

PART 1:

The screenshot shows a web application window titled 'Users'. On the left, there is a sidebar with a 'Users' tab. The main content area contains a form with two input fields: 'vc_UserID' with the value '6' and 'UserName' with the value 'tardy'. Below the form is a section titled 'User Logins' which contains a table. The table has three columns: 'vc_UserID', 'UserLoginTimestamp', and 'LoginLocation'. The first three rows of the table are highlighted in blue. The first row shows '6', '5/31/2022 9:49:35 PM', and 'localhost'. The second row shows '6', '6/9/2022 9:10:21 PM', and 'Lab10'. The third row shows '6', '6/9/2022 9:14:35 PM', and 'Videtti'. Below the table is a pagination bar that says 'Record: 2 of 3' and a search bar.

vc_UserID	UserLoginTimestamp	LoginLocation
6	5/31/2022 9:49:35 PM	localhost
6	6/9/2022 9:10:21 PM	Lab10
6	6/9/2022 9:14:35 PM	Videtti

1. If we only provided a value for LoginLocation, how did the software know what to use for vc_UserLoginID and UserLoginTimestamp?

The vc_UserLoginID has the int identity property in which the system automatically generates its value when a new record is created.

UserLoginTimestamp is set up to take the current system date and time when a new record is created.

2. Based on what the behavior we saw and the form/subform relationship, how did the software know which vc_UserID to use for the vc_UserLogin record?

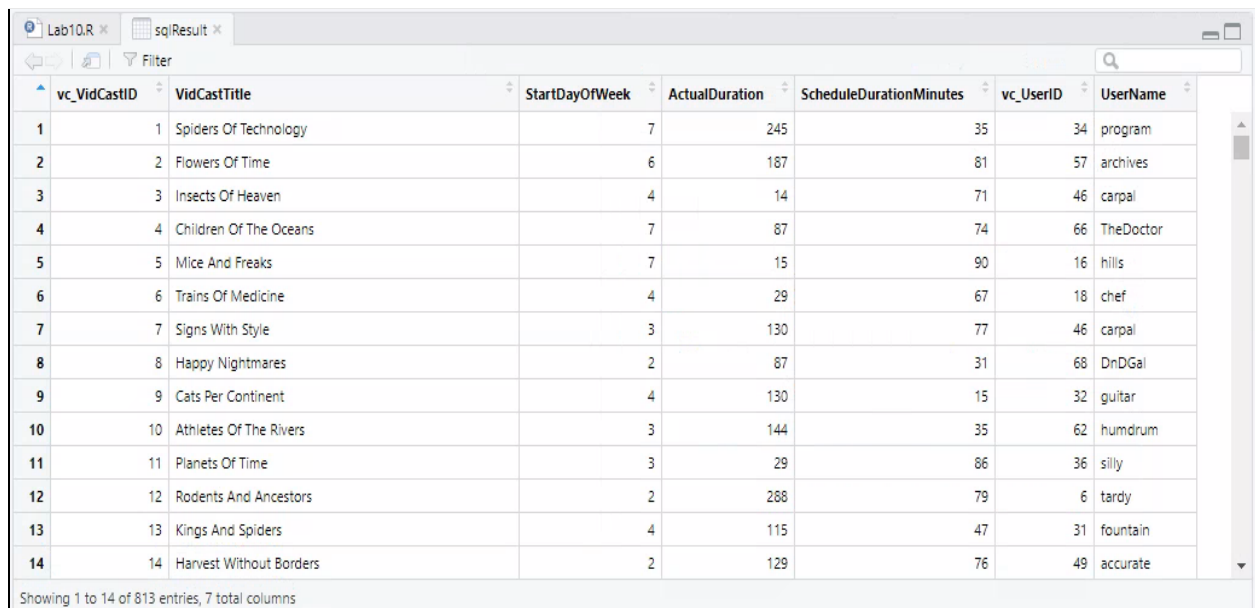
We set up the relationship between vc_User and vc_UserLogin on vc_UserID = vc_UserID, which means that if we are in the form for “tardy”, any entries made in the subform will have the same vc_UserID as “tardy”.

3. What are some pros and cons (at least 2 of each) to using Access to manage SQL Server data?

Pros: Do not need to know SQL to interact with the database, can use forms and subforms to view one-to-many relationships in what is likely to be considered a more understandable format

Cons: Can be too easy to manipulate data if you get “click happy” in the forms. Can manipulate data based on relationships that are not defined at the database level.

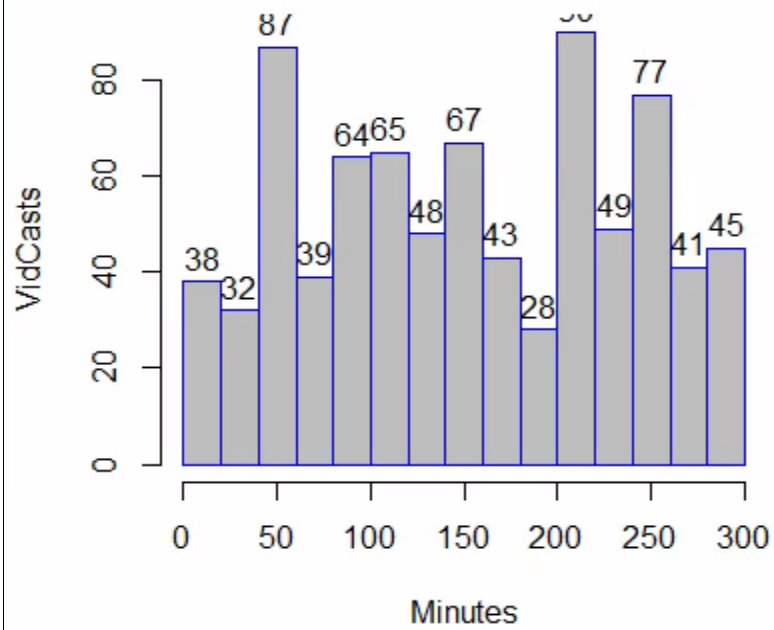
PART 2:



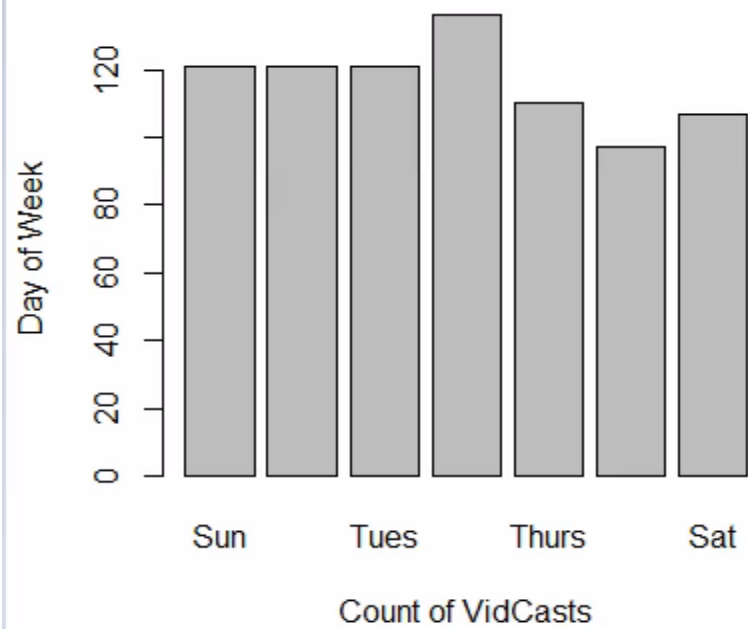
vc_VidCastID	VidCastTitle	StartDayOfWeek	ActualDuration	ScheduleDurationMinutes	vc_UserID	UserName
1	1 Spiders Of Technology	7	245	35	34	program
2	2 Flowers Of Time	6	187	81	57	archives
3	3 Insects Of Heaven	4	14	71	46	carpal
4	4 Children Of The Oceans	7	87	74	66	TheDoctor
5	5 Mice And Freaks	7	15	90	16	hillis
6	6 Trains Of Medicine	4	29	67	18	chef
7	7 Signs With Style	3	130	77	46	carpal
8	8 Happy Nightmares	2	87	31	68	DnDGal
9	9 Cats Per Continent	4	130	15	32	guitar
10	10 Athletes Of The Rivers	3	144	35	62	humdrum
11	11 Planets Of Time	3	29	86	36	silly
12	12 Rodents And Ancestors	2	288	79	6	tardy
13	13 Kings And Spiders	4	115	47	31	fountain
14	14 Harvest Without Borders	2	129	76	49	accurate

Showing 1 to 14 of 813 entries, 7 total columns

nvidetti How long are the VidCasts?



nvidetti VidCasts by Day of Week



1. In reference to the script in step 4, what does the SQL code on line 13 do?

The SQL code on line 13 stores a SQL SELECT statement to a variable in R called "sqlSelectStatement". The SELECT statement itself queries our database, specifically the vc_VidCast and vc_User tables. This pulls all VidCasts and their corresponding User details.

2. What is one way to simplify lines 14 through 23? (think lab 8...)

One way to simplify this code would be to alias the table names to something shorter. That way, there would not be the need to type out the full table names each time they are referenced, but rather a much shorter alias, perhaps even a single letter.