

Information Systems and Technology

IENG372 / MANE372

Access LAB – Part 3

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Export file

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Access interface with the 'Table Tools' ribbon active. The 'Export' menu is open, and the 'Excel' option is selected. The background shows a table with columns: serial, book ID, book title, purchased items, on hand, sold items, cost, selling price, and promotion %.

serial	book ID	book title	purchased items	on hand	sold items	cost	selling price	promotion %
2	DA06	design and analysis of experiments	8	5	3	50	60	10
	FA23	financial accounting	8		4	40	50	10
	SM34	statistical modeling	7		2	60	80	10
		the goal	10	2	8	70	90	10
		of experiments	20		11	80	100	10
		on planning and control	5		1	100	150	10
		ment Accounting	6		3	45	60	10
		tions Research	9		5	35	40	10
	IT37	Information technology and innovation	12		10	200	230	10
*	(New)							10

Export - Excel Spreadsheet

Select the destination for the data you want to export

Specify the destination file name and format.

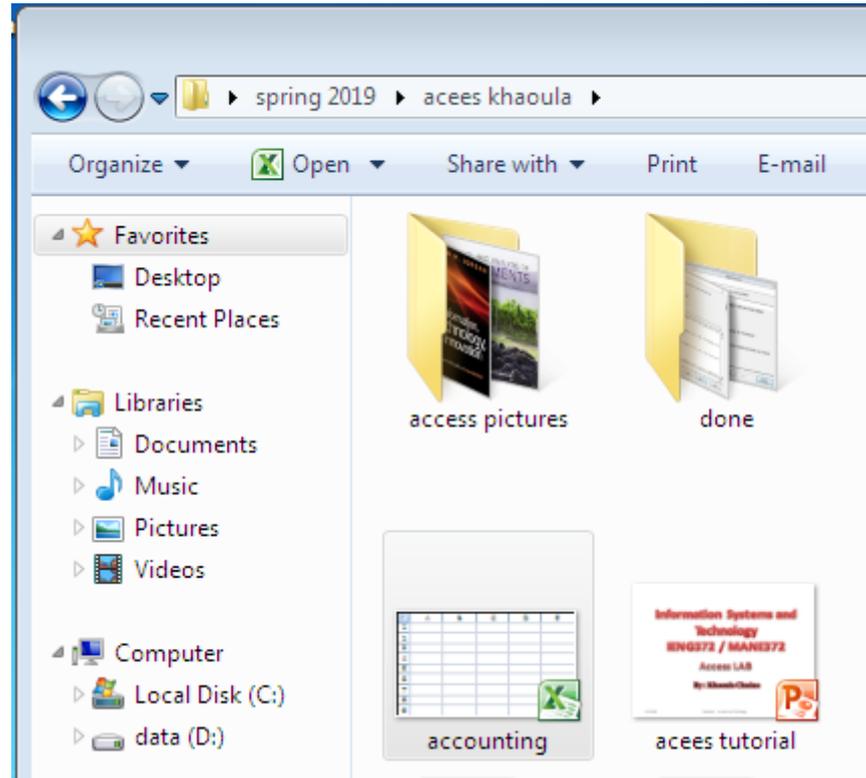
File name:

File format:

Specify export options.

- Export data with formatting and layout.**
Select this option to preserve most formatting and layout information when exporting a table, query, form, or report.
- Open the destination file after the export operation is complete.**
Select this option to view the results of the export operation. This option is available only when you export formatted data.
- Export only the selected records.**
Select this option to export only the selected records. This option is only available when you export formatted data and have records selected.

And here it appears



accounting - Microsoft Excel

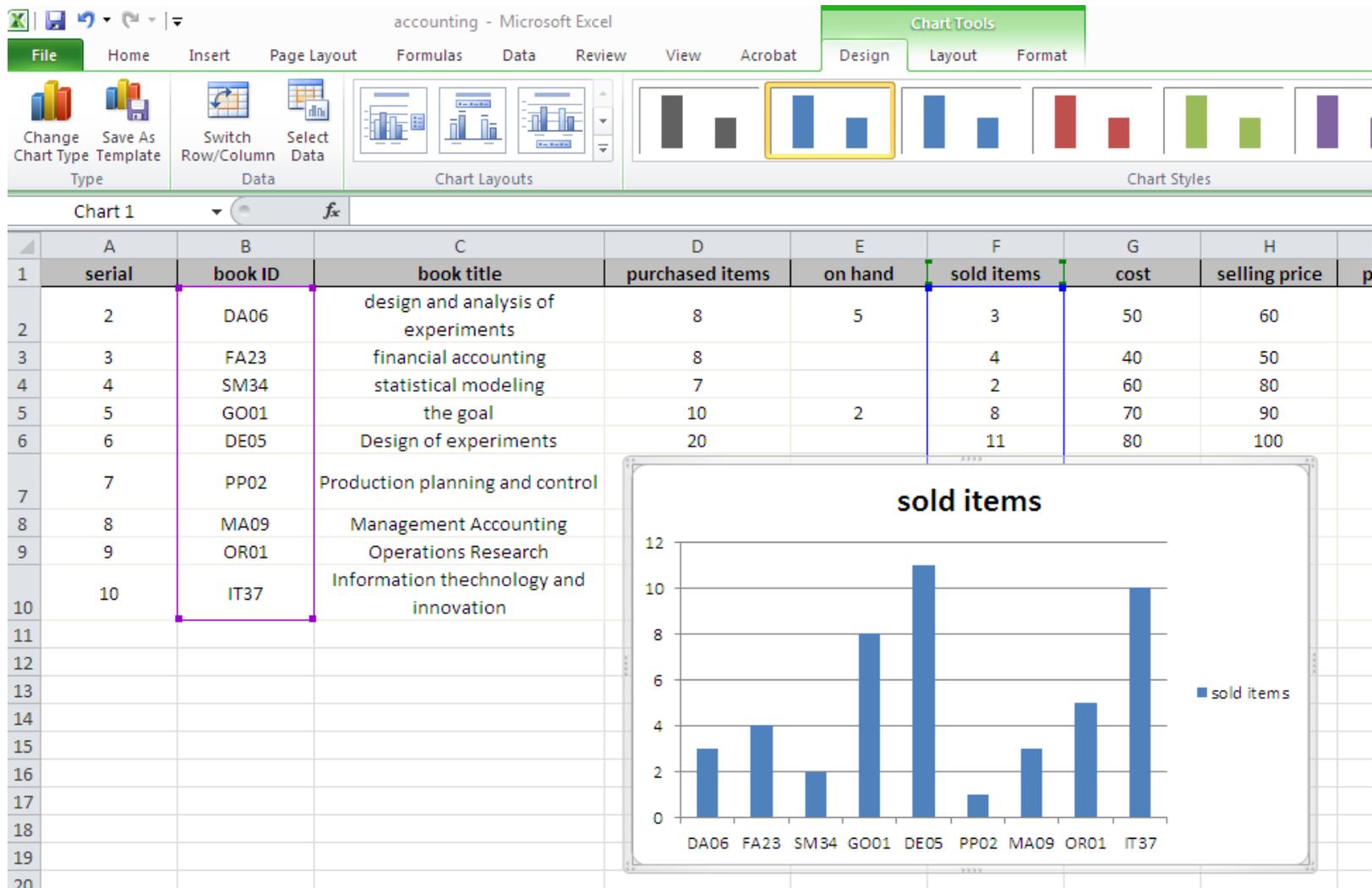
File Home Insert Page Layout Formulas Data Review View Acrobat

Clipboard Font Alignment Number Styles Cells Editing

C5 the goal

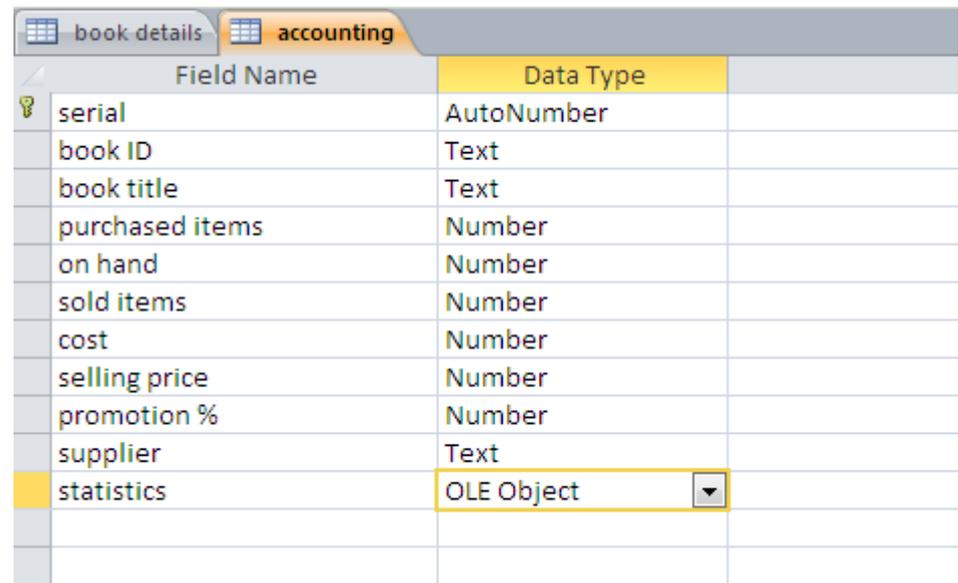
	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K
1	serial	book ID	book title	purchased items	on hand	sold items	cost	selling price	promotion %	supplier	
2	2	DA06	design and analysis of experiments	8	5	3	50	60	10	AP	
3	3	FA23	financial accounting	8		4	40	50	10	BH	
4	4	SM34	statistical modeling	7		2	60	80	10	AP	
5	5	GO01	the goal	10	2	8	70	90	10	AP	
6	6	DE05	Design of experiments	20		11	80	100	10	BH	
7	7	PP02	Production planning and control	5		1	100	150	10	AP	
8	8	MA09	Management Accounting	6		3	45	60	10	AA01	
9	9	OR01	Operations Research	9		5	35	40	10	TB	
10	10	IT37	Information technology and innovation	12		10	200	230	10	AA01	
11											
12											

You can use the existing data to draw charts.... Use all the options of excel



Object Linking & Embedding (OLE)

Object Linking & Embedding (OLE) is a [proprietary](#) technology developed by [Microsoft](#) that allows embedding and [linking](#) to [documents](#) and other objects



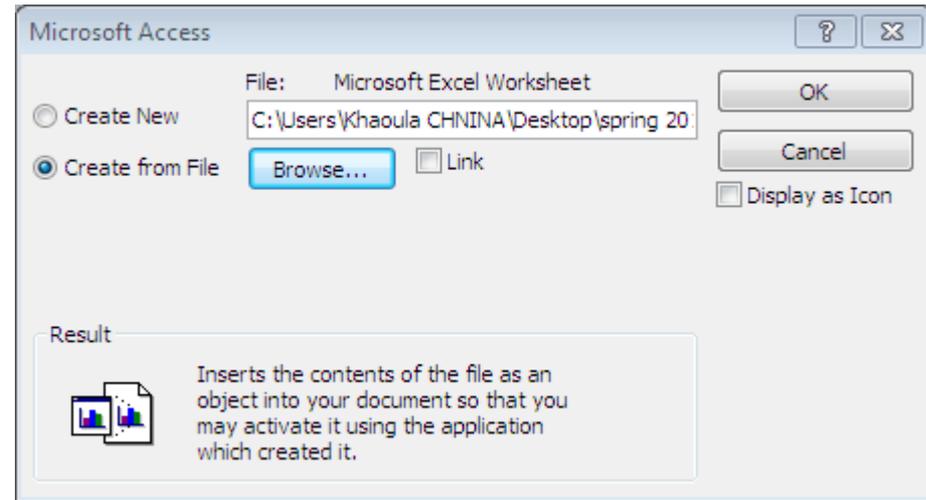
Field Name	Data Type
serial	AutoNumber
book ID	Text
book title	Text
purchased items	Number
on hand	Number
sold items	Number
cost	Number
selling price	Number
promotion %	Number
supplier	Text
statistics	OLE Object

Add new field : statistics

Microsoft Access 2010 interface showing the 'Table Tools' ribbon and a data table named 'accounting'. The ribbon includes tabs for 'Fields' and 'Table', with various options like 'Filter', 'Sort & Filter', 'Records', and 'Find'. The data table has columns: 'selling price', 'promotion %', 'supplier', and 'statistics'. A context menu is open over the 'statistics' column, showing options like 'Cut', 'Copy', 'Paste', 'Sort Ascending', 'Sort Descending', 'Clear filter from statistics', 'Is Not Blank', and 'Insert Object...'.

	selling price	promotion %	supplier	statistics	Click to Add
+	60	10	AP		
+	50	10	BH		
+	80	10	AP		
+	90	10	AP		
+	100	10	BH		
+	150	10	AP		
+	60	10	AA01		
+	40	10	TB		
+	230	10	AA01		
*		10			

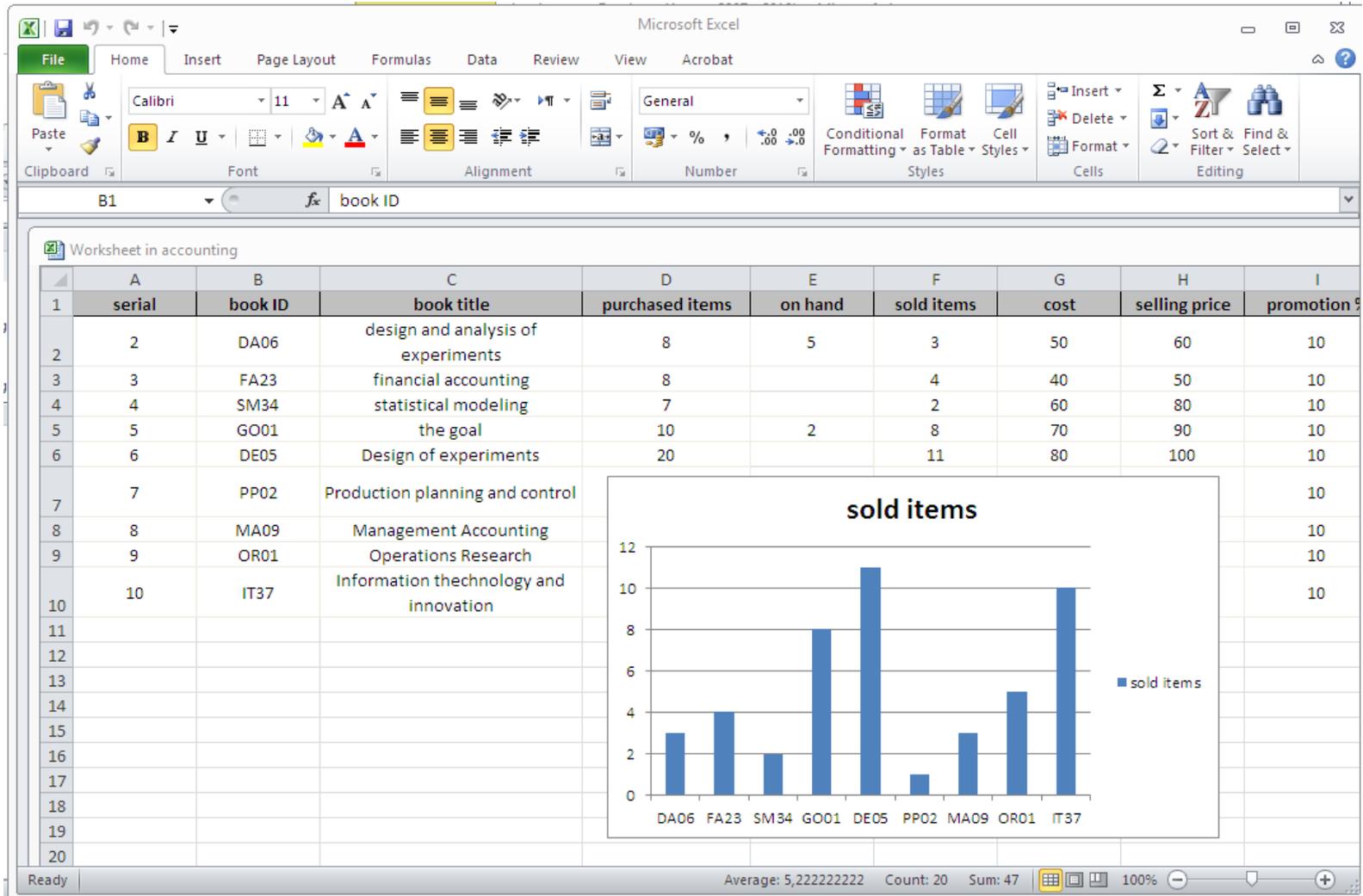
Create from a file

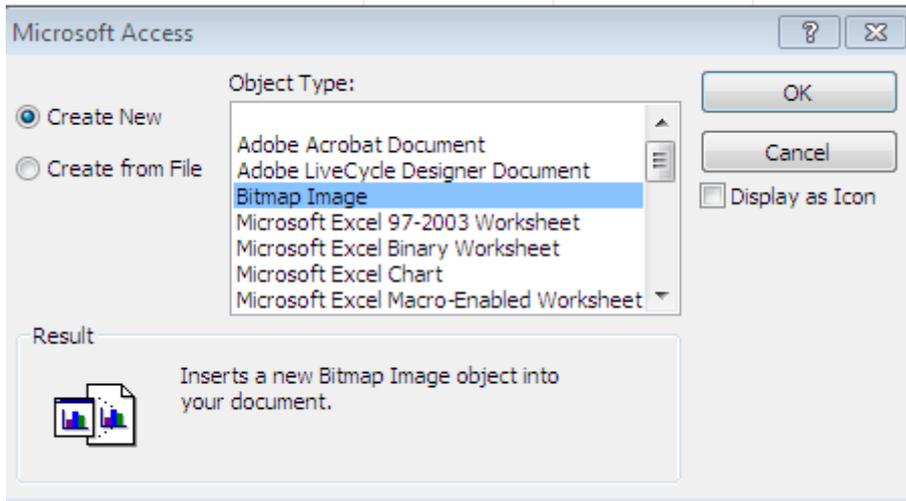


accounting						
	selling price ▾	promotion % ▾	supplier ▾	statistics ▾		Click to Add ▾
+	60	10	AP	Microsoft Excel Worksheet	📎(1)	
+	50	10	BH	Bitmap Image	📎(1)	
+	80	10	AP	Microsoft Excel Chart	📎(0)	
+	90	10	AP		📎(0)	

Double click

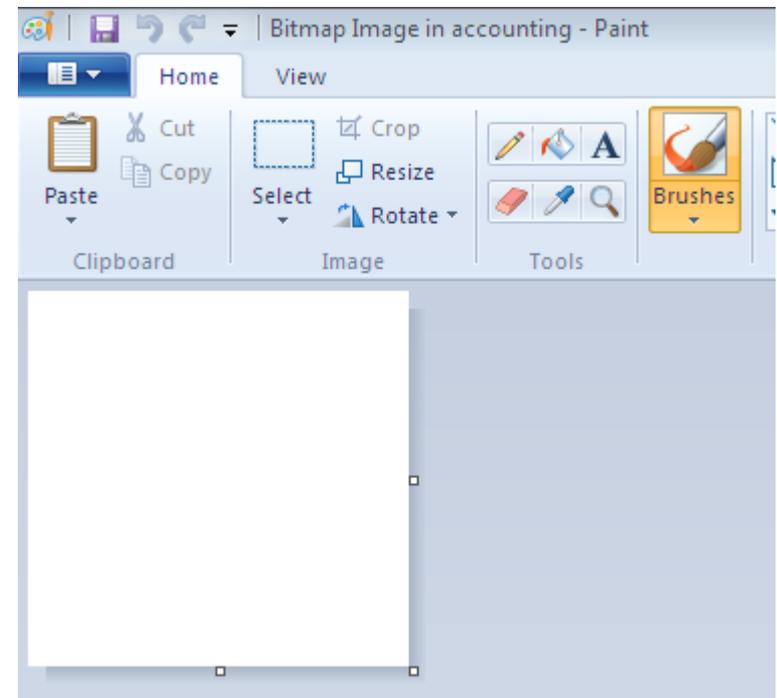
The file that you had chosen appears





Create new

image



Create new chart

supplier	statistics		Click to Add
AP	Microsoft Excel Worksheet	(1)	
BH	Bitmap Image	(1)	

Microsoft Access

Create New
 Create from File

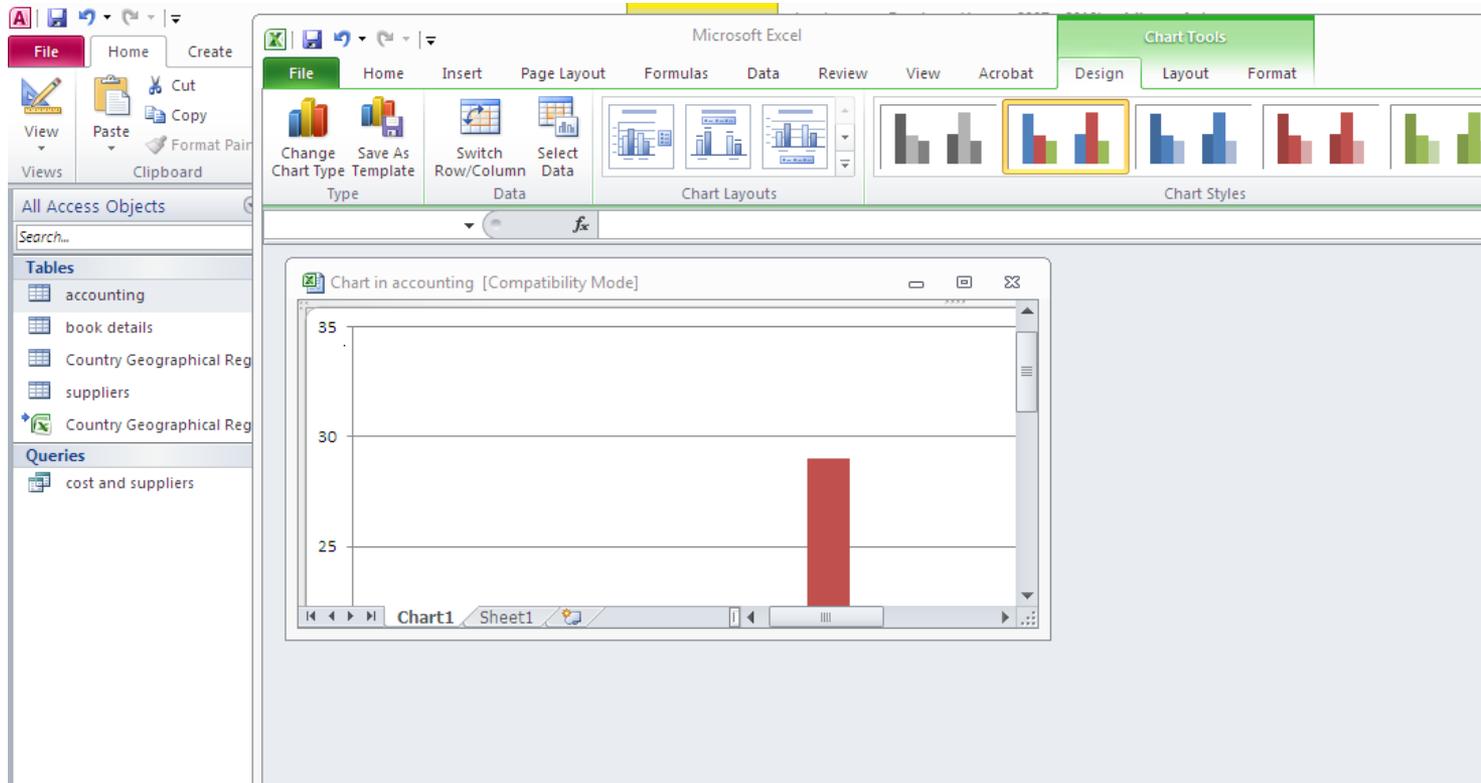
Object Type:

- Adobe Acrobat Document
- Adobe LiveCycle Designer Document
- Bitmap Image
- Microsoft Excel 97-2003 Worksheet
- Microsoft Excel Binary Worksheet
- Microsoft Excel Chart**
- Microsoft Excel Macro-Enabled Worksheet

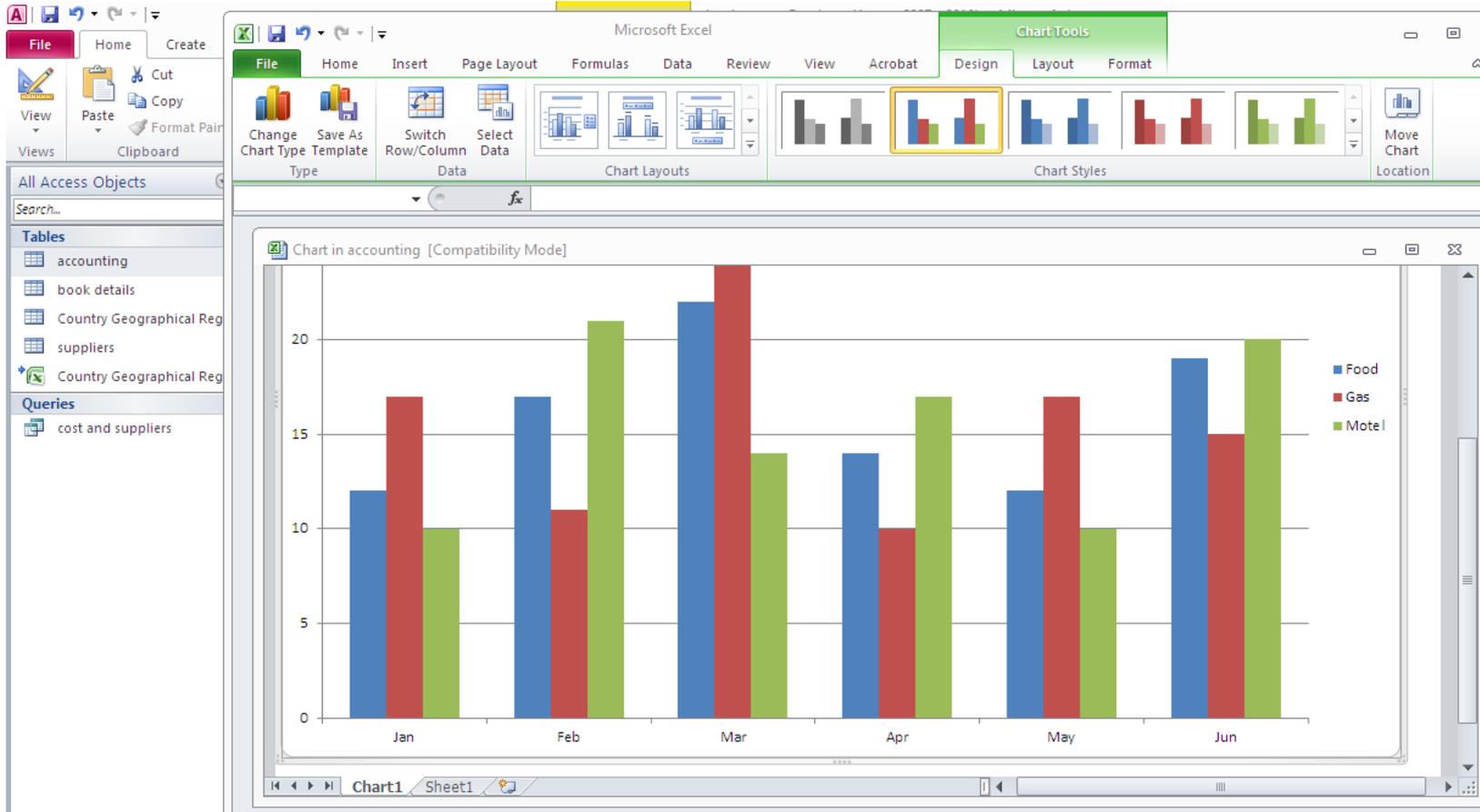
Result

 Inserts a new Microsoft Excel Chart object into your document.

OK
Cancel
 Display as Icon



**Existing chart by default : you have to modify it.
It contains 2 sheets : one for the data ,another for the chart**



The screenshot displays the Microsoft Excel interface. The ribbon includes File, Home, Insert, Page Layout, Formulas, Data, Review, View, and Acrobat. The Home ribbon is active, showing options for Clipboard, Font, Alignment, Number, Styles, Cells, and Editing. The active cell is A1. The spreadsheet contains a table with the following data:

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M	N	O
1		Food	Gas	Motel											
2	Jan	12	17	10											
3	Feb	17	11	21											
4	Mar	22	29	14											
5	Apr	14	10	17											
6	May	12	17	10											
7	Jun	19	15	20											
8															
9															
10															
11															
12															
13															
14															
15															
16															
17															
18															
19															
20															

let's modify it:

We will copy the data from our accounting table to the sheet of data

serial	book ID	book
2		
3		
4		
5		
6		
7		
8		
9		

	A	B	C	D	E	F
1	Food	Gas	Motel			
2	Jan	12	17	10		
3	Feb	17	11	21		
4	Mar	22	29	14		
5	Apr	14	10	17		
6	May	12	17	10		
7	Jun	19	15	20		
8						
9						
10						
11						
12						
13						
14						
15						
16						
17						
18						
19						
20						

Chart in accounting [Compatibility Mode]

	A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L
1		Food	Gas	Motel								
2	Jan	12	17	10								
3	Feb	17	11	21								
4	Mar	22	29	14								
5	Apr	14	10	17								
6	May											
7	Jun											
8												
9												
10												
11												
12												
13												
14												

Microsoft Excel

 Data on the Clipboard is not the same size and shape as the selected area. Do you want to paste the data anyway?

Chart in accounting [Compatibility Mode]

	A	B	C	D	E
1	book ID	Food	Gas	Motel	
2	DA06	12	17	10	
3	FA23	17	11	21	
4	SM34	22	29	14	
5	GO01	14	10	17	
6	DE05	12	17	10	
7	PP02	19	15	20	
8	MA09				
9	OR01				
10	IT37				
11					

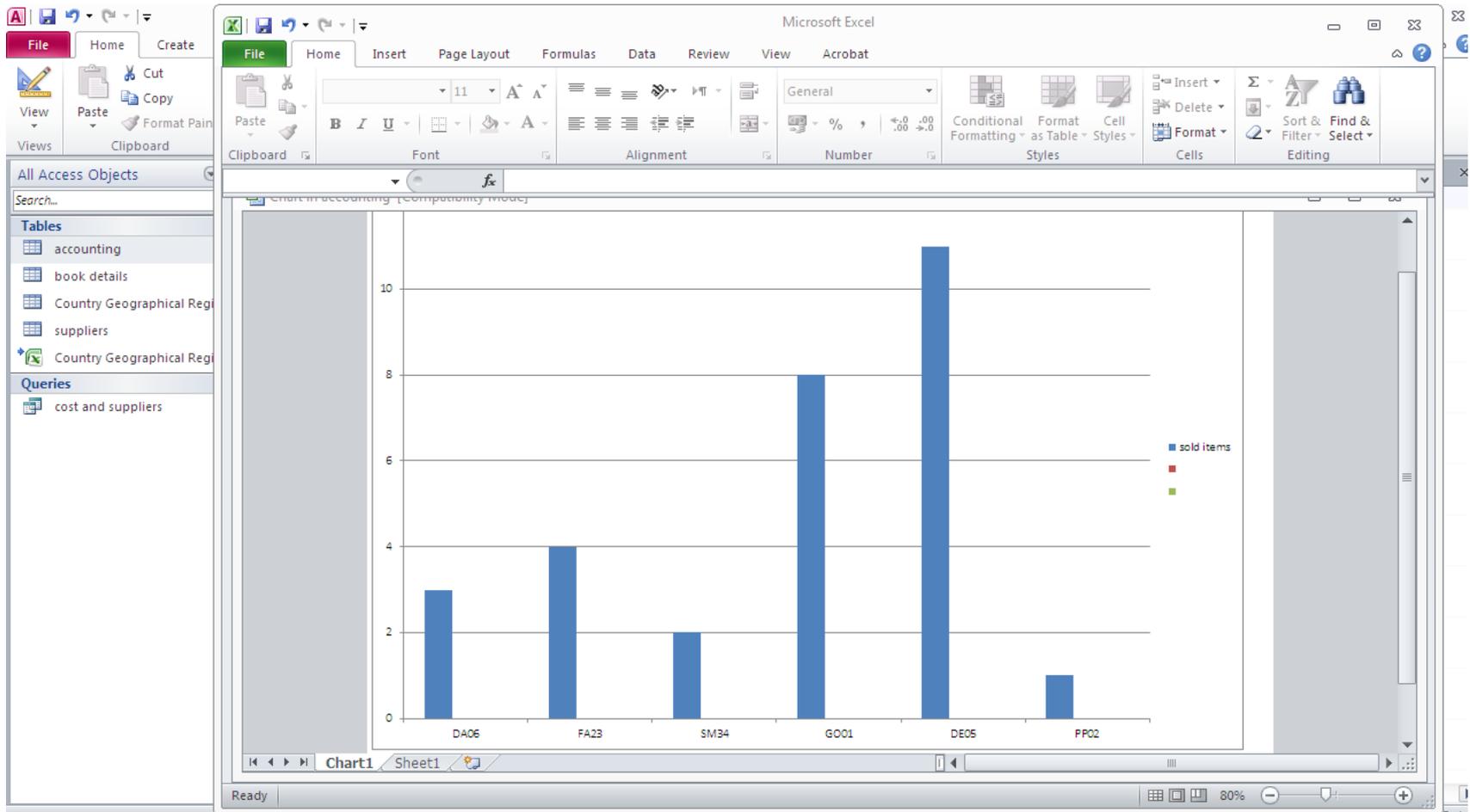
accounting							
	book ID	book title	purchased items	on hand	sold items	cost	selling price
+	DA06	design and analysis of experiments	8	5			60
+	FA23	financial accounting	8				50
+	SM34	statistical modeling	7				80
+	GO01	the goal	10	2			90
+	DE05	Design of experiments	20				100
+	PP02	Production planning and control	5				150
+	MA09	Management Accounting	6				60
+	OR01	Operations Research	9				40
+	IT37	Information technology and innovation	12		10	200	230
←							

- Sort Smallest to Largest
- Sort Largest to Smallest
- Copy
- Paste
- Field Width
- Hide Fields
- Unhide Fields
- Freeze Fields
- Unfreeze All Fields
- Find...
- Insert Field
- Modify Lookups
- Modify Expression
- Rename Field
- Delete Field

Chart in accounting [Compatibility Mode]

	A	B	C	D
1	book ID	sold items		
2	DA06	3		
3	FA23	4		
4	SM34	2		
5	GO01	8		
6	DE05	11		
7	PP02	1		
8	MA09	3		
9	OR01	5		
10	IT37	10		
11				

The chart is automatically updated after you modify the data



FIND AND REPLACE

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Access interface with the 'Table Tools' ribbon active. The 'Find' button is highlighted, and a tooltip is displayed over it. The tooltip contains the text 'Find (Ctrl+F)' and 'Find text in the document.' Below the ribbon, the 'All Access Objects' pane shows the 'accounting' table selected. The table data is as follows:

serial	book ID	book title	8	5	3
2	DA06	design and analysis of experiments			

book details								
	serial	Book ID	book title	author	edition	Field		purchased
+	1	DA06	design and analysis of experiments	Douglas C.Montgomery	8	statistics	🔍(1)	22.01.2018
+	2	FA23	financial accounting	ruchi goyal	4	economics	🔍(1)	01.03.2019
+	3	SM34	statistical modeling	Daniel T.Kaplan	5	economics	🔍(1)	20.02.2018
+	4	GO01						19.11.2015
+	5	DE05						20.03.2017
+	6	PP02						30.04.2016
+	7	MA09						17.03.2015
+	8	OR01	Operations Research	Nancy A.Grand	7	industrial engineering		21.10.2014
+	9	IT37	Information technology and	John M.jordan	1	computer	🔍(1)	14.06.2013
*	(New)						🔍(0)	

Find and Replace

Find **Replace**

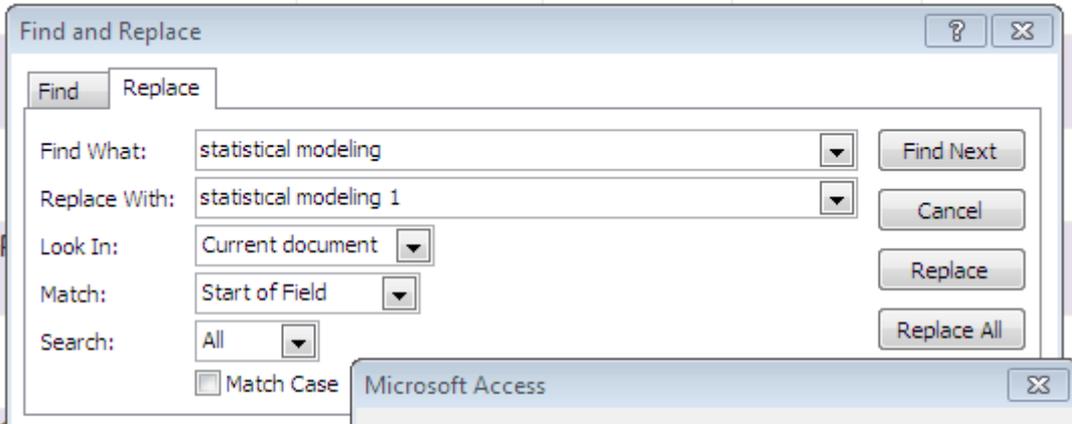
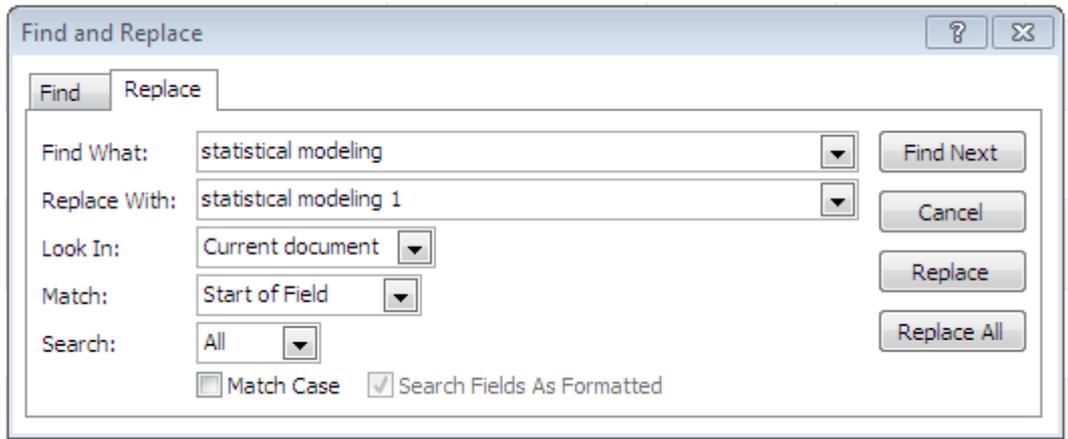
Find What: Find Next

Look In: Cancel

Match:

Search:

Match Case Search Fields As Formatted



book details			
	serial	Book ID	book title
+	1	DA06	design and analysis of experiments
+	2	FA23	financial accounting
+	3	SM34	statistical modeling 1



FILTER

Microsoft Access interface showing the 'Table Tools' ribbon and a data table. The ribbon includes options for 'Filter', 'Sort & Filter', 'Records', and 'Text Formatting'. The table displays columns: serial, book ID, book title, purchased items, on hand, sold items, cost, selling price, and price.

serial	book ID	book title	purchased items	on hand	sold items	cost	selling price	price
2	DA06	design and analysis of experiments	8	5	3	50	60	
3	FA23	financial accounting	8		4	40	50	
4	SM34	statistical modeling	7		2	60	80	
5	GO01	the goal	10	2	8	70	90	
6	DE05	Design of experiments	20		11	80	100	
7	PP02	Production planning and control	5		1	100	150	
8	MA09	Management Accounting	6		3	45	60	
9	OR01	Operations Research	9		5	35	40	
10	IT37	Information thechnology and innovation	12		10	200	230	
*	(New)							

Microsoft Access

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Text Formatting

id	sold items	cost	selling price	promotion %	su
	3	50	60	10	
	4	40			
	2	60			
	8	70			
	11	80			
	1	100			
	3	45			
	5	35			
	10	200	230	10	

Sort Smallest to Largest
Sort Largest to Smallest
Clear filter from selling price

Number Filters

- (Select All)
- (Blanks)
- 40
- 50
- 60
- 80
- 90
- 100
- 150
- 230

OK Cancel

Select
the
values
that you
desire to
keep

Microsoft Access

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Text Formatting

id	sold items	cost	selling price	promotion %	su
	3	50	60	10	
	4	40			
	2	60			
	8	70			
	11	80			
	1	100			
	3	45			
	5	35			
	10	200	230	10	

Sort Smallest to Largest
Sort Largest to Smallest
Clear filter from selling price

Number Filters

- (Blanks)
- 40
- 50
- 60
- 80
- 90
- 100
- 150
- 230

OK Cancel

Only the selected values are kept

accounting								
	serial	book ID	book title	purchased items	on hand	sold items	cost	selling price
+	5	GO01	the goal	10	2	8	70	90
+	7	PP02	Production planning and control	5		1	100	150
+	8	MA09	Management Accounting	6		3	45	60
+	9	OR01	Operations Research	9		5	35	40
+	10	IT37	Information thechnology and innovation	12		10	200	230
+	2	DA06	design and analysis of experiments	8	5	3	50	60
*	(New)							

SELECT (ANOTHER WAY TO FILTER)

The screenshot displays the Microsoft Access interface for a database named 'book store : Database (Access 2007 - 2010)'. The 'Table Tools' ribbon is active, and the 'Selection' dropdown menu is open, showing the following options: 'Equals 60', 'Does Not Equal 60', 'Less Than or Equal To 60', 'Greater Than or Equal To 60', and 'Between...'. The 'Between...' option is currently selected and highlighted in yellow. The background shows a data table with the following columns: 'serial', 'title', 'purchased items', 'on hand', 'sold items', 'cost', and 'selling price'. The 'selling price' column is highlighted in blue. The table data is as follows:

serial	title	purchased items	on hand	sold items	cost	selling price
2	design and analysis of experiments	8	5	3	50	60
3	financial accounting	8		4	40	50
4	statistical modeling	7		2	60	80
5	the goal	10	2	8	70	90
6	Design of experiments	20		11	80	100
7	Production planning and control	5		1	100	150
8	Management Accounting	6		3	45	60

accounting							
serial	book ID	book title	purchased items	on hand	sold items	cost	
2	DA06	design and analysis of experiments	8	5	3	50	
3	FA23	financial accounting	8		4	40	
4	SM34	statistical modeling	7		2	60	
5	GO01			2	8	70	
6	DE05	Design			11	80	
7	PP02	Production planning and control			1	100	
8	MA09	Management Accounting	6		3	45	
9	OR01	Operations Research	9		5	35	
10	IT37	Information technology and innovation	12		10	200	

Between Numbers ? ✕

Smallest:

Largest:

OK Cancel

accounting							
	serial	book ID	book title	purchased items	on hand	sold items	cost
+	5	GO01	the goal	10	2	8	70
+	6	DE05	Design of experiments	20		11	80
+	7	PP02	Production planning and control	5		1	100
+	4	SM34	statistical modeling	7		2	60
+	2	DA06	design and analysis of experiments	8	5	3	50
*	(New)						

TOTALS : SUM , AVERAGE....

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Access interface for a database named 'book store : Database (Access 2007 - 2010)'. The 'Table Tools' ribbon is active, showing the 'Totals' button. The 'accounting' table is displayed in Datasheet view. The 'purchased items' column is selected, and a dropdown menu is open, showing options: None, Sum, Average, Count, Maximum, Minimum, Standard Deviation, and Variance. The 'Total' row is highlighted in blue.

serial	book ID	book title	purchased items	on hand	sold items	cost	selling price	promotion %
2	DA06	design and analysis of experiments	8	5	3	50	60	10
3	FA23	financial accounting	8		4	40	50	10
4	SM34	statistical modeling	7		2	60	80	10
5	GO01	the goal	10	2	8	70	90	10
6	DE05	Design of experiments	20		11	80	100	10
7	PP02	Production planning and control	5		1	100	150	10
8	MA09	Management Accounting	6		3	45	60	10
9	OR01	Operations Research			5	35	40	10
10	IT37	Information technology and innovation			10	200	230	10
*	(New)							10
Total								

Microsoft Access interface showing a table named 'accounting' with columns: serial, book ID, book title, purchased items, on hand, sold items, cost, selling price, and promotion %.

The 'Table Tools' ribbon is active, showing options for Fields and Table. A dropdown menu is open over the 'cost' column, listing statistical functions: None, Sum, Average, Count, Maximum, Minimum, Standard Deviation, and Variance.

serial	book ID	book title	purchased items	on hand	sold items	cost	selling price	promotion %
2	DA06	design and analysis of experiments	8	5	3	50	60	10
3	FA23	financial accounting	8		4	40	50	10
4	SM34	statistical modeling	7		2	60	80	10
5	GO01	the goal	10	2	8	70	90	10
6	DE05	Design of experiments	20		11	80	100	10
7	PP02	Production planning and control	5		1	100	150	10
8	MA09	Management Accounting	6		3	45	60	10
9	OR01	Operations Research	9		5		40	10
10	IT37	Information technology and innovation	12		10		230	10
*	(New)							10
Total			85					

book store : Database (Access 2007 - 2010) - Microsoft Access

Table Tools: Fields, Table

Clipboard: Paste, Copy, Format Painter

Sort & Filter: Filter, Ascending, Descending, Remove Sort, Toggle Filter

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

Find: Find, Replace, Go To, Select

Text Formatting: Calibri (Detail), 11, Bold, Italic, Underline, Text Color, Background Color, Bullets, Numbering, Indentation, Paragraph Spacing, Table, Grid

Navigation Objects: accounting, accounting, book details, Country Geographical Regions, suppliers, Country Geographical Regio..., t and suppliers

serial	book ID	book title	purchased items	on hand	sold items	cost	selling price	promotion %
2	DA06	design and analysis of experiments	8	5	3	50	60	10
3	FA23	financial accounting	8		4	40	50	10
4	SM34	statistical modeling	7		2	60	80	10
5	GO01	the goal	10	2	8	70	90	10
6	DE05	Design of experiments	20		11	80	100	10
7	PP02	Production planning and control	5		1	100	150	10
8	MA09	Management Accounting	6		3	45	60	10
9	OR01	Operations Research	9		5	35	40	10
10	IT37	Information thechnology and innovation	12		10	200	230	10
*	(New)							10
Total			85			75,5555555555555556		

Record: 11 of 11 | Totals | Count

Num Lock

Microsoft Access - Table Tools ribbon: Fields, Table, Filter, Sort & Filter, Records, Find, Text Formatting.

book store : Database (Access 2007 - 2010) - Microsoft Access

serial	book ID	book title	purchased items	on hand	sold items	cost	selling price	pr
2	DA06	design and analysis of experiments	8	5	3	50	60	
3	FA23	financial accounting	8		4	40	50	
4	SM34	statistical modeling	7		2	60	80	
5	GO01	the goal	10	2	8	70	90	
6	DE05	Design of experiments	20		11	80	100	
7	PP02	Production planning and control	5		1	100	150	
8	MA09	Management Accounting	6		3	45	60	
9	OR01	Operations Research			5	35	40	
10	IT37	Information technology and innovation			10	200	230	
*(New)								
Total			9		85	75,555555555555556	40	

Microsoft Access interface showing a table named 'accounting' with columns: serial, book ID, book title, purchased items, on hand, sold items, cost, selling price, and price. The table contains 10 rows of data and a total row. A context menu is open over the 'selling price' cell of the total row, listing aggregation functions: None, Sum, Average, Count, Maximum, Minimum, Standard Deviation, and Variance.

serial	book ID	book title	purchased items	on hand	sold items	cost	selling price	price
2	DA06	design and analysis of experiments	8	5	3	50	60	
3	FA23	financial accounting	8		4	40	50	
4	SM34	statistical modeling	7		2	60	80	
5	GO01	the goal	10	2	8	70	90	
6	DE05	Design of experiments	20		11	80	100	
7	PP02	Production planning and control	5		1	100	150	
8	MA09	Management Accounting	6		3	45	60	
9	OR01	Operations Research	9		5	35		
10	IT37	Information technology and innovation	12		10	200		
Total			9	85		75,5555555555555556	40	

Relationships

The power of a relational database lies in combining data across tables. To do that, you first need to establish relationships between your tables. Then, put Access to work to combine data in queries, forms, and reports.

Relationships between tables normally rely on the primary key in one of the tables. There are three types of relationships :

One-to-one

When each item in each table only appears once, it means that each record in the first table can have only one matching record in the second table, and each record in the second table can have only one matching record in the first table. When you do identify such a relationship, both tables must share a common field.

For example, each employee can have only one company car to use.

To represent a this relationship in your database design, take the primary key on each side of the relationship and add it as an additional field or fields to the table on both sides of the relationship.

One-to-many

When one item in one table can have a relationship to multiple items in another table.

For example, each purchase order can include multiple products.

Another example, A customer can place any number of orders. It follows that for any customer represented in the Customers table, there might be many orders represented in the Orders table. The relationship between the Customers table and the Orders table is a one-to-many relationship.

To represent a one-to-many relationship in your database design, take the primary key on the "one" side of the relationship and add it as an additional field or fields to the table on the "many" side of the relationship.

Many-to-many

When one or more items in one table can have a relationship to one or more items in another table.

For example, each order can have multiple products, and each product can appear on many orders.

Another example is the relationship between a Products table and an Orders table. A single order can include more than one product. On the other hand, a single product can appear on many orders. Therefore, for each record in the Orders table, there can be many records in the Products table. In addition, for each record in the Products table, there can be many records in the Orders table. This relationship is called a many-to-many relationship. Note that to detect existing many-to-many relationships between your tables, it is important that you consider both sides of the relationship.

To represent a many-to-many relationship, you must create a third table, often called a junction table, that breaks down the many-to-many relationship into two one-to-many relationships. You insert the primary key from each of the two tables into the third table. As a result, the third table records each occurrence, or instance, of the relationship. For example, the Orders table and the Products table have a many-to-many relationship that is defined by creating two one-to-many relationships to the Order Details table. One order can have many products, and each product can appear on many orders.

Referential Integrity

Enforce Referential Integrity

when a record is removed from one table , it will be removed from the related table.

To prevent invalid(missing/orphans) data and to keep references in sync across table relationships, by keeping deleted data from getting out of synch.

For example, suppose you have a one-to-one relationship between the Employees and Employee Benefits tables. If an employee leaves the company and you remove them from your Employees table, the related employee record in the Employee Benefits table is removed,too

Cascade Update Related Fields

When a data is updated in a field , it will be updated in all the other related tables . (like find and replace automatically)

To make sure that data in related fields is updated in all the related tables, select this.

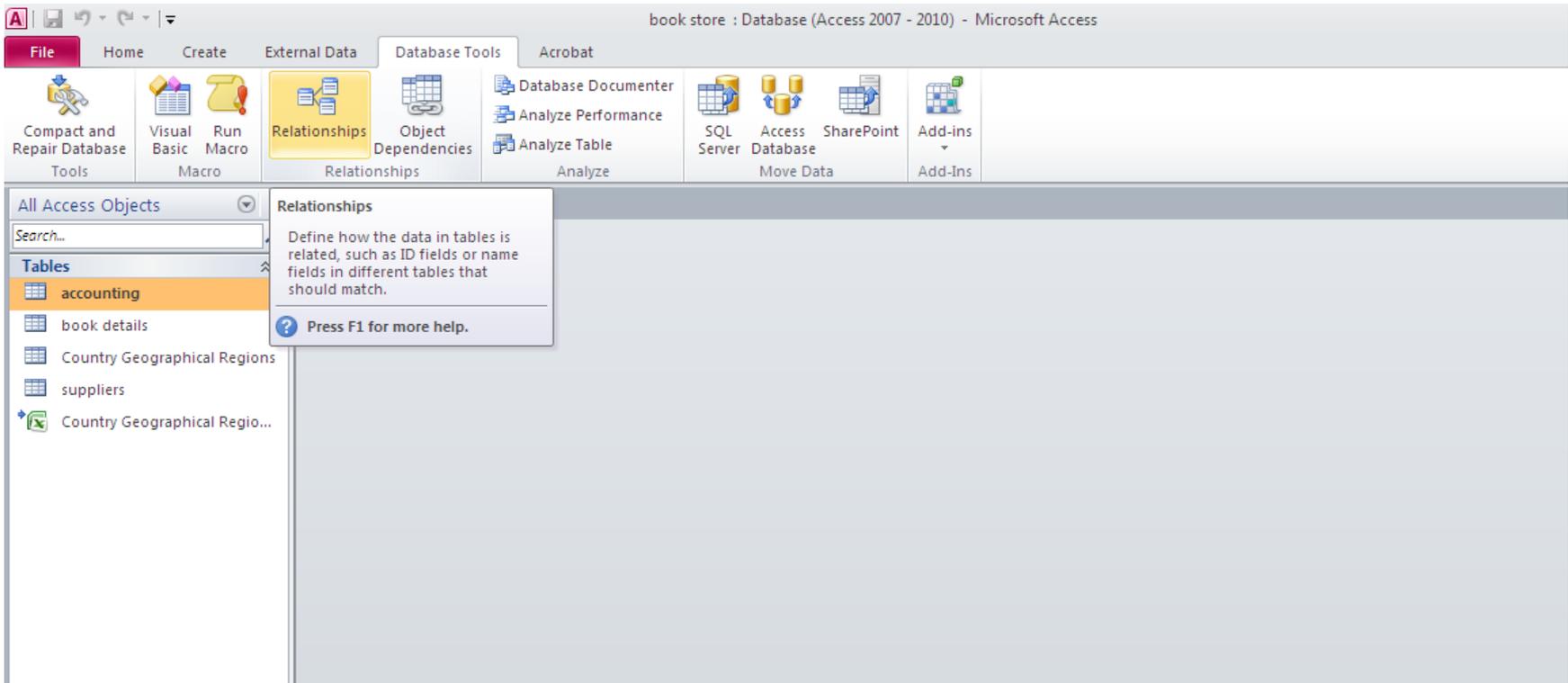
For example, suppose you simply want to change the ID of a shipper. Setting this option ensures that the Shipper ID is updated—not just in the Shipper table but also in any other tables connected to it that also include that Shipper ID, such as the Orders table.

Cascade Delete Related Records

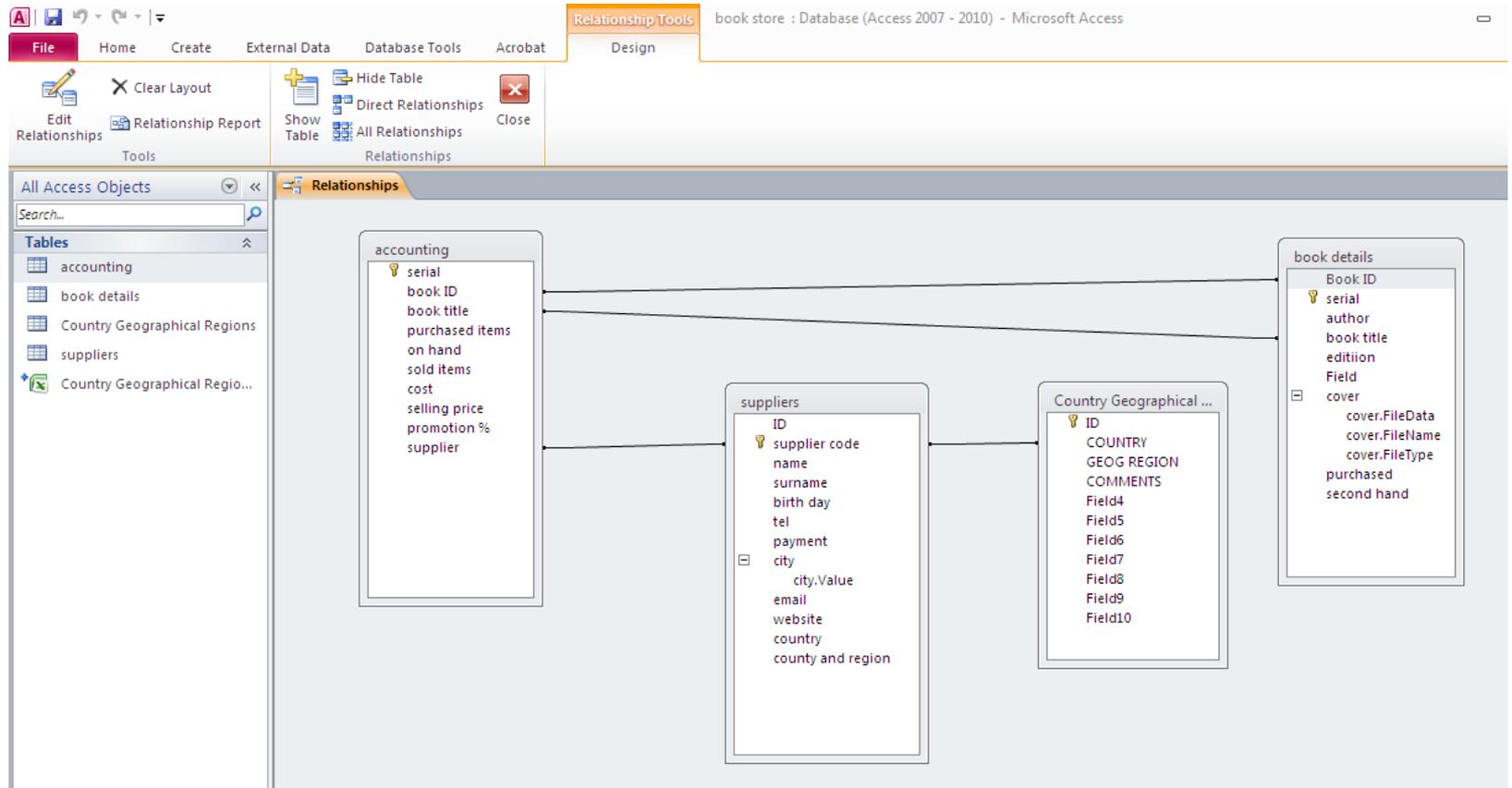
When you delete a record from one table , All related records in all the database will be deleted.

The decision to select this depends on whether you need to retain records in some tables even though they might be deleted from other tables.

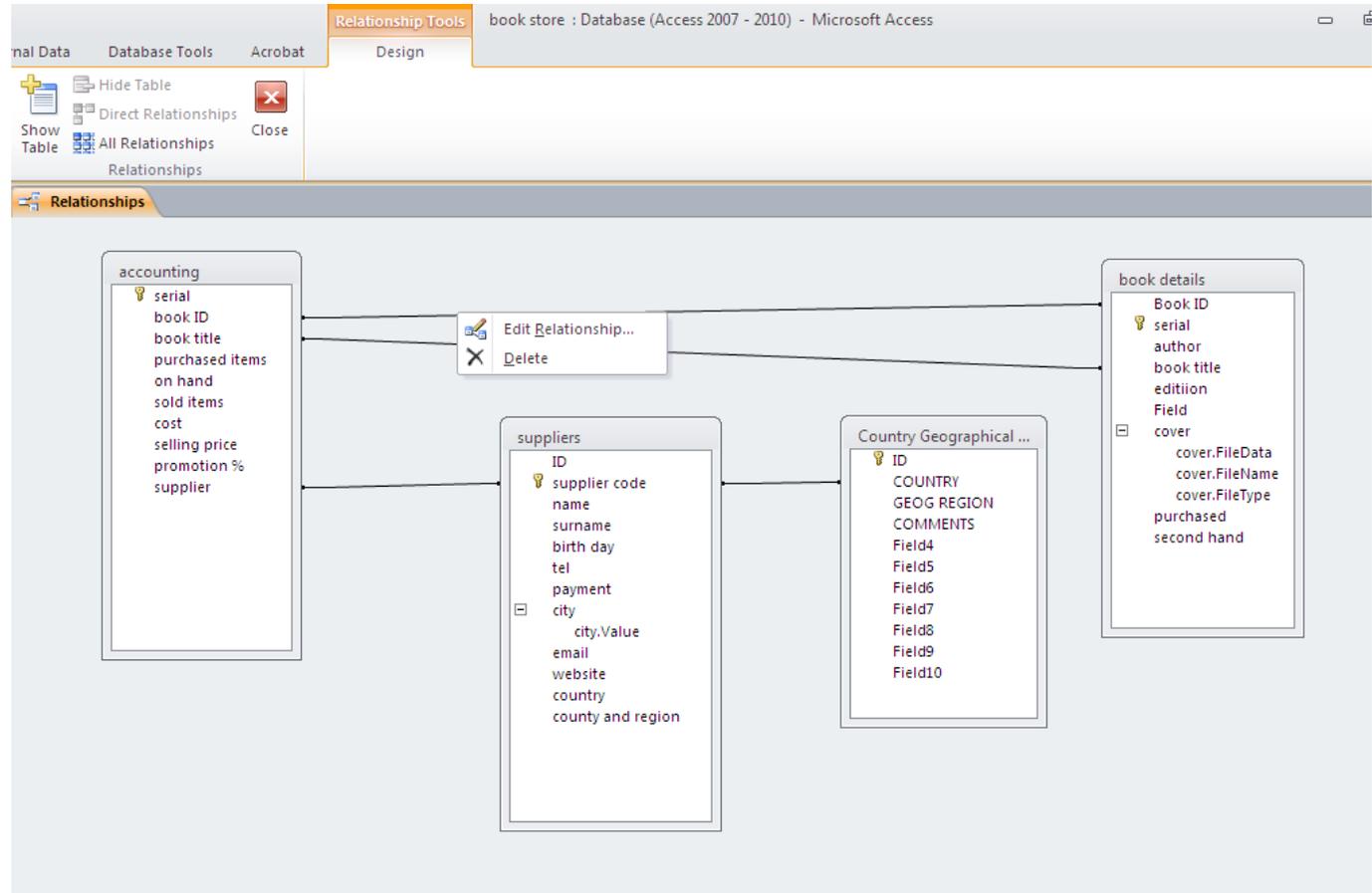
For example, suppose you delete a shipper. If this option is selected, Access deletes all records in all tables that reference that Shipper ID, including all orders (in the Orders table) shipped by that shipper. You only select this option if you are sure you want your order history deleted.

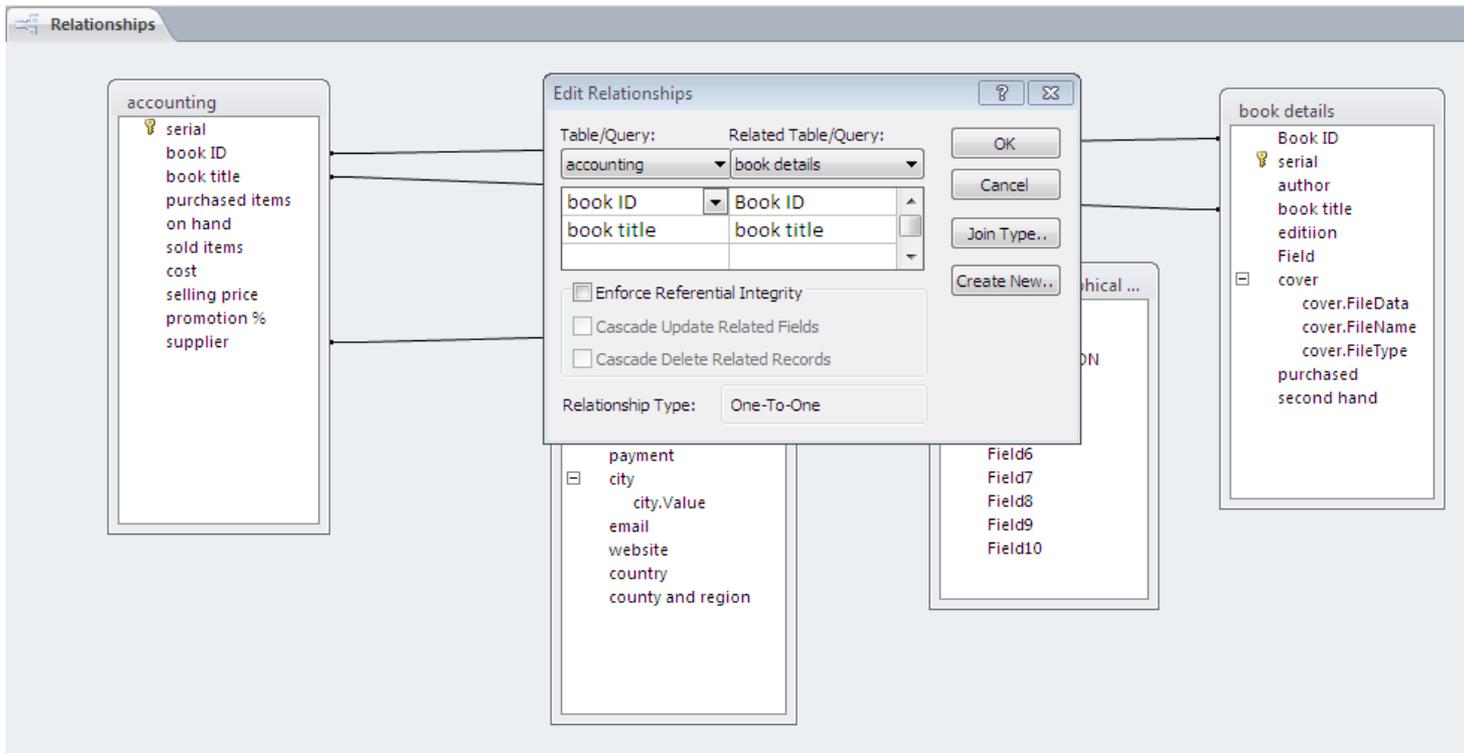


The relationships created by lookup appear

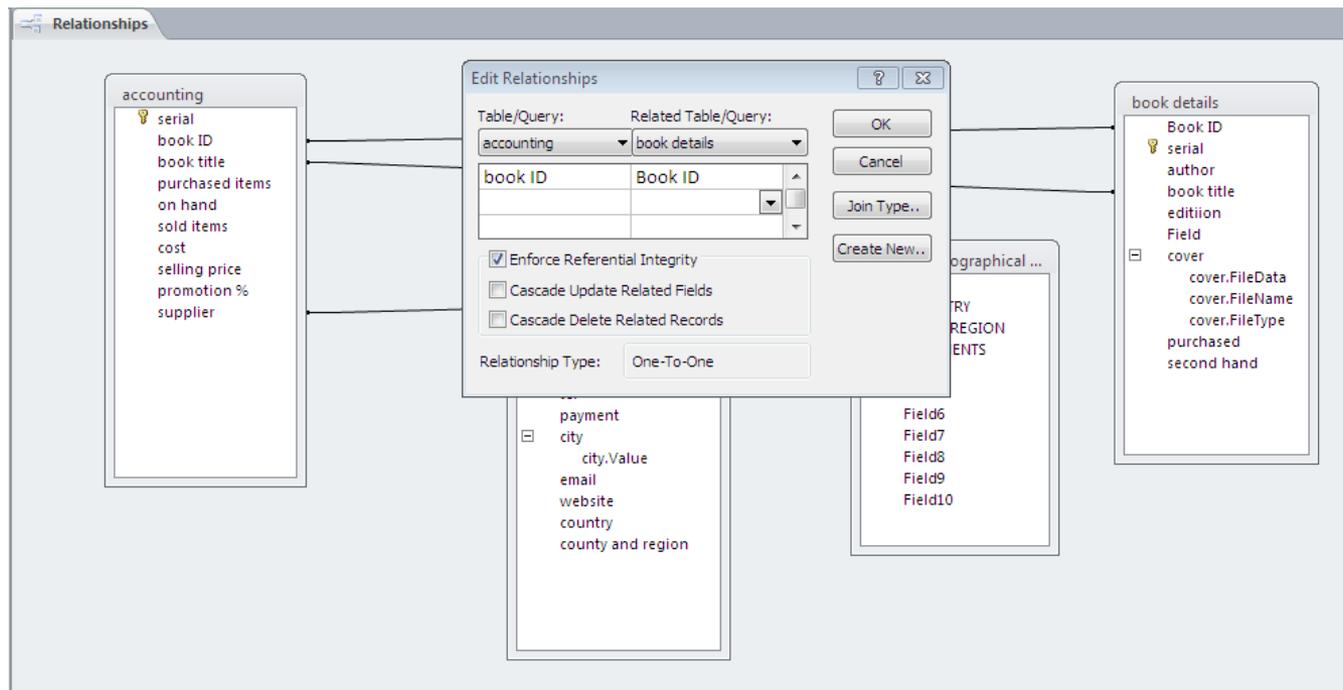


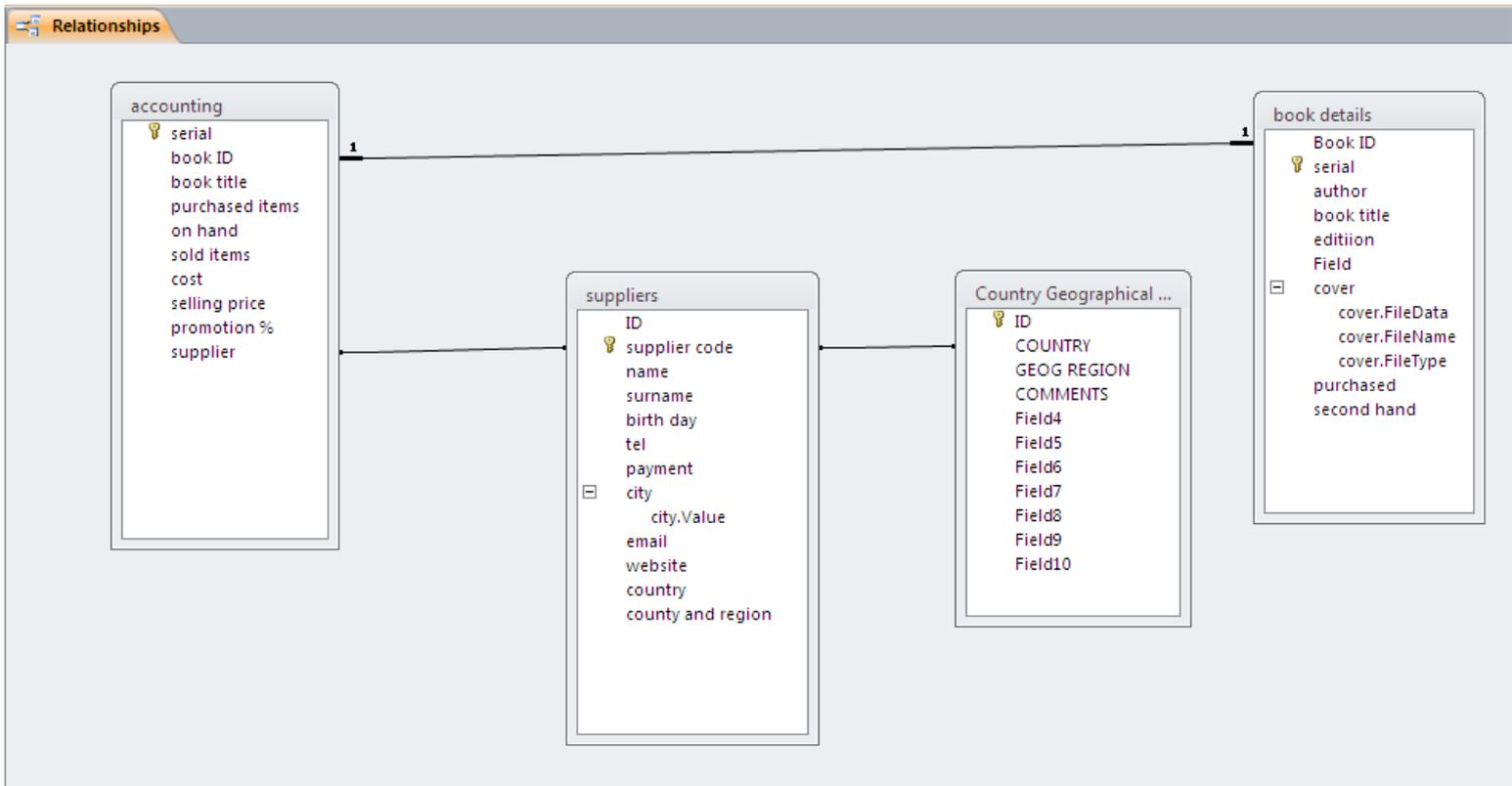
**Right click
on the
relation to
delete or
edit**



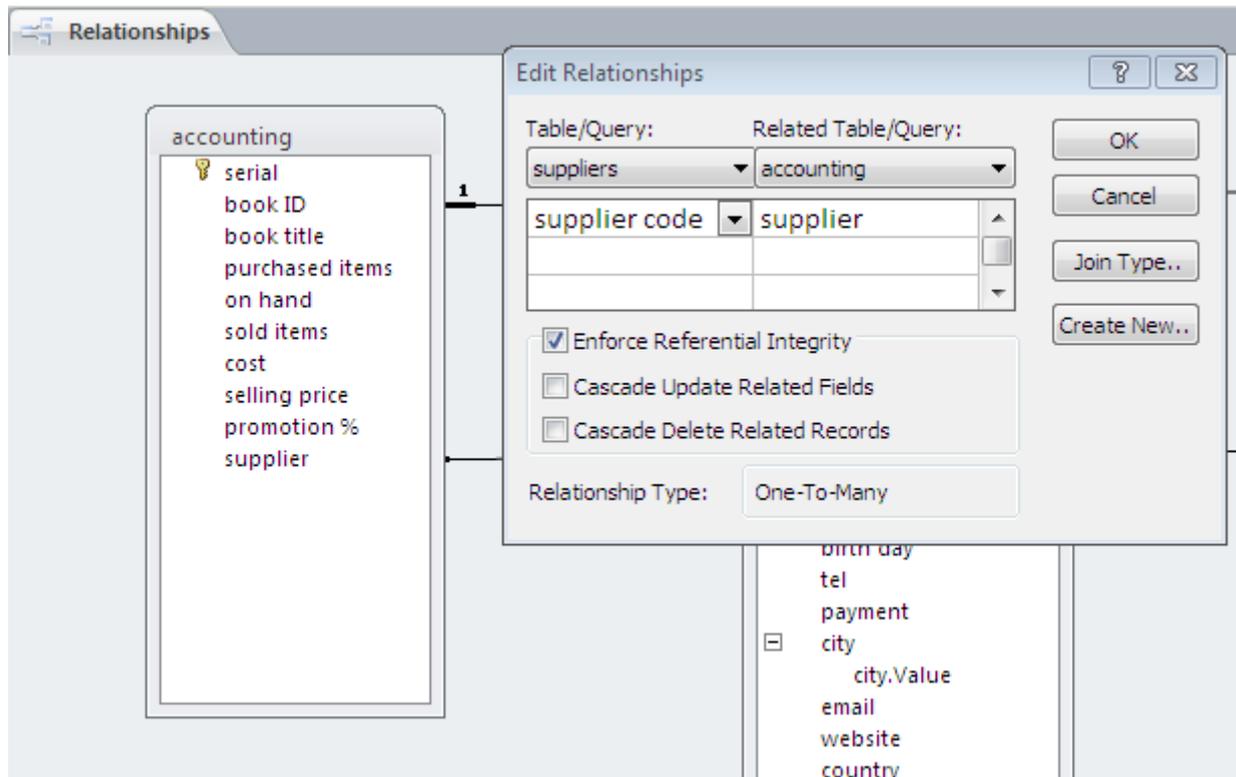


Edit the relationship between accounting and book details ,each record(book) in accounting exists in book details : it is a relation one to one

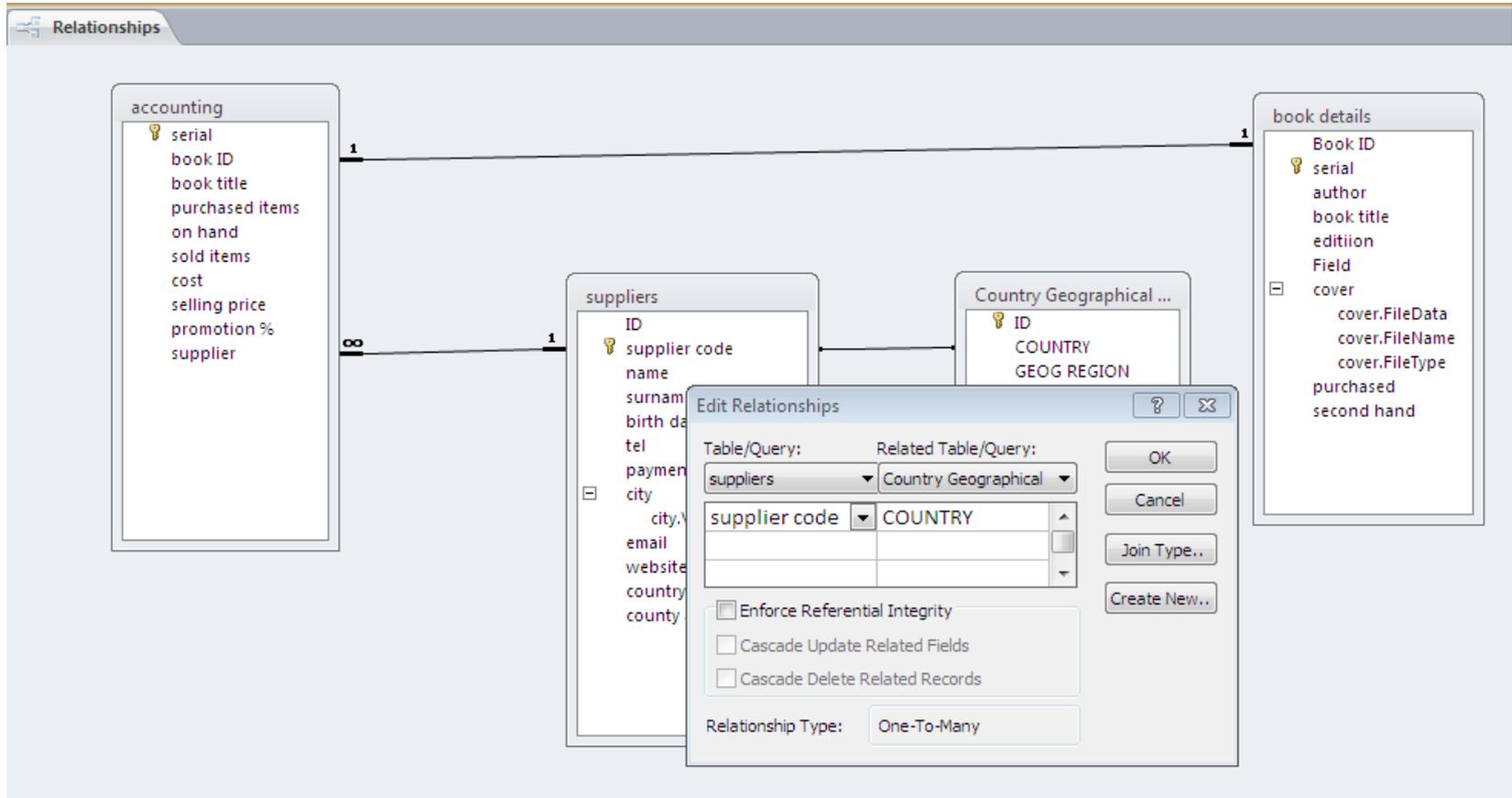


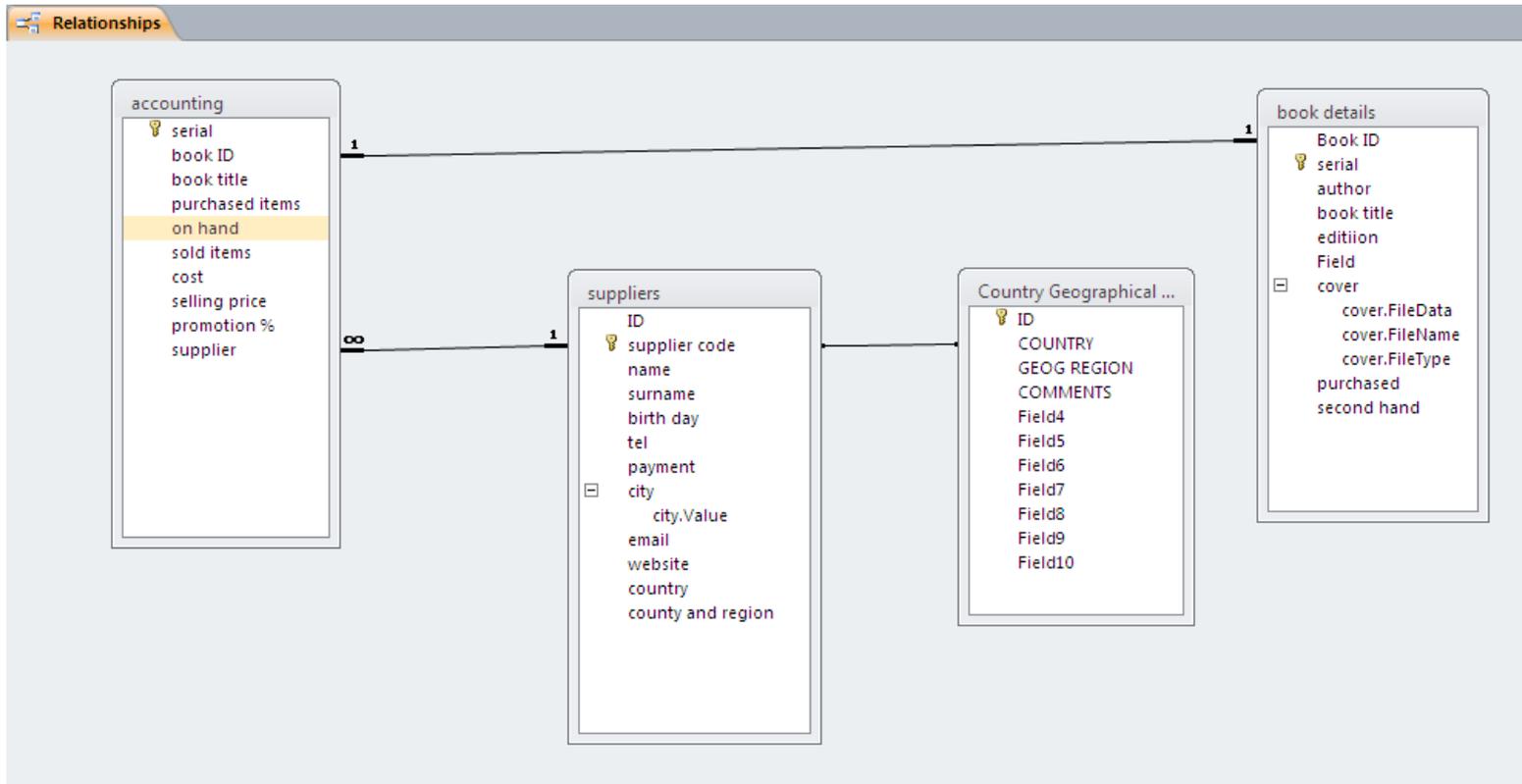


Each book has one supplier , but one supplier can supply many books (in our example) : one to many relationship



Each supplier is located in one country ,many supplier may be in the same country: one to many relationship





Now ; Your tables are created and designed ,The relationships between your tables are managed , you can benefit from other access tools such as queries, forms and reports.



**“*creativity* is
intelligence
having **FUN**”**

- ALBERT EINSTEIN