

Chapter 1 : Create a form in Access - Access

This guide tells Access users how to design their own databases and applications without the necessity of learning a complicated programming language. It describes how Access's drawing tools allow the user to design the look of a database and the various commands it can perform.

Using the app model v2. This guide is language-independent, and describes how to send and receive HTTP messages without using any of the Azure open-source authentication libraries. To determine if you should use the v2. It is used to perform authentication and authorization in the majority of app types, including web apps and natively installed apps. In this request, the client indicates the permissions it needs to acquire from the user: After signing in, your browser should be redirected to https: The allowed values are common, organizations, consumers, and tenant identifiers. For more detail, see protocol basics. For more info, see OpenID Connect protocol. It can be a string of any content that you wish. A randomly generated unique value is typically used for preventing cross-site request forgery attacks. If the request cannot be completed silently via single-sign on, the v2. If included, it will skip the email-based discovery process that user goes through on the v2. Often apps will use this parameter during re-authentication, by extracting the tid from a previous sign-in. Can be one of plain or S At this point, the user will be asked to enter their credentials and complete the authentication. If the user has not consented to any of those permissions, it will ask the user to consent to the required permissions. Details of permissions, consent, and multi-tenant apps are provided here. Once the user authenticates and grants consent, the v2. The app can use the authorization code to request an access token for the target resource. The app should verify that the state values in the request and response are identical. Error codes for authorization endpoint errors The following table describes the various error codes that can be returned in the error parameter of the error response.

Chapter 2 : Web - Wikipedia

Build your own Access databases and applicationsâ€”without any programming experience! You don't have to do any programming to build an Access database or custom application. Find out how to design graphical front-ends, how to build tables to store your information, and how to link the two together to create a working application.

Additional information Create a form from an existing table or query in Access To create a form from a table or query in your database, in the Navigation Pane, click the table or query that contains the data for your form, and on the Create tab, click Form. Access creates a form and displays it in Layout view. You can make design changes like adjusting the size of the text boxes to fit the data, if necessary. For more information, see the article on using the form tool. Create a blank form in Access To create a form with no controls or preformatted elements: On the Create tab, click Blank Form. Access opens a blank form in Layout view, and displays the Field List pane. To add a field to the form, double-click it or drag it onto the form. To add several fields at once, hold down CTRL and click several fields, and then drag them onto the form at the same time. The order of the tables in the Field List pane can change, depending on which part of the form is currently selected. If you are not able to add a field to the form, try selecting a different part of the form and then try adding the field again. Use the tools in the Controls group on the Form Layout Tools tab to add a logo, title, page numbers, or the date and time to the form. If you want to add a wider variety of controls to the form, click Design and use the tools in the Controls group. Working with split forms gives you the benefits of both types of forms in a single form. For example, you can use the datasheet portion of the form to quickly locate a record, and then use the form portion to view or edit the record. The two views are connected to the same data source and are synchronized with each other at all times. To create a new split form by using the Split Form tool, in the Navigation Pane, click the table or query that contains the data, and then on the Create tab, click More Forms, and then click Split Form. Access creates the form and you can make design changes to the form. For example, you can adjust the size of the text boxes to fit the data, if necessary. For more information on working with a split form, see the article on creating a split form. Create a form that displays multiple records in Access A multiple item form, also known as a continuous form, and is useful if you want a form that displays multiple records but is more customizable than a datasheet, you can use the Multiple Items tool. In the Navigation Pane, click the table or query that contains the data you want to see on your form. Access creates the form and displays it in Layout view. In Layout view, you can make design changes to the form while it is displaying data. For example, you can adjust the size of the text boxes to fit the data. For more details, see Create a form by using the Multiple Items tool. Create a form that contains a subform in Access When you are working with related data that is stored in separate tables, you often need to view data from multiple tables or queries on the same form and subforms are a convenient way to do this. Since there are several ways of adding a subform depending on your needs, for more information, see the article Create a form that contains a subform a one-to-many form. Create a Navigation form in Access A navigation form is simply a form that contains a Navigation Control. Navigation forms are a great addition to any database, but creating a navigation form is particularly important if you plan to publish a database to the Web, because the Access Navigation Pane does not display in a browser. Open the database to which you want to add a navigation form. On the Create tab, in the Forms group, click Navigation, and then select the style of navigation form that you want. Access creates the form, adds the Navigation Control to it, and displays the form in Layout view. For more information, see Create a navigation form. Additional information There are several options that you can use to customize your forms, see if some the following fit your needs: Options See this resource If you want to be able to select which fields appear on the form, use the Form Wizard to create your form.

Chapter 3 : Download Access Download: Access Runtime from Official Microsoft Download Center

From the Publisher: You don't have to do any programming to build an Access database or custom application. Find out how to design graphical front-ends, how to build tables to store your information, and how to link the two together to create a working application.

John has written numerous articles for technical publications and has lectured at conferences and user group meetings around the world. He has been recognized as a Most Valuable Professional every year since by Microsoft Product Support Services for his assistance on public support forums. Jeff Conrad has written and assisted with technical articles on Access and created several Access add-ins given freely to the Access community. Jeff maintains a Web site with a wealth of information and resource links for those needing guidance with Access. He is very active in the Microsoft-sponsored Access public newsgroups and several other online forums where he is best known as the Access Junkie. In addition to his full time work, Jeff also creates Access database solutions for small businesses. To learn more about other books on the Microsoft Office system, visit Microsoft Press. In Access , reports have control layouts, which help keep things lined up and looking good! This article explains how to design and build forms in an Office Access desktop application by using the design tools. Building a new form with design tools To begin building a new form that allows you to display and edit data from a table, you need to start with a blank form window. Click the Blank Form command in the Forms group on the Create tab. By default Access opens a blank form window in Layout view with the Field List displayed on the right, as shown in Figure 1. Access does not know at this point from which tables or queries you want to display and edit data. The Field List on the right displays a list of each local or linked table. If you click the plus symbol next to the name of a table, Access expands the list and displays the name of every field in that table. You can click on a field name in the Field List and drag and drop it onto your form. If you click the Edit Table hyperlink on the right side of the Field List, Access opens that specific table in Design view, which is the view covered in this article. When you ask Access to create a new blank form, Access initially displays the form in Layout view. To switch to Design view, click the arrow under the View button in the Views group and click Design View. Access switches the form window to Design view and provides several design tools on the Design contextual tab under Form Design Tools on the Ribbon, as shown in Figure 2. Figure 2 When you open a form in Design view you can use the form grid and tools to create your form elements. Access starts with a form that has only a Detail section. You can click the edge of the Detail section and then drag the edge to make the section larger or smaller. To see more of the grid you might also want to collapse the Navigation Pane on the left. Set color for 3-D objects To set the color for 3-D objects, right-click on the desktop and then click Personalize. Click Windows Color And Appearance. In the Appearance Settings dialog box, click Advanced. In the Item list, click 3D Objects. Use the Color 1 list to set the color you want to use for 3-D objects. The Detail section starts out at 5 inches The measurement gradations on the rulers are relative to the size and resolution of your screen. By default, Access sets the grid at 24 dots per inch horizontally and 24 dots per inch vertically. You can find the Grid X and Grid Y properties near the bottom of the list on the Format tab of the property sheet when you have the form selected. Choosing a form width and height Although you can design a form that is up to 22 inches A form to fit this size should be about 9. If your user has set a higher screen resolution, and your application is designed using overlapping windows, extra space will be available on the Access desktop to work with multiple form windows at a time. If you are using tabbed documents, extra space appears to the right and bottom of the form when the user opens it on a higher-resolution screen. If your form fits behind the sample form, your form should be displayed properly at the lowest common resolution. The Grid X and Grid Y property settings determine the intervals per unit of measurement in the grid. You can enter a number from 1 coarsest through 64 finest. You set the unit of measure U. For example, if your unit of measurement is inches and you specify a Grid X setting of 10, Access divides the grid horizontally into 0. When your measurement is in inches and you set the Grid X and Grid Y values to 24 or less, Access displays the grid dots on the grid. In centimeters, you can see the grid dots when you specify a setting of 9 or less. Access always displays grid lines at 1-inch intervals U. Top of

Page The Field List Use the Field List in conjunction with the Controls group to place bound controls controls linked to fields in a table or a query on your form. If the form is bound to a table or query, Access displays the name of the underlying table or query along with all the fields available, as shown in Figure 3. Any tables that have relationships to the underlying table defined are displayed under Fields Available In Related Tables. The last section of the Field List, Fields Available In Other Tables, lists the tables and fields from all other tables in this database. You can undock the Field List by clicking the title bar and dragging it away from the right edge of the form window. After you undock the Field List, you can drag the edges of the window to resize it so that you can see any long field names. You can drag the title bar to move the window out of the way. When the list of available field names is too long to fit in the current size of the window, use the vertical scroll bar to move through the list. To use the Field List to place a bound control on a form, first click the button for the type of control you want in the Controls group. Then drag the field you want from the Field List and drop it into position on the form. For example, if you click anything but the Attachment button when placing an attachment field on a form, Access creates an attachment control for you anyway. If you drag a field from the Field List without clicking a control, Access uses either the display control you defined for the field in the table definition or a control appropriate for the field data type. Figure 3 The Field List shows the names of the fields in the bound table or query, any related tables, and fields from all other tables in the current database. The property sheet The form, each section of the form header, detail, footer , and each control on the form have a list of properties associated with them, and you set these properties using a property sheet. Each control on a form, each section on a form, and the form itself are all objects. The kinds of properties you can specify vary depending on the object. To open the property sheet for an object, select the object and then click the Property Sheet button in the Tools group on the Design tab. Access opens a window similar to the one shown in Figure 4 on the right side of the form window, replacing the Field List. You cannot have both the property sheet and the Field List open at the same time. If you have previously undocked either the Field List or property sheet, the property sheet appears in the undocked window. If the property sheet is already open, you can view the properties specific to an object by clicking the object. You can also click the arrow under Selection Type and then select the object name from the list at the top of the property sheet. Figure 4 You can view the properties of form controls and sections using the property sheet. You can drag the title bar to move the property sheet around on your screen. You can also drag the edges of the window to resize it so that you can see more of the property settings. Because a form has more than properties that you can set and because many controls have more than 70 properties, Access provides tabs at the top of the property sheet so that you can choose to display all properties the default or to display only format properties, data properties, event properties, or other properties. A form property sheet displaying only the data properties is shown in Figure 5. When you click in a property box that provides a list of valid values, a small arrow appears on the right side of the property box. Click this arrow to see a list of the values for the property. The Zoom dialog box provides an expanded text box for entering or viewing a value. Figure 5 If you click the Data tab on the form property sheet, Access displays only the data properties. In many cases, a window, dialog box, or wizard is available to help you create property settings for properties that can accept a complex expression, a query definition, or code a macro or a Visual Basic procedure to respond to an event. When such help is available for a property setting, Access displays a small button with an ellipsis next to the property box when you select the property; this is the Build button. If you click the Build button, Access responds with the appropriate window, dialog box, or wizard. Unlike previous releases, after you open the property sheet in table, query, form, or report Design view, the window will be open for all objects in Design view until you close it. Likewise, if you close the property sheet in Design view, the window will be closed for all other objects in Design view until you reopen it.

Chapter 4 : How can i convert an accounting application built in Access to - Microsoft Community

Building applications using Mayavi¶ Section summary This section describes how Mayavi can be used as a scientific data visualization and 3D plotting tool in interactive application.

You have not selected any file s to download. A download manager is recommended for downloading multiple files. Microsoft Download Manager Manage all your internet downloads with this easy-to-use manager. It features a simple interface with many customizable options: Download multiple files at one time Download large files quickly and reliably Suspend active downloads and resume downloads that have failed Would you like to install the Microsoft Download Manager? Generally, a download manager enables downloading of large files or multiples files in one session. Many web browsers, such as Internet Explorer 9, include a download manager. Stand-alone download managers also are available, including the Microsoft Download Manager. You may not be able to download multiple files at the same time. In this case, you will have to download the files individually. You would have the opportunity to download individual files on the "Thank you for downloading" page after completing your download. Files larger than 1 GB may take much longer to download and might not download correctly. You might not be able to pause the active downloads or resume downloads that have failed. The Microsoft Download Manager solves these potential problems. It gives you the ability to download multiple files at one time and download large files quickly and reliably. It also allows you to suspend active downloads and resume downloads that have failed. Microsoft Download Manager is free and available for download now. Back Next The Microsoft Access Runtime enables you to distribute Access applications to users who do not have the full version of Access installed on their computers. There are multiple files available for this download. Once you click on the "Download" button, you will be prompted to select the files you need.

Chapter 5 : Build forms in Access using design tools - Access

Access 2 Card Application Form - Revised: Mar 2 Terms and Conditions 1. The application form must be submitted by a person with a disability or a legal guardian on his or her.

Web content voting The popularity of the term Web 2. For example, in the Talis white paper "Library 2. A reader of a blog or a wiki is provided with tools to add a comment or even, in the case of the wiki, to edit the content. Talis believes that Library 2. Many of the other proponents of new 2. The meaning of Web 2. For example, some use Web 2. A growing number of marketers are using Web 2. Companies can use Web 2. Another marketing Web 2. The brand of tourist destinations can be built through the marketing campaigns on social media by engaging with customers. The campaign used social media platforms, for examples, Facebook and Twitter, to promote this competition, and requested the participates to share experiences, pictures and videos on social medias. Korean Airline Tour created and maintained a relationship with customers by using Facebook for individual communication purposes. For example, TripAdvisor is an online travel community which enables user to rate and share autonomously their reviews and feedbacks on hotels and tourist destinations. Non pre-associate users can interact socially and discuss through discussion forums on Tripadvisor. The user-generated contents become a vital tool for helping a number of travellers manage their international travels for the first time visiting. Although the user-generated content and rating system on social media are out of business controls, the businesses can monitor those conversations and participate in communities to enhance a customer loyalty and maintain customer relationships. For example, blogs give students a public space to interact with one another and the content of the class. A study by researchers at the University of Wisconsin-Madison notes that " This increase could then lead to better communication between researchers and the public, more substantive discussion, and more informed policy decision. They mimic the user experience of desktop operating-systems, offering features and applications similar to a PC environment, and are able to run within any modern browser. Numerous web-based application services appeared during the dot-com bubble of " and then vanished, having failed to gain a critical mass of customers. Observers have started to refer to these technologies as Web feeds. Specialized protocols such as FOAF and XFN both for social networking extend the functionality of sites and permit end-users to interact without centralized Web sites. Web API Web 2. Servers often expose proprietary Application programming interfaces API , but standard APIs for example, for posting to a blog or notifying a blog update have also come into use. Criticism[edit] Critics of the term claim that "Web 2. Second, many of the ideas of Web 2. Amazon also opened its API to outside developers in Tim Berners-Lee , who developed the initial technologies of the Web, has been an outspoken critic of the term, while supporting many of the elements associated with it. Sharing a file or publishing a web page was as simple as moving the file into a shared folder. For many people who work in software, version numbers like 2. The web does not have a version number. But that was what the Web was supposed to be all along That was what it was designed to be For example, The Economist has dubbed the mid- to late focus on Web companies as "Bubble 2. To be honest, most people who have something to say get published now. There is also a growing body of critique of Web 2.

Chapter 6 : Database Software and Applications | Microsoft Access

Building Single-Page Applications with DocuSign and CORS: Part 2 By Larry Kluger May 21, Developers 0 Comments
This is the second part of a multi-part series on building Single-Page Applications (SPAs) that integrate with the DocuSign Signature REST API via the CORS standard.

Additional plans and drawings will in most cases be necessary to describe the proposed development, as required by the legislation see article 7 1 c ii of the Town and Country Planning Development Management Procedure England Order. These may be requested by the local planning authority through their local list of information requirements, where it is reasonable to do so. Any plans or drawings must be drawn to an identified scale, and in the case of plans, must show the direction of north. Although not a requirement of legislation, the inclusion of a linear scale bar is also useful, particularly in the case of electronic submissions. A location plan should be based on an up-to-date map. The scale should typically be 1: The application site should be edged clearly with a red line on the location plan. It should include all land necessary to carry out the proposed development eg land required for access to the site from a public highway, visibility splays, landscaping, car parking and open areas around buildings. A blue line should be drawn around any other land owned by the applicant, close to or adjoining the application site. A certificate which applicants must complete that provides certain details about the ownership of the application site and confirms that an appropriate notice has been served on any other owners and agricultural tenants. An application is not valid, and therefore cannot be determined by the local planning authority, unless the relevant certificate has been completed. Certificate A " Sole Ownership and no agricultural tenants This should only be completed if the applicant is the sole owner of the land to which the application relates and there are no agricultural tenants. In the case of development consisting of the winning or working of minerals, a person entitled to an interest in a mineral in the land is also an owner. Any hard copy certificate submitted with the standard application form must be signed by hand. Ownership certificates must also be completed for applications for listed building consent, although no agricultural declaration is required. The planning system entitles anyone to apply for permission to develop any plot of land, irrespective of ownership. However, an applicant is required to notify owners of the land or buildings to which the application relates, as well as any agricultural tenants, in accordance with article 13 of the Town and Country Planning Development Management Procedure England Order. When making an application, an applicant is required to sign a certificate confirming the ownership of the land to which the application relates and that the relevant notices have been served. All agricultural tenants on a site must be notified prior to the submission of an application for planning permission. Applicants must certify that they have notified any agricultural tenants about their application, or that there are no agricultural tenants on the site. This declaration is required whether or not the site includes an agricultural holding. It is incorporated into the ownership certificates on the standard application form. A Design and Access Statement is a concise report accompanying certain applications for planning permission and applications for listed building consent. They provide a framework for applicants to explain how the proposed development is a suitable response to the site and its setting, and demonstrate that it can be adequately accessed by prospective users. Design and Access Statements can aid decision-making by enabling local planning authorities and third parties to better understand the analysis that has underpinned the design of a development proposal. The level of detail in a Design and Access Statement should be proportionate to the complexity of the application, but should not be long. Applications for development in a designated area, where the proposed development consists of: Applications for listed building consent. For the purposes of Design and Access Statements, a designated area means a World Heritage Site or a conservation area. Applications for waste development, a material change of use, engineering or mining operations do not need to be accompanied by a Design and Access Statement. There are some differences between the requirements for applications for planning permission and applications for listed building consent. A Design and Access Statement must: These will be specific to the circumstances of an individual application and a Design and Access Statement should be tailored accordingly. They must detail any consultation undertaken in relation to access issues, and how the outcome of this

consultation has informed the proposed development. Applicants must also explain how any specific issues which might affect access to the proposed development have been addressed. Design and Access Statements accompanying applications for listed building consent must include an explanation of the design principles and concepts that have been applied to the proposed works, and how they have taken account of: Unless the proposed works only affect the interior of the building, Design and Access Statements accompanying applications for listed building consent must also explain how issues relating to access to the building have been dealt with. Design and Access Statements accompanying applications for listed building consent must provide information on any consultation undertaken, and how the outcome of this consultation has informed the proposed works. Statements must also explain how any specific issues which might affect access to the building have been addressed. Where a planning application is submitted in parallel with an application for listed building consent, a single, combined Design and Access Statement should address the requirements of both. The combined Statement should address the elements required in relation to a planning application and the additional requirements in relation to listed building consent. Information about the proposed use or uses, and the amount of development proposed for each use, is necessary to allow consideration of an application for outline planning permission. Under article 5 3 of the Development Management Procedure Order , an application for outline planning permission must also indicate the area or areas where access points to the development will be situated, even if access has been reserved. An applicant can choose to submit details of any of the reserved matters as part of an outline application. A local planning authority can request further details in relation to reserved matters under article 5 2 of the Town and Country Planning Development Management Procedure England Order If a local planning authority considers that an outline application ought to include details of the reserved matters it must notify the applicant no more than one month after the application is received, specifying which further details are required. For projects requiring an Environmental Impact Assessment, an Environmental Statement and non-technical summary must be provided. See guidance on Environmental Impact Assessment. Local planning authorities should take a proportionate approach to the information requested in support of planning applications. A local planning authority may request supporting information with a planning application. Local information requirements have no bearing on whether a planning application is valid unless they are set out on such a list. The local list is prepared by the local planning authority to clarify what information is usually required for applications of a particular type, scale or location. The purpose of planning obligations is to make development acceptable in planning terms. This is about mitigation, rather than just identification, of any undesirable impact and is generally negotiated during the consideration of a planning application. So while it can be good practice to submit information about a proposed planning obligation alongside an application, it should not normally be a requirement for validation of a planning application. If they are to go on the local list, the local planning authority should be able to justify their inclusion in relation to any particular development. A local list should be reviewed at least every 2 years. The recommended process for reviewing and revising local lists involves the following 3-step process: Reviewing the existing local list Local planning authorities should identify the drivers for each item on their existing local list of information requirements. These drivers should be statutory requirements, policies in the National Planning Policy Framework or development plan, or published guidance that explains how adopted policy should be implemented. Having identified their information requirements, local planning authorities should decide whether they need to revise their existing local list. Where a local planning authority decides that no changes are necessary, it should publish an announcement to this effect on its website and republish its local list. Consulting on proposed changes Where a local planning authority considers that changes are necessary, the proposals should be issued to the local community, including applicants and agents, for consultation. Finalising and publishing the revised local list Consultation responses should be taken into account by the local planning authority when preparing the final revised list. Information requested with a particular planning application must meet the statutory tests introduced by the Growth and Infrastructure Act. Once it has received an application, the local planning authority will register the application and send the applicant an acknowledgement that confirms the application has been received and sets out the next steps. Issues that may arise when an application is first submitted:

Chapter 7 : Access applications design - Lesson 2

Part 1 of a 3 part series on Web Soil Survey. This video covers information on the Web Soil Survey home page, ways to access the application, and explanation of the top ribbon of the application.

Build a C Hello World application with Visual Studio. Visual Studio provides a full-featured development environment for building .NET Core targets and on any system that has the prerequisites. Prerequisites: Visual Studio with the ".NET Core cross-platform development" workload installed. You can develop your app with either. For more information, see the Prerequisites for .NET Core on Windows topic. Launch Visual Studio. Then select the Console App (.NET Core) project template. In the Name text box, type "HelloWorld". Select the OK button. Visual Studio uses the template to create your project. The C Console Application template for .NET Core automatically defines a class, Program, with a single method, Main, that takes a String array as an argument. Any command-line arguments supplied when the application is launched are available in the args array. The template creates a simple "Hello World" application. It calls the Console.WriteLine String method to display the literal string "Hello World!". By selecting the HelloWorld button with the green arrow on the toolbar, you can run the program in Debug mode. If you do, the console window is visible for only a brief time interval before it closes. This occurs because the Main method terminates and the application ends as soon as the single statement in the Main method executes. To cause the application to pause before it closes the console window, add the following code immediately after the call to the Console.WriteLine. Write "Press any key to continue". ReadKey true; This code prompts the user to press any key and then pauses the program until a key is pressed. Run the program by selecting the HelloWorld button with the green arrow on the toolbar. Press any key to close the console window. Enhancing the Hello World application Enhance your application to prompt the user for their name and display it along with the date and time. To modify and test the program, do the following: Enter the following C code in the code window immediately after the opening bracket that follows the static void Main(string[] args) line and before the first closing bracket: ReadKey true; This code replaces the existing Console.WriteLine. Write Console.WriteLine("What is your name?"); It stores this string into a variable named name. It also retrieves the value of the DateTime.Now property, which contains the current local time, and assigns it to a variable named date. Finally, it uses an interpolated string to display these values in the console window. Respond to the prompt by entering a name and pressing the Enter key. To develop a professional application, take some additional steps to make your application ready for release: For information on developing and publishing a distributable version of your application, see Publishing your C Hello World application with Visual Studio. Related topics Instead of a console application, you can also build a class library with. For a step-by-step introduction, see Building a class library with C and. You can also develop a.

Chapter 8 : Building a Hello World application with .NET Core and C# in Visual Studio | Microsoft Docs

Building apps. Apps on GitHub allow you to automate and improve your workflow. You can build apps, share and purchase them from GitHub Marketplace, or browse useful tools and services that integrate with GitHub in Works with GitHub.

You, the Analyst, will sit down with Mike and you will question him on what he wants to get from the computer application. Only then will you actually start to write the application in Access. Defining the application Why does Mike want a database in the first place? There are actually two main reasons. This is rather obvious: There has to be a system in place to track who has what movie, when it was rented, when it was returned, if it was late, if it was lost, who to call to get it back, etc. To succeed in business you have to analyze your business: Who are your customers - men? What are they renting? What do you have on the shelves that is gathering dust? What are they asking for? So, a well-designed database application will meet both those requirements. It will do the routine sales management and, it will allow the user to do all the sales analysis he needs to do to make the business prosper. You have to keep both of those basic needs in mind when you work on the design. Commercial requirements design This is the part where we identify what has to be done to make the application perform all the commercial functions it has to have. First, a word of warning: We know that there are many functions that you can do in the video store: Which is what you should be doing when you do it for real: Our core application is to track the rentals of movies, DVDs and games. The first thing you will discover is that there are 2 entities that you are working with. An entity is something you keep data on, an object that acts on other objects. In this application they are: Now, take out your pencil and paper and make a list of all the data, we call them fields, that you have to keep for each entity. You should get something like this: If you want to analyze your sales by age you have to have it. It would be a nice touch! You need it to analyze by gender and maybe orient your publicity towards certain target groups. This assumes that you can get the information. When you ask the customer originally to fill-in a membership form you will ask for that information. Maybe customers will want to know what movies starring "Tom Cruise" you have. Maybe there is a Film Studies program at a college nearby and they will want to know which Hitchcock movies from the s you carry. The more customers you have, the more money you make. So, the database is designed to store as much description of the customer and of the product as possible. We can then use that information to build customer profiles and to track daily or weekly or monthly sales and identify patterns. As soon as something is starting to go off-track, the manager can take corrective action. This is just the beginning in your career path to bigger and better databases. There are applications called Data warehousing and Data mining that dig through those mountains of data looking for shopping trends, customer buying patterns, etc. This is going to be BIG! Technical requirements design Now we look at what we should put in so that the application works as smoothly as possible with the computer - speed, error-checking, flexibility for future growth, standard design practices. Here are the things that you have to identify: The primary key for each table: No - there are thousands with the same First name. Same with Last Name. And City, and State, etc. Phone number might be a candidate but, you may have 2 memberships in one family with the same phone. Then we do the same for Movies. The prime directive for database design: Every table must have a primary key. Obviously not First name or Last name. But State contains a list of 50 items. Identifying it as a List will help us down the line. It will avoid errors: And, if items are added to the list, it can be done easily. Other List fields will include: It helps cut down on mistakes. For example, I use the first letter of the table name as a prefix for field name: The reason is that eventually, when you get into many tables, you will run into duplicate field names. If you create a Supplier table, the Supplier may also have a First name. When you program the application it will be a lot easier if you can tell one from another at a glance:

Chapter 9 : Build Amazing Native Apps and Progressive Web Apps with Ionic Framework and Angular

Forms in Access are like display cases in stores that make it easier to view or get the items that you want. Since forms

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are objects through which you or other users can add, edit, or display the data stored in your Access desktop database, the design of your form is an important aspect. If your.