

# DATABASE PROJECT - SNOWBALL EXPRESS

Download the following files under “Database Project – Snowball Express”

You will use them for this project.

[Snowball Express Database \\_Instructions.docx](#)

[Ski Locations START FILE.accdb](#)

[Destinations to Add.accdb](#)



You own a company – Snowball Express - that organizes ski vacations over Christmas break. Your current offering is six days/five nights of frosty fun. You are trying to promote these trips to families who you want to make this a yearly tradition. Your company represents Colorado, Utah, Nevada and New Mexico. You need to organize the information from each of these destinations so you can customize packages based on consumer needs.

## Create a database

to manage all the information, and provide different scenarios to help you select the destination for the Smith family.

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### FIRST: CREATE A TABLE INSIDE THE DATABASE SHELL

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**Start Access.** Open the Ski Locations database. There is already one table named Transportation in it. You will create another table inside this same data base.

**Create a new table in DESIGN view.** Save the table and change the name from Table 1 to [Resorts](#).

1. Rename the default primary key ID field to [RESORT ID](#). Change the data type to “short text.” Insert the primary key symbol (if missing)
2. Add the following fields and data types to the new table in the order shown:

<u>NAME</u>	<u>DATA TYPE</u>
<a href="#">Resort Name</a>	<a href="#">text</a>
<a href="#">Location</a>	<a href="#">text</a>
<a href="#">Price PP</a>	<a href="#">currency (with 2 decimal places)</a>
<a href="#">Lodging Type</a>	<a href="#">text</a>

3. Add these notes under “[Description](#)” in these fields.

[RESORT ID](#) – Primary Key  
[Price PP](#) – PP stands for Per Person

4. Adjust the field sizes as follows:

<a href="#">RESORT ID</a>	<a href="#">10</a>
<a href="#">Resort Name</a>	<a href="#">25</a>
<a href="#">Location</a>	<a href="#">15</a>
<a href="#">Price PP</a>	<a href="#">standard with 2 decimal places</a>
<a href="#">Lodging Type</a>	<a href="#">10</a>

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## SECOND: ADD, DELETE AND MODIFY TABLE RECORDS

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5. Go to **DATASHEET** view and enter the records shown below in the table.

RESORT ID	Resort Name	Location	Price PP	Lodging Type
STS	Steamboat Springs	Colorado	\$328.00	Hotel
WTP	Winterpark	Colorado	\$388.00	Condo
PCT	Park City	Utah	\$231.00	Hotel
SMT	Shiver Me Timbers	New Mexico	\$238.00	Cabin

6. You also have a database called **Destinations to Add** -- open this database and view the **My Picks** table.
7. Click in the white square on the upper left hand side of **My Picks** table to highlight the data.
8. Go back to the Ski Locations Start File and Paste APPEND to add the My Picks table information into this document.
9. Resize the columns to show all the data, and then save the table.



10. You saw two more great deals online: Add these into the **Resorts** table.

**Deer Valley (DVY)**

A Hotel in Utah at \$219.00 per person.

**Lake Tahoe (LTH)**

A Hotel in Nevada at \$199.00 per person

11. Oops! Your friend made a mistake. Squaw Valley is in Nevada, not New Mexico. Change this information in the **Resorts** table.

12. Aspen? ASPEN?!! We can't afford that – delete the entire record for Aspen in the **Resorts** table.

13. Change the **Resorts** table “alternate fill/back color” to **pick a color**.

14. Close the Resorts table.

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15. Using the **Resorts** table as the **primary** table, create a one-to-many relationship between the **Resorts** table and the **Transportation** table. (Use the Relationships command under the database tools tab). Enforce referential integrity and check the cascade updates option. Close the relationship window.
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### THIRD: CREATE QUERIES, FORMS AND REPORTS

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16. Select the Resorts table, but do not open it.
17. Create a query (use Query Design) that contains all the fields from the **Resorts** table except Lodging Type. Click the RUN (!) button. SAVE!!!  
Name this query **Without Lodging Type Query List**
18. Create a query (use Query Design) that contains all the fields from the **Resorts** table except Resort ID and Lodging Type. Sorted by location first, then price - both in ascending order. Click the RUN (!) button.  
Name this query **Price Range by Location**
19. Create a query (use Query Design) that contains all the fields from the **Resorts** table and organize the table by Price (in ascending order). Don't show the Resort ID or the Lodging field in this query. Click the RUN (!) button.  
Name this query **Price Low to High**.
20. Create a query (use Query Design) using only the Resort Name, Location and Price PP from the **Resorts** table. Organize the table to tell you which locations cost less than \$300. Click the RUN (!) button.  
Name this query **Affordable**.
21. Create a query (use Query Design) using only the Resort Name, Location and Price PP from the **Resorts** table. Organizes the table to tell you which locations cost over \$400.00. Click the RUN (!) button.  
Name this query **In My Dreams**.
22. Create a query (use Query Design and both the **Resorts** table and the **Transportation** table). Use the fields "Resort Name" and "Location" from the **Resorts** table and "Miles" and "Gas Cost" from the **Transportation** table. Sort by gas cost less than \$275 in ascending order. Click the RUN (!) button.  
Name this query **Gas Costs**.

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23. Create a simple **Form** using the **Resorts** table. Name this form **Resorts Form**.
  24. Create a simple **Report** using the **Resorts** table. Name this form **Resorts Report**.
  25. Save the database, compact and repair the database, then close the database.
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