MULTI-DIMENSIONAL ARRAY TEST

PART A
The table below represents sales (in dollars) made by salespeople over a one week period.
Assume a data file already exists named "SalesData.Txt" which contains all the numbers, names
and days of the week. Code one or more Visual Basic statements to perform the following
operations on the data:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th></th>
<th>MON</th>
<th>TUES</th>
<th>WED</th>
<th>THURS</th>
<th>FRI</th>
<th>SAT</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>TOM</td>
<td>480</td>
<td>400</td>
<td>730</td>
<td>1200</td>
<td>1000</td>
<td>900</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LUCY</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>1300</td>
<td>900</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>1100</td>
<td>850</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FRANK</td>
<td>500</td>
<td>720</td>
<td>1400</td>
<td>1250</td>
<td>1060</td>
<td>920</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>KAREN</td>
<td>1080</td>
<td>750</td>
<td>920</td>
<td>1520</td>
<td>910</td>
<td>870</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

1. Load the data into a 2-d array called Sales
2. Load all the names and days of the week into 1-d arrays called names and days
3. Display the complete table
4. Change Frank’s sales for Thurs to 1500
5. Copy Lucy’s sales for Wed into Karen’s sales for Monday.
6. Add 10 to all the sales.
7. Display the names of all salespeople and dates for which sales were below 1000.
8. Display the largest sales amount and the corresponding salesperson’s name and date.
9. Determine the weekly sales totals for each salesperson. Make sure you store each total
in a one dimensional array called WeeklySales.
10. Determine which sales person had the greatest weekly sales from the previous
calculations.
11. All salespeople are paid by commission. The store has determined through many years of
study that some days it is easier to make sales than others, and thus, uses different
commission rates for different days.

Mon - 12%
Tues - 11.23%
Wed - 10.08%
Thurs - 8.5%
Fri - 8%
Sat - 7.64%

Determine the weeks pay for each salesperson.