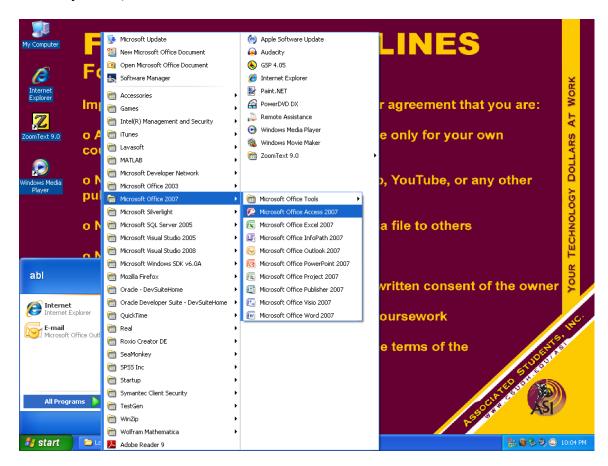
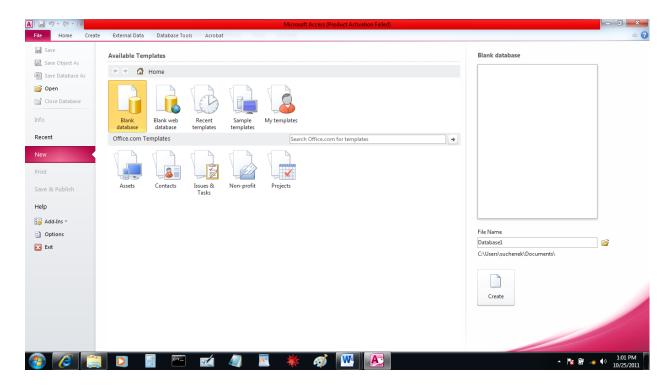
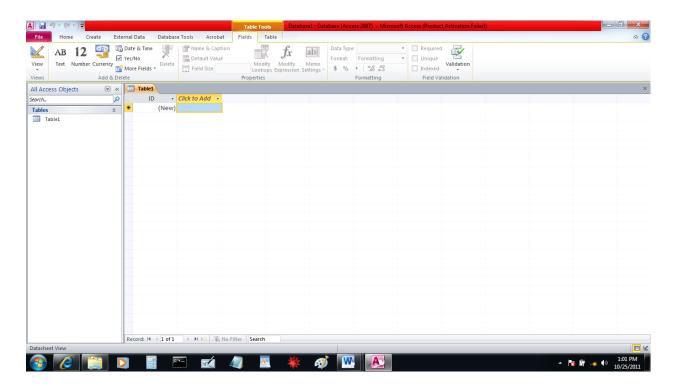
Open Microsoft Office Access (2007 or 2010 – the differences between the two are relatively minor)



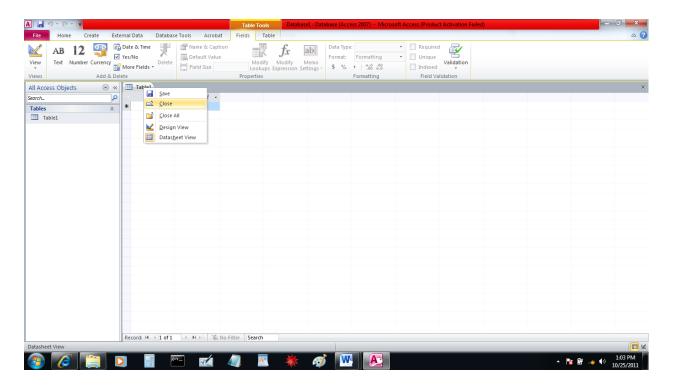
After opening, select option "Blank database".



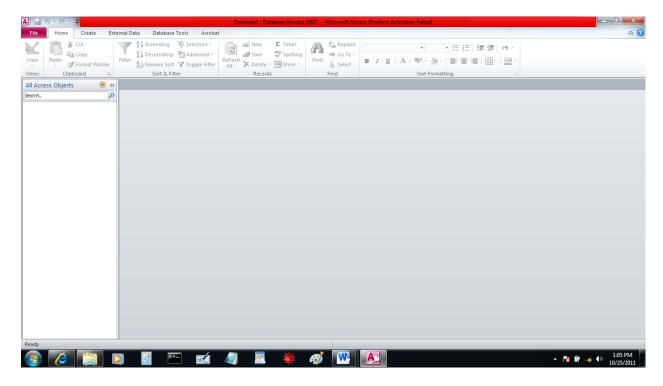
Access will open and create Table 1.



You will need to close it.

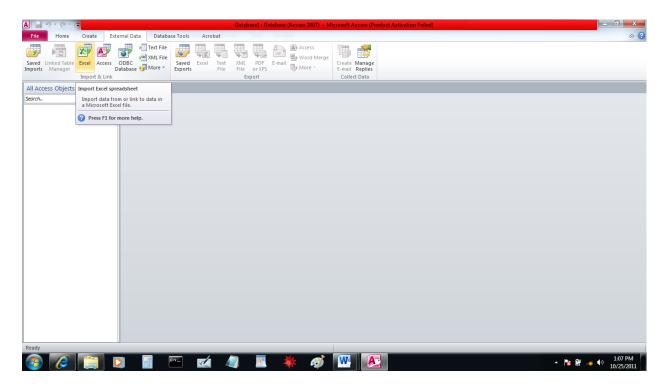


Now you have no table in your view.

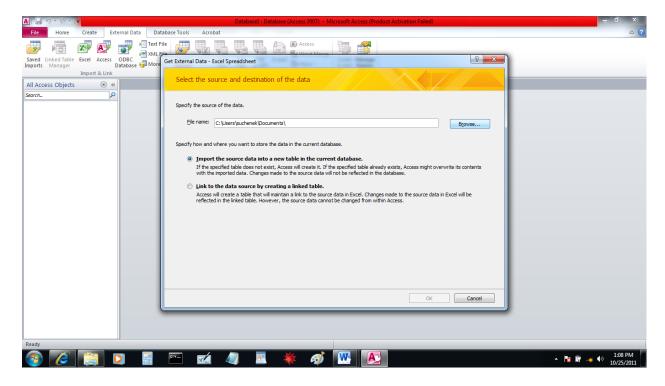


You are ready to import data from spreadsheet to your database.

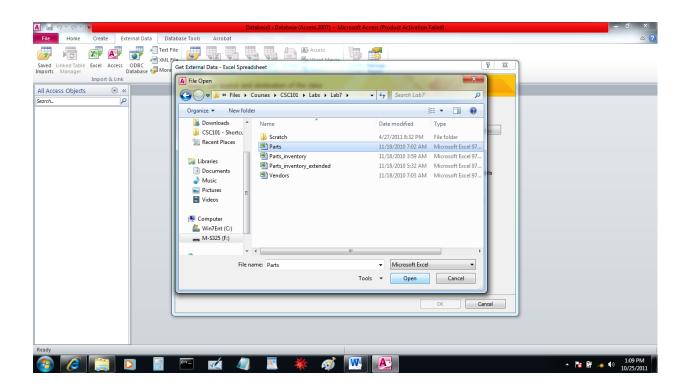
Go to External Data and then click on Excel – this is where your data are.

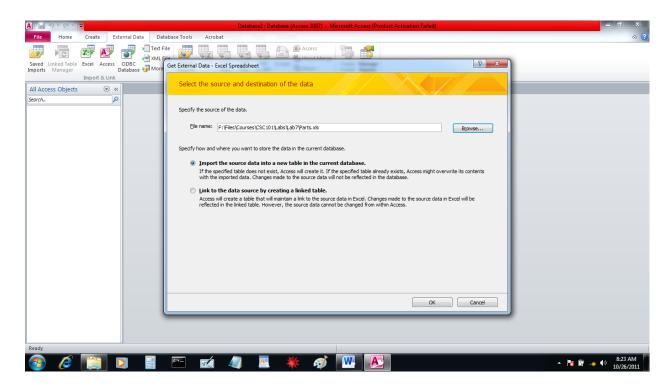


You need to navigate to the subdirectory where you saved Parts.xls and Vendors.xls.

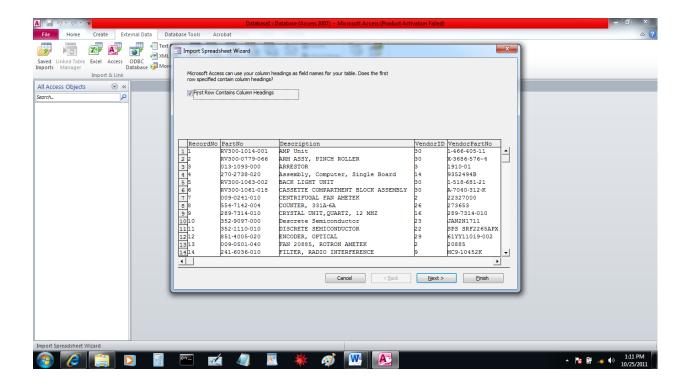


First, import Parts.xls.

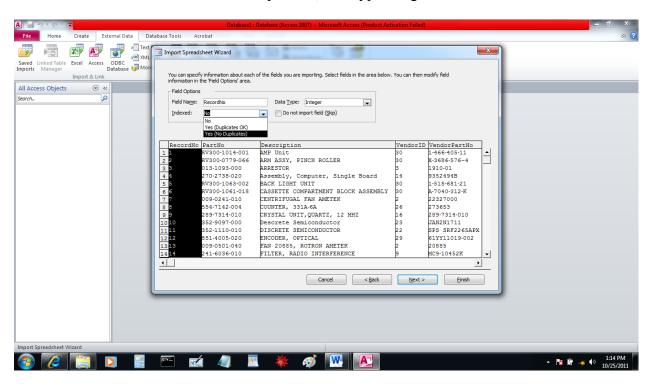




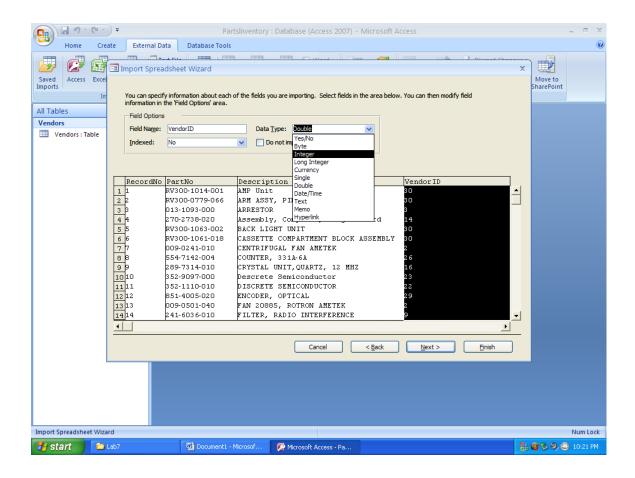
Now, you can tell Access how to import the data.



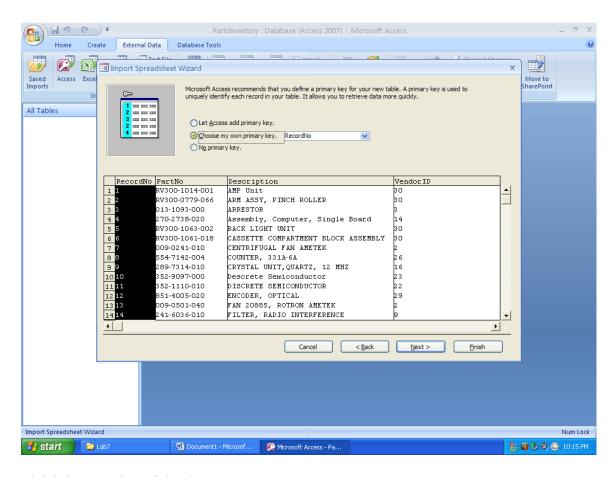
Select RecordNo as indexed with no duplicates, data type integer.



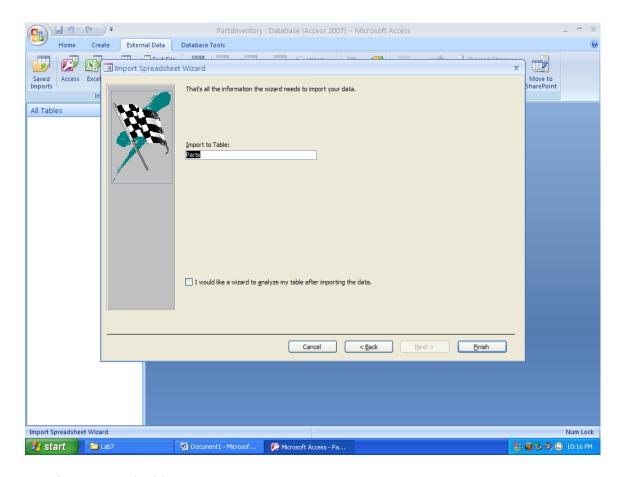
Make sure that Vendor ID is integer.



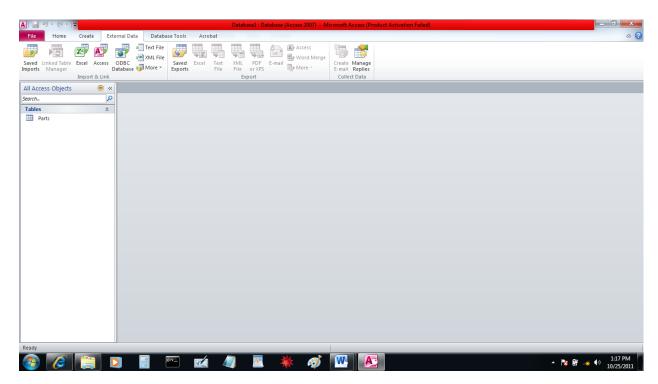
Select RecordNO as the primary key.



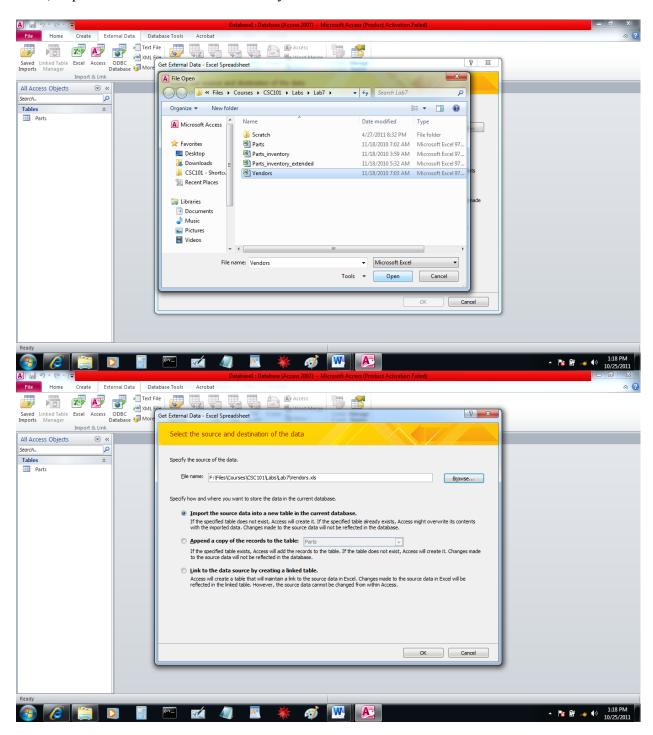
Finish importation of the data.



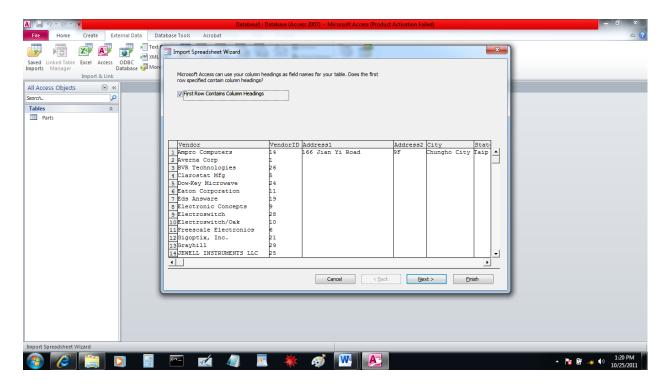
You have created table Parts.



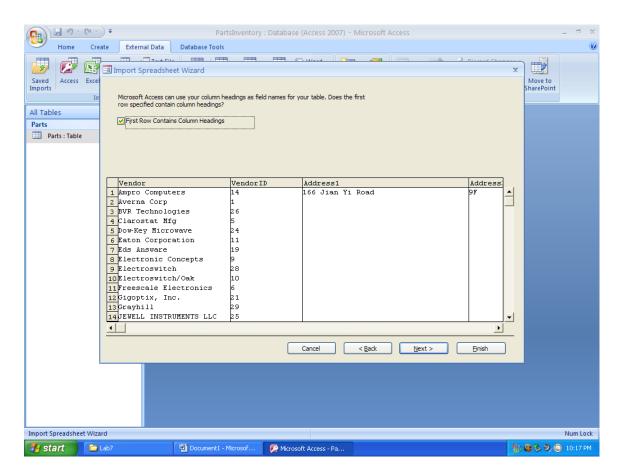
Now, import Vendors.xls in a similar way.



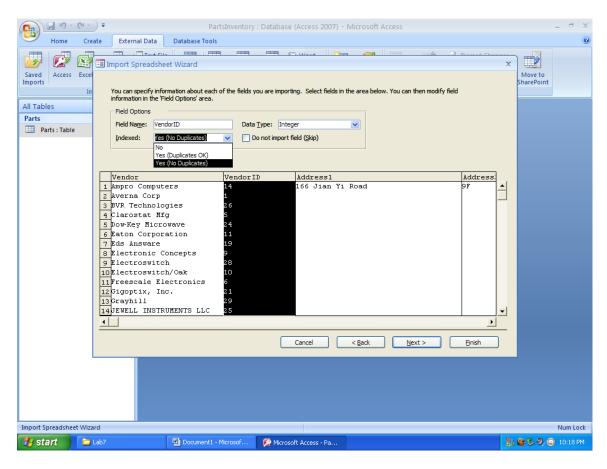
Tell Access how to import the data:



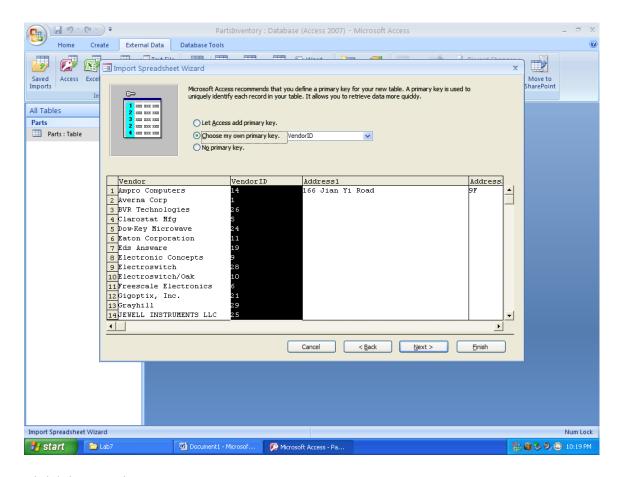
And so on ...



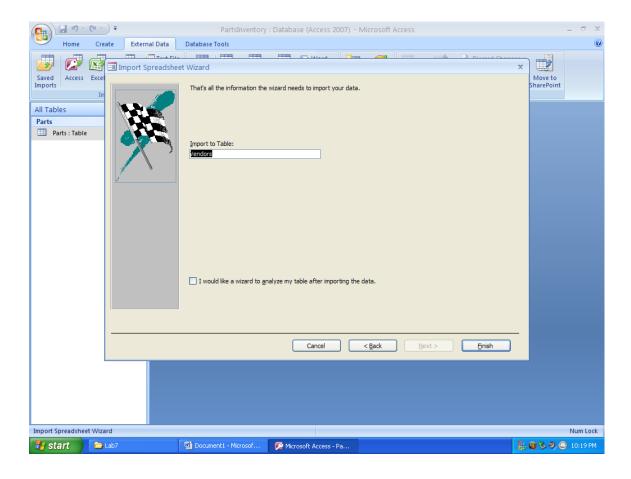
Now, the VendorID is indexed.



and a primary key.

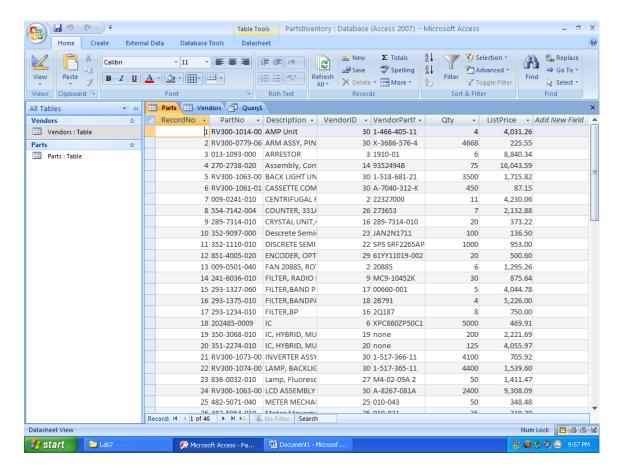


Finish importation.

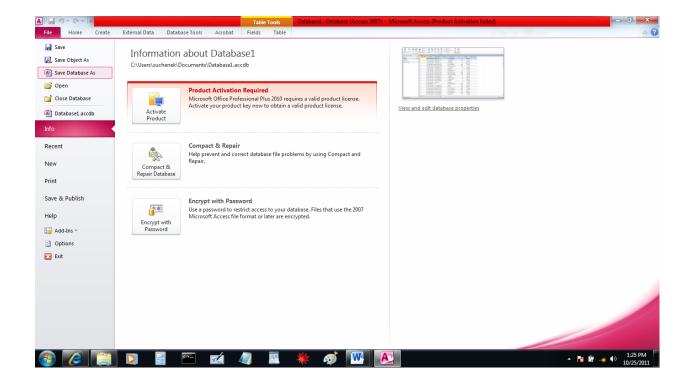


You have two tables: Parts and Vendors.

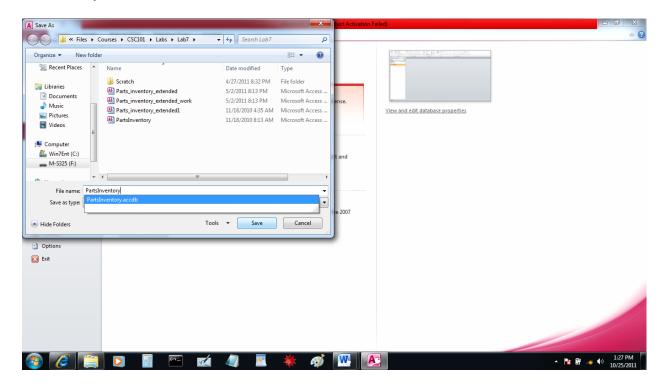
Open them by clicking on their names. Here is what you should see.



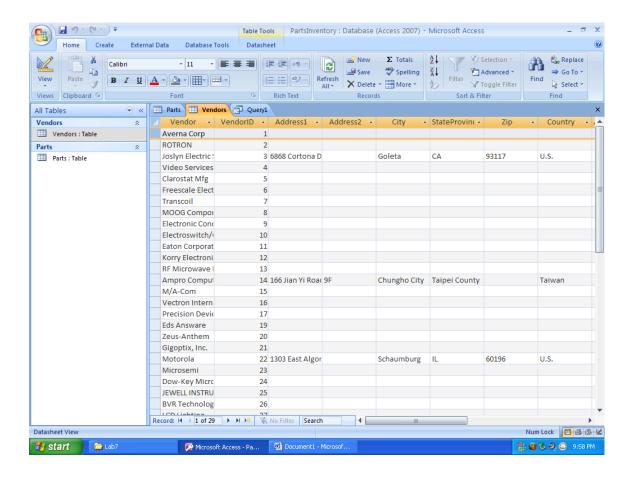
Save your database in appropriate subdirectory as PartsInventory.accdb.



Make sure you know where to save it!



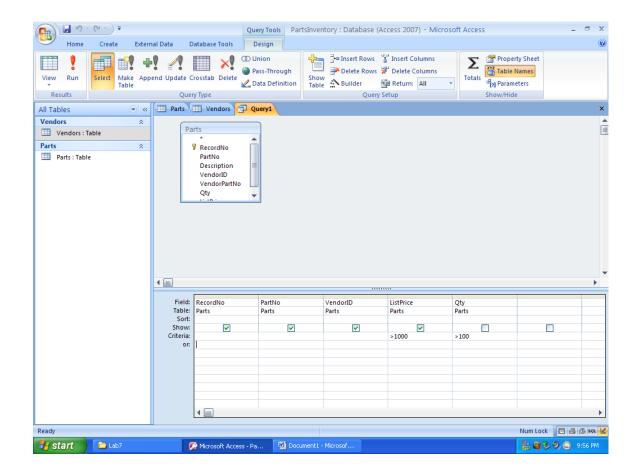
Populate Vendor addresses with the data from the Internet – it requires searching with a search engine, for instance Google.



Now, you will exercise issuing simple queries to your database. Each query produces an output that has a form of a table. You go to Create and then to

You can switch between the Design view and the SQL view.

IT IS IMPORTANT THAT YOU DO SO AND TRY TO UNDERSTAND THE SQL CODE.

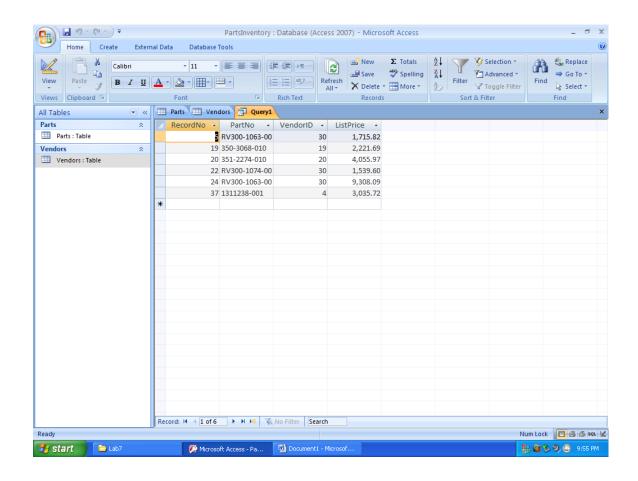


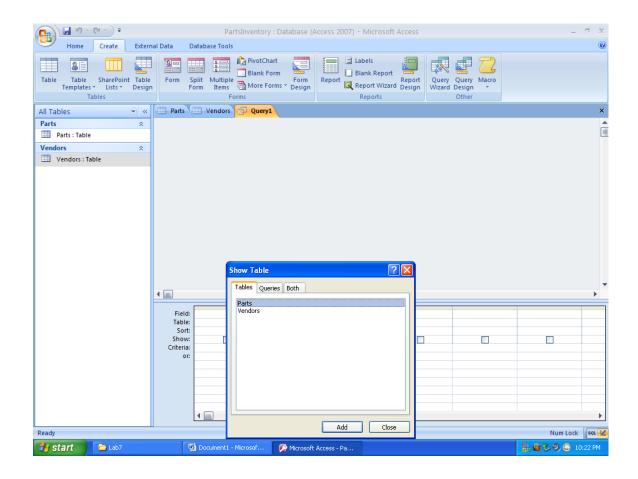
SQL query:

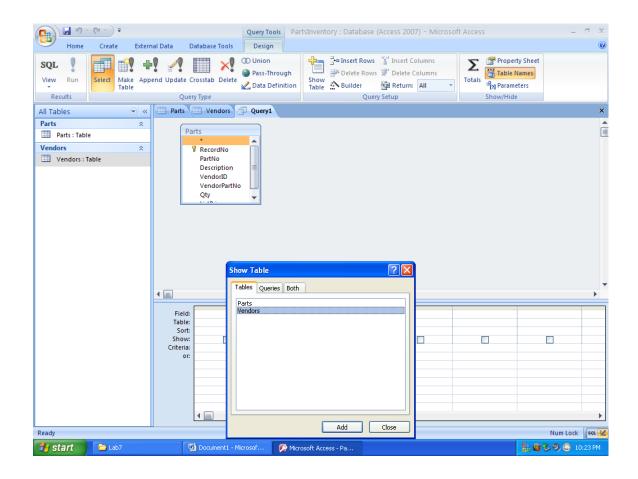
SELECT Parts.RecordNo, Parts.PartNo, Parts.VendorID, Parts.ListPrice FROM Parts WHERE Parts.ListPrice>1000 AND Parts.Qty>100;

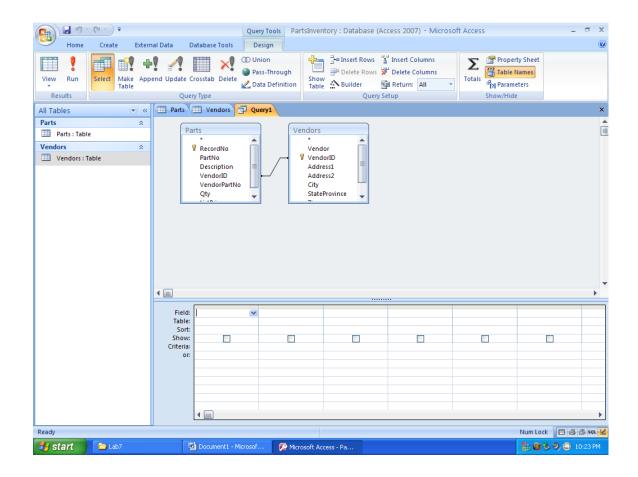
See the similarities between the two?

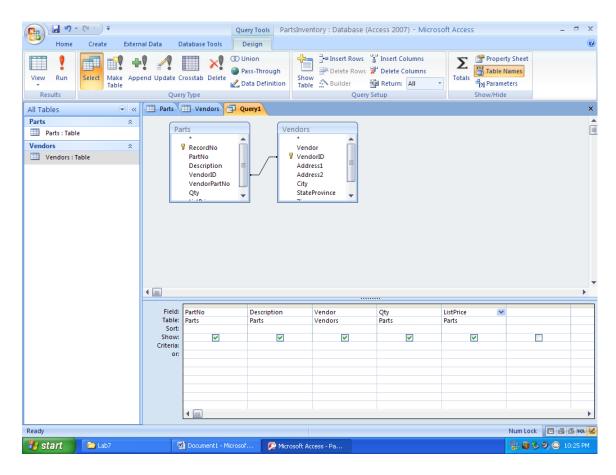
Run the query. Here is how the result should look like:



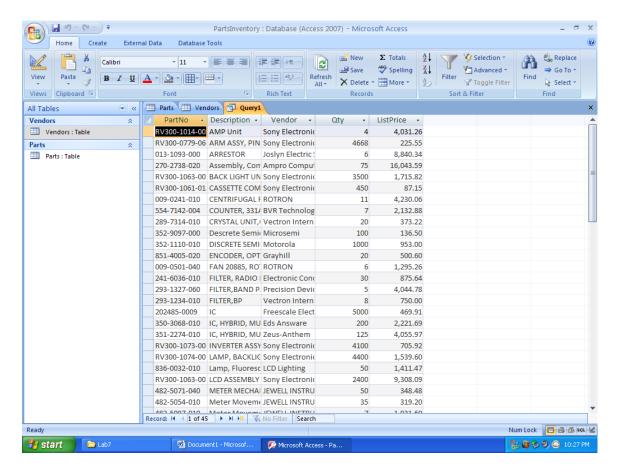




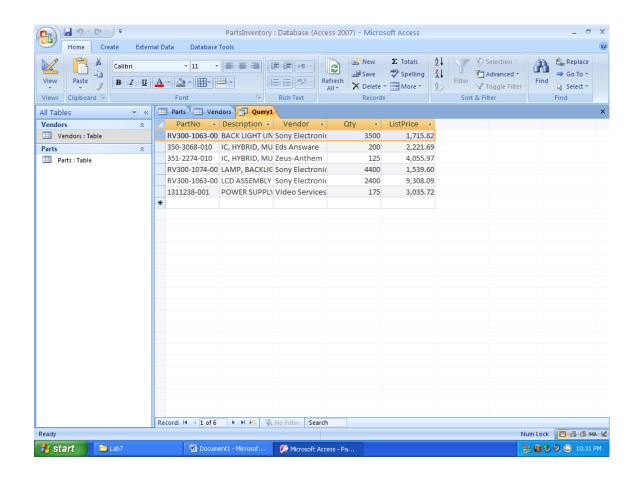


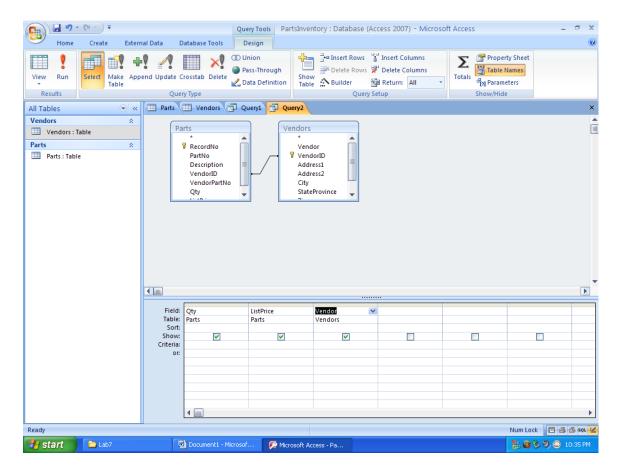


SELECT Parts.PartNo, Parts.Description, Vendors.Vendor, Parts.Qty, Parts.ListPrice FROM Parts INNER JOIN Vendors ON Parts.VendorID = Vendors.VendorID;

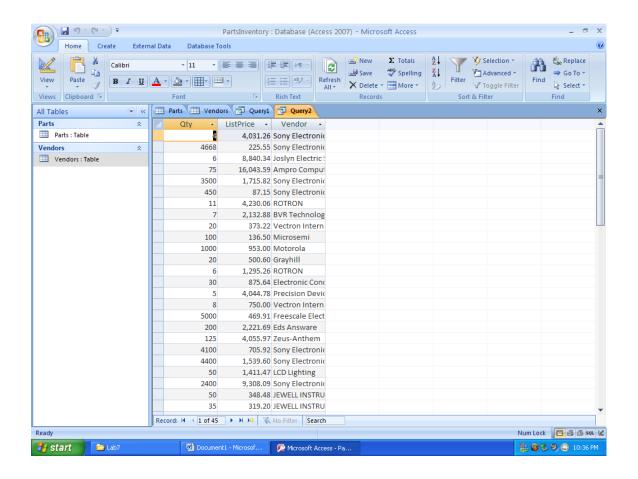


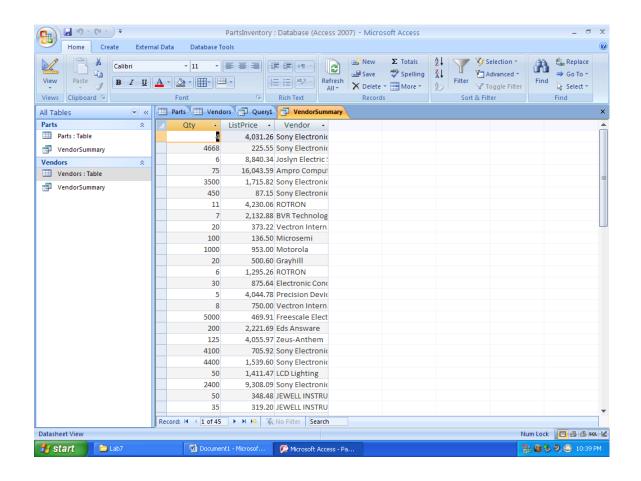
SELECT Parts.PartNo, Parts.Description, Vendors.Vendor, Parts.Qty, Parts.ListPrice FROM Parts INNER JOIN Vendors ON Parts.VendorID = Vendors.VendorID WHERE (((Parts.Qty)>100) AND ((Parts.ListPrice)>1000));

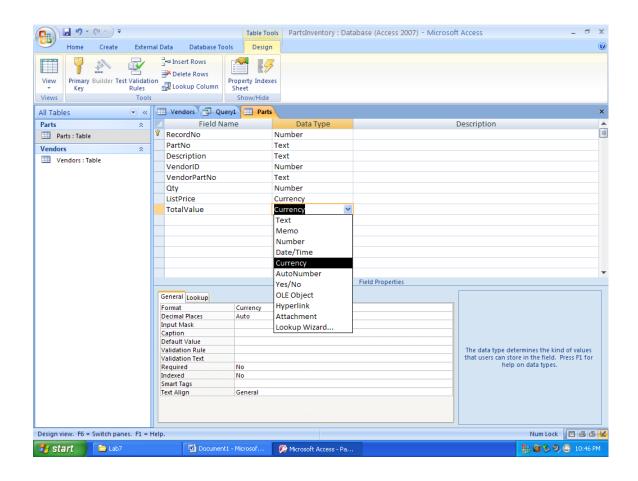




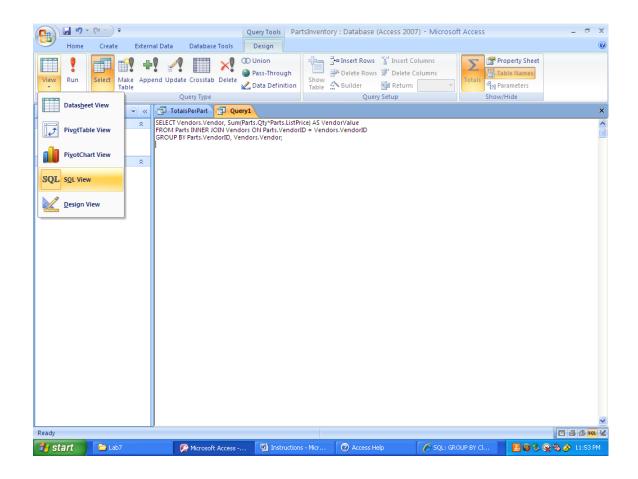
SELECT Parts.Qty, Parts.ListPrice, Vendors.Vendor FROM Parts INNER JOIN Vendors ON Parts.VendorID = Vendors.VendorID;



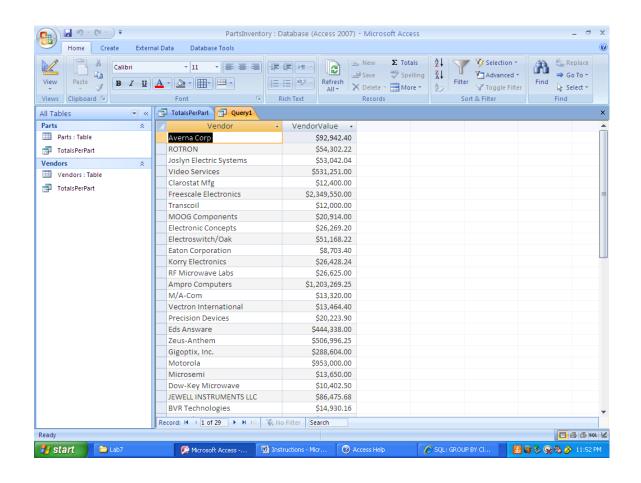


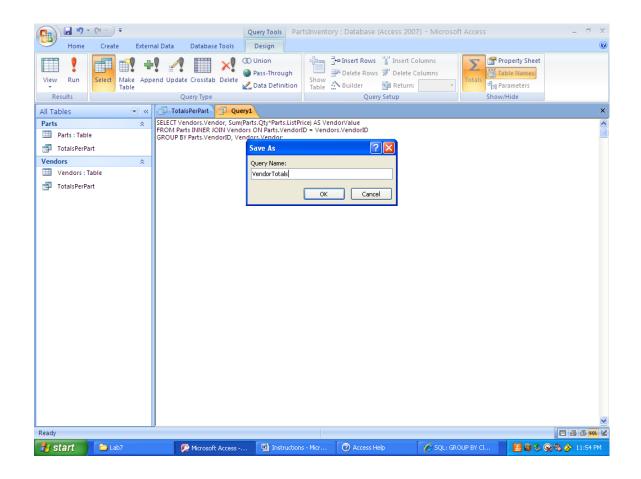


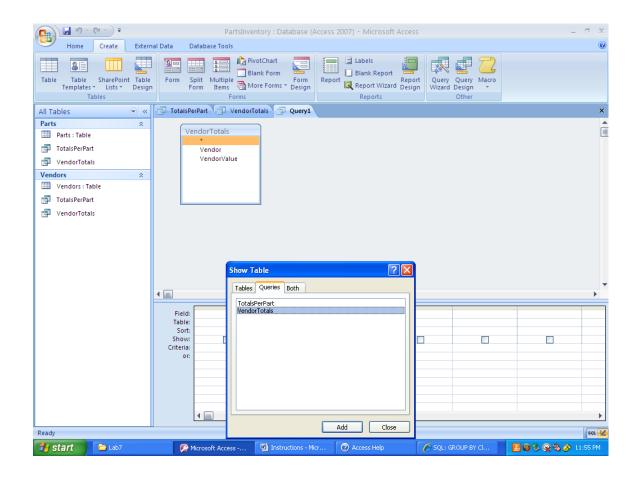
SELECT Parts.RecordNo, Parts.PartNo, Vendors.Vendor, Parts.VendorID, [Qty]*[ListPrice] AS Expr1
FROM Parts INNER JOIN Vendors ON Parts.VendorID = Vendors.VendorID;

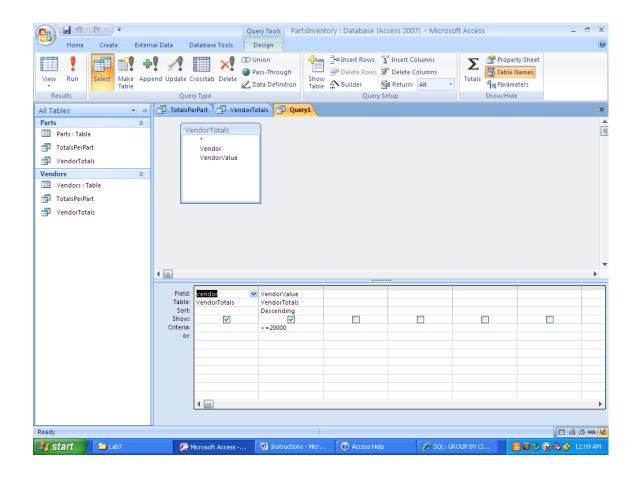


SELECT Vendors.Vendor, Sum(Parts.Qty*Parts.ListPrice) AS VendorValue FROM Parts INNER JOIN Vendors ON Parts.VendorID = Vendors.VendorID GROUP BY Parts.VendorID, Vendors.Vendor;









SELECT VendorTotals.Vendor, VendorTotals.VendorValue FROM VendorTotals
WHERE (((VendorTotals.VendorValue)>=20000))
ORDER BY VendorTotals.VendorValue DESC;

