KING FAHD UNIVERSITY OF PETROLEUM & MINERALS
ACCT & MIS Department
MIS105 – Introduction to Computer Applications

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Lab Practice – Week#12

1. Use of SubForm Control to represent multiple table data on a single Form

- A subform is used to show data from two tables simultaneously on one form.
- The two tables must have a relationship defined between them.
- The subform is showing only those records which are related with the current record of the main table.

Hands On: 1
By making use of the subform control, add the grade details of students on the same form.

Steps:
1. Create a form to show all grade records and named it as GradeForm.
2. Create a form for showing student records, named it as StudentInformationForm.
3. Drag the form named GradeForm from database window to the main form, StudentInformationForm.
4. A subform control will automatically be created to be used.
5. Select a the child field and master field names in order to link the records properly [Access will do this linkage automatically in case of a dragging activity].

Shortcut Method
1. Create a one-to-many relationship between the relevant tables.
2. In the table tab, click on the main table (parent table) and click 'Autoform' feature.
3. A form having both main table and child table records will be created automatically.

2. INTRODUCTION TO VBA CODE

- VBA Coding is used for more complex tasks which can not be handled easily using macro.

- With VBA codes, the following is done frequently.
  1. Reading object attributes, like X = TEXT0.VALUE;
  2. Changing object attributes, like TEXT0.Value = "NEW VALUE";
  3. Calling object methods, like TEXT0.MOVE 12, 10
  4. Testing a value and then do accordingly (using IF – THEN – ELSE)

Example:
```
    IF  ValueEntered = 10 THEN
        Msgbox  "You entered 10"
     ELSE
        Msgbox "You entered other than 10"
    END IF
```

5. Repeat a sequence of instructions by counting a specified number of time (using DO – WHILE)
6. Intrinsic constants can be used as literal values. Examples are vbKey1 to compare for keypressed, vbOK as a parameter to msgbox etc.
7. Declaring variables for storing data.

HANDS ON: USING MACRO COMMANDS INSIDE VBA CODE (DoCmd Object)
Open mdb file named 'Introduction to VBA.mdb'
On the Add Record and Close Form Button, use Docmd Object to call macro commands.

Modules and Procedures
VBA Code is written in any of the following two forms.

1. Procedures
There are two types of procedures:
- *Event procedures* are written on a particular event of any object and called automatically when the event is fired.
  Example:
  ```
  Private Sub Text0_Click()
  End Sub
  ```

- *General procedures* do not run automatically, but are called explicitly from within another procedure.
  Example:
  ```
  Public Sub myproc()
      MsgBox "THIS IS ME"
  End Sub
  ```

2. Modules
- All procedures are stored in modules.
- One module can contain one or more procedures.
- Two types of modules are there.

a. Class module:
- Every form in an Access database has its own module, known as Class Module.
- The class module contains procedures for that form.
- Code in a class module can be seen in code window. User can enter into it by clicking from an event procedure of any form object.

b. Standard Module

- Standard modules contain general procedures that aren't associated with any other object, and frequently used procedures that can be run from anywhere within your database.

- The major difference between a standard module and a class module is of scope and lifetime (variables and constants defined in a Standard Module can be used anywhere).

HANDSON: **COMBO BOX (WITH A VBA PROCEDURE) TO SEARCH FOR A PARTICULAR RECORD (Page 373 – 380)**

HANDSON: **FACILITATING DATA ENTRY USING VBA CODE (Page 383)**

Define shortcut keys (Ctrl+1, Ctrl + 2) to enter predefined data sets in the form's text box.
Use Form event, named KeyDown to write your code.