BIS 245 Complete Course Database Essentials for Business with Lab Recent DeVry

Click below link for Answers

https://www.workbank247.com/q/bis-245-complete-course-database-essentials-for-bu/164950

https://www.workbank247.com/q/bis-245-complete-course-database-essentials-for-bu/164950

BIS 245 A Small Surgery Center Case Study Week 3 & Week 5 |iLab Week 1-7|Quiz Week 1-6| Discussions Week 1-7, 2 Sets|Final Exam

BIS 245 A Small Surgery Center Case Study Week 3 & Week 5

Scenario

A small surgery center needs your help to create a database. The office manager has identified the following types of data (entities): patients, doctors, procedures and appointments.

1. Please identify the attributes and primary keys needed for each of the entities.

2. Identify the data types you would use for each of the attributes.

3. Determine the relationships between the entities and find the one-to-many and many-to-many relationships.

o Use the ER matrix to determine the relationships.

4. Create an ER diagram using Visio based on your analysis.

5. Identify all foreign keys needed in the database design.

6. Create the database in Access and populate the tables.

7. To use the database as the main office application, what other entities and attributes might be needed?

NOTE: The Case Study is an individual project.

Activities

1. Due Week 3: Submit your draft database design using MS Visio using a Conceptual Visio Drawing

2. Due at the end of Week 5:

1. Upload completed Visio Conceptual Design.

2. A 3-5 page APA paper discussing the following topics:

1. Discuss Database impact on the workplace,

2. Discuss database benefits when businesses use queries,

3. Forms, and reports.

4. Discuss at least two security concerns should be discussed with a proposed solution to mitigate the security issues.

Preview Week 3:

Database & MS Visio Included

Preview Week 5:

The use of database systems cam impact various areas of business operations. These include customer management, inventory tracking, personnel…

BIS 245 iLab Week 1 DeVry

Scenario/Summary

You have been asked to create two conceptual database models using MS Visio Database Model Diagram Template. The purpose of this lab is to have you gain familiarity with the various modeling tools needed to create a conceptual model (entity relationship diagram) of a database. You will create two conceptual models.

You will then open an existing Access database to explore database objects, and to experiment with simple data manipulation using filters and sorts, and to begin elementary work with relationships.

Upon completing this lab, you will be able to do the following.

Relying on detailed instructions, create a simple conceptual model for a two-table database using MS Visio.

Use experience gained in creating the first model to construct a similar conceptual model without the instructions.

Download an existing Microsoft Access database file. Open the database, find and identify different database objects in this database.

Preview:

1. Lab 1 Part C Questions:

2. Entities in the conceptual model eventually are converted to tables in the database, and the attributes convert to the fields within the tables. Given this information, list the attributes (fields) found in the supplier table.

Company

Last Name

First Name

E….

BIS 245 iLab Week 2 DeVry

Scenario/Summary

You have been asked to create two conceptual database models using MS Visio Database Model Diagram Template. The purpose of this lab is to have you gain familiarity with the various modeling tools needed to create a conceptual model (entity relationship diagram) of a database. You will create two conceptual models.

You will then open an existing Access database to explore database objects, and to experiment with simple data manipulation using filters and sorts, and to begin elementary work with relationships.

Upon completing this lab, you will be able to do the following.

- Relying on detailed instructions, create a simple conceptual model for a two-table database using MS Visio.

- Use experience gained in creating the first model to construct a similar conceptual model without the instructions.

- Download an existing Microsoft Access database file. Open the database, find and identify different database objects in this database.

Part A: YourNameLab2.vsdx (Visio Diagram)

Part B: YourNameLab2.accdb (Access Database)

BIS 245 iLab Week 3 DeVry

Lab Overview

You have been asked to extend the database you developed in Lab 2 to also include customer data, to populate the tables in the database with sample data, and to create some queries using this data to illustrate how the database can supply information that is useful to management. The purpose of this lab is to provide experience with modifying a database, entering data into tables, and creating simple queries.

Using MS Visio, you will add a customers entity to the ERD you created in Lab 2. Based on the modified ERD, you will add the corresponding customers table to the MS Access database from Lab 2. You will then enter sample data into the tables in this database and create some basic queries to illustrate how data from the tables can be presented to satisfy managers' information needs.

Upon completing this lab, you will be able to

1. modify an existing MS Visio ERD to include new entities and relationships;
2. modify an existing MS Access database to include new entities and relationships;
3. enter data into tables in a MS Access database using datasheet view; and
4. create and run simple queries in MS Access.

Deliverables

Part A: YourNameLab3.vsdx (Visio diagram)

Part B: YourNameLab3.accdb (Access database)

BIS 245 iLab Week 1-7 DeVry

BIS 245 iLab Week 1 DeVry

Scenario/Summary

You have been asked to create two conceptual database models using MS Visio Database Model Diagram Template. The purpose of this lab is to have you gain familiarity with the various modeling tools needed to create a conceptual model (entity relationship diagram) of a database. You will create two conceptual models.

You will then open an existing Access database to explore database objects, and to experiment with simple data manipulation using filters and sorts, and to begin elementary work with relationships.

Upon completing this lab, you will be able to do the following.

Relying on detailed instructions, create a simple conceptual model for a two-table database using MS Visio.

Use experience gained in creating the first model to construct a similar conceptual model without the instructions.

Download an existing Microsoft Access database file. Open the database, find and identify different database objects in this database.

Part A: Step 4: YourName_Lab1.vsd (Visio Diagram)

Part B: Step 8: YourName_Lab1C_Questions.docx

BIS 245 iLab Week 2 DeVry

Scenario/Summary

You have been asked to create two conceptual database models using MS Visio Database Model Diagram Template. The purpose of this lab is to have you gain familiarity with the various modeling tools needed to create a conceptual model (entity relationship diagram) of a database. You will create two conceptual models.

You will then open an existing Access database to explore database objects, and to experiment with simple data manipulation using filters and sorts, and to begin elementary work with relationships.

Upon completing this lab, you will be able to do the following.

- Relying on detailed instructions, create a simple conceptual model for a two-table database using MS Visio.

- Use experience gained in creating the first model to construct a similar conceptual model without the instructions.

- Download an existing Microsoft Access database file. Open the database, find and identify different database objects in this database.

Part A: YourNameLab2.vsd (Visio Diagram)

Part B: YourNameLab2.accdb (Access Database)

BIS 245 iLab Week 3 Database Essentials Business Lab

You have been asked to extend the database you developed in Lab 2 to also include customer data, to populate the tables in the database with sample data, and to create some queries using this data to illustrate how the database can supply information that is useful to management. The purpose of this lab is to provide experience with modifying a database, entering data into tables, and creating simple queries.

Using MS Visio, you will add a customers entity to the ERD you created in Lab 2. Based on the modified ERD, you will add the corresponding customers table to the MS Access database from Lab 2. You will then enter sample data into the tables in this database and create some basic queries to illustrate how data from the tables can be presented to satisfy managers' information needs.

Upon completing this lab, you will be able to

1. modify an existing MS Visio ERD to include new entities and relationships;

2. modify an existing MS Access database to include new entities and relationships;

3. enter data into tables in a MS Access database using datasheet view; and

4. create and run simple queries in MS Access.

BIS 245 iLab Week 3 DeVry

Scenario/Summary

You have been asked to create a database model using MS Visio Database Model Diagram Template. The purpose of this lab is to provide experience designing, with limited instructions, a simple database based on a list of data requirements and associated business rules.

You will then complete an MS Access database based on the model developed in Visio, creating the necessary tables and relationships.

Upon completing this iLab, you will be able to

- create a new Visio file for database design;
- using the data requirements and the business rules provided, develop a conceptual model (ERD), including attribute data types and required field lengths; and
- create a new MS Access database based on the ERD.

Part A: YourNameLab3.vsdx (Visio Diagram)

Part B: YourNameLab3.accdb (Access Database)

BIS 245 iLab Week 4 Database Essentials Business Lab

Scenario/Summary

We can collect all the data in the world, however, if we can't access it and use it, it is probably useless. Gaining knowledge from stored data can be very beneficial when it comes to making important business decisions. This lab will give the student practice in querying or questioning data. The lab begins with a simple example of query development using Access, then evolves to more complex queries, which the student should perform after completing the first exercise. The student can create a query with the wizard, or with query design view.

Upon completing this lab, you should be able to:

- create a query by following lab instruction;
- create a query by using either Query Designer or Query Wizard; and
- interpret the results of queries.

Deliverables

Parts A & B: Submit the MS Access Database file YourName_Lab4.accdb that contains the queries created in this lab.

BIS 245 iLab Week 4 DeVry

Scenario/Summary

Part A: You have been asked to create a database model using MS Visio Database Model Diagram Template. The purpose of this iLab is to provide experience designing, with limited instructions, a simple database based on a list of data requirements and associated business rules.

Upon completing this iLab, you will be able to

- create a new Visio file for database design; and

- using the data requirements and the business rules provided, develop a conceptual model (ERD), including attribute data types and required field lengths.

Part B: The iLab begins with a simple example of query development using Access; then, evolves to more complex queries which the student should perform after completing the first exercise. Create a query using the wizard with query-design view or with SQL statements. The Northwind (NWind) database will be used again in this iLab.

Upon completing this lab, you should be able to

- create a query by following lab instruction;
- create a query by using either Query Designer or Query Wizard;
- create a query by using SQL statements; and
- interpret the results of queries.

Part A: YourNameLab4A.vsdx (Visio Diagram)

Part B: YourName_Lab4B_Finital.accdb (Access Database)

BIS 245 iLab Week 5 DeVry

Scenario/Summary

Part A: You have been asked to create a database model using the MS Visio Database Model Diagram Template. The purpose of this iLab is to provide experience normalizing the database to third normal form based on limited instructions, data requirements, and associated business rules.

Upon completing this iLab, you will be able to

- create a new Visio file for database design; and
- using the data requirements and the business rules provided, develop a conceptual model (ERD), including attribute data types and required field lengths.

Part B: The iLab begins with creating a form in Access using the Form Wizard. After the form is created, the user can use Themes to change the appearance of the form. The second part of the iLab uses Form Design to create a form. Finally, the form will be customized.

Upon completing this lab, you should be able to

- create a form using the Form Tool;
- create a form using Form Design; and
- create a form using the Form Wizard.

Part A: Step 1: YourName_Lab5A_ERMatrix.docx

Part A: Step 3: YourName_Lab5A.vsdx (Visio Diagram)

Part B: Step 5: YourName_Lab5B_Final.accdb (Access Database)

BIS 245 iLab Week 6 DeVry

Scenario/Summary

The purpose of this iLab is to create Access Reports. After a report is created, the student will sort the fields in different ways. The student can also delete fields in layout view and modify the appearance of the report by applying Themes. In addition to the report generated by Access, the iLab also uses Report Design to allow users to design their own reports.

Upon completing this iLab, you should be able to

- create a report and apply a theme for professional appearance of the report; and
- use Report Design to generate your own report.
- Part A: Step 1: Create a Simple Report—Lab6_Report1
- Part A: Step 2: Create a report using Report Design—Lab6_Report2
- Part A: Step 3: Creating Multitable Reports—Lab6_Report3
- Part A: Step 4: Adding a Subreport—Lab6_Report4
- Part A: Step 5: Create Mailing Labels—Lab6_Report5
- Part B: Step 1: Create a Report—Lab6_Report6
- Part B: Step 2: Create a Multitable Report—Lab6_Report7

BIS 245 iLab Week 7 DeVry

Scenario/Summary

The purpose of this iLab is to show the student how to create navigation systems for an Access application. Students will create a main navigation form which links to additional navigation forms called Enter Data and View Reports. Additionally, students will create forms to automate printing reports and Closing or Exiting the Database. The Enter Data form allows you to open Customer and City forms automatically. The View Reports form allows the user to automatically open the Customer List and Customers by City reports. The Print Reports form will allow users to automatically print the reports. The Exit Database form allows users to close the database and exit the application entirely.

The navigation forms can provide some measure of security to the database as they may prevent users unfamiliar with Access from entering database objects directly; they make using Access more intuitive to use, and can prevent new users from inadvertently damaging your database objects.

Part A: Develop the Enter Data, View Reports, Print Reports, and Customer Database Navigation forms.

Part B: Create the Close Database form and add it to the Main Database Navigation form. Set the Database Options.

BIS 245 Quiz Week 1-6 DeVry

BIS 245 Quiz Week 1 DeVry

(CO 1) A database that organizes data in a set of overlapping tables is which of the following?

Flat-file

Hierarchical

Object-oriented

Relational

(CO 1) To create a filtered list on a particular field in a record

Click on the home tab, advanced filter, and then filter by form.

Click on the home tab, filter, and then the find option.

Click on the home tab, filter, selection, and then pick your criteria.

Right click on an item in your field column and then click sort.

(CO 1) Which view best describes the image below?

Datasheet

Design

Form

Report

(CO 2) To add, delete, and edit fields in a table, use which of the following?

Datasheet view of a table

Design view of a table

Design view of a query

Report view

(CO 2) Types of relationships between tables do NOT include

one-to-one.

many-to-many.

primary-to-foreign.

many-to-one.

(CO 1) To display a subset of records based on certain criteria, use which of the following?

Filter

Form

Report

Table

(CO 1) A database management system (DBMS) is a collection of programs that

Store data.

Manage data.

Use collections of data.

All of the above

(CO 1) A filter is best described as

A subset of records from an object based on specified criteria.

A sorted list of records in an object.

A record list from a table.

Another name for a query.

(CO 1) To locate the tool to compact an Access database, click on the

File tab, options, current database, and select compact and repair database tools.

Home tab, advanced, and select compact and repair database tools.

Database tools tab, and select compact and repair database tools.

External data tab, and select compact and repair database tools.

(CO 2) To add, delete, and edit a record, use

Datasheet view of a table.

Design view of a table.

Design view of a query.

Report view.

(CO 1) Excel should be used instead of Access when

You have a small amount of data.

Your data needs to be regrouped in various views.

Your data needs connectivity to external databases.

Your data requires a relational database.

(TCO 1) A collection of customer information and purchase transactions that might be stored in both Access and Excel would be called a_____.

Field

Record

Table

Database

(TCO 1) Which database object would you use to find customers who are located in the same state?

Criteria

Form

Query

Report

(TCO 1) Examining the image below, which statement best describes what we see?

Six records have been filtered from a query called Employees.

Six records have been filtered on the Title field containing Sales Representative from the Employees table.

A table called Employees has been created from six filtered records.

A query called Employees has been created from a filtered table.

(TCO 1) The view in Access which looks similar to an Excel spreadsheet is:

Datasheet

Design

Form

Report

(TCO 1) On which tab is the Sort and Filter group found?

File

Home

Create

External Data

(TCO 2) In using a web search engine, typing the website address in the proper place in the brower and then hitting enter is called:

Server setup

Presentation task

Client browsing

Systems application

(TCO 2) How many data types does Access recognize?

5

7

9

10

(TCO 1) You should use Excel over Access when:

You have a large amount of data

You need to group, sort, and total data based on various parameters

You need multiple related tables to store data

You require a series of What-if scenarios on your data

BIS 245 Quiz Week 2 DeVry

/product/bis-245-quiz-week-2-devry/

(CO 2) Which of the following is not an Access table property?

Allow Zero Length

Format

Hyperlink

Unicode Compression

(CO 2) All of the following describe a large database system except

Different users may have different levels of access to data in the database.

Simultaneous logging into a database is not recommended.

Multiple users in the database are common.

The database could be split into a front and back end.

(CO 2) Primary keys can be created

As computer-generated fields.

From an existing single field.

From several existing fields.

All of the above

(CO 3) A relational table includes the following conditions except

Column entries and attributes must be the same data type.

Rows must be in order.

Cells contain a single data value.

Columns or attributes have a well defined range of values.

(CO 3) In Access, a query result that contained the date November 12, 2011 could have had which of the following query criteria?

11/12/2011

12/11/2011

#12/11/2011#

Between #10/01/2011# And #11/12/2011#

(CO 4) Which of the following is NOT true of a hire date field?

A hire date is considered a constant.

A hire date would be defined as a date/time field.

Date arithmetic can be applied to a hire date field.

The years of service field, which shows how long an employee has been with the company.

(CO 4) Which of the following is NOT an Access data type?

Text

Currency

Name

Date/Time

(CO 2) Which of the following is NOT a data type in Access?

AutoNumber

Date/Time

Number

String

(CO 2) Which of the following is used as a symbol for an entity?

Box

Diamond

Line

Triangle

(CO 3) Which data type will increment automatically each time a new record is entered into a table?

AutoNumber

Currency

Date/Time

Number

(CO 3) All of the following are true about a property except

A datasheet view is used to display properties.

Referenced as an attribute.

Changes can be made with a property sheet.

Tables, forms, queries, and reports can have properties.

(CO 4) Storage space for a field is reserved with the

PNPI.

Field size property.

Indexed property.

Validation rule property.

(CO 2) What is the special character called to represent one or more characters in the criteria area of a query?

Delimiter

Operand

Wildcard

Operator

(TCO 2) To create a relationship between two tables, you need at least a

Data type

Query

Hyperlink

Primary key

(TCO 2) In an ER diagram, a crow’s foot is used

As a symbol for an entity.

To establish tuples.

To model attributes.

To point toward a child table.

(TCO 2) SQL is

Nonprocedural and record oriented.

Nonprocedural and table oriented.

Procedural and object oriented.

Procedural and record oriented.

(TCO 3) An associative table is which of the following?

A child of two parent tables that are in a many-to-many relationship

A child of a parent table that is in a one-to-many relationship

A child of a parent table that is in a one-to-one relationship

None of the above

(TCO 3) Which of the following is true regarding the use of delimiters in a field criterion in Access?

Date/Time data types need no delimiters.

Date/Time data types need to be enclosed in single quotes.

Number data types require no delimiters.

Text data types require pound signs.

(TCO 3) A Text data type has a maximum character size of

50.

200.

255.

Limited only by memory

(TCO 3) The following describes characteristics of the caption property EXCEPT

Allows for spaces between words.

Appears in Datasheet, Report and Form views.

Can be used in place of a field name in an expression.

Can substitute a field name in Datasheet View.

(TCO 4) Which of the following is NOT an example of a primary key?

ISBN number for a textbook

Last name

Social Security Number

Student ID

(TCO 4) To ensure that a value of 15 or greater was entered into a field, you would use a

Field size

Field type

Sarbanes-Oxley Act

Validation rule

(TCO 2) In Access, which item below is NOT considered a logical operator?

Equal

And

Not

Or

BIS 245 Quiz Week 3 DeVry

/product/bis-245-quiz-week-3-devry/

(CO 2) Physical design refers to

Developing a database model that will support company operations.

Purchasing your hardware components.

Selecting the specific hardware characteristics based on data storage and data access requirements.

The process of converting your ERD into tables and defining your rows and columns based your entities and attributes.

(CO 2) A domain is a

Group of data types that describe what kind of information that may be stored in a field.

Model of the database.

Set of values.

The set of primary and foreign keys in a database.

(CO 2) A one-to-many relationship is

A relationship that guarantees that a record is unique.

An association between a record and its fields.

Used to describe attributes.

When a row in one table is matched to multiple rows in a second table and a row in the second table is matched back to a row in the first table.

(CO 2) An associative table is

used to identify primary keys between tables.

a child of two parent tables that are in a many-to-many relationship.

an integrity element within a table relationship.

a tool that allows you to locate an excel file.

(CO 3) What does not define a composite key?

Using two or more fields as a primary key

Using three fields as a primary key

Using two fields as a primary key

Using one field as a primary key

(CO 4) All of the following are examples of primary keys except

employee ID.

social security number.

ISBN number on a textbook.

last name.

(CO 2) Which of the following is an example of an entity in a business?

Company

Business owner

CEO

Employees

(CO 2) Which of the following is NOT a step in the database life cycle?

Database design

Maintenance and redevelopment

Performance

Testing

(CO 3) Database design refers to

Developing a database model that will support company operations.

Focusing on understanding the business and its functional areas or business processes.

Selecting the specific hardware characteristics based on data storage and data access requirements.

The process of converting your ERD into tables, and defining your rows and columns based your entities and attributes.

(CO 2) Which of the following is NOT a step in the database life cycle?

Database design

Maintenance and redevelopment

Performance

Testing

(CO 2) The term cardinality refers to

A count of the total records in a table.

A field which is a candidate for a primary key.

The number of records in a relationship.

The most important field in a table.

(CO 4) Which statement below is NOT true of one-to-many relationships?

It is the least-used type of relationship.

The table with the primary key must only have one occurrence of each value for the primary key.

The foreign key in the related table may have repeating values for the foreign key.

An example is that one employee may take multiple orders.

(CO 4) Which is NOT true of validation rules?

They enforce a size limit.

They check authenticity of data entered in a field.

An error message will appear if a rule is violated.

They protect from fraudulent practices.

(TCO 2) All of the following are questions to ask in the process of identifying entities EXCEPT:

Can you envision more than one instance of the entity?

Is there a variation over time?

Is the item to be modeled a person, place, thing, or an event?

Is the item to be modeled an attribute?

(TCO 2) Logical design refers to

Developing a database model that will support company operations.

Developing a thorough understanding of what needs to be done in developing a database.

Translating the conceptual design into the selected model for use in a database system.

Understanding the business and its functional areas or business processes.

(TCO 3) When troubleshooting a relationship, all of the following should be done EXCEPT

Creating a relationship between like data types.

Checking the size of fields to be used in the relationship.

Checking that the correct type of relationship is established.

Deleting the relationship and field, and then rebuilding.

(TCO 2) All of the following should be considered in designing a relational database EXCEPT

Compliance with PNPI regulations.

Design for safety with redundant data.

Design your database for 100-year usage.

Store data in its smallest parts.

(TCO 2) All of the following describe a many-to-many relationship in Access EXCEPT

A junction (associative) table is used.

Many matching records are found in each direction between tables.

May be used to connect to Oracle and other databases.

There must be at least two tables.

(TCO 2) A primary key

Can be computer generated.

Consists of one field only that uniquely identifies each record in a table.

Is a relationship between two or more tables.

All of the above

(TCO 3) Which of the following does NOT describe data redundancy?

The same data exists in multiple tables.

The data is always in linked tables.

Data updating must be done in multiple table locations.

Data redundancy can result in data anomalies.

(TCO 4) To which of the following does the term cascading refer?

Data changes travel from one table to another.

Data is put in sequential order.

Queries can retrieve data at a faster rate.

Records are arranged in order.

(TCO 4) Which is NOT true of a calculated field?

It cannot be added to queries or reports.

The value of a calculated field is produced from an expression.

A calculated field references other fields.

The result is useful at the moment the calculation is made.

(TCO 4) Which of the following is a special-definition setting used on a field containing an employee’s date of hire?

Date arithmetic

Constant

Date/time field

Calculated field

BIS 245 Quiz Week 4 DeVry

/product/bis-245-quiz-week-4-devry/

(CO 1) When running a query, it is important to

Remember that the information can not be used for decision making.

Remember that the information can not be used in a report.

Evaluate the results for accuracy.

Return multiple text messages.

(CO 2) When constructing criteria for a query, you should use

No delimiters for number data types.

Quotes to enclose date/time data types.

Single quotes for number data types.

The pound sign to enclose text data.

(CO 2) Which of the following is NOT true of a single-table query?

It can be created using the simple query wizard.

Queries can be created using the query design tool.

You can overwrite table data using the datasheet view of a query.

The top portion of the query design view displays the fields and criteria for two tables.

(CO 2) Which of the following is a naming convention for field names?

Autonumber

Camelcase

Primary key

PPNI

(CO 2) A calculated field may contain the following elements except

An arithmetic operator.

A hyperlink.

A built in function with built in calculations.

A constant or value that doesn’t change.

(CO 2) Which of the following is NOT true of a birth date field?

A birth date is considered a constant.

A birth date would be defined as a date/time field.

A birth date should not be considered a calculated field.

Date arithmetic can be applied to a process date field.

(CO 6) An expression can be built to

Locate a record.

Complete a calculation or function.

Summarize a data source, such as a table or query.

Build only calculations.

(CO 6) Which of the following is true about a crosstab query?

It is an action query.

It is used to retrieve parameter data.

It summarizes a data source into rows and columns with aggregate data displayed at the intersection of the rows and columns.

It summarizes unmatched records from a data source.

(CO 1) Which object, by definition, allows you to ask questions about the data stored in a database, such as which customers live in New Orleans and Seattle?

Criteria

Form

Query

Table

(CO 2) To locate a blank field, your criterion in a query would be

Blank

Empty

Null

Void

(CO 2) Which of the following is not a recommended practice for designing multitable queries?

Include only related tables in your query.

Remove join lines in query design to speed up query processing.

Related tables should be established before you design a multitable query.

Print a relationship report to guide you in selecting related tables.

(CO 2) Which of the following statements is true about queries?

Forms and queries are actually the same thing.

Queries can only be based on one table.

Queries can be based on one or more related tables.

The instructions to create a query are not stored in the database.

(CO 2) Which Access data type would you use to store $23.58?

Calculated

Currency

Money

Number

(CO 2) In Access, the bottom portion of query design view that displays the fields and criteria is known as the

Query design grid.

Show tables dialog.

Simple query wizard.

Query datasheet.

(CO 6) A parameter query is

A select query where the user provides the criterion at run time.

An action query used to modify data.

An aggregate query used to summarize field data.

Used to backup databases.

(CO 6) All of the following are true about a delete query except

A delete query is an action query.

Access will display a warning message before running the delete query.

It can be created by clicking the create tab, query wizard, and then select delete query.

It selects records from a table and then removes them from the table.

(TCO 1) Entity attributes are represented as

Fields

Files

Records

Tables

(TCO 2) All of the following are Access data types EXCEPT

Autonumber

Date/time

Number

String

(TCO 2) In Access, query results are displayed in which view?

Datasheet

Form

Recordset

Report

(TCO 2) Access has _____ data types

Six

Eight

10

12

(TCO 2) All of the following describe a many-to-many relationship in Access EXCEPT

A junction table is used

Many matching records are found in each direction between tables

May be used to connect to Oracle and other databases

There must be at least four tables

(TCO 2) Another term for an expression is

Formula

Function

Parameter

Query

(TCO 2) Validation text

Changes the way text data is formatted

Determines the maximum length of a text field

Requires text data to be inputted correctly

Specifies the error message when a rule is violated

(TCO 2) In Access, the bottom portion of Query Design View that displays the fields and criteria is known as the

Query design grid

Show Tables dialog

Simple Query Wizard

Query datasheet

(TCO 6) Which of the following does NOT describe data redundancy?

The same data exists in multiple tables

The data is always in linked tables

Data updating must be done in multiple table locations

Data redundancy can result in data anomalies

(TCO 6) Which of the following is NOT an action query?

Append

Delete

Make Table

Summarize

BIS 245 Quiz Week 5 DeVry

/product/bis-245-quiz-week-5-devry/

(CO 2) A validation rule

Can prohibit values from being entered that may not meet a criterion.

Compares a field to a table.

Is an error message that appears when a value is incorrectly entered into a field.

Makes a value entered into a field appear in a particular format.

(CO 2) A field can be added to a report to

Values for two or more fields.

Show a default value.

Appear in a predefined dropdown list.

Add a picture or logo.

(CO 2) Using an input mask is complex, however, MS Access provides common input masks, such as

Phone number or social security number.

Social security number and date and time.

Phone number and address.

Social security number and last name.

(CO 2) A label wizard enables you to create

Reports.

A table.

Mailing labels.

A new window.

(CO 2) An input mask placed on a form will apply to

All forms based on that table.

All forms in the database.

All forms based on that table and the table itself.

That specific form only.

(CO 5) To edit a form, use the

design view.

datasheet view.

layout view.

layout view or design view.

(CO 5) A multiple items form displays

multiple records in a tabular layout similar to a datasheet.

a formula that displays the result.

information from only a query.

a macro to process field information.

(CO 2) A default value is

A predefined list of values that can be selected by the user.

A value that cannot be lower or higher than the selected limit.

A specific value that automatically appears in a field and has edit capabilities.

A specific value that automatically appears in a field that cannot be changed by the user.

(CO 2) Validation text is

An error message that provides instruction on what to fix when an incorrect value is entered into a field.

A list of predefined values that can be entered in a field.

A comparison of values entered in two fields.

A field that requires a value of characters or text only.

(CO 2) An input mask

Allows one record to have more than two field values.

Allows the user to type a social security number as 111223333 and it would display as 111-22-3333.

Confirms that a value greater than 100 is a valid value.

Is a list of values that are previously defined from which the user can select one item.

(CO 2) Which of the following will create a lookup field, populate the values in the field, and establish relationships between tables?

Design view

Fields group

Lookup group

Lookup wizard

(CO 2) An input mask that will NOT accept a letter (A to Z) in a field value is

?

A

L

#

(CO 5) All of the following are performed in the design view of a form except

Adding pictures, lines, calculations, and controls.

Changing the size of the form sections.

Entering a data value.

Modifying the properties of a form.

(CO 5) A form type that displays records in a tabular format, but has more editing options is a(n)

Datasheet form.

Multiple items form.

Split form.

subform.

(CO 5) If you click on the form tool, you will open a(n)

Existing form.

New form in design view.

New form in layout view.

Wizard to design a form.

(CO 5) A split form is best defined as

Most effective when run again on one table.

A form that combines two views of the same record source. Sections may be displayed differently depending on the view.

Can perform complex What-if analyses.

Require a macro in order to be effective.

(CO 5) A form is altered in what view?

Layout view or design view

Database view

Datasheet view

Table view

(TCO 2) A required field that is used in entering data is a field that

Appears with a specific value

Can be left blank

Cannot be left blank

Is selected from a list of values

(TCO 2) An example of a lookup is

one to a million

2010

AL, CA, NC, NY, TX

SSN, Date, 111-22-3333, AZ

(TCO 2) Using an input mask, a symbol that will force all characters typed into a field to appear in all caps is

>

”

‘

<>

(TCO 2) Which of the following below will provide the current computer data as a default?

–/–/–

CurrentDate()

Date

Date()

(TCO 2) Which of the following is NOT an example of a table event?

Add

Delete

Edit

View

(TCO 5) All of the following are performed in the design view of a form EXCEPT

Adding pictures, lines, calculations, and controls

Changing the size of the form sections

Entering a data value

Modifying the properties of a form

(TCO 5) A bound control

Is a textbox that is connected to a field in a query or a table

Contains a formula that displays the result

Is used to display aggregate information

Uses a macro to process field information

(TCO 5) All of the following are form creation tools EXCEPT

Blank form

Form design

Form layout

Form wizard

(TCO 5) In the design view of a form, which of the following would NOT be performed?

Add calculations, controls, pictures, and lines

Change the size of a form section

Enter a data value

Modify the properties of the form

(TCO 5) Use the Arrange Form Layout Tool to

Change the form layout

Move fields

Insert space

All of the above

BIS 245 Quiz Week 6 DeVry

/product/bis-245-quiz-week-6-devry/

(CO 1) Summary options are found

In the print layout view.

In the report wizard with sorting options.

All of the above

in the options toolbar.

(CO 1) A report can be created from

Queries and tables.

A database

A spreadsheet.

Forms.

(CO 1) When designing a report, make sure that your report

Uses all report sections.

Has grouped data.

Has a date and time.

Is easy to understand.

(CO 1) The easiest way to create a report is to use the following report tool.

Blank report

Report wizard

Report layout

Report design

(CO 1) Which of the following is NOT a report wizard layout type?

Summary

Outline

Block

Stepped

(CO 1) When creating a report, which view works best?

Design view of a query

Datasheet view

Layout view of the report

Design view

(CO 1) To preview the report, which view(s) work best?

Report view or design view.

Layout view or print view.

Design view.

Print view.

(CO 1) Grouping data in a report will

Let you organize and summarize your data.

Provide grand totals for your report.

Make a report more attractive.

Allow you to edit data in a record.

(CO 1) The expression “= [Price] * [Quantity]” would most likely be found in

A calculated control.

An unbound control.

A label control.

A bound control.

(TCO 1) When creating a report, you should consider all of the following EXCEPT

Who will use the report

The purpose of the report

Data that should be considered confidential

Number of records input into the report

(TCO 1) All of the following are report sections EXCEPT

Detail

Group footer

Page footer

Summary

(TCO 1) Which report section would be used to summarize grouped field data?

Detail

Group Header

Group Footer

Report Footer

(TCO 1) The following steps will create a report

Set focus on a table or query object, click on the Create tab, then click the Report button in the Reports group.

Set focus on a table or query object, click on the Design tab, open the table or query object, then click Design Report.

Click on the Create tab, select the Report Wizard, select your tables or queries, and then your fields.

Click on the Table tab, select your fields, and then click the Finish button.

(TCO 1) A tool that creates a report through a series of dialog boxes on the Create tab is the

Blank Report.

Label Wizard.

Report.

Report Wizard.

(TCO 1) Column headings in a report are based on

The captions used in the source table or query.

The text controls you place in a report.

Group labels.

Report labels.

(CO 7) Summary options offer all these calculations except

Minimum

Average

Print preview

Maximum

(TCO 7) A good use of a report is to

Create a telephone directory or a financial statement.

Ask the database a question.

Create a table or query.

Create detailed charts.

(TCO 7) Using Grouping when building a report accomplishes the following.

Grouped data can be sorted.

Grouped data can be summarized.

Summary options allow for Sum, Average, Min and Max.

All of the above.

(TCO 7) Which is not a report view?

Print preview

Datasheet view

Report view

Layout view

(TCO 7) When modifying a report, the arrange option does the following.

To move fields up or down

To insert space above or below your position

To change the layout of the report

All of the above

BIS 245 Discussions Week 1-7 NEW All Posts 390 Pages DeVry

BIS 245 Gathering Requirements and Choosing Database Solution Discussions Week 1 All Posts 61 Pages DeVry

https://www..com/product/bis-245-gathering-requirements-choosing-database-solution-discussions-week-1/

- Why are databases important to business? How do databases generate sales and profits? What databases do you interact with, and how do they benefit you?

- What is meant by requirements gathering, and why is it important to clearly define the data requirements of a database before creating it?

- Microsoft Access is one of the most popular database platforms on the market. However, there are many competitors. Why do you think that Access is so popular? What are some of the other types of databases available?

- Do you think that Access can serve as a corporate database solution, or is it strictly a personal database solution? What might be the difference between a personal and corporate database solution?

Databases are important because they efficiently manage data and allow users to perform multiple tasks easier. They also manage and store data in one place. Databases do not…

BIS 245 Applying Design to Entity Relationship (ER) Modeling Discussions Week 2 All Posts 71 Pages DeVry

https://www..com/product/bis-245-applying-design-entity-relationship-modeling-discussions-week-2/

- When designing database tables, the difference between a good design and a bad design can be a few seconds in response time and several minutes. You may think that this is not a huge difference, but imagine waiting several minutes on a web page for your results to load. How long would you wait? A slow database can mean the loss of customers. So let's begin by discussing some of the common elements of tables and how you would approach the table design. What would you do to ensure that your page loads in a few seconds? Discuss the relationship types and how they affect your design.

- What role does the entity-relationship (ER) diagram play in the design process? Discuss the different types of information represented in the ER diagram and the symbols used to represent them. How would you approach the diagramming process?

BIS 245 Requirements Analysis and Conceptual Design Discussions Week 3 All Posts 62 Pages DeVry

https://www..com/product/bis-245-requirements-analysis-conceptual-design-discussions-week-3/

- Describe some typical pairs of entities that you think might be common in business, and describe their relationships, whether many-to-many, one-to-many, many-to-one, or one-to-one. Explain why you think that a particular relationship applies to that pair of entities.

- Why do you think organizing data into tables and relationships is a good way to design a database? How do related tables improve the accuracy of data in a database?

BIS 245 Creating Queries From Woodcraft Database Discussions Week 4 All Posts 52 Pages DeVry

https://www..com/product/bis-245-creating-queries-from-woodcraft-database-discussions-week-4/

- What kinds of queries would be useful to Woodcraft, assuming that it wants to improve its sales, relationship with its customers, or other aspects of its business? Describe what information you might want to select from the database in the form of a query, and list the specific columns and data that the query would produce. Assume that they have hundreds of customers, rather than the short list found in the database file.

- Suggest additional tables and information that you would like to see in a database like this, the kinds of queries that it would facilitate, and how such queries would help the company improve its business goals of profitability, cost reduction, or other business strategies.

- Using the Woodcraft database file, create some queries that use concepts found in the textbook, as well as this week's lab. Post a screenshot of your query design and result set in a Word document.

- Research one new feature that you haven't studied as it relates to query generation, and show how you could use that feature to create a useful query. Use the Woodcraft database to showcase this query-generation technique and post it in this discussion.

BIS 245 Data Normalization and Validation Discussions Week 5 All Posts 45 Pages DeVry

https://www..com/product/bis-245-data-normalization-validation-discussions-week-5-new/

- How do you recognize the difference between good and bad structures? What role does normalization play in good and bad table structures, and why is normalization so important to a good table structure?

- What is the importance of data validation, and how can user data entry errors be reduced or eliminated?

BIS 245 Presenting and Reporting Data Discussions Week 6 All Posts 52 Pages DeVry

https://www..com/product/bis-245-presenting-reporting-data-discussions-week-6/

- Database reports provide us with the ability to further analyze our data, and provide it in a format that can be used to make business decisions. Discuss the steps that you would take to ensure that we create an effective report. What questions would you ask of the users?

- Data presentation should be designed to display correct conclusions. What issues should we think about as we prepare data for presentation? Discuss the different methods that we can use to present data in a report. What role does the audience play in selecting how we present the data?

BIS 245 Database Navigation and Data Security Discussions Week 7 All Posts 47 Pages DeVry

https://www..com/product/bis-245-database-navigation-data-security-discussions-week-7/

- Finding information in a database can be difficult unless you know what information you need and how to look for it. Creating a navigation system or menu allows Access to act like a point-and-click system. What are some of the types of navigation that you can create in Access 2016? How should we approach the design of the menu?

- Why is data security important now more than ever? What are some of the steps that we can take to ensure that our database is protected and secure? How can you use user views to enhance security and restrict access?

- BIS 245 Discussions Week 1-7 All Posts 305 Pages DeVry

/product/bis-245-discussions-week-1-7-devry/

BIS 245 Database and Gathering Requirements and Choosing a Database Discussions Week 1 All Posts 56 Pages DeVry

/product/bis-245-discussions-week-1-devry/

BIS 245 Database and Gathering Requirements Discussions 1 Week 1 All Posts 30

Pages DeVry

/product/bis-245-database-gathering-requirements-discussions-1-week-1-devry/

- Why are databases important to business? How do databases generate sales and/or profits? What databases do you interact with, and how do they benefit you?

- What is meant by requirements gathering, and why is it important to clearly define the data requirements of a database before creating it?

- Read the General Business Example on page 7 of the Frost section of the text. This page describes how to categorize data requirements from a form used by a company called Reading Fool. Turn to page 12 of the text, and pick one of the practice exercises: 1, 2, 3, 4, or 5. Present your solution here. List the category first, and then put all of the data items in parentheses after the category.

Let's assume you were going to design a database for your employer or any organization, what would be the starting point? Where would you begin? What do you need to know before you can make decisions?…

BIS 245 Choosing a Database Discussions 2 Week 1 All Posts 26 Pages DeVry

/product/bis-245-choosing-database-discussions-2-week-1-devry/

- Microsoft Access is one of the most popular database platforms on the market. However, there are many competitors. Why do you think that Access is so popular? What are some of the other types of databases available?

- Discuss the differences between Access and its competitors. Are there truly any differences or are they the same technology implemented in different ways?

- Do you think that Access can serve as a corporate database solution, or is it strictly a personal database solution? What might be the difference between a personal and corporate database solution?

Let's begin by taking the first part of this discussion question and researching on the internet to find other type of database software. How do they compare to access? What are the technical differences? Let's continue comparing all the characteristics, how about database connectivity. Does one product provide better connectivity than others. For example, is it easier to share your data using access versus another product or are they all using the same standards?….

BIS 245 Entity Relationship (ER) Modeling and Database Table Design Discussions Week 2 All Posts 52 Pages DeVry

/product/bis-245-discussions-week-2-devry/

BIS 245 Entity Relationship (ER) Modeling Discussions 1 Week 2 All Posts 28 Pages DeVry

/product/bis-245-entity-relationship-er-modeling-discussions-1-week-2-devry/

What role does the entity-relationship (ER) diagram play in the design process? Discuss the different types of information represented in the ER diagram and the symbols used to represent

them. Discuss the meaning of an entity as related to ER diagrams. How would you approach the diagramming process? What is the purpose of the attributes in the design process?….

Let's begin this discussion by identifying what an Entity Relationship Diagram is and the role it plays in database design. Let's try a simple ERD. Assume the following:

1. a professor teaches zero, one or many classes and a class is taught by one professor

2. a course may generate zero, one or many classes and a class comes from one course

3. a class is held in one room but a room has many classes

Identify the different components of the ERD…

What is the purpose of the attributes in the design process? I want to analyze the entities a bit more and discuss what is referred to as sub types of our entities. We use them to generalize entities that have the same characteristics. What would be an example and how do we use them?

To summarize, we group similar data together based on entities. For example, the employee is an entity and we would store the information related to the employee in one table (name, address, etc.) We then link the different tables of data together using relationships. A relationship is a…

BIS 245 Database Table Design Discussions 2 Week 2 All Posts 24 Pages DeVry

/product/bis-245-database-table-design-discussions-2-week-2-devry/

When designing database tables, the difference between a good design and a bad design can be a few seconds in response time and several minutes. You may think that this is not a huge difference, but imagine waiting several minutes on a web page for your results to load. How long would you wait? A slow database can mean the loss of customers. So let's begin by discussing some of the common elements of tables and how you would approach the table design. What would you do to ensure that your page loads in a few seconds? Discuss the relationship types and how they affect your design.

As you begin to discuss table design, think of this why do we use more than one table? What is the benefit. We can say that an excel spreadsheet is a table. We can also import our excel data into an access database. Is this the best way to start our table design? Also, what is the difference between an excel spreadsheet and a database? What makes the database more robust?…

BIS 245 Conceptual Database Design and Requirements Analysis Discussions Week 3 All Posts 49 Pages DeVry

/product/bis-245-discussions-week-3-devry/

BIS 245 Conceptual Database Design Discussions 1 Week 3 All Posts 24 Pages DeVry

/product/bis-245-conceptual-database-design-discussions-1-week-3-devry/

Why do you think organizing data into tables and relationships is a good way to design a database? How do related tables improve the accuracy of data in a database? What are examples of foreign keys in a table? Are there rules or best practices for selecting a foreign key?…

Here is another example: Suppose an accounts database has a table with invoices and each invoice is associated with a particular supplier. Supplier details (such as address or phone number) are kept in a separate table; each supplier is given a ‘supplier number’ to identify it. Each invoice record has an attribute containing the supplier number for that…

Well here is the solution so you can see how it works. Here are a few things to consider in your drawing. In this example relationships seem to be one-to-many and should follow the following rules:

1. One company has many customers, but each…

2. One company has many cities, but each ci…

3. One customer lives in one city, but each…

BIS 245 Requirements Analysis Discussions 2 Week 3 All Posts 25 Pages DeVry

/product/bis-245-requirements-analysis-discussions-2-week-3-devry/

Describe some typical pairs of entities that you think might be common in business, and describe their relationships, whether many-to-many, one-to-many, many-to-one, or one-to-one. Explain why you think that a particular relationship applies to that pair of entities. From a requirements gathering and database design view, business rules play what role? How can we define business rules?…

Let’s discuss how relationships apply to entities and how you would identify those relationships.

From a requirements gathering and database design view, business rules play what role? How can we define business rules?

In determining the requirements any reports that are currently in use can be of huge value. Understanding how calculations are done in their current reporting procedures can avoid future misunderstandings and inaccuracies. For example, a team may be developing a payroll system that tracks employee clock in and clock out times. Currently, the company uses a…

Do business rules change or are they always the same for the company? In Requirements Analysis, database design follows pretty much the same concepts as the systems development life cycle (SDLC). There are several stages in the SDLC what are they and why do we follow these steps/stages?…

BIS 245 Creating Queries From Woodcraft Database and Creating Queries From Northwind Database Discussions Week 4 All Posts 49 Pages DeVry

/product/bis-245-discussions-week-4-devry/

BIS 245 Creating Queries From Woodcraft Database Discussions 1 Week 4 All Posts 26 Pages DeVry

/product/bis-245-creating-queries-woodcraft-database-discussions-1-week-4-devry/

For purposes of this discussion, assume that Woodcraft is an online store that sells wooden craft kits to churches, scouting organizations, and other groups that need crafts for children. Download the Week 4 Woodcraft Database and save Woodcraft's database to your computer or space in our iLab environment. View the content and structure of the database, and then choose one of the questions that follow to answer.

Later in the week, you may answer a second or third question, but let's start off with everyone answering one at a time.

1. What kinds of queries would be useful to Woodcraft, assuming that it wants to improve its sales, relationship with its customers, or other aspects of its business? Describe what information you might want to select from the database in the form of a query, and list the specific columns and data that the query would produce. Assume that they have hundreds of customers, rather than the short list found in the database file.

2. Suggest additional tables and information that you would like to see in a database like this, the kinds of queries that it would facilitate, and how such queries would help the company improve its business goals of profitability, cost reduction, or other business strategies.

3. Using the Woodcraft database file, create some queries that use concepts found in the textbook, as well as this week's iLab. Post a screenshot of your query design and result set in a Word document.

4. Research one new feature that you haven't studied as it relates to query generation, and show how you could use that feature to create a useful query. Use the Woodcraft database to showcase this query-generation technique and post it in this discussion.

How do you create a query in Access? Access provides you with a wizard that will guide you through the process. But what information do you need to know in order to answer the questions the wizard provides?…

BIS 245 Creating Queries From Northwind Database Discussions 2 Week 4 All Posts 23 Pages DeVry

/product/bis-245-creating-queries-northwind-database-discussions-2-week-4-devry/

Download the Access database Week 4 Discussion Northwind. Save the database to your computer and open the database using Access. Answer the questions below. Please assist one another.

1. View the design of the database in the Database Tools-Relationships window. Describe some queries that would be useful to Northwind Traders as it strives to increase sales, profits, or reduce expenses. Be specific, listing the tables, columns, and data that you would extract from the Northwind Database. Also, indicate why such queries are useful from a business standpoint.

2. In Microsoft Access, create some original queries, posting a screenshot of your query design and query results in an MS Word document

3. Create a few queries that allow you to practice concepts from the iLab. Please, don't simply post queries from this week's lab assignment! Post a screenshot of the query design and

the results set in a Word document. Also, describe how this query could help managers make a business decision.

4. Relying on the textbook, the lesson, or Internet research, describe query generation techniques that you haven't yet applied in this week's iLab. Describe what the querying technique is and how it is useful. For example, you might research the concept of a parameter query, describe what it is, and then create such a query in the Northwind database. Post a screenshot of the query design and the query results as an MS Word document to this thread for discussion.

5. Assist your classmates in modifying their queries if they run into difficulties.

Think of ways that management or sales folks would want to see the information. What would you look for in the data. For example, we should look up the items who are selling well and those that are not. Using this data we can make business decisions. What else would you look for?…

BIS 245 Data Normalization and Data Validation Discussions Week 5 All Posts 51 Pages DeVry

/product/bis-245-discussions-week-5-devry/

BIS 245 Data Normalization Discussions 1 Week 5 All Posts 27 Pages DeVry

/product/bis-245-data-normalization-discussions-1-week-5-devry/

Explain the difference between good and bad table structures. How do you recognize the difference between good and bad structures? What role does normalization play in good and bad table structures, and why is normalization so important to a good table structure? let's discuss the 5 normal forms in database normalization. What are they and how do we accomplish the normalization. The fifth one 5NF is not a used as frequently. Why is that the case? There are three data anomalies that are likely to be the result of data redundancy. What are they and how can such anomalies be eliminated?…

Let's begin by defining what data normalization is and what role does it play in your design process.

Let's move on and discuss the best method to approach or begin the normalization of your database? How would you determine were to start and how to start?

A best practice is to start with an ERD diagram. Just like you have been doing in your labs. This will give you a chance to look at each table and to eliminate any repetitive data. It also gives you a chance to look at the data relationships between the different tables. By creating the design diagram…

I wanted to add some folks may argue that there is a disadvantage of normalization and that is the fact that requires us to create more tables with smaller columns. These columns then need to be related to other tables with the primary/foreign key fields, thus making data retrieval and modification more difficult. Is that really a disadvantage? Does it create more work on the back end for queries and report generation?…

BIS 245 Data Validation Discussions 2 Week 5 All Posts 24 Pages DeVry

/product/bis-245-data-validation-discussions-2-week-5-devry/

What is the importance of data validation? How can we avoid data-entry errors? How can forms help us reduce data-entry errors? What features does Access offer to help validate data? What are the different kinds of validations that are required?…

Let's begin by reviewing the most common data entry errors and how can we prevent them using data validation.

Assuming we have implemented data validation steps in our database; what are some of the steps we can take to ensure our validation works?

We can use forms to ensure our users don't enter erroneous data. You can apply a validation rule to a form by first adding the rule to the underlying table field, and then use the automated form-creation tools that Access provides to create a form. For example, on the Create tab, in the Forms group, you can choose to have…

BIS 245 Data Reporting and Presenting Data Effectively Discussions Week 6 All Posts 49 Pages DeVry

/product/bis-245-discussions-week-6-devry/

BIS 245 Data Reporting Discussions 1 Week 6 All Posts 26 Pages DeVry

/product/bis-245-data-reporting-discussions-1-week-6-devry/

Database reports provide us with the ability to further analyze our data and provide it in a format that can be used to make business decisions. Discuss the steps that you would take to ensure that we create an effective report. What questions would you ask of the users? Where do we begin with database reports. How would you approach determining which reports to generate in Access? Are they generated by user request, business strategy, managers or database administrators? In Access we can create a template for our reports. This is helpful as it allows us to standardize report formats. How much formatting can we create in our template? is it better to just create each report and format it individually? Are there any drawbacks to using the template in Access?…

BIS 245 Presenting Data Effectively Discussions 2 Week 6 All Posts 23 Pages DeVry

/product/bis-245-presenting-data-effectively-discussions-2-week-6-devry/

Data presentation should be designed to display correct conclusions. What issues should we think about as we prepare data for presentation? Discuss the different methods that we can use to present data in a report. What role does the audience play in selecting how we present the data? In presenting data effectively, we need to make sure we select the appropriate color schemes and formatting. Too much color is not the best case in some instances. What are some general tips in colors and formatting to avoid in reports? Another thing to consider is that we have a diverse audience of users. Some may be happy with an electronic report, but others may want to print the

report each time. In doing so you need to design the report for both media's. Some users may just want to view the report online on a web page. Any other considerations with users and media?….

BIS 245 Database Navigation and Database Security Discussions Week 7 All Posts 44 Pages DeVry

/product/bis-245-discussions-week-7-devry/

BIS 245 Database Navigation Discussions 1 Week 7 All Posts 21 Pages DeVry

/product/bis-245-database-navigation-discussions-1-week-7-devry/

Finding information in a database can be difficult unless you know what information you need and how to look for it. Creating a navigation system or menu allows Access to act like a point-and-click system. What are some of the types of navigation that you can create in Access 2013? How should we approach the design of the menu? How does database navigation tie into security? Can we use a navigation system as part of our security design for our database.

In creating our switchboard, we have to begin by determining the organization of the switchboard. This is the starting point, ask three questions.

1-What tasks will be accomplished by the switchboard

2- What special requirements are needed for the tasks to be performed.

3- How will you group the task in your switchboard.

Are there any additional items to consider?…

BIS 245 Database Security Discussions 2 Week 7 All Posts 23 Pages DeVry

/product/bis-245-database-security-discussions-2-week-7/

Why is data security important now more than ever? What are some of the steps that we can take to ensure that our database is protected and secure? How can you use user views to enhance security and restrict access? How complicated or how much overhead will encryption put on our database? Is this something we can do with the Access software or do we need to use a third party application? How would we employ this in access and what are the disadvantages if any? …

Lets approach this from two different views. First securing the database and second protecting the database in the event of data loss. Why are these important and how would you approach it.

When protecting your data one of the most important aspects of disaster recovery is to have a location from which the organization can begin the recovery. This location is known as a backup site. In the event of a disaster, a backup site is where your data center will be recreated, and where you will operate from, for the length of the disaster. However, we have several options in choosing a offsite facility:

-Cold backup sites (least expensive)

-Warm backup sites

-Hot backup sites (most expensive)

Each type of site has it pros and cons, but most importantly the name refers to how much effort is required to begin operations in the event of a disaster. A cold backup site is…

BIS 245 Final Exam DeVry

/product/bis-245-final-exam-devry/

(CO 1) A foreign key is

A field in one table that is also the primary key of another table.

Another name for a candidate key.

A value that can connect two tables simultaneously.

A unique value that identifies each row within a table.

(CO 1) In what situation would Access be a better choice than Excel?

You have an extensive amount of data.

You need to conduct extensive statistical analyses on your data.

You have a limited amount of data.

You require a flat file view of your data.

(CO 1) The number of sections Access creates for a report is

Five

Six.

Three.

Four.

(CO 2) Which of the following is NOT a database system?

Relational

Network

SQL

Hierarchical

(CO 3) All of the following describe a caption property except

The caption appears in datasheet, report, and form views.

Can take the place of a field name in datasheet view.

Can be used in place of a field name in an expression.

Allows for placing spaces between words.

(CO 3) Which of the following does NOT apply to the following description of an image?

Image Description:

Three tables are pictured: Table 1: Suppliers with a primary key of SupplierID and fields: CompanyName, ContactName, ContactTitle, Address, City, Region, PostalCode, Country, Phone, Fax, and HomePage. Table 2: Products with a primary key of ProductID and fields: ProductName, SupplierID, CategoryID, QuantityPerUnit, UnitPrice, UnitsInStock, UnitsOnOrder, ReorderLevel, and Discontinued. Table 3: Categories had a primary key of CategoryID and fields: Categoryname, Description, and Picture. There is a relationship labeled 1 attached to Table 1 or suppliers and an infinity symbol attached to Table 2 or products.

One table is not joined to the other two tables.

A join exists on two primary keys.

A one-to-many relationship is applied.

The display is showing the design view of relationships.

(CO 5) All of the following describe form usage except

a form can show data from only one table.

you can create Access forms to match paper forms.

a form user should have less input errors than a table user.

forms restrict data entry to one record at a time.

(CO 5) Clicking on the form tool will open a(n)

Wizard to design a form.

New form in layout view.

New form in design view.

Existing form.

(CO 6) Which of the following statements is NOT correct about a query?

Instructions on which data to display are saved within a query.

Data is not saved within a query.

Changing data values in a query will not change data values in a table.

Instructions on the format to display data are saved within a query.

(CO 9) All of the following are drawbacks to normalization, except

Input/output resources.

CPU usage.

Memory usage.

Less tables and larger columns.

(CO 8) The _____ interface displays a menu that provides the ability to open the various objects within the database and to move easily from one object to another.

Switchboard form or navigation form

Object

Utility

Form

(CO 9) All of the following describe a digital signature certification authority except

Certification authority companies establish their own rules and regulations that users must follow.

A certification authority company provides a digital signature when a high level of security is needed to protect the contents of a database.

A certification authority is a commercial company that is highly regulated in most countries.

A fee is charged for the service of issuing and validating identities using a digital signature.

(CO 1) All of the following are Access objects except

Criteria

Table

Query

Form

(CO 1) Which of the following means not equal to 30?

> 30

= 30

>< 30

<> 30

(CO 1) Which of the following is NOT an Access interface element?

Title bar

Navigation pane

Status bar

Criteria

(CO 1) Which of the following is NOT a report section?

Detail

Summary

Group footer

Page footer

(CO 1) A report creation tool that will automatically pull in the fields from a table or query is the

Report design.

Report wizard.

Blank report.

Report tool.

(CO 2) A field that uniquely identifies each record in a table is

Relationship

Primary key

Link

Foreign key

(CO 2) SQL is a fourth-generation language that is

Table oriented and nonprocedural.

Procedural and record oriented.

Flat-file oriented and nonprocedural.

Oriented toward static data.

(CO 3) Which relationship is used most commonly within the database environment?

A one-to-many relationship.

Many-to-many relationship.

One-to-one relationship.

Two-to-one relationship.

(CO 3) Attributes are better defined as

a characteristic of an entity.

a description of an entity.

a column.

All of the above

(CO 3) Which of the following is NOT true of indexed property?

Setting the index requires each record to be scanned sequentially and saves time searching data.

Primary keys must be indexed.

Indexing a table speeds the retrieval time.

An example of a setting is yes (no duplicates).

(CO 4) In terms of data types and their uses, which one of the following is NOT correct?

The TEXT data type can be used for Last Name.

The Date/Time data type can be used for 10/31/2012.

The Currency data type can be used for Account balance.

The AutoNumber data type can be used for Customer Name.

(CO 5) Which form type displays records in a tabular format similar to a datasheet view but has more editing options, such as adding graphics?

Datasheet form

Split form

Multiple items form

Subform

(CO 5) A calculated control

Is an unbound box that the user will fill in with a numeric value.

Is a text box containing a description.

Is a bound box.

Contains a formula that displays the result.

(CO 6) Which of the following is a term used to describe a calculated field?

Identifier

Value

Function

Operator

(CO 6) Data aggregate functions

Cannot be used on a row.

Return multiple values.

Are used to perform calculations on individual records in a table or query.

Perform calculations on entire columns of data.

(CO 9) Default normalization form 4 takes place

When all candidate keys are identified.

When all tables are related.

When third normal-form includes several candidate keys.

When third normal-form has one and only one candidate key, which is a primary key.

(CO 2) A required field that is used in entering data is a field that

Cannot be left blank.

Can be left blank.

Is selected from a list of values.

Appears with a specific value.

(CO 8) All of the following describe how a Navigation Form is used except

Is another term for a specific report.

Helps users open forms and reports.

Has the look and feel of a web form.

Click the create tab and then navigation in the forms group to create a navigation form.

(CO 9) Of the following security techniques available in Microsoft Access to keep a database application safe, which choice would make the database virtually impossible to break into?

Digitally signing and publishing the database

Creating a menu system

Encrypting and password-protecting the database

Saving the database as an ACCDE file

(CO 9) Database security is a specialty within computer security that protects a database application from unintended use. Unintended use includes

Unauthorized viewing of data.

All of the above

Malicious attacks.

Inadvertent mistakes made by employees.

(CO 10) The table analyzer tool does this for your database.

Make suggestions to create another query

Will not improve the database

Make suggestions to create another report

Make suggestions to minimize duplication of data

(CO 4) Which of the following is NOT true of a ship date field?

A ship date would be defined as a date/time field.

A ship date would be defined as a calculated field.

Date arithmetic can be applied to a ship date field.

A ship date is considered a constant.

(CO 1) Explain the benefits an organization gains by using a relational database?

40 Points

(CO 2) Explain entity integrity and referential integrity. Give an example of each.

40 Points

(CO 4) From first normal form, second normal form, or third normal form, select one of these forms and explain how that normal form is often violated by inexperienced database designers and how to correct such a violation of that normal form.

40 Points

(CO 4) When constructing a database, two rules are followed by the database designer to ensure the integrity of keys. Describe each rule, and discuss common violations.

40 Points

(TCO 1) Which object would you use to enter, delete, or modify data? (Points : 5)

Criteria

Form

Query

Table

(TCO 1) What Microsoft Access feature would give a United Parcel Service (UPS) manager the ability to ask questions like “How many UPS tubes were shipped Monday?” and “What was the total revenue generated from UPS Express Box Large in November 2013?” (Points : 5)

Foreign keys

Primary keys

Parameter query

Table connections

(TCO 1) When creating a report in Access what report tool best outlines the following description: This report tool asks a series of questions and helps the designer create a report most suitable based on the answers the designer has given. (Points : 5)

Label Tool

Tabular Layout Report

Blank Report Tool

Report Wizard

(TCO 1) A filter in Access (Points : 5)

Creates a new table with matching criteria.

Deletes unique records from the database.

Allows the user to edit specific records.

Displays a subset of records based on specified criteria.

(TCO 1) A report creation tool that will automatically pull in the fields from a table or query is the (Points : 5)

Report tool

Report design

Report wizard

Blank report

(TCO 2) A field that uniquely identifies each record in a table is a (Points : 5)

Link

Relationship

Primary key

Foreign key

(TCO 2) A symbol used in ER diagrams for an entity is a (Points : 5)

Box

Diamond

Line

Triangle

(TCO 3) All of the following apply to the relationships image found below EXCEPT

Image Description: Three Tables are pcitured: Table 1: Suppliers with a primary key of SupplierID and fields: CompanyName, ContactName, ContactTitle, Address, City, Region, PostalCode, Country, Phone, Fax, and HomePage. Table 2: Products with a primary key of ProductID and fields: ProductName, SupplierID, CategoryID, QuantityPerUnit, UnitPrice, UnitsInStock, UnitsOnOrder, ReorderLevel, and Discontinued. Table 3: Categories had a Primary key of CategoryID and fields: Categoryname, Description and Picture. There is a relationship labeled 1 attached to Table 1 or Suppliers and an infinity symbol attached to Table 2 or Products. (Points : 5)

A one-to-many relationship is found between the Suppliers table and the Products table.

A relationship exists between the two primary keys of the Suppliers table and the Products table.

One table is not joined to the two other tables.

The primary key for the Categories table is CategoryID.

(TCO 3) All of the following applies to data redundancy EXCEPT (Points : 5)

It requires updating in two locations.

Data is always linked in two tables.

Output could be incorrect if the first and second locations of the same data are not updated.

The same data exists in two tables.

(TCO 3) Which of the following does NOT apply to the following relationship image?

Image Description: Three Tables are pictured: Table 1: Suppliers with a primary key of SupplierID and fields: CompanyName, ContactName, ContactTitle, Address, City, Region, PostalCode, Country, Phone, Fax, and HomePage. Table 2: Products with a primary key of ProductID and fields: ProductName, SupplierID, CategoryID, QuantityPerUnit, UnitPrice, UnitsInStock, UnitsOnOrder, ReorderLevel, and Discontinued. Table 3: Categories had a primary key of CategoryID and fields: Categoryname, Description, and Picture. There is a relationship labeled 1 attached to Table 1 or Suppliers and an infinity symbol attached to Table 2 or Products. (Points : 5)

A one-to-many relationship is applied.

The display is showing the Design view of relationships.

One table is not joined to the other two tables.

A join exists on two primary keys.

(TCO 4) When building a calculated field, formulas can be created using the (Points : 5)

Form Wizard

Expression Builder

Report Builder

Table Wizard

(TCO 5) Which form type displays records in a tabular format similar to a Datasheet view but has more editing options, such as adding graphics? (Points : 5)

Datasheet Form

Multiple Items Form

Split Form

Subform

(TCO 5) A bound control (Points : 5)

Always contains a label.

Contains text and number values entered by the user.

Is unique and contains a data field from another underlying source.

Must contain a formula.

(TCO 6) Queries are objects in a database based on one or more underlying (Points : 5)

Forms

Modules

Tables

Macros

(TCO 6) The benefit of a relationship is to (Points : 5)

Efficiently combine data from related tables.

Facilitate how Access will manage the relationship.

Determine which fields to include in each table.

Minimize data redundancy.

(TCO 9) Default normalization form 4 takes place (Points : 5)

when third normal-form has one and only one candidate key, which is a primary key.

when third normal-form includes several candidate keys.

when all candidate keys are identified.

when all tables are related.

(TCO 2) A validation rule (Points : 5)

Can prohibit values from being entered that may not meet a criterion.

Compares a field to a table.

Is an error message that appears when a value is incorrectly entered into a field.

Makes a value entered into a field appear in a particular format.

(TCO 8) The _____ interface displays a menu that provides the ability to open the various objects within the database, and to move easily from one object to another. (Points : 5)

Form

Utility

Switchboard

Object

(TCO 9) Open Exclusive means that (Points : 5)

A password is required to open the Access database.

Only one person has access to the Access database at any time.

Only selected persons can have access to the Access database.

Two or more people cannot open the same Access database at the same time.

(TCO 9) All of the following are true when a user creates his or her own self-signed digital signature EXCEPT (Points : 5)

A time stamp is not required to go through a commercial service or local server for processing.

A time stamp will prove when the file was last used.

It is created through another software application.

It will prove that the creator owns the database.

(TCO 10) After creating an ACCDE file, you (Points : 5)

Can convert it back to its source format.

Will see a “file already in use” message that continues to display to all other users.

Will be able to modify forms and reports but not tables.

Will need to go back to the original file if an underlying object requires a change.

(TCO 4) Which statement below is NOT true of the one-to-many relationships?

Image Description: Three Tables are pictured: Table 1: Order Details with primary keys of OrderID and ProductID and fields: UnitPrice, Quantity, and Discount. Table 2: Orders with an OrderID primary key and fields of CustomerID, EmployeeID, OrderDate, RequiredDate, ShippedDate, ShipVia, Freight, ShipName, ShipAddress, ShipCity, ShipRegion, ShipPostalCode, and ShipCountry. Table 3: Customer has a primary key of CustomerID, Fields: CompanyName, ContactName, ContactTitle, Address, City, Region, PostalCode, Country, Phone, and Fax. There is a relationship labeled with the infinity symbol attached to the OrderDetails (Table 1) and also attached with a number 1 to the Orders table (Table 2). There is also a relationship with the infinity symbol beginning at Orders table (Table 2) and connected to the Customers table (Table 2) using a 1. (Points : 5)

It is the least used type of relationship.

OrderID is a unique identification number that would be used in the Orders table and Order Details table.

Each record in the Orders table may match one, more than one, or no records in the Order Details table.

Each record in an Orders table matches only one record in the Customers table.

(CO 1) What role do databases play in today’s business world and why are they important? Provide two specific examples of how a database might be used by a business. 40 pts

(CO 1) Explain the organization of data in relational databases in terms of tables, records (rows), and fields (columns). Give an example of a table and specify its fields. Which field(s) would you choose as the primary key of that table? (Points : 40)

(CO 2) Explain the terms entity, relationship, and attributes. Describe how they are used in a database. (Points : 40)

(CO 4) Explain the importance of determining relationships before establishing primary keys in the design sequence. (Points : 40)

(CO 4) What is a relational database management system and how does it relate to a database administrator? (Points : 40)