. Run the query.

8. Close the Lexus Database.

Case#5: Action Queries:

LabBook: Microsoft Access- Chapter 3-Problem 7 (Page#154)
File Needed: Employee.mdb