chapter 9

Chapter 9 Questions

1. Why isn't all information entered into a single table?
2. Identify and describe the first three steps followed in the creation of a database.
3. Which tool is used to establish relationships between tables?
4. What are queries?
5. What facts must be identified for each query?
6. What questions are asked by the Simple Query Wizard?
7. What are the purposes of forms?
8. From where does most of the information in a form come?
9. How are controls used to create forms?
10. Are headers and footers also a part of the record source?
11. What questions does the Simple Form Wizard ask?
12. What are reports?
13. To be useful, how should reports be organized?
14. What questions does the Report Wizard ask?
15. What are the five steps necessary to create a report?
16. How do you switch between the Design view and the Layout view when creating reports?

Chapter 9 Assignments

1. Create new queries for What SUP (use the Ch9-02 file)
   a. Create and print a query for What SUP that lists the supplier name, contact name, and phone number of every supplier. (*Note:* Be sure to use the supplier table to locate field names.) Save the query as Supplier Query 1.
   b. Create and print another query for What SUP that lists the supplier name, address, city, and state of every supplier. (*Note:* Be sure to use the supplier table to locate field names.) Save the query as Supplier Query 2.

2 Create new forms for What SUP (use the Ch9-02 file)

a. Create and print a form for What SUP that lists all fields from the supplier table in a columnar format. (*Note:* Once again, use the supplier table to locate field names.) Save the form as Supplier Form, and print the first record only.

b. Create and print a form for What SUP that lists all fields from the category table in a columnar format. (*Note:* Use the category table to locate field names.) Save the form as Category Form, and print the first record only.

3 Create new reports for What SUP (use the Ch9-02 file)

a. Create and print a report for What SUP that lists the supplier ID, supplier name, and city from the supplier table. (Use the supplier table to locate field names.) The report should have no grouping, be sorted by supplier ID in ascending order, and be formatted in a tabular layout with portrait orientation. Save the report as Suppliers by Supplier ID. Make sure all field information is visible.

b. Create and print a report for What SUP that lists the supplier name, contact name, contact title, and phone number from the supplier table. (Use the supplier table to locate field names.) The report should have no grouping, be sorted by supplier name in ascending order, and be formatted in a tabular layout with portrait orientation. Save the report as Suppliers by Supplier Name. Make sure all field information is visible.

4 Create and edit tables for What SUP (use the Ch9-02 file)

a. Create a new table for What SUP that includes fields BuyerID, BuyerName, and BuyerPhone. The first field (BuyerID) is a Number data type; the rest are Short Text data types. All should have captions that separate each word (e.g., Buyer ID). Set the Buyer ID field as the Primary Key and save the new table as Buyers Table. Enter the following buyer information into the Buyers table, and then print the new table.

Buyer ID	Buyer Name	Buyer Phone
601	Lopez	555-7894
602	Ng	555-1324
603	Fortier	555-9137

b. Add a field to the Product table called BuyerID, a Number data type. Add the specific BuyerID information to the following products in the Products table and then print the new table.

Product ID	Buyer ID
101	603
102	603
103	602
104	601
105	602
106	603
107	601
108	602
109	603
110	602
111	602
112	601
113	601
114	603
115	601

c. Establish a one-to-many relationship between the Buyers table and the Product table using BuyerID as the related field. Print the relationships report.

d. Create and print a query for What SUP that lists the product name, buyer name, and buyer phone number for every product. (*Note:* Be sure to use both the product and buyer tables to locate field names.) Save the query as Product Buyer Query.

Chapter 9 Case Problem 1:
KELLY'S BOUTIQUE

Recall from Chapter 2 that Kelly's Boutique sells books as well as women's shoes. Kelly's son Casey, a college accounting student who is home for the holidays, is eager to help his mom incorporate computers in her business. In this chapter (and in those that follow), Casey will try teaching Kelly the use of Access as it applies to her accounting and business needs.

Casey suggests that Kelly use a database to keep a record of her book inventory. Kelly has a partial list of books she has purchased that she thinks should be part of the database. This list includes each book's ISBN, department name, related supervisor and phone number of the supervisor, book title, publisher, publisher contact, publisher phone number, author, and list price.

Create a new database file using the following information and name the file ch9-03_student_name (replacing student_name with your name).

a. Use the information below to create a book table, department table, and publisher table in Access. Then print each table.

Book Table

ISBN	Dept	Book Title	PubNum	Author	ListPrice
684872153	Adult	Angela's Ashes	7	McCourt	$ 7.99
60244151	Children	Betsy–Tacy	2	Lovelace	$ 12.95
670175919	Children	Blueberries for Sal	5	McCloskey	$ 16.99
27136701	Children	Caddie Woodlawn	4	Brink	$ 17.00
140286276	Adult	Deep End of the Ocean	3	Mitchard	$ 12.95
60173289	Adult	Divine Secrets of the YaYa Sisterhood	2	Wells	$ 24.00
394800168	Children	Green Eggs and Ham	6	Seuss	$ 7.99
439064864	Children	Harry Potter and the Chamber of Secrets	9	Rowling	$ 17.95
439136350	Children	Harry Potter and the Prisoner of Azkaban	9	Rowling	$ 17.95
590353403	Children	Harry Potter and the Sorcerer's Stone	9	Rowling	$ 17.95

Dept Table

Dept	Supervisor	Phone
Adult	Nancy Wine	555-9754
Children	Barbara Manchester	555-1974

Publisher Table

Pub Num	Publisher	Contact	Phone
1	Mass Market Paperback	Smith	555-9745
2	Harper Collins	Potter	555-7481
3	Penguin	Frued	555-8974
4	Simon & Schuster	Gonzalez	555-9874
5	Viking Press	Hu	555-1654
6	Random House	Ouimet	555-9144
7	Scholastic Press	Salazar	555-9888
8	Touchstone Books	Chi	555-1112
9	Arthur A. Levine Books	Robinson	555-5118

b. Establish the appropriate relationship between each table. Print the relationships report.

c. Create and print a query that lists department, book title, author, supervisor, publisher, and contact. Save this query as Books by Department.

d. Create a form that shows all fields from the book table in a columnar format with. Save it as Book Form, and print the first record.

e. Create and print a report that contains the book title, ISBN, publisher, and phone number. The report should have no grouping, be sorted by book title in ascending order, and be formatted in a tabular portrait

layout and the title Book Report. All field information should be visible.

f. Make sure you keep a copy of this file for use in the next chapter.

Chapter 9 Case Problem 2:
WINE DEPOT

The Wine Depot is interested in more effectively managing their inventory. Barbara would like you to put together a database of their current wine inventory. Create a new database file using the following information and name the file ch9-04_student_name (replacing student_name with your name).

a. Use the following information to create and print a wine products table, a buyer table, and a winery table. Use the field Name in the Buyer and Winery tables even when you are warned against using a reserved name.

SKU	Type	Winery	Price	Cost	Size	Vintage	Quantity
13883	Chardonnay	7	41.00	24.60	750	1998	12
14539	Merlot	8	36.00	21.60	750	1999	5
15347	Cabernet Sauvignon	3	120.00	72.00	750	1989	7
15966	Pinot Noir	2	65.00	39.00	750	1999	24
16528	Chardonnay	15	30.00	18.00	750	2001	12
16554	Sauvignon Blanc	18	21.00	12.60	750	2001	8
16716	Chardonnay	11	20.00	12.00	750	2001	10
16739	Chardonnay	17	61.00	36.60	750	1999	5
16769	Syrah	6	34.00	20.40	750	2000	10
16874	Syrah	5	35.00	21.00	750	2000	15
17024	Sauvignon Blanc	4	22.00	13.20	750	2001	10
17275	Sauvignon Blanc	14	16.00	9.60	750	2002	1
17425	Zinfandel	10	28.00	16.80	750	2001	7
17454	Sauvignon Blanc	13	15.00	9.00	750	2002	24
17521	Chardonnay	1	24.00	14.40	750	2001	4
17539	Cabernet Sauvignon	19	75.00	45.00	750	2000	3
17549	Zinfandel	9	22.00	13.20	750	2000	3
17578	Cabernet Sauvignon	12	11.00	6.60	750	2001	2
17840	Red Chianti	16	32.00	19.20	750	1999	12

Buyer	Name	Phone
101	James Taylor	555-1245
102	Johnny Rivers	555-8794
103	Michael Jackson	555-9743
104	Aaden Mikowicz	555-2914

Winery	Name	Location	Buyer
1	Babcock	America	101
2	Bass Phillip	Australia	104
3	Beringer	America	101
4	Brander	America	101
5	Cafaro	America	101
6	Carhartt	America	101
7	Clarendon	Australia	104
8	Gainey	America	102
9	Gary Farrell	America	102
10	Joel Gott	America	102
11	Melville	America	102
12	Miguel Torres	Chile	104
13	MudHouse	New Zealand	104
14	Neil Ellis	South Africa	103
15	Neyers	America	103
16	San Vincenti	Italy	104
17	Talbot	America	103
18	Voss	America	103
19	Woodward	America	103

b. Establish the appropriate relationship between each table and then print the relationships report.

c. Create and print a query that lists SKU, Type, Winery, Buyer, and Buyer Phone for all products. (Save as Wine Products Query 1.)

d. Create and print a form for entering new products; use whatever style you'd like. (Save the form as Wine Products Form 1, and print the first record only.)

e. Create and print a report with the fields Type, Name (Name of Winery), Vintage, and Price for all products. The report should be sorted by Type in ascending order and be formatted in a Tabular layout with Portrait orientation. (Save the report as Wine Products Report 1.) All field information should be visible.

f. Make sure you keep a copy of this file for use in the next chapter.

Chapter 9 Case Problem 3:
SNICK'S BOARD SHOP

Snick's Board Shop is interested in more effectively managing their inventory. Casey and Caitlin would like you to put together a database of their current inventory. Create a new database file using the information below. Name the file ch9-05_student_name (replacing student_name with your name).

a. Use the information below to create and print a products table, a manufacturer table, and a category table as you did earlier in this chapter.

Table Structure:

Table	Field Name	Data Type
Category	CategoryID	Number
	CategoryName	Short Text
Manufacturer	ManufacturerID	Short Text
	ManufacturerName	Short Text
Product	ProductID	Short Text
	ProductName	Short Text
	CategoryID	Number
	ManufacturerID	Short Text
	Price	Currency
	Style	Short Text
	Quantity	Number

Category Table

CategoryID	CategoryName
1	Complete
2	Ramp
3	Longboards
4	Protective Gear
5	Rails

Manufacturer Table

ManufacturerID	ManufacturerName
ALM	Almost
EMT	Element
GC	Goldcoast
MOJ	Mojo
KRO	Krooked
SC	Santa Cruz
S9	Sector 9
888	Triple 8
0	Zero

Product Table

ProductID	ProductName	CategoryID	ManufacturerID	Price	Style	Quantity
61-16758	Element Flat Bar Grind Rail	5	EMT	109.99	Black	10
61-23116	Zero Switchblade Rail	5	0	119.99	Silver	10
61-36447	Zero 6 Foot Flat Bar Grind Rail	5	0	99.99	Red	10
65-00011	Mojo Wedge Ramp	2	MOJ	179.99	Black/Blue	8
65-00335	Almost Mullen OC Impact V4	1	ALM	119.99	Orange/Teal	10
65-00358	Element Section	1	EMT	89.99	Black/Red	10
65-00981	Almost Mullen Day Glow	1	ALM	119.99	Black/Yellow	10
65-01135	Macon Helmet	4	888	59.99	White	10
65-01400	Krooked Eyes	1	KRO	89.99	Pink/Blue	10
65-01783	Santa Cruz Landshark	3	SC	99.99	Blue/White	10
65-01786	Santa Cruz Tiger Shark	3	SC	129.99	Orange/Black	10
65-01837	Element Launch Ramp	2	EMT	179.99	Black/Red	5
65-01967	Sector 9 Sand Wedge	3	S9	189.99	Black/White	10
65-01970	Goldcoast Venice	3	GC	149.99	Green/Yellow	10
65-23174	Little Tricky Helmet	4	888	34.99	Black	10

b. Establish the appropriate relationship between each table and then print the relationships report.

c. Create and print a query using the Simple Query Wizard that lists ProductName, CategoryName, and ManufacturerName for all product. (Save Query 1.)

d. Create and print a form using the Form Wizard for entering new products that lists all the available fields in the product table; use whatever style you'd like. (Save the form as Form 1, and print the first record only.)

e. Create and print a report using the Report Wizard with the fields ProductID, Style, Quantity, and ManufacturerName for all products. The report should be viewed by Manufacturer sorted by ProductID in ascending order and be formatted in a Tabular layout with Portrait orientation and no grouping. (Save the report as Report 1.) All field information should be visible.

f. Make sure you keep a copy of this file for use in the next chapter.

Chapter 9 Case Problem 4:
ROSEY'S ROSES

Rosey's Roses is interested in more effectively managing their inventory. They would like you to put together a database of their current inventory. Create a new database file using the information below. Name the file ch9-06_student_name (replacing student_name with your name).

a. Use the information below to create and print three tables—Products, Type, and Grower—as you did earlier in this chapter.

Table Structure:

Table	Field Name	Data Type	Primary Key?
Product	ID	Number	Yes
	Type	Short Text	
	Description	Short Text	
	Quantity	Number	
	Cost/Unit	Currency	
	Grower ID	Number	
Type	Type	Short Text	Yes
	Description	Long Text	
Grower	Grower ID	Number	Yes
	Grower Name	Short Text	
	Contact	Short Text	

Products:

ID	Type	Description	Quantity	Cost/Unit	Grower ID
1	Shrub	Abraham Darby #5	25	$39.99	100
2	Shrub	Be My Baby #5	30	$18.99	100
3	Shrub	Deja Blu #5	18	$25.99	200
4	Shrub	Koko Loko #7	17	$17.99	300
5	Shrub	Peach Drift #10	33	$12.99	200
6	Shrub	Red Drift #10	15	$ 6.99	100
7	Shrub	Sedona #5	3	$14.99	200
8	Shrub	Sweet Intoxication #5	17	$ 9.99	300
9	Shrub	Wing Ding #5	30	$11.99	300
10	Climber	Climbing Orange Crush #7	16	$32.99	100
11	Climber	Don Juan Climber #5	25	$37.99	200
12	Tree	Barbara Streisand 36in Tree	50	$52.99	300
13	Tree	Firefighter 36in Tree	14	$55.99	200
14	Tree	Trumpeter 36in Tree	4	$65.99	100

Type:

Type	Description
Climber	Climbing roses that are trained upright will tend to bloom only at the tips, and will not generate laterals. Other terms that are commonly used are climbers, ramblers, pillar roses, etc. There is no "official" definition of these terms. Generally, climbing roses are repeat blooming roses with large, stiff canes.
Shrub	Rose shrubs that are not classified under the common varieties are known as shrub roses. Shrub roses are available in many different varieties, colors, and sizes.
Tree	A rose tree is a rose bush that is pruned and grafted to grow as a tree. It has a long trunk with foliage and flower growth in a rounded mass at the top of the trunk.

Grower:

Grower ID	Grower Name	Contact
100	Jackson & Perkins	Nate Rexford
200	Passion Growers	Kyle Said
300	Garden Valley	Casey Crawford

b. Establish the appropriate relationship between each table and then print the relationships report.

c. Create and print a query using the Simple Query Wizard that lists the product description, type, and grower name for all products. (Save as Query 1.)

d. Create and print a form using the Form Wizard for entering new products that lists all the available fields in the product table; use whatever style you'd like. (Save the form as Form 1, and print the first record only.)

e. Create and print a report using the Report Wizard with the fields ID, type, description, and grower name for all products. The report should be viewed by grower sorted by ID in ascending order and be formatted in a Stepped layout with Portrait orientation. (Save the report as Report 1.) All field information should be visible.

f. Make sure you keep a copy of this file for use in the next chapter.