

**128586719X 9781285867199 Solution Manual for Problem Solving
Cases in Microsoft Access and Excel 12th Edition Monk Brady
Cook**

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Solution Manual:**

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TOWN LIBRARY DATABASE

[BT] Here is a solution to the practice case. Possible variations are noted after each table. An asterisk (*) designates a table's primary key(s).

MEMBER table

<i>Field Name</i>	<i>Data Type</i>
Member Number (*)	Text
Member Name	Text
Member Address	Text
Member Phone	Text
Date Joined Library	Date / Time

[BT] The components of the name and address could be further designated as fields:

Last Name, First Name, Street, Town, Zip, etc.

MEMBER READING INTEREST table

<i>Field Name</i>	<i>Data Type</i>
Member Number (*)	Text
Member Interest (*)	Text

[BT] A reading interest number could be a third field and used as the primary key.

[BT] Conceivably, you could have another table that defines all possible reading

interests, each with its own code. The table would have the fields Reading Interest Code (Text data type—Primary Key) and Member Interest (Text data type). In that case, the MEMBER READING INTEREST table would not be as shown. It would have these fields: Member Number (Text data type—Primary Key) and Reading Interest Code (Text data type—Primary Key). This approach would prevent different entries for essentially

the same interest, for example "Growing Orchids," "Orchids," "Orchid Culture," and "Phalaenopsis" (a type of orchid.)

BOOK table

<i>Field Name</i>	<i>Data Type</i>
Book Number (*)	Text
Title	Text
Checked Out	Yes/No
Reader Interest	Text

[BT] One title per book is assumed. One classification of interest per book is assumed.

If there were more than one reader interest per book, a table would be needed

(book number, possible reader interest, compound key needed).

BOOK AUTHORS table

<i>Field Name</i>	<i>Data Type</i>
Book Number (*)	Text
Author Name (*)	Text

[BT] More than one author per book is possible.

BOOK CHECK-OUTS table

<i>Field Name</i>	<i>Data Type</i>
Check Out Number (*)	Text
Member Number	Text
Date Out	Date / Time
Date Due Back	Date / Time

[BT] Note that this table is the organization's primary “external event entity.”

[BT]Technically, date due back could be computed by query—add 14 days to Date Out.

However, most students will put in this field, and most instructors would have trouble taking credit off for doing so.

BOOKS CHECKED OUT table

<i>Field Name</i>	<i>Data Type</i>
Check Out Number (*)	Text
Book Number (*)	Text

[BT] Any number of books can be taken out per visit, so this table is needed.

EMPLOYEE table

<i>Field Name</i>	<i>Data Type</i>
Employee Number (*)	Text
Employee Name	Text
Employee Address	Text
Job Title	Text
Salaried?	Yes/No
Wage Rate Per Hour	Currency
Salary Per Week	Currency
Bank	Text
Bank Account Number	Text

[BT] If salaried, wage rate entered would be zero, and salary per week would get an entry. If not salaried, wage rate would be greater than zero, and salary per week would be zero.

[BT] Conceivably the payroll data could be handled by using other tables and not put into the previous table. In that scheme, tables would be as shown below. (Format: Table name (fields)).

Salaried Employee Data (Employee Number (*), Salary Per Week)

Hourly Employee Data (Employee Number (*), Wage Rate Per Hour)

[BT] The librarian's data (only) would go into the first table. The hourly employee's data would go into the second table.

EMPLOYEE HOURS WORKED table

<i>Field Name</i>	<i>Data Type</i>
Employee Number (*)	Text
Date (*)	Date / Time
Clock In	Date / Time
Clock Out	Date / Time

[BT] This assumes a worker only works one shift a day. If more than one shift possible, then Clock In would have to be part of the key as well.

[BT] Note that tables are not needed for the following elements because they can be computed by query.

[BEG BL]

- Wages earned per week
- List of member

anniversaries [END BL]