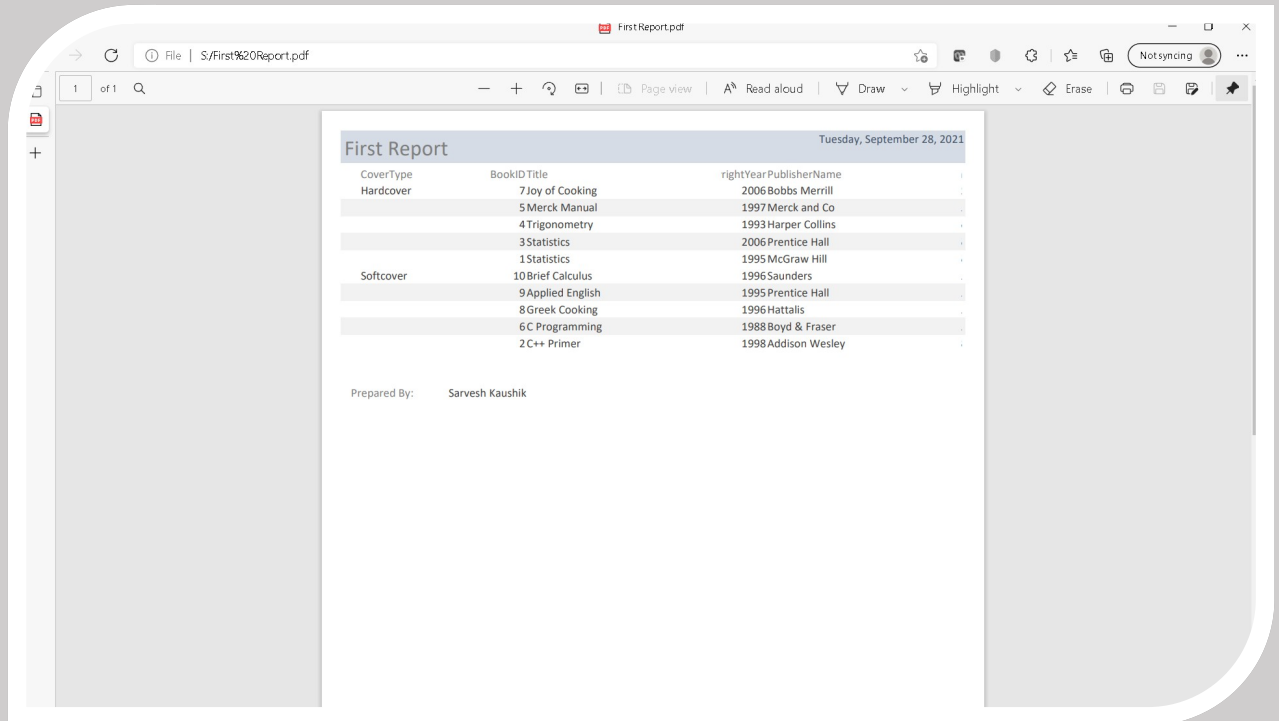


**Name: Sarvesh Kaushik**

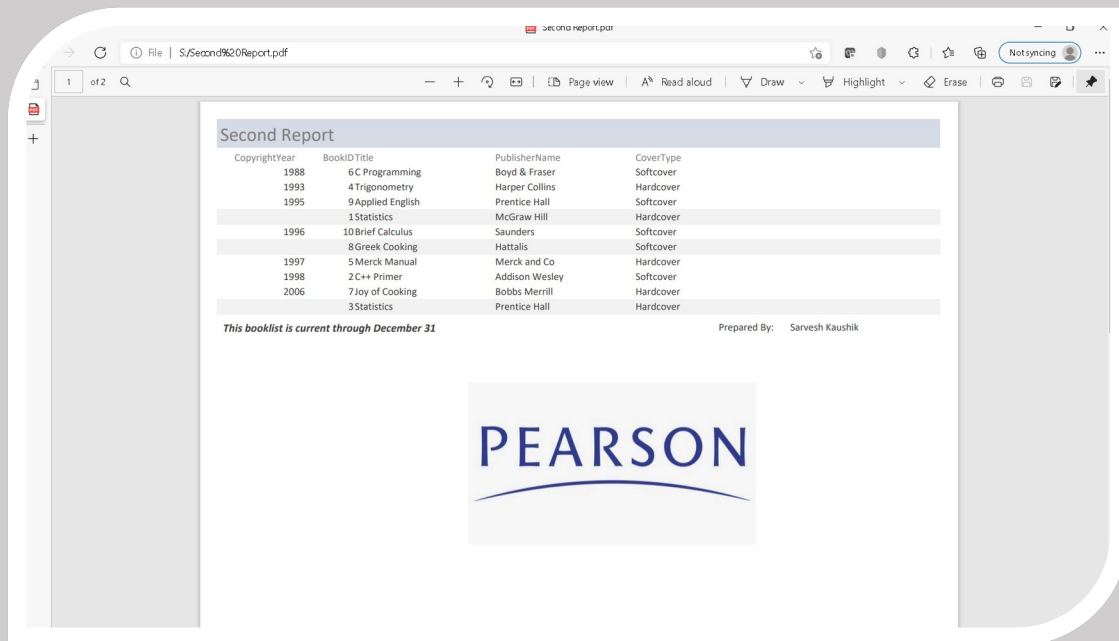
**Lab: 2**

**Instructor: *Luke Papademas***

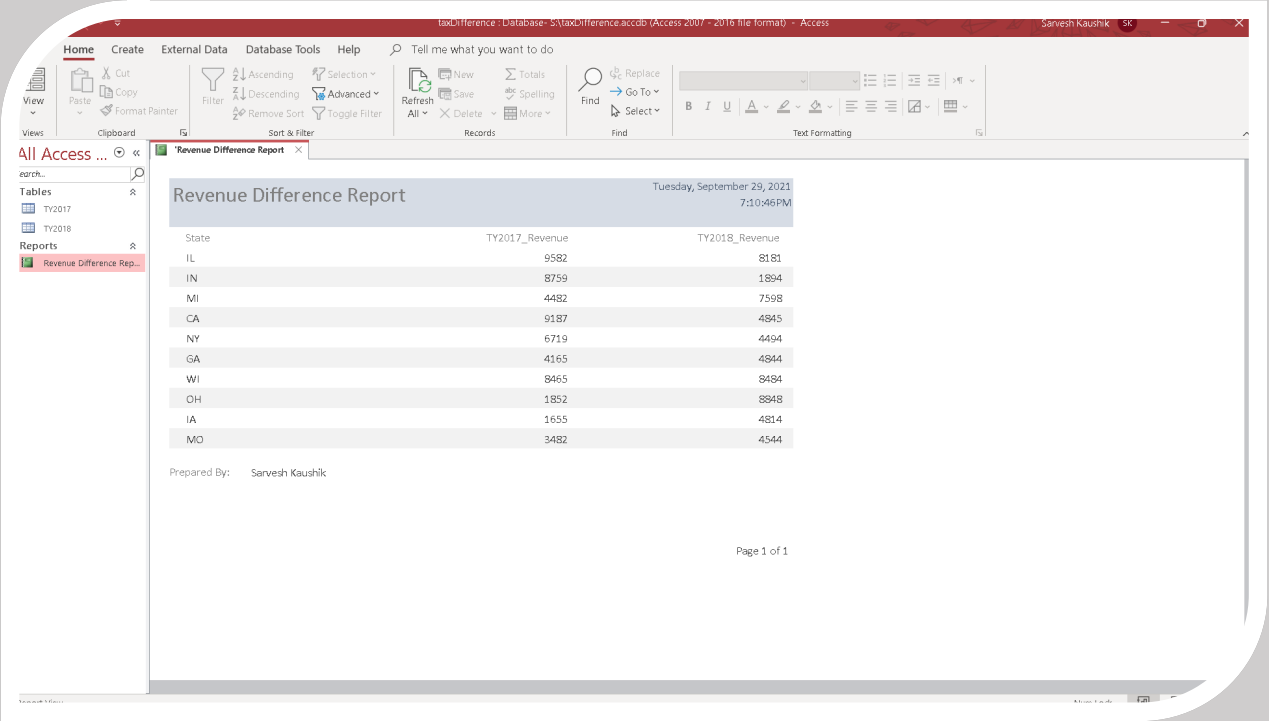
## Designing the First Report



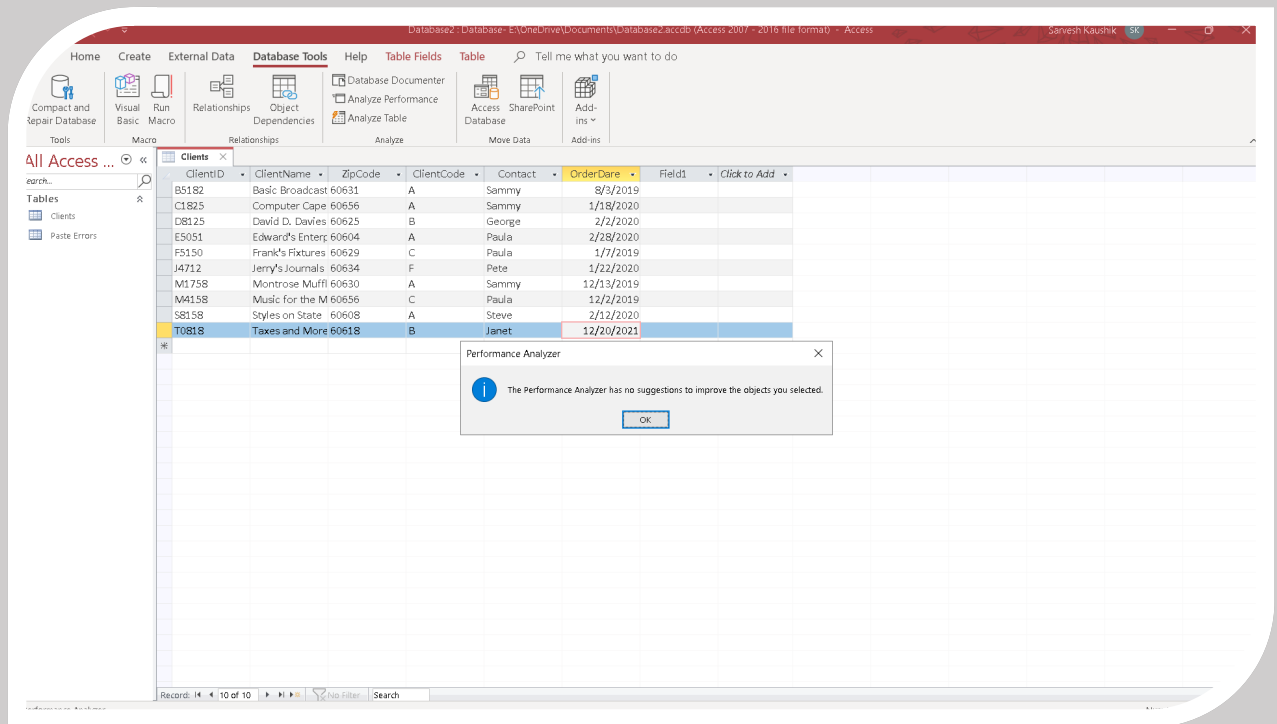
## Designing the Second Report



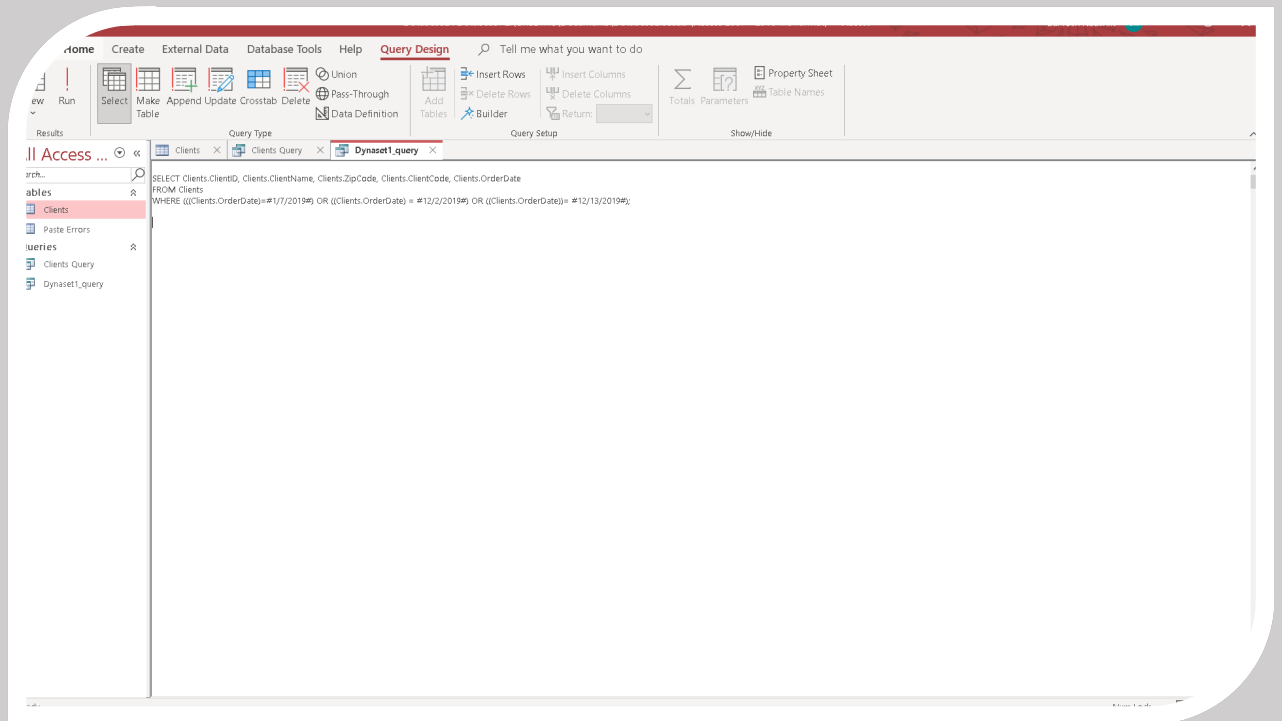
Revenue Difference Report

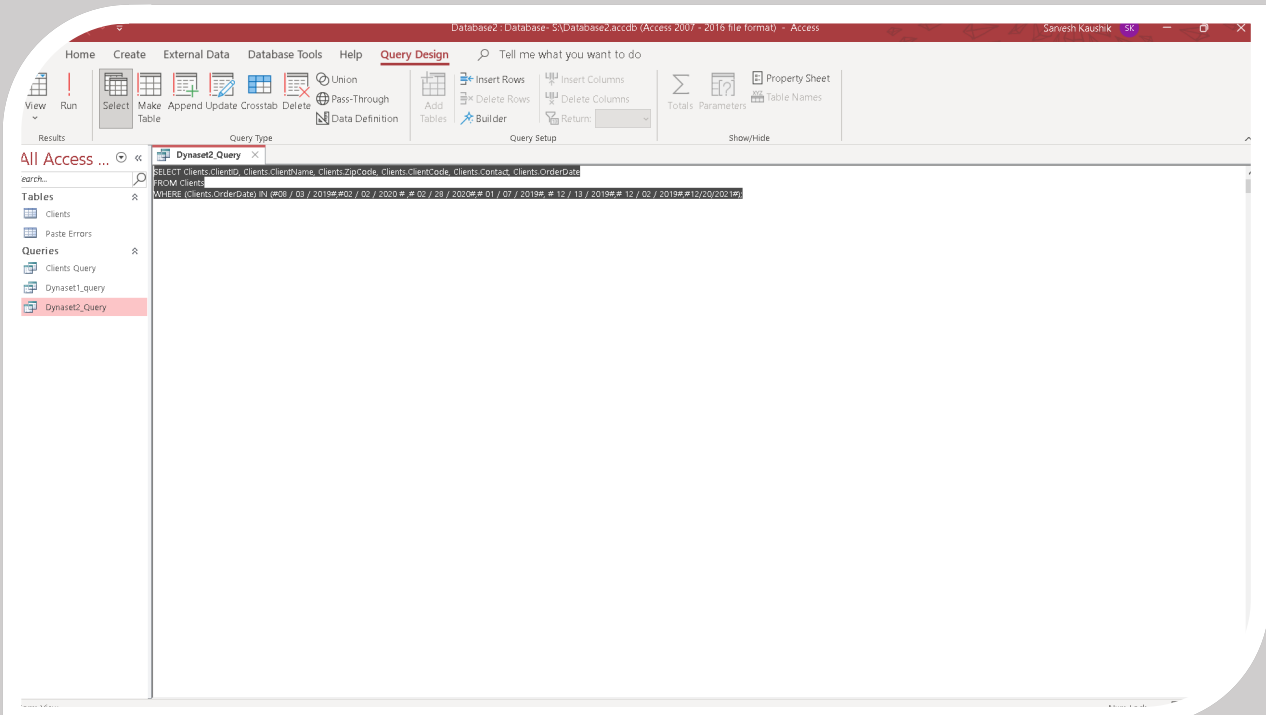
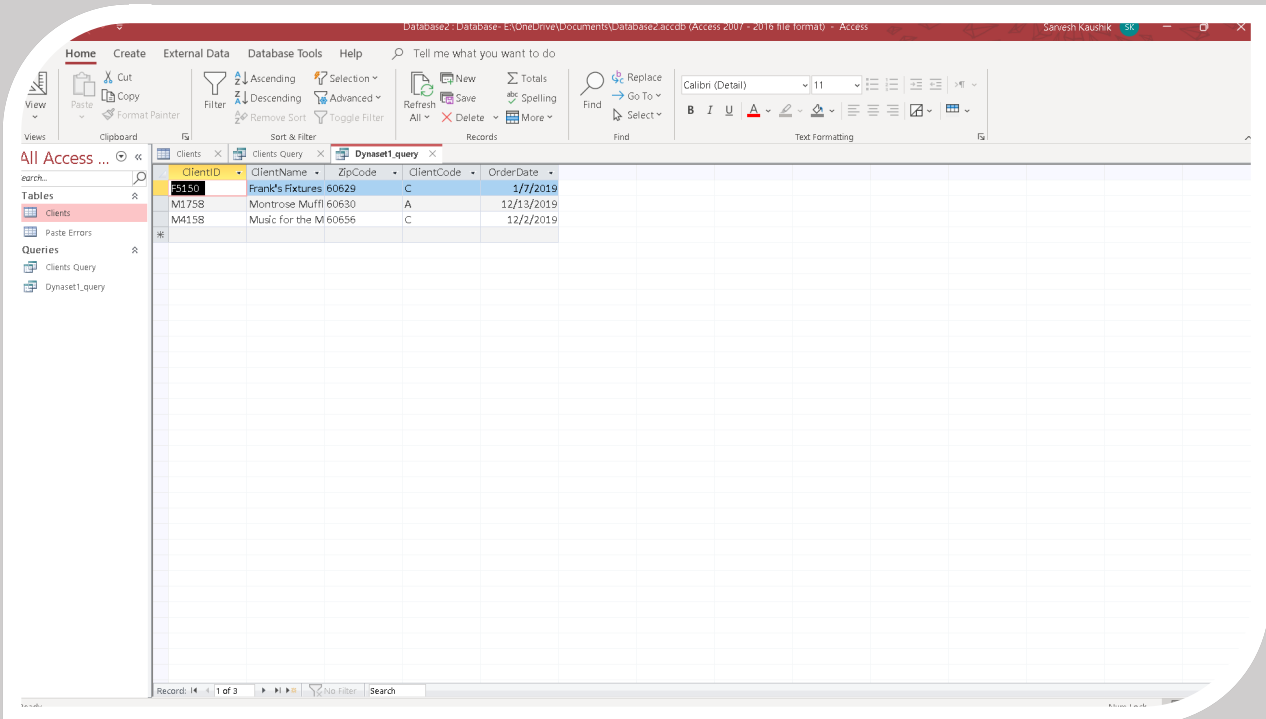


## PROJECT THREE : Using the performance analyzer



The results of Dynaset query1 and Dynaset query2 are given as follows,







Database2 - Database - E:\OneDrive\Documents\Database2.accdb (Access 2007 - 2016 file format) - Access

Sanesh Kausnik

Home Create External Data Database Tools Help Tell me what you want to do

Clipboard: Cut, Copy, Paste, Format Painter

Filter: Ascending, Descending, Selection, Advanced, Remove Sort, Toggle Filter

Records: Refresh All, New, Save, Delete, More

Find: Replace, Go To, Select

Text Formatting: Calibri (Detail), 11, Bold, Italic, Underline, Color, Background Color, Bullets, Numbering, Indentation, Paragraph, Font Face, Font Size, Font Color, Background Color, Bullets, Numbering, Indentation, Paragraph, Font Face, Font Size, Font Color, Background Color, Bullets, Numbering, Indentation, Paragraph

All Access ...

Tables: Clients, Paste Errors

Queries: Clients Query, Dynaset1\_query, Dynaset2\_Query

ClientID	ClientName	ZipCode	ClientCode	Contact	OrderDate
B5182	Basic Broadcast 60631	A	Sammy	8/3/2019	
D8125	David D. Davies 60625	B	George	2/2/2020	
E5051	Edward's Enters 60604	A	Paula	2/28/2020	
F5150	Frank's Fixtures 60629	C	Paula	1/7/2019	
M1758	Montrose Muffi 60630	A	Sammy	12/13/2019	
M4158	Music for the M 60656	C	Paula	12/2/2019	
T0818	Taxes and More 60618	B	Janet	12/20/2021	

Record: 1 of 7



**Report generation is important for decision-making. What levels of management are apt to request summary reports on the data?**

**Sol:** The Summary reports plays an important part in the organizations growth. There are different levels of Management in an organization starting from elite, mid-level, and bottom level. Mid-level management plays most important part as they work very closely with databases and responsible for actual implementation of the database design.

Elite Level or Top-Level Management: The High level Management usually consist of C-Suite leaders, MD's, Board of Directors and General Managers. Top level management is more focused around company policies and product performance, instead of focusing over deep technology top-level project reports include definite outlines. It considers more of innovative thinking, creative approach and result oriented visual representations.

Mid-Level Management: It directly follows the order from Top-Level Management. These reports will consist of an important information that will help to create results abiding the top level management policies. Moreover, Such reports will help managers to coordinate and keep track of important activities within organization. Reports may vary from seniority of an role, such as Product Manger would need reports related to product sale, development feasibility, market effect, customer feedback, caparison report from past several month progress in order provide predictive analysis.

Bottom-Level Management: The lowest level of management where individual is responsible for handling a specific department and accepts reports which only falls under the departmental criteria. At lower level the detail mentioned in the reports is of high accuracy and in more depth. As they are responsible for the functioning and execution of the department, they have to evaluate each and every parameter before going further.

**How long should summary reports be kept in a business organization?**

**Sol:** Summary reports need to be usually short and concise. Usually a classic summary report goes around 1-2 pages not more than that. It should cover all aspects of information and satisfying all the tasks its intended for.

**Visit the website <http://www.bn.com> and find at least two textbooks on database management. Place the pertinent information from the books that you have located.**

**Sol: 1>** Wiley Pathways Introduction to Database Management : Its Easy to Read, up to date, helps you learn fundamentals of databases, how different model are created and handles. Moreover, it provides useful information on the core competencies.

Following are the some key concepts you will learn from this book:

Use Database modeling procedures to design a database

Understand the database normalization

Explore different real world complex problems including the API integration with live database.

**2>** Database Management System: A complete guide 2019 Edition

This book is providing a unique learning experience by providing user ability to self-assess at the end each chapter. it provides the clear understanding of plans of action including the database management system tasks. Saving the time while investigating different sets of strategical and tactical options. producing the effective reports based on different levels of authority.

Some of the unique features:

1. Self-Assessment excel Dashboard
2. In-depth scientific Database Management system Checklists.
3. Templates related to the Project Management assisting with the implementation.

**Name at least two new fields that may be added to the Books database table.**

**Sol:** Book table has fields such as BookID, Title, Copyright Year, Publisher Name, Cover Type, and Edition. Authors name can supply to search and sort the wide database list according to specific author and publisher's name.

Moreover, we can add genre section to the table to get brief understanding of what exactly the book is all about.

## What are the relative operators and the logical operators that may be used to construct specific queries?

**Sol:** Consider the following list of relative operators we can use to construct different queries:

1>= Equal to Use for Assignment of the data value

2>> Greater than it creates the comparison relationship

3> < Less Than it creates the comparison relationship

4> >= greater than equal to Combination of equal to and greater than

5> <= less than equal to Combination of less than and equal to

6> <> not equal to

Consider the following list of logical operators:

1>AND True if all the condition are true

2>OR True if either of the condition is satisfied

3>IN True if operand is like one of list of expression

4>LIKE True if operand matches a pattern

5>NOT Present the record if the condition is not true.

6>SOME True if any of the subquery satisfies the condition