

# Essential Access

**Book 2: Parts 5-8**

IT

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**Microsoft Access** is a component of Microsoft Office, available on all IT Services managed computers at the University.

This material has been written to be used with **Access 2016/2019** on a University of York PC. Every attempt has been made to ensure the accuracy of the information provided, however you may find some minor differences when working with personalised systems or other versions.

Last Updated: January 2020

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# Part 5: Database Design

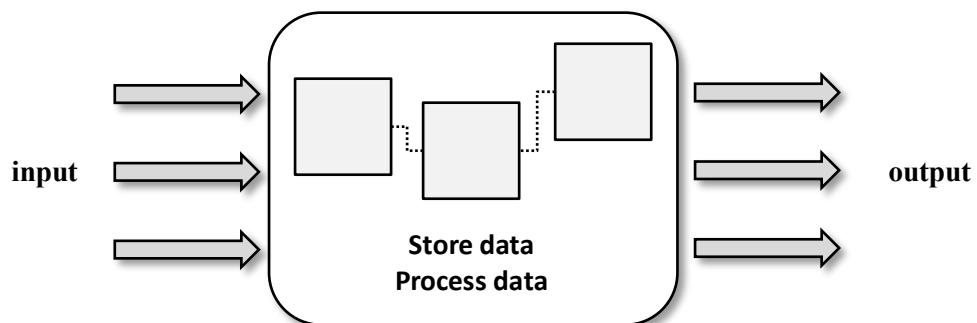
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Databases are never used simply to store information; they are always created in order to **do** something. Understanding the purpose of a database, the tasks you want to carry out, is therefore essential when considering its design.

You will generally want to ask questions of the information in the database and this will determine what you need to enter and store.

## Being human-friendly

Both the **input** and **output** involve the system interacting with people – on-screen data entry or viewing, printed output – and should be designed with this in mind.



To help make a database system more accessible to normal human beings, Access includes two types of object where the visual appearance can be controlled with far more sophistication than is possible with table and query datasheets:

**Reports** Once you have retrieved information using a query it can be presented on-screen or printed using a report.

**Forms** Whenever you need to interact with data – choose parameters for a query, enter or view data – you can use an on-screen form.

Neither of these will function correctly, however, if you don't get the data structure right; this must be the first priority.

## 1 ~ Design

Take a systematic approach to design. Use pencil and paper in the early stages to help develop your ideas. Identify tasks and use this to inform data structure design.

### 1.1 - Identify tasks

Start by asking what information you want to get out of the system; this can help identify what input will be required. Ask yourself what tasks will need to be done, and try to be as specific as you can:

- *I will want to be able to enter a surname and year to see modules and results for a particular student*
- *I need to locate all students taking a particular module and enter their results*
- *Each term I will need to export the previous term's marks into Spreadsheet format to produce graphs for the BoS*
- *New Student data needs adding at the start of each year – imported from an existing source rather than re-keyed*
- *Once a month I will produce a printed list of formative assessment results, one for each module tutor*

Identifying these key tasks should suggest the data you need to store – it has to be sufficient to enable you generate the required output. Bear in mind that to comply with Data Protection requirements you should not include any information that is not necessary for the purpose of your database.

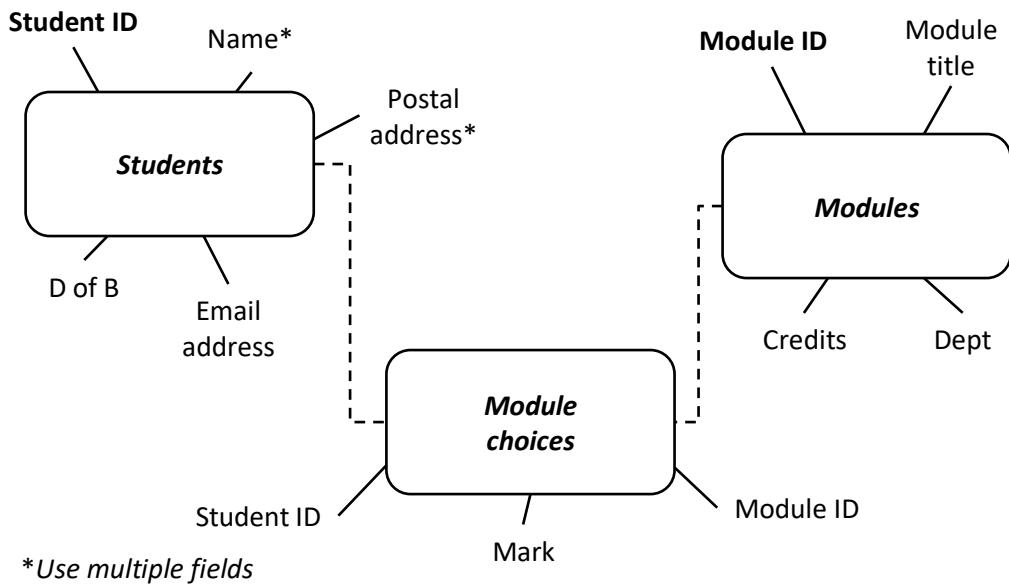
### 1.2 - Identifying the data structure

Having identified the tasks you need to do:

- 1 List all the data items you think you will need.
- 2 Group together data items which are attributes of the same subject; these groups will become your data tables, and the attributes will be fields.
- 3 Identify a primary key for each group of fields. If there is no obvious choice you may need to 'invent' an ID or look for a composite key (a combination of fields).

Remember one important aim is to avoid duplication or repetition – data should be stored only once. Where duplication occurs this usually indicates you need to create at least one extra table. The exception is where the value in a primary key in one table is used as a foreign key in another table in order to create a link.

- 4 Draw out a diagram showing the tables and information content, as in this example:



By now you will be able to specify the precise fields you need in each table.

Some tips:

- Always use **separate fields** for forename and surname (or family name) otherwise sorting in alphabetical order will be very difficult. You may also need a title field (Ms, Mr, Dr etc)
- Also use multiple fields for a postal address, but create dedicated fields for Town/City and Postcode rather than generic Address 1, Address 2... This will make querying on these attributes simpler
- Choose fields that will not age too quickly – use *Date of Birth*, which is fixed, rather than *Age*, which changes very day but can be calculated from Date of Birth
- Never store a value that can be calculated from other data

### 1.3 - Identifying relationships

Most relationships are one-to-many. If, when designing, two groups of attributes appear to exhibit a one-to-many relationship in both directions, this is a many-to-many relationship and indicates a linking table is needed. For example:

- Can one student take many modules? Yes
- Can one module be taken by many students? Yes

This is a many-to-many relationship and therefore the **Module Choices** table was needed, which exhibits one-to-many with both Students and Modules.

### Referential integrity

Remember to consider where it is vital to maintain the integrity of your data, ensuring values in a foreign keys always match an existing value in a primary key.

Where this is critical, decide to enforce referential integrity.

## 1.4 - Common mistakes

Once you have come up with a preliminary design, examine your idea for common problems. Here are several common pitfalls to avoid:

### Repeating attributes

Students choose which modules they want to take, in order of preference. The following table fields are chosen:

Student ID	Choice 1	Choice 2	Choice 3	Choice 4
1079884	Module 2	Module 5	Module 1	Module 6
1086551	Module 1	Module 4	Module 2	Module 3

#### *Why is this ‘wrong’?*

This data cannot be queried very easily. In order to identify who would like to take Module 2 you must look in 4 fields. The order of preference is not recorded as data – it is only implied by the field names – and so is not discoverable by querying. What if, in the future, 5 choices were allowed? This table works for people looking at it, but not for computers.

#### *Better Solution*

Student ID	Module	Preference
1079884	Module 2	1
1079884	Module 5	2
1079884	Module 1	3
1079884	Module 6	4
1086551	Module 1	1
1086551	Module 4	2
1086551	Module 2	3
1086551	Module 3	4

This solution allows you to query on the basis of both module choice and preference.

### Multiple values in a field

Students are making appointments to see a tutor following an assessment:

Student ID	Appointment	Tutor ID
1079884	21 Nov, 3pm, D/X/157	S2054
1086551	18 Nov, 4pm, V/W/005	S2933

#### *Why is this ‘wrong’?*

Technically, both date and time can be stored as a single value (though you may find queries simpler if you separate them), but when combined with a room number it must be a text field, and you won’t be able to work with the dates at all.

**Better Solution**

Student ID	ApptDate	ApptTime	ApptRoom	Tutor ID
1079884	21/11/2016	15:00	D/X/157	S2054
1086551	18/11/2016	16:00	V/W/005	S2933

This solution makes it much easier to construct queries based on date and time.

**Redundant values**

The solution above could be taken one step further and the day added as a separate field:

Student ID	ApptDate	ApptDay	ApptTime	ApptRoom	Tutor ID
1079884	21/11/2016	Tuesday	15:00	D/X/157	S2054
1086551	18/11/2016	Friday	16:00	V/W/005	S2933

**Why is this ‘wrong’?**

If **ApptDate** is correctly defined as a date field, adding **Day** is redundant as the information is also contained in the date; the day can be displayed by formatting the output. Using a separate field also introduces the possibility of errors (as in this example – 21 November was a Monday!).

**Better Solution**

As previous, before adding **Day** field.

**1.5 - Preliminary design and testing**

The best way to see if your design will work is to create the tables and add some sample data. Do this anticipating it will not be the final version, but a test version to check your design. Don’t use real data or you may be tempted to keep it.

**Test data**

One of the best ways to see if your design works is to add some values.

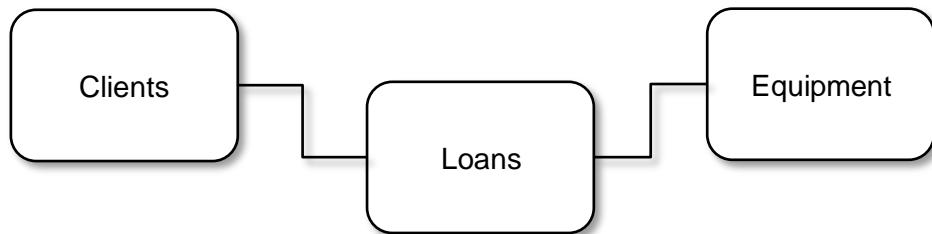
- Enter both normal and extreme data in your tables. Include true values (eg the longest name you anticipate) and values that could be entered in error (eg a figure with a missing decimal point or a date of birth after the current date).  
This helps establish data types and field sizes, and identify where you may need validation, default or required values.
- Look for any opportunity to enter duplicate data – including possibilities such as two people having the same name or making the same choices.
- Develop some example queries to see if the results are what you would expect. Try to base these around the questions you are likely to want answering. Can you extract the information you need?

**1.6 - Four-table solutions**

When testing your design it may be that you notice some duplication of data, something we try to avoid. This may arise when records in the ‘linking’ table have some degree of natural grouping.

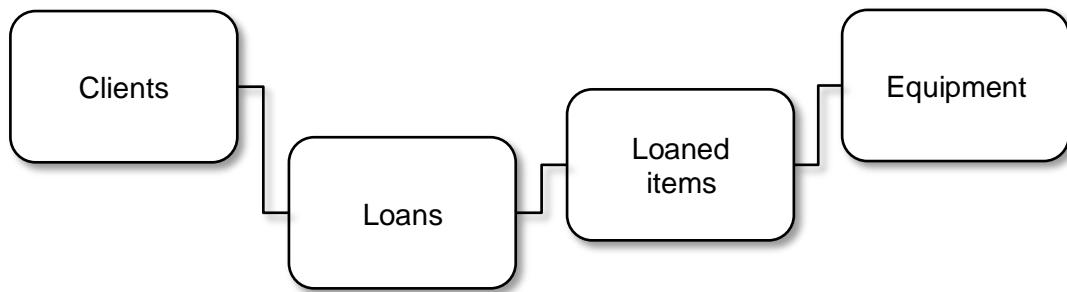
### Example

Imagine constructing a database to manage the loan of equipment at a sports club. A typical three-table solution would link items of equipment to the clients:



On entering example data, however, you will notice that when a client borrows several items, details such as the date and time borrowed and length of loan must be repeated for each item borrowed – data duplication.

An alternative solution is to use four tables:



In this approach, the **Loans** table would contain one record holding any data common to a group of items being borrowed (with a unique **Loan ID**). The **Loaned items** table would then include one record for each item in the group (all with the same **Loan ID**).

### Which is best?

Both solutions have advantages and disadvantages. The three-table solution requires some repetition of data, but allows for the return of items individually; the four-table solution will eliminate some duplication but would require the return of all items simultaneously.

The choice will depend on how you want to be able to use the system, rather than simply the nature of the data being stored.

## 1.7 - Construction

Having created a design for data structure, you can begin to build the real thing. Start a new database and begin constructing the tables and defining relationships.

This is a good time to check consistency, particularly with naming conventions. Most people develop their own systems, though there are some pointers:

- Use **CamelCase** for compound names – spaces make things more difficult when you have to enter expressions (eg ‘Student Choices’ is better as ‘StudentChoices’)  
**Note:** if you want field labels to look sensible, set the Caption property
- Begin object names with the object type – this makes it easier, for example, to distinguish between tables and queries (eg ‘tblStudents’, ‘qryStudentList’), and helps avoid using reserved words for object names (these are key words that already mean something to Access)

### Queries

You will want to ask questions of your data. Refer back to your defined tasks and construct queries for those that involve extracting data from the tables. At this stage the main thing is to make sure they produce the results you expect.

### Output

Having ensured your queries produce the correct results, you need to give some thought to how any output from the system is to be presented.

Options include:

- The data sheet produced by running the query
- User-friendly on-screen display
- User-friendly printed pages

In Access, user-friendly on-screen display can be generated by either a **report** or **form**, though reports are primarily used for printed output.

### Input and interaction

Tables and queries are not very user-friendly as a means to enter, edit and interact with data.

**Forms** provide a means of working with data using familiar controls such as text boxes, check boxes, combo boxes and action buttons.

Their strength lies in being able to create a means for other users to interact with the data and carry out the necessary tasks without the need to understand anything about the underlying data tables or queries.

## Part 6: On Report

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### 2 ~ Reports

A report is a summary of data retrieved from the database, usually presented in a more user-friendly format than the simple datasheet generated by a query. Reports can group information, perform additional calculations and generate attractive printed output; they cannot be used for data entry or editing.

Reports are always based on a table or (more usually) a query, which means they are always compiled using current data and if the underlying query changes, so does the report. Some examples are shown below:

**A tabular report**

title	module id	roomid	college name	capacity	projector
19th Century History	HIS102	A/C/024	Ackrake	25	<input type="checkbox"/>
20th Century History	HIS103	A/A/103	Ackrake	25	<input type="checkbox"/>
AJAX Development	CSC203	D/B/208	Derwith	200	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ancient History	HIS202	G/N/003	Goodwin	25	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Approaches to Literature	ENG101	D/A/216	Derwith	200	<input type="checkbox"/>
Democracy in the Middle East	POL303	A/B/005	Ackrake	20	<input type="checkbox"/>
Democratic Politics	POL101	A/C/024	Ackrake	20	<input type="checkbox"/>
Distributed Systems	CSC201	A/C/014	Ackrake	50	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ecology	BIO202	A/D/107	Ackrake	50	<input type="checkbox"/>
Ethnicity and Conflict	POL202	D/A/216	Derwith	20	<input type="checkbox"/>
Genetics	BIO201	L/B/107	Langwarrin	20	<input type="checkbox"/>
Governance of Security	POL301	L/A/007	Langwarrin	75	<input type="checkbox"/>
Human Rights and Wrongs	POL201	G/A/114	Goodwin	20	<input type="checkbox"/>
Introduction to Syntax	ENG102	F/N/121	Fairbridge	20	<input type="checkbox"/>
Investigating Memory	PSY102	G/B/210	Goodwin	75	<input type="checkbox"/>
Medieval Literature	ENG301	W/D/018	Wentborough	50	<input type="checkbox"/>
Molecular Biology	BIO102	V/A/120	Vanworth	100	<input type="checkbox"/>

**A grouped report**

location	roomid	capacity	projector		
Derwith	CSC203	AJAX Development	D/B/208	200	<input type="checkbox"/>
Derwith	POL202	Ethnicity and Conflict	D/A/216	200	<input type="checkbox"/>
Derwith	ENG101	Approaches to Literature	D/A/216	200	<input type="checkbox"/>
Derwith	BIO301	Pharmacology	D/B/208	200	<input type="checkbox"/>
Langwarrin	POL301	Governance of Security	L/A/007	75	<input type="checkbox"/>
Langwarrin	POL103	War and Peas	L/D/025	250	<input type="checkbox"/>
Langwarrin	1	Genetics	L/B/107	200	<input type="checkbox"/>
Langwarrin	2	Nuclear Chemistry	L/D/025	250	<input type="checkbox"/>
Langwarrin	2	Thermodynamic Theory	L/D/025	250	<input type="checkbox"/>
Langwarrin	CSC102	Operating System Design	L/A/115	100	<input type="checkbox"/>
Vanworth	PHY101	Research Methods	V/B/107	20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Vanworth	BIO102	Molecular Biology	V/A/120	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Vanworth	BIO101	Research Methods	V/N/010	100	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>

### 2.1 - The Report Wizard

The Wizard enables a report to be constructed from simple choices. This means you can ensure only relevant data are presented in the most useful format.

The sequence for constructing a report:

- Decide which fields of data are needed and identify the relevant tables
- Create and save a query based on these tables, including the appropriate table fields, plus any calculated or concatenated fields if these are needed
- Launch the Report Wizard by selecting **Create > Reports > Report Wizard**

The **Wizard** steps will depend in part on your data so may not match exactly the sequence shown here (see also the example screen-shots below):

- 1 Step 1: Select the query (or table) on which the report is to be based and add the required fields to the Selected Fields list from the list of Available Fields. If you will need to group data make sure to include the relevant key fields. Select **Next>**
- 2 Step 2: You may be asked how you want to view your data. Although you can group records at this point, Access may not select the correct field. It's often better to choose the option that does not group records at this point. Select **Next>**
- 3 Step 3: If appropriate for your data, you will be asked to define grouping levels. This step allows you to choose the correct field, usually a primary key. Select **Next>**
- 4 Step 4: At this point you can define a sort order for records. This does not affect grouping, only the records within a group. Select **Next>**
- 5 Step 5: Select the style of layout required. The options here will depend on whether or not you have defined grouping – tabular (table-style) layout is only available if no grouping is used. Select **Next>**
- 6 Final Step: Provide a report title – this will also be used as the object name, but both can be changed later to match any naming convention you are using. Select **Finish** to preview the report (don't choose the modify the design until you've seen what it looks like)

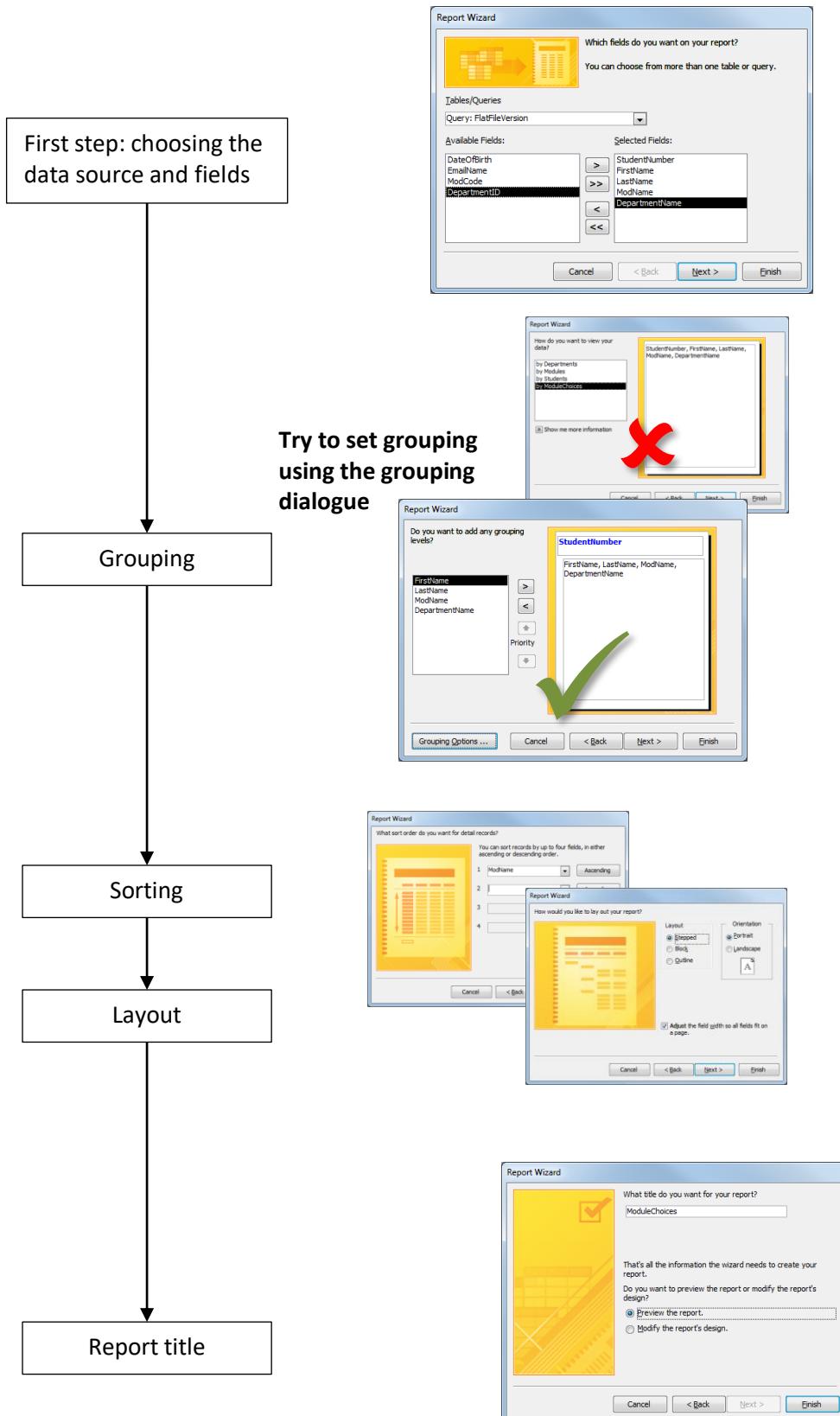
The report will be generated based on your choices, but it is unlikely to look exactly how you want and will require further editing.

## 2.2 - Report views

There are four views available for reports:

<b>Report</b>	The compiled and formatted report intended for on-screen viewing, but not for printing
<b>Print Preview</b>	A preview showing how the report would appear when printed using the current settings for paper and margins; you can adjust page and paper settings and print from this view
<b>Layout</b>	The compiled and formatted report with the ability to adjust the width, height and position of the data fields
<b>Design</b>	Full control of the structure, content and functionality of the report is only available from the more complex Design view

When creating and editing reports you will use mostly the Design and Layout views, choosing Report and Print Preview to check the on-screen and printed views.



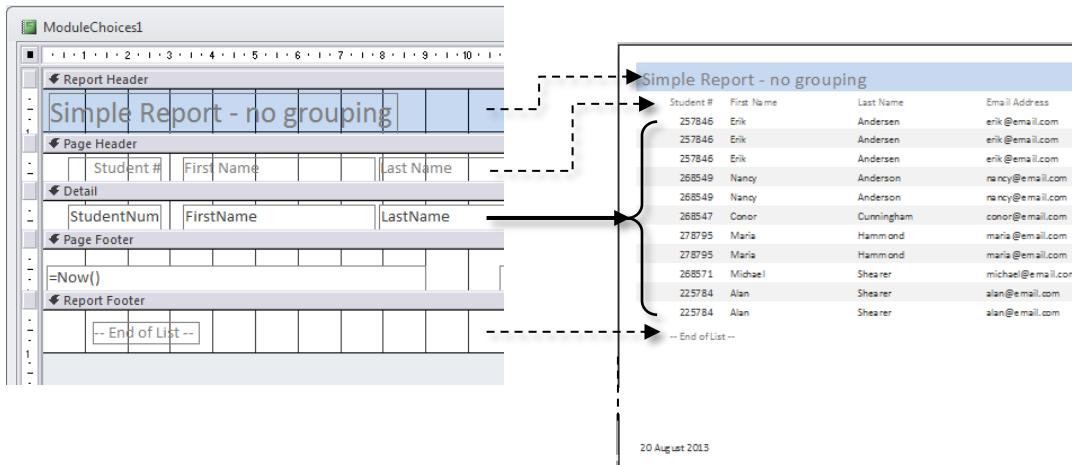
## 3 ~ Editing reports

In order to edit a report you must understand the design view. The report design is divided into sections, each corresponding to a portion of the compiled report.

### 3.1 - Design view – no grouping

An un-grouped report created with the Wizard will have 5 sections, though the Report Footer may be set to zero height. The sections are:

<b>Report Header</b>	content is shown once only at the top of the first page
<b>Page Header</b>	content is shown at the top of every page
<b>Detail</b>	this section displays data and is repeated for each record found in the underlying query or table
<b>Page Footer</b>	content is shown once at the foot of every page
<b>Report Footer</b>	content is shown once only at the end of the report, at the end of data (before the page footer)



### Report controls

Every item ('object') on a report is referred to as a **control**. Most data from the underlying query will be presented using a pair of controls:

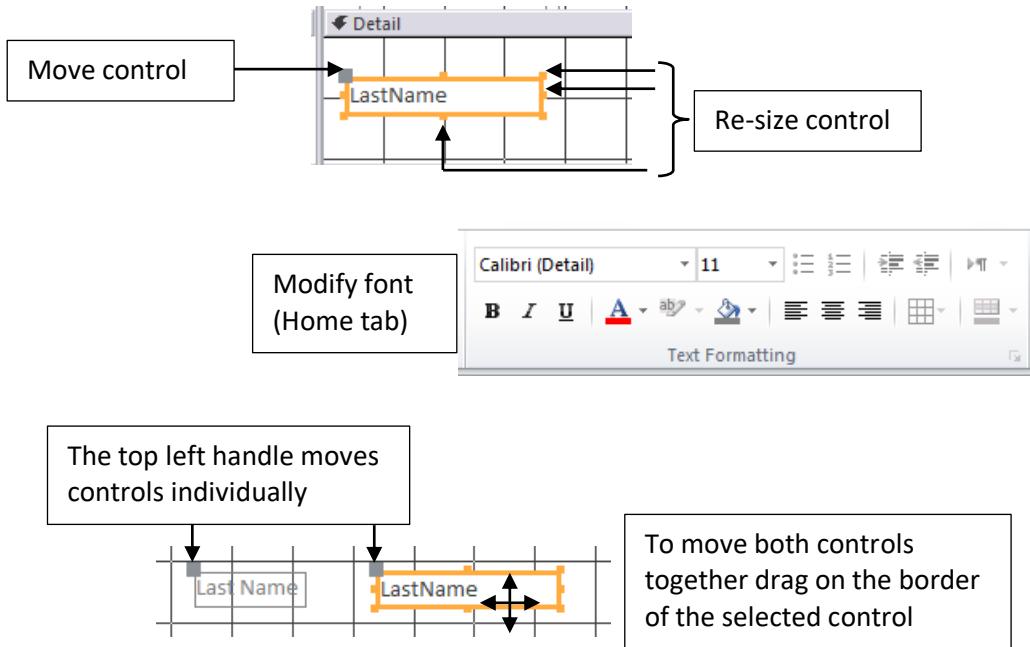
- A **Text Box**, containing the name of the underlying field, which will display the retrieved data – you must not edit this name
- A **Label** containing the name of the field or the caption if one is defined – you can edit the content of the label without affecting data display

**Note** it is not always easy to tell which is which; use layout view to see which one contains data (this is the *Text Box*)

### 3.2 - Manipulating controls

All controls are rectangular in shape and have a collection of properties that define size, appearance and behaviour. Many of these can be configured from the ribbon (**Home > Text Formatting**) and the size adjusted using the sizing handles.

If the text box and label for a field are in the same report section they can be moved together



### Other control types

If a **Yes/No** field is included in the underlying data, the Wizard will render this as a check box. When the intention is to print the report, this is the only other control type that is likely to be used.

A report may also include graphic elements; for example lines may be added to enhance readability or other images may be included. These are inserted on the appropriate section via **Report Design Tools > Design tab > Controls**.

### Default footer controls

The Wizard automatically places two Text Box controls in the Page Footer section containing functions to display system information on printing:

**=Now()** Displays the current date and time

**="Page " & [Page] & " of " & [Pages]** Concatenation including the current page number [Page] and total number of pages [Pages]  
Displays in format: **Page 2 of 6**

### 3.3 - Design view - grouped reports

A grouped report has a more complex structure including a Group Header above the Detail section. In some circumstances you may also need a Group Footer below the Detail (eg for sub-totals).

When a grouped report is compiled the *Group Header-Detail-Group Footer* sequence is repeated for each different value found in the field chosen for grouping.

Report Header	content is shown once only at the top of the first page
Page Header	content is shown at the top of every page
[Group]* Header	for each group of records, displays data relevant to that group
Detail	displays data and is repeated for each record found in the underlying query or table
[Group]* Footer	for each group of records, displays data relevant to that group
Page Footer	content is shown once at the foot of every page
Report Footer	content is shown once only at the end of the report, at the end of data (before the page footer)

\*The group header and footer display the name of the field chosen for grouping.

Group header, detail and footer are repeated for each group field value

Report Header

Stepped Layout

Page Header

StudentNumber Header

Detail

StudentNumber Footer

Page Footer

=Now()

Report Footer

**Stepped Layout**

StudentNumber	First Name	Last Name
225784	Alan	Shearer
Political Comment in Mills and Boon		
Great Works of English Literature		
-- End of this student --		
257846	Erik	Andersen
The Secret Life of Metals		
Thermodynamics Theory		
Quantum Theory for Beginners		
-- End of this student --		
268547	Conor	Cunningham
Relational Database Design		
-- End of this student --		
268549	Nancy	Anderson
The Secret Life of Metals		
Quantum Theory for Beginners		
-- End of this student --		
268571	Michael	Shearer
Political Comment in Mills and Boon		
-- End of this student --		
278795	Maria	Hammond
AJAX Development		
Relational Database Design		
-- End of this student --		
----- End of report -----		

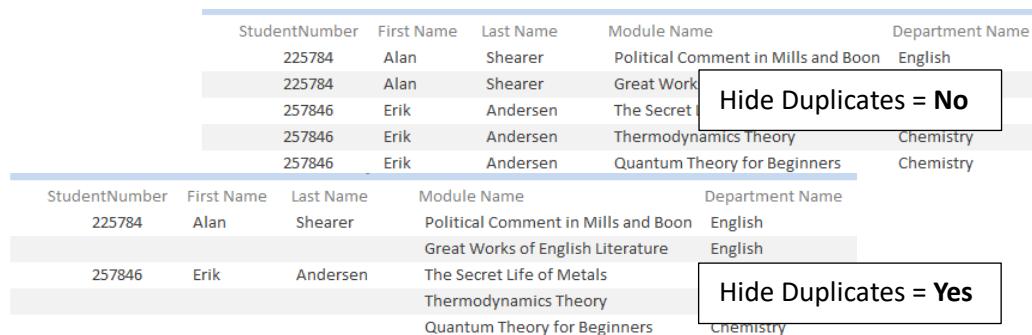
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## Field properties

The **Hide Duplicates** property is particularly useful as it will prevent the display of repeated values in the detail section. To modify a field property:

- 1 In Design view, select the text box for the relevant field and view the properties list – either **Report Design Tools > Design > Tools > Property Sheet** or **Right-click > Properties**
- 2 On the Property sheet **Format** tab locate the **Hide Duplicates** property and set it to **Yes** using the drop-down control



StudentNumber	First Name	Last Name	Module Name	Department Name
225784	Alan	Shearer	Political Comment in Mills and Boon	English
225784	Alan	Shearer	Great Works of English Literature	English
257846	Erik	Andersen	The Secret Life of Metals	Chemistry
257846	Erik	Andersen	Thermodynamics Theory	Chemistry
257846	Erik	Andersen	Quantum Theory for Beginners	Chemistry

StudentNumber	First Name	Last Name	Module Name	Department Name
225784	Alan	Shearer	Political Comment in Mills and Boon	English
			Great Works of English Literature	English
257846	Erik	Andersen	The Secret Life of Metals	Chemistry
			Thermodynamics Theory	
			Quantum Theory for Beginners	

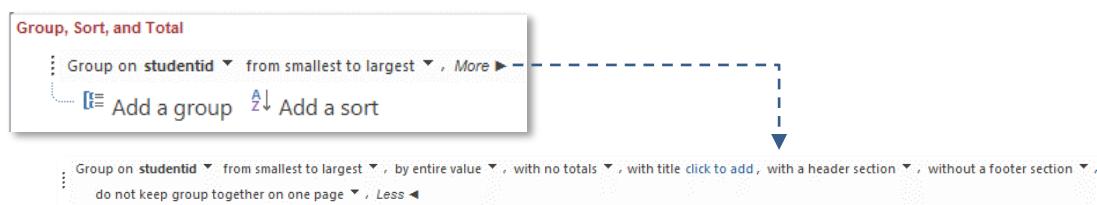
## 3.4 - Group & Total configuration

Grouping and sorting have their own set of controls that can be used even if you did not initially choose grouping in the Wizard. This allows you to:

- add multi-level grouping
- refine sort orders
- choose which sections to include
- add totals to header or footer sections
- control how a group splits on a page

To use these additional controls:

- 1 In Design view select **Report Design Tools > Grouping & Totals > Group & Sort** – an extra pane will appear at the bottom.
- 2 If grouping is already set, choose **More ▶** to expand the controls; if no grouping is set, choose **Add a group** first.
- 3 Configure the grouping as appropriate.
- 4 Other options in the expanded controls allow you to change the visibility of the group header and footer.



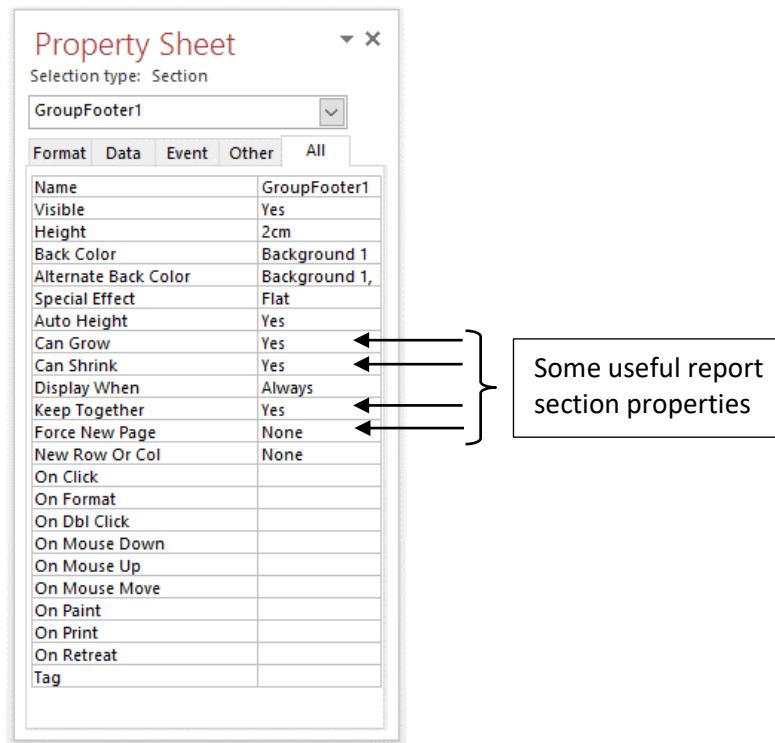
### 3.5 - Section properties

The layout of a completed report can be further controlled by modifying the properties for each section. To view and modify properties for a section:

- 1 View the property sheet (**Report Design Tools > Design > Tools > Property Sheet**).
- 2 Choose the section – either click on the labelled bar or in an ‘empty’ area of the section.

Of particular interest are the properties that allow you to:

- Allow a region to grow/shrink with the amount of content
- Ensure all content in a section is kept together on the same page
- Force the start of a new page before/after the section



### Page size

When designing for printed output, bear in mind you will be limited to paper width. Use the controls on the **Report Design Tools > Page Setup** tab and ruler to adjust as needed.

The report width (report properties or ruler) plus page margins must not exceed 21cm (A4 portrait) or 29.7cm (A4 landscape). Access will warn if the report width is too great for the defined paper and margin sizes.

## 4 ~ Calculated fields

Totals and sub-totals can be added to a grouped report using the Group and Total configuration controls (see above), but may also be added using an **unbound Text Box** control – one that is not tied to a specific field in the underlying data. An expression is then entered that references field names using appropriate syntax.

### Inserting an unbound text box

- 1 View the report in design view and from **Report Design Tools > Design > Controls** select the **Text Box** control
- 2 Position the pointer over the relevant section and click to place  
The unbound Text Box will be inserted with an accompanying Label



#### Note

- Placing the control in the Group Header or Footer will perform the calculation for the records in each group
- Placing the control in the Report Footer will perform the calculation for all records in the report

### 4.1 - Number functions and arithmetic

Expressions can be constructed using functions, field names, text and numbers.

**Note** *Excel users:* Access and Excel functions are similar but may have different names.

Some simple rules:

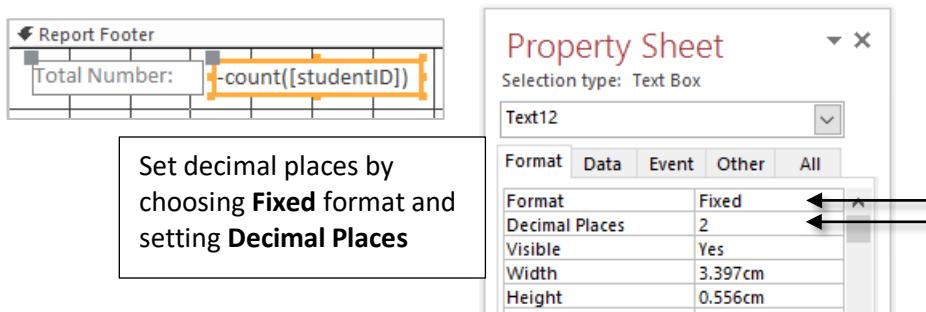
- You must always start with an equals sign =
- Function names are followed by a pair of brackets enclosing any parameters
- Field names must be enclosed in square brackets
- The usual mathematical operators can be used (+ - \* /)
- Additional text, including spaces, must be enclosed in double quotes
- Multiple elements must be joined using ampersand &

Sum (total)	= Sum([FieldName])
Average	= Avg([FieldName])
Count	= Count([FieldName])
Max, Min (highest, lowest values)	= Max([FieldName]) = Min([FieldName])
Arithmetic	= [Cost] * [Quantity] * 10%
Combined calculations	= Avg([Cost] * [Quantity])
Including text	= "Average is: " & Avg([FieldName])

## Number display

To control the display of numerical data you must modify the Text Box properties:

- 1 In Design view, select the relevant text box and view the properties list – either **Report Design Tools > Design > Tools > Property Sheet** or **Right-click > Properties**
- 2 On the Property sheet **Format** tab set the Format property from the drop-down list. If you choose *Fixed* also set the property for the number of Decimal Places.



## 4.2 - Text manipulation

Text data can be concatenated (using ampersand &) in an expression and can be manipulated with some text functions. Additional text, including spaces, must be enclosed in double quotes.

Simple concatenation with space between	= [Forename] & " " & [Surname]
Fields combined with text	= "First name is: " & " " & [Forename]
Initial letter from Forename field	= Left([Forename],1)
Surname, Initial	= [Surname] & ", " & Left([Forename],1)

## 4.3 - Other expressions

= Now()	Current date and time *
= Date()	Current date *
=If([Price]>25,"too big",[Price])	Immediate IF – works like Excel's IF
= [Page]	Current page number
= [Pages]	Number of pages in report
= [Name]	Name of report object (not the report title)

\* Configure the display format using the Format property, as for number display.

## Part 7: Forms

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### 5 ~ Access Forms

In Access, Forms are used to provide more user-friendly on-screen interaction with data than is possible with tables and queries. Forms can include familiar controls such as drop-down lists and buttons. They interact with the underlying tables, but do not themselves store data. Ideally they need:

- a task focus; they should be designed around a specific task to be undertaken
- a user focus; no knowledge of the underlying data structure should be needed in order to carry out the required task

They can be designed to display one record at a time, a continuous list of records or one main record (on the *main form*) together with continuous records of related data (on a *sub-form*).

Examples are shown below:

Form designed to show one record at a time

Form designed to list continuous records (tabular design)

Main form with a sub-form

## 5.1 - Form Views

As with other objects, there are several views, some dependent on your data structure:

<b>Form</b>	The on-screen form with which users will enter, view and edit data
<b>Datasheet</b>	Data presented in the format of a datasheet – looks the same as a table/query datasheet
<b>Layout</b>	The on-screen form with the ability to adjust the width, height and position of the data fields – use for editing layout
<b>Design</b>	Full control of the structure, content and functionality of the forms is only available from the more complex Design view

**Note** Forms based on a simple data structure may also offer you:

- **Pivot Table View** – creates a pivot table based on your data
- **Pivot Chart View** – creates a chart based on your data

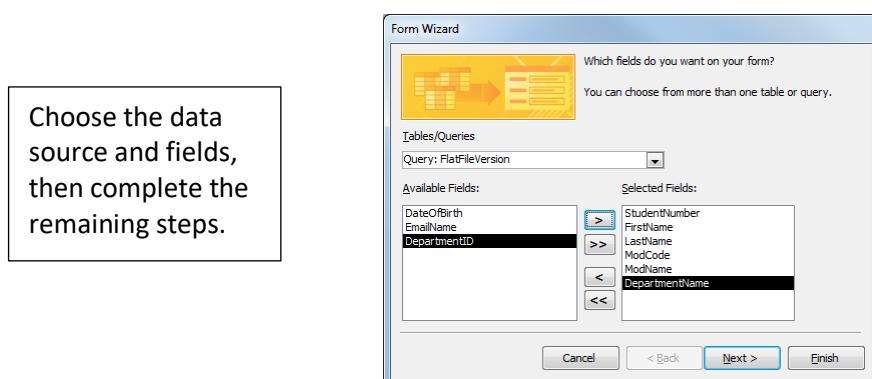
## 5.2 - The Form Wizard

When you choose a query to create a form, the Wizard analyses your data relationships and offers various ways of displaying the data. Some choices will generate a main form-sub form combination, some a single form. If the end result does not meet your needs, simply delete and re-run the Wizard.

When constructing a form:

- Decide what the user will need to do with the form
- Determine which fields of data will need to be edited or entered
- Decide if the user also needs to be able to view other fields too
- Unless this data is present in only one table, construct a suitable query
- Launch the Form Wizard by selecting **Create > Forms > Form Wizard**.

The **Wizard** process will depend in part on your data. Read the questions posed at each step in the wizard and respond as you think appropriate to define the form.



## 6 ~ Editing Forms

Detailed editing of forms is carried out in **Design** view, but layout can also be adjusted using the **Layout** view. Editing form design is very similar to editing report design.

Form design view has three sections: Header, Detail and Footer. The content of the Header and Footer generally remain fixed, and record data displays in the Detail section.

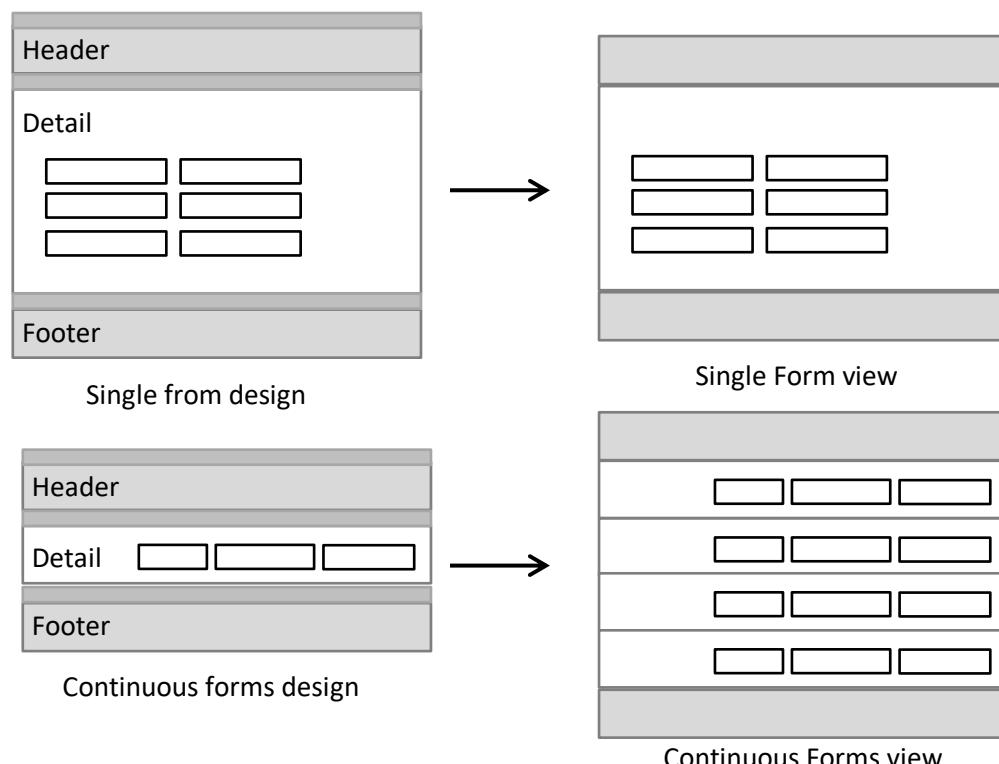
Every item ('object') on a form is referred to as a **control**. Data from the underlying table or query is usually presented as a pair of controls:

- A **Text Box**, containing the name of the underlying field, to display the retrieved data – you must **not** edit this name
- A **Label** containing the name of the field or the caption if one is defined – you can edit the content of the label without affecting data display

**Note** it is not always easy to tell which is which; use layout view to see which one contains data (this will be the Text Box)

### 6.1 - Design view – single and continuous records

Single record view always presents one record at a time, whereas when choosing continuous records the detail section is repeated for each available record in the underlying data, filling the available space between form header and footer.



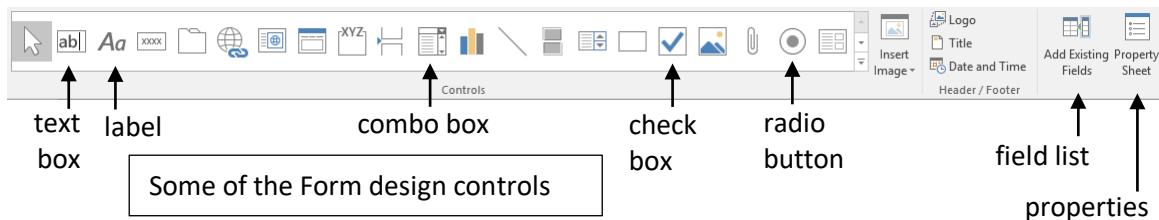
Form controls may be edited using the same methods as for reports – refer back to the reports section for further details.

## Adding other controls

Any field from the underlying table/query can be added to the form design.

- 1 View the field list: **Form Design Tools > Design > Tools > Add Existing field.**
- 2 Select the type of control to use (text box, check box etc).
- 3 Drag the field from the field list onto the form.

**Note** To add text to the form, choose the **Label** control and click where you want the text to be positioned – **don't** use a **Text Box** control as this expects data.



## 6.2 - Form and Field Properties

Several form features are controlled using the form properties. To view form properties:

- In Design view, ensure no controls or regions are selected and view the properties list – **Form Design Tools > Design > Tools > Property Sheet**

Some useful properties are summarised below:

property	tab	use
Default view	Format	Switch between single record and continuous records. There are other options here too
Record selectors	Format	Turn off/on the grey box to the left of the detail section that allows you to select a record
Record source	Data	indicates the table/query on which the form is based
Pop up	Other	Form will always remain on top, even when not active

### Field properties

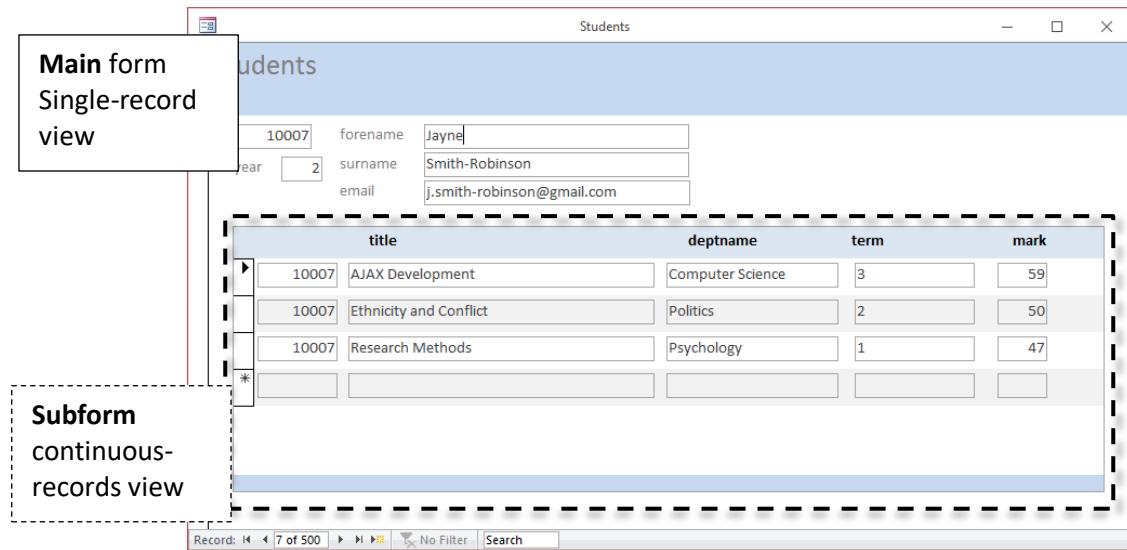
With the properties pane visible, select a region or field to see its properties.

Format	Format	Use in conjunction with <b>Decimal Places</b> property to control display for numerical data
Show date picker	Format	When set to <i>For Dates</i> (default) date fields display a small calendar to choose the date

As you develop confidence in using MS Access you may find other useful properties.

## 7 ~ Subforms

One feature of a relational database is that a single record in one table is frequently related to several records in a related table or tables. A **subform** enables you to view both at the same time and is configured so the subform keeps in-step with the main form; it is an extremely useful user interface.



In order for the main and subform to synchronise, **both must share a common field**, usually the primary key of the data on which the main form is based.

A main form-sub form combination can be developed:

- In one step using the Wizard
- By creating the main and sub-forms separately and then combining

Whichever approach you use, **two** new forms will be present in the forms object list.

### 7.1 - Creating with the Wizard

Both the main and subform can be constructed at the same time using the Wizard:

- 1 First create and save a query that contains all the fields you will need on both the main and subforms.
- 2 Using the Form Wizard, build a form based on this query.
- 3 At the step that asks '*How do you want to view your data?*' choose the option that places the appropriate fields in the main form (top) and subform (bottom) regions. Also check the option *Form with subform(s)* is selected.
- 4 Continue with the remaining wizard steps.

## 7.2 - Wizard-free subforms

First decide which fields will be required on the main form and which on the subform, making sure a common field is available to synchronise records – this will generally be the primary key for the main form data.

Create any queries on which the forms will be based and then construct the main form and sub form. Note that:

- The main form must be in single record view
- The sub form must display either continuous records or datasheet view

### Combining the main- and sub-forms

Make sure the main form design allows space for the sub form and then:

- 1 Open the main form in design view. Locate the subform in the Object list and drag it onto the main form.
- 2 In design view, select the subform and view the properties. On the data tab configure the synchronisation:

**Link Master Fields:** The key field on the main form

**Link Child Fields:** The corresponding field on the subform

**Note** Selecting the ellipsis (...) will open a dialogue to configure these

You can also add the sub form to the main form using the Subform/Subreport item in the Controls gallery.

### Final tweaks

With the main form in design view, adjust the layout as appropriate.

Any other subform settings must be configured by opening the subform directly in design view. One change you may want to make is to remove the subform navigation controls: you can edit these and scroll bars etc from the subform format properties.

## 7.3 - Subform calculations

As the subform is synchronised with the main form it is in effect filtered so it is possible to perform additional summary calculations just on these records. These are usually placed in the footer region of the subform using an unbound text box. Expressions are constructed using functions, field names, text and numbers. Unbound controls are inserted from the controls gallery using the same method as for reports.

**Note** *Excel users:* Access and Excel functions are similar but may have different names.

Example functions include Sum, Avg (average), Count, Max and Min

Text can be included in expressions, eg:

= "Average is: " & Avg([FieldName])

## 8 ~ Lookup fields

Simple display or entry into underlying tables may not always be the most useful approach from a user-perspective. Access provides a Lookup feature to improve usability.

**Note:** The Lookup feature can be used with table fields; in this case it is inherited by subsequent queries, reports and form. This sounds useful, but can introduce confusion (particularly in queries) as the value *displayed* in the field is not the value *stored* in the field; query criteria must still work with stored values.

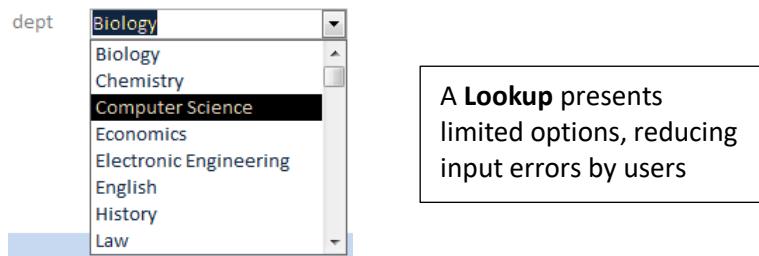
Here we focus on their use with forms.

### Lookup

Consider a form that requires the entry of a Department Code. Many users would prefer to choose from a list of department names rather than remember the codes.

Using a **Lookup**, the field would obtain its value by 'looking it up' in a list, and this would be presented to the user. In Access the list can be:

- Hard-coded into the field properties – you enter a list of options into the control properties (simplest but least flexible)
- The field names from a table or query (not common, so not included here)
- Values already stored in another table or query (most flexible)



There are wizards available, though manual configuration is not difficult.

If you are replacing an existing Label/Text box control with a lookup, you must **first delete these from the form**.

### Adding a lookup field

You need to be able to see the list of existing fields and the gallery of controls (both on the **Form Design Tools > Design tab**). Also check the control wizard is enabled to use the wizard, or disabled to use manual configuration (found in the **More** option for the controls gallery).

- 1 Select the **Combo Box** control, and then drag the field from the list onto the form.
- 2 Complete your selections via the wizard or for manual configuration switch to the Property Sheet (see below).

## 8.1 - Configuring a Lookup

The property settings depend on whether you want to hard-code the list or look up a value in a table/query.

Property (Tab)	Hard-coded value list	Lookup in another table/query
<b>Row Source Type (Data)</b>	must be <b>Value List</b>	must be <b>Table/Query</b>
<b>Control Source (Data)</b>	the name of the field in the underlying table/query (should be already set if you've dragged the field onto the form)	the name of the field in the underlying table/query (should be already set if you've dragged the field onto the form)
<b>Row Source (Data)</b>	a list of the possible values with each value in quotes separated by semi-colons  Enter the values in here, separated by semi-colons	the name of the table or query in which values will be looked up  Select the table/query from the drop-down
<b>Bound column (Data)</b>	Always <b>1</b>	Usually <b>1</b>  This is the column in the Lookup that shares the value used in the original form field
<b>Column Count (Format)</b>	Always <b>1</b>	The number of columns from the Lookup table/query that will be needed
<b>Column widths (Format)</b>	N/A	To hide the coded value in the drop-down, enter 0cm to set the first column width to zero  Other widths can be set if necessary, separated by semi-colons
<b>Limit to list</b> <b>Allow Value List Edits (Data)</b>	These properties determine whether the user can use values not in the list, and whether new values can also be added for future use	

### Queries for Lookups

Using a **query** rather than a table for a lookup is particularly powerful as it allows you to:

- Generate a list using concatenated fields (eg Forename & Surname)
- Apply filters to the list
- Define the sort order of the list (so values are presented in alphabetical order)
- Use selected fields from an existing larger table

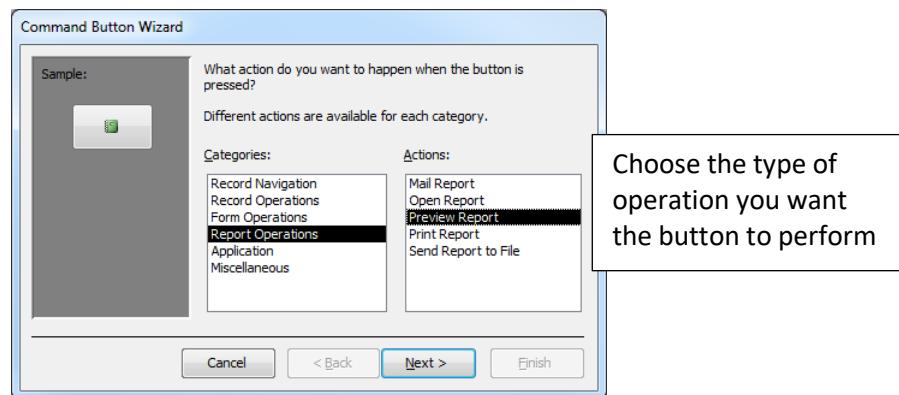
## 9 ~ Combining and automating

When designing a database to be used by others, the ability to run queries and present the information in a user-friendly format should be included on the forms. Ideally they should not need to work directly with tables, queries and reports.

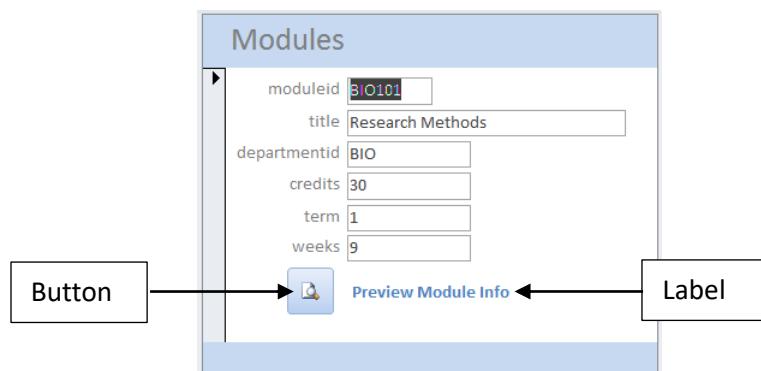
### 9.1 - Action buttons

The form controls gallery includes the **Button** control, which can be configured (via a wizard) to carry out a range of actions including opening other objects – for example a report. To add a button to view a report:

- 1 Open the form in design view, making sure you can see the controls gallery; ensure the wizard is enabled.
- 2 Select the **Button** control and click or drag on the form to place the button. The wizard is launched.
- 3 There are several options, but to preview a report choose from the **Report Operations**.
- 4 Continue through the wizard to choose the report and name the button. If you choose a button icon add a separate Label control to label the button.



The resulting control will now allow the user to view (and print) a report without needing to know anything about the underlying data or queries.

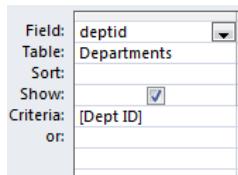


## 9.2 - Combining forms, queries and reports

The functionality of a button can be taken further by combining some of the features covered in previous sections.

### Include a parameter query

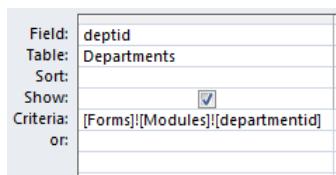
If the underlying query on which the report is based includes a parameter query, when the report is launched by the button a pop-up dialogue will open to request further information – the Department ID, for example.



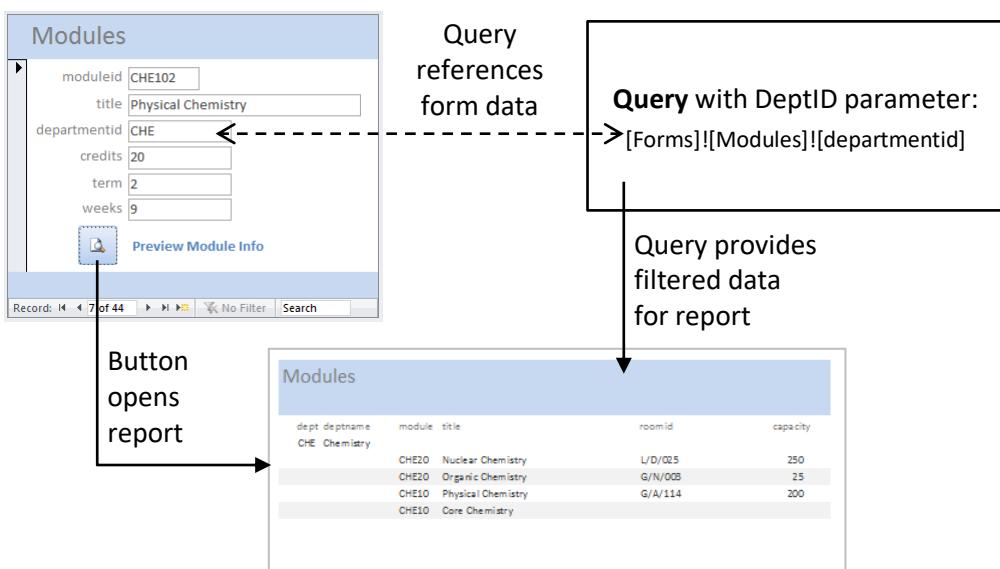
### Reference a form control

Rather than rely on the entry of parameter data by the user, the other option is to refer to a control on the form. This is also configured in the query, but must use the correct Access syntax to work, referring to the object type, object name and control name:

**[ObjectType]![ObjectName]![ControlName]**



Now when the button is selected, the current Department ID is used as the parameter value in the underlying query, so the report includes modules only from that department.



## Part 8: Appendix

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The information provided in Parts 1-7 has been chosen to include the essentials of working with MS Access, but there are many other features available, and many other things to consider if, for example, you want to create a database that will be used by several people over an extended time. This part outlines some areas you may wish to explore further.

### 10 ~ Alternative User Views

When designing multi-user databases, unless you want to invest a lot of time in Access training, you will almost certainly want to hide underlying objects from view. The last thing you want is well-meaning users modifying critical table or query design.

#### Front End forms

A useful approach is to create one form as a front-end menu, from which all other forms are opened, and use *only* these forms to enter/edit data and launch reports (remember to include a **close** button on forms other than the front-end).

Some options that help with this approach can be configured in database options:

- Choose **File > Options > Current database**

Make the front-end form open automatically when the database is opened	In the <b>Application Options</b> section, select the form to display on open from <b>Display Form</b>
Hide the object browser panel from users	In the <b>Navigation</b> section, remove the tick from <b>Display Navigation Pane</b>
Configure <b>tabbed view*</b> so each object opens with a tab at the top so you can easily switch between them	In the <b>Application Options</b> section, select <b>Tabbed Documents</b> instead of <i>Overlapping Windows</i>

\* Access objects normally open as separate windows, but if you configure a database to use a tabbed view you can switch between currently open objects using a series of tabs above them. To make it even easier for users, open one form when the database is launched (as above), and attach a **macro** (see below) that opens other forms to the **On Load** event property of the first form.

### 11 ~ Macros

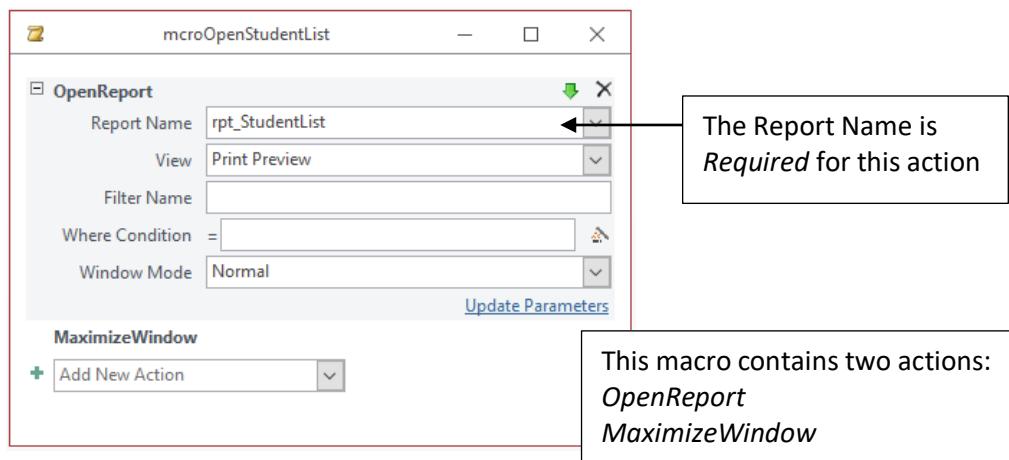
If a sequence of actions must be performed in one particular order, the best way to ensure this happens is to put it under the control of code. If you're not familiar with VBA (Visual Basic for Applications), macros will allow you to develop routines using a form of pseudo-code. They allow you to introduce conditional logic and can be run by attaching to a range of common actions ('events'), often to the 'click' action of a form button.

You could typically use a macro:

- To archive data to a dedicated table (when an append query **must** be run *before* a delete query)
- To open a form/report and apply a filter (eg based on a value in another form)
- To run a series of update queries where a specific order is essential
- To open a form and maximise the view

### Constructing a macro

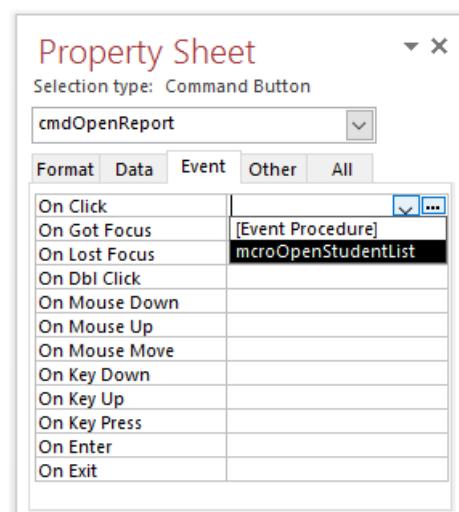
- 1 Select **Create > Macros & Code > Macro**
- 2 If you are not familiar with the available actions, show the **Action Catalog (Macro Tools Design > Show/Hide > Action Catalog)**. You can then add actions from the drop-down list or Action Catalog.
- 3 After choosing and adding an action, you will usually need to enter data or expressions manually or by choosing from a list. Options that must be completed are shown as **Required**.
- 4 Save the macro with a suitable name. You will also need to attach it to an event.



### Attaching a macro

A macro is attached to an **event** property, so when the event occurs the macro is run – events are generated when the user does something like clicking the mouse, or pressing a key.

- 1 Select the object to which you wish to attach the macro and view its properties.
- 2 Locate the event you want to use and attach the macro by selecting it from the drop-down for the event.



## 12 ~ Split Front-end/Back-end

An Access database can be split into two parts:

- **tables** in one database (the ‘back-end’)
- **everything else** in another (the ‘front-end’)

This makes it possible to continue developing the front-end with test data rather than live data and also makes it that bit more difficult for users to change table design as only a limited range of properties can be edited in a linked table.

You can either choose to make a split database when you start development, or split an existing database (the more common approach).

### Splitting a database

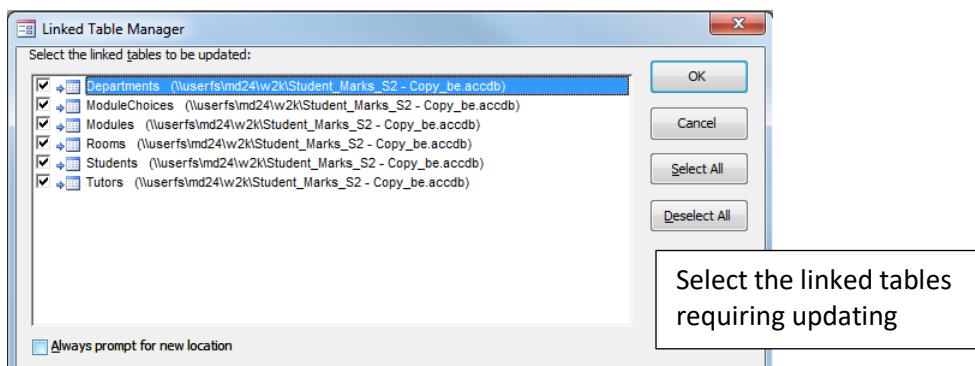
- 1 First make a back-up copy of the database before splitting.
- 2 Select **Database Tools > Move Data > Access Database**. This starts the **Splitter** wizard.
- 3 Choose **Split Database** and select the location required for the back-end – this does not need to be in the same folder as the front-end.
- 4 Select **Split** to complete the action

You will receive confirmation of success, but to confirm this yourself, check the Object browser (the tables should now be shown as linked tables) and check the Back-end database is where you chose; this can be opened as normal and should contain only the tables.

### Managing linked tables

If the location of the back-end changes, you will need to refresh the links.

- 1 Open the Front-end database
- 2 Choose **External Data > Import & Link > Linked Table Manager**
- 3 Select all linked tables to be updated and **OK**
- 4 In the dialogue that opens, locate the database that contains the selected tables (the back-end for a split database) and **Open** to restore the links – you will receive confirmation.



**Note** If the back-end is on a mapped, shared drive, the links will be made using the letter the drive is mapped to. This may not be the same for all users, so you should instead use the server path for the linked tables.

## 13 ~ Compact and Repair

A newly-created Access database appropriates a portion of disk space in which to store and manage the data tables and other objects, and extends this as necessary. Unfortunately if data and objects are deleted the excess space is not released and as a result, when developing a database the file size on disk can become unnecessarily large.

To keep databases to a reasonable file size, run the **Compact and Repair** utility periodically.

- Choose **Database Tools > Tools > Compact and Repair Database**

Any open objects will be closed and the database re-opened

**Note:** Access Options allow you to choose to compact the database each time it closes:

- 1 Choose **File > Options > Current Database**
- 2 In the **Application Options** tick **Compact on Close**

**Notes:**