RUTGERS

Rutgers Business School
Newark and New Brunswick

33:010:458
Accounting Information Systems

Dr. Peter R. Gillett

Associate Professor
Department of Accounting, Business Ethics and Information Systems
Rutgers Business School–Newark and New Brunswick

A.I.S. Class 16: Outline

- Midterm Examination
- Learning Objectives for Chapter 5
- Chapter 5 Quiz
- Chapter 5 Highlights
- Group Work for Chapter 5

Midterm Examination

- Mean Scores
  - Section 01 135.0
  - Section 02 134.7
  - Section 03 125.7
  - Section 04 138.8
  - Overall 133.5 53.4%
  - Fall 2008 145.2 58.1%
  - Fall 2007 59.0%
  - Fall 2006 60.1%
  - Fall 2005 65.6%
  - Fall 2004 58.9%
  - Fall 2003 63.8%
  - Fall 2002 69.3%
  - Fall 2001 68.3%
  - Fall 2000 70.2%
  - Fall 1999 73.2%
  - Fall 1998 70.1%
  - Fall 1997 63.3%
  - Fall 1996 69.7%

Midterm Examination

	2009	2008	2007
Min	65	85	72
Max	207	192	216
Mean	133.5	145.2	147.6
Standard Deviation	21.74	22.4	26.4
Median	132	147	149

Regression of Final on Midterm

- 2003
- Final = 86.416 + 1.493 * Midterm
- Correlation = 0.677
- R^2 = 0.458
- Standard Error of Estimate = 37.703

- 2004
- Final = 135.065 + 1.337 * Midterm
- Correlation = 0.595
- R^2 = 0.354
- Standard Error of Estimate = 43.048

- 2005
- Final = -11.306 + 1.963 * Midterm
- Correlation = 0.738
- R^2 = 0.545
- Standard Error of Estimate = 50.549

- 2006
- Final = 79.459 + 1.354 * Midterm
- Correlation = 0.593
- R^2 = 0.352
- Standard Error of Estimate = 34.692

- 2007
- Final = 126.685 + 1.185 * Midterm
- Correlation = 0.649
- R^2 = 0.422
- Standard Error of Estimate = 35.562

- 2008
- Final = 92.161 + 1.310 * Midterm
- Correlation = 0.655
- R^2 = 0.429
- Standard Error of Estimate = 42.980

Learning Objectives for Chapter 5

- In Chapter 5 students will learn how to:
  * Put forms to work in a variety of accounting applications
  * Create a form with formatted fields and aesthetic enhancements
  * Add controls including a label, text box, and drop-down list box to a form
  * Build forms and associated subforms from queries and tables

Chapter 5 Quiz

?

Implementing the Design

1. Create the Access tables required by the design
2. Designate the primary keys
3. Establish relationships between tables
4. *Create forms to maintain the tables for each resource and agent*
5. *Create (multi-table) forms for event recording processes*
6. Create queries to generate desired information
7. Develop report formats for the desired reports
8. Build a custom menu system

Chapter 5 Highlights

- Putting forms to work
  - Forms display information from one or more tables in an easily understood, attractive format
  - Forms can be designed to resemble existing paper forms
  - As far as users know, forms ARE the application – NOT the tables and other objects
  - Forms provide a convenient way to control application flow and organize the database application
  - Forms can maintain complete control over the data users enter into the database
  - Forms are the most widely used interface for entering, editing and checking database information
  - Forms can be used to communicate progress to the user

Chapter 5 Highlights

- Viewing Form Types
  * Form Wizard is the best choice for creating forms
  * A form can contain several sections of subdivisions
    - Page Header
    - Page Footer
    - Form Header
    - Form Footer
    - Detail
    - Group Headers
    - Group Footers
  * Multiple items forms display several records at once
  * Modal dialog boxes – with buttons – are also forms
  * Split forms show a standard form and a datasheet
  * Form with subforms show tables and their related "relationship" or "link" tables – needed for Ash Accounting

Chapter 5 Highlights

- Building a Form
  - New ACCESS 2007 Layout view
    - A cross between Design View and Form View
- Building a Standard Form
- Building a Split Form
- Building a Multiple Items Form
- Creating Basic Forms using the Form Wizard
- Creating a Form from scratch in Design View
- Placing Bound Controls on a Form
- Adding Titles and Logos

Chapter 5 Highlights

- Guidelines for Good Form Design
  * Make forms robust and bulletproof
  * Keep keyboard users in mind
  * Keep form colors to a minimum
  * Group control into logical units
  * Identify controls and include help
  * Make forms similar to paper counterparts

Chapter 5 Highlights

- Navigating a Form
  - Tab order
- Printing a Form
- Modifying a Form in Layout View
- Modifying a Form's Default View
- Applying Conditional Formatting to a Control
- Understanding Control Layouts
  - Tabular
  - Stacked
- Sizing and Moving Controls

Chapter 5 Highlights

- Enforcing Data Integrity and Consistency with Forms
- Using Data Validation to Avoid Errors
  * Validation Rules at the Table level are global
  * Validation Rules at the Form level are local
  * Validation Rules at the Table level take effect when data is stored in the Table – when the user leaves the Form
  * Validation Rules at the Form level take effect immediately the user exits the Control
  * On big forms, the difference can be very significant for the user!
- Inserting Controls to Limit Choices
  * Buttons and List Boxes

Chapter 5 Highlights

- Creating a Behind-the-Form Query
- Creating a Multitable Form and Subform
- Creating Special Purpose Forms
  - Performing calculations
    - E.g., calculating Payroll!
- Building a Switchboard
  - Useful for building Custom Menus
    - Required for Ash Accounting!
- Designating a Startup Form

Group Work for Chapter 5

- Problems 1, 2 & 5