**Lesson 5 Database Management**

1. A
2. A
3. B
4. C
5. C
6. D
7. B
8. C
9. D
10. B

Critical Thinking

1. I would start by adding a the two fields via an SQL command like the following:

ALTER TABLE Customers

ADD Payments money, Balance money;

After this I would open the classes table and then view it in design view > create a data macro > before change on the payment and balance fields > have the macro check for changes

1. Security issues with the Pitt fitness database would be mostly just protecting sensitive information such as customer names addresses, payment information etc. Whomever is in charge of the database is the one that should have access. Presumably it isn’t just one person that manages the entire database, but likely at least one other for contingency. Employees shouldn’t be able to change data, as it would be impossible to determine who made what changes since access doesn’t allow for username level partition of permissions. In this case specifically, I would maintain that only the database admin / perhaps the owner of Pitt fitness should be able to make changes to records and employees could submit a request to have the database updated. The problem with the task is what I mentioned earlier. If some employee takes action that corrupts the whole database (even though the admin should have it backed up) it would be difficult to know who exactly.