



# Access 2010 Advanced

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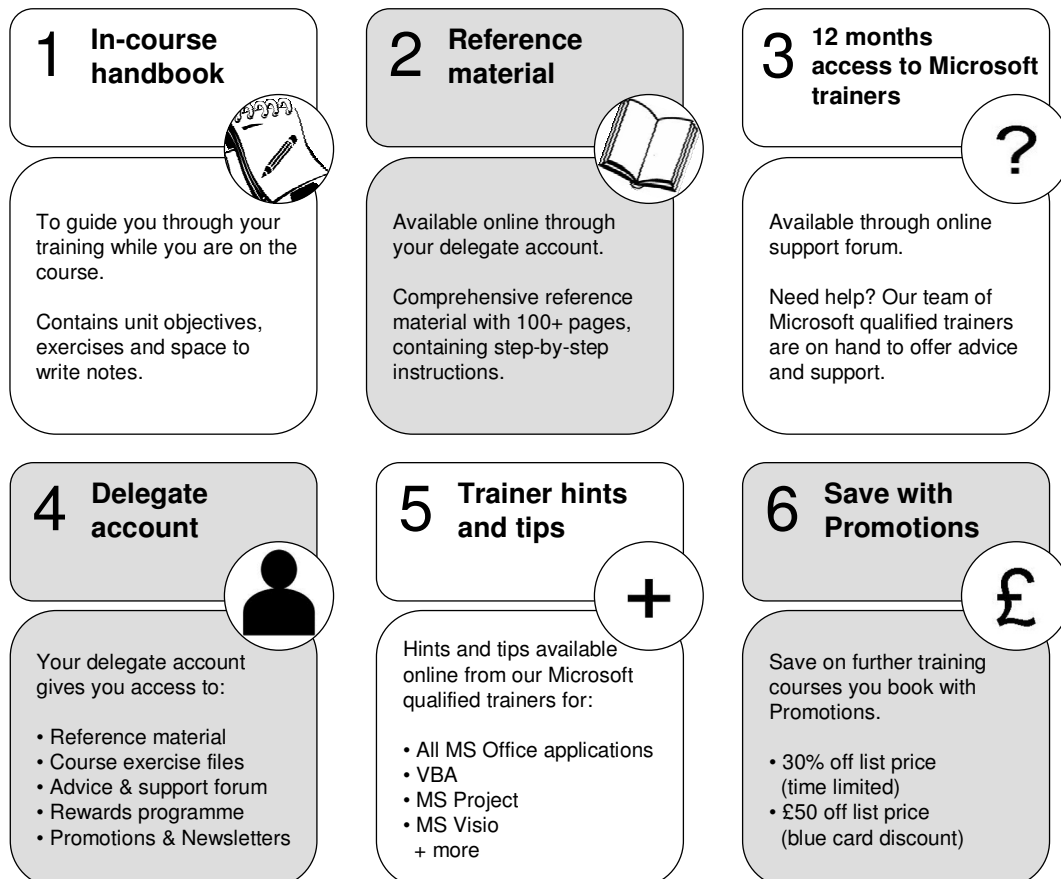
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**Quick reference: Access shortcut keys**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Keystroke</b>
Add new record	Ctrl +
Builder	Ctrl-F2
Check/uncheck box or option button	spacebar
Close	Ctrl-W
Copy	Ctrl-C
Cut	Ctrl-X
Cut current line and copy to Clipboard	Ctrl-Y
Cycle through sections	F6/Shift-F6
Cycle through tab of each object's type (toggle)	Ctrl-Tab/Shift-Ctrl-Tab
Database window	F11
Delete current record	Ctrl -
Edit/Navigation mode (toggle)	F2
Exit subform and move to next/previous field in next record	Ctrl-Tab/Shift-Tab
Extend selection to next/previous record	Shift-Down/Up
File/Save As	F12
Find	Ctrl-F
Find Next	Shift-F4
Find Previous	Shift-F3
Go To	Ctrl-G
Insert current date	Ctrl ;
Insert current time	Ctrl :
Insert default value	Ctrl-Alt-spacebar
Insert new line	Ctrl-Enter
Insert value from same field in previous record	Ctrl '
Menu bar	F10
Move to beginning/end of multiple-line field	Ctrl-Home/End
Move to current field in first/last record (Navigation mode)	Ctrl-Up/Down
Move to first field in first record (Navigation mode)	Ctrl-Home
Move to first/last field in current record (Navigation mode)	Home/End
Move to last field in last record (Navigation mode)	Ctrl-End
Move to left edge of page	Home or Ctrl-Left
Move to page number/record number box	F5
Move to right edge of page	End or Ctrl-Right
Next window	Ctrl-F6
Open combo box	F4
Open in Design view	Ctrl-Enter

**Quick reference: Access shortcut keys**

<b>Command</b>	<b>Keystroke</b>
Paste	Ctrl-V
Print	Ctrl-P
Property sheet	Alt-Enter
Refresh combo box	F9
Replace	Ctrl-H
Re-Query underlying tables in subform	Shift-F9
Save current record	Shift-Enter
Screen left/right	Ctrl-PgUp/PgDn
Select/unselect column (Navigation mode)	Ctrl-spacebar
Switch to Form view	F5
Turn on Move mode	Ctrl-F8
Undo	Ctrl-Z
Undo previous extension	Shift-F8
Zoom box	Shift-F2

## Course Objectives

1. PivotTables and PivotCharts
2. Creating advanced forms
3. Creating macros
4. Exploring Access SQL
5. Using Hyperlinks And Customising Access
6. Managing databases
7. Security fundamentals

# PivotTables and PivotCharts

## Unit 1 objectives

- Create a PivotTable to analyze and compare large amounts of data
- Summarize data, display different views of data by moving fields and showing and hiding details, and format the table's fields
- Create a PivotChart to graphically display the data from a record source

# PivotTables and PivotCharts

## Unit 1 objectives

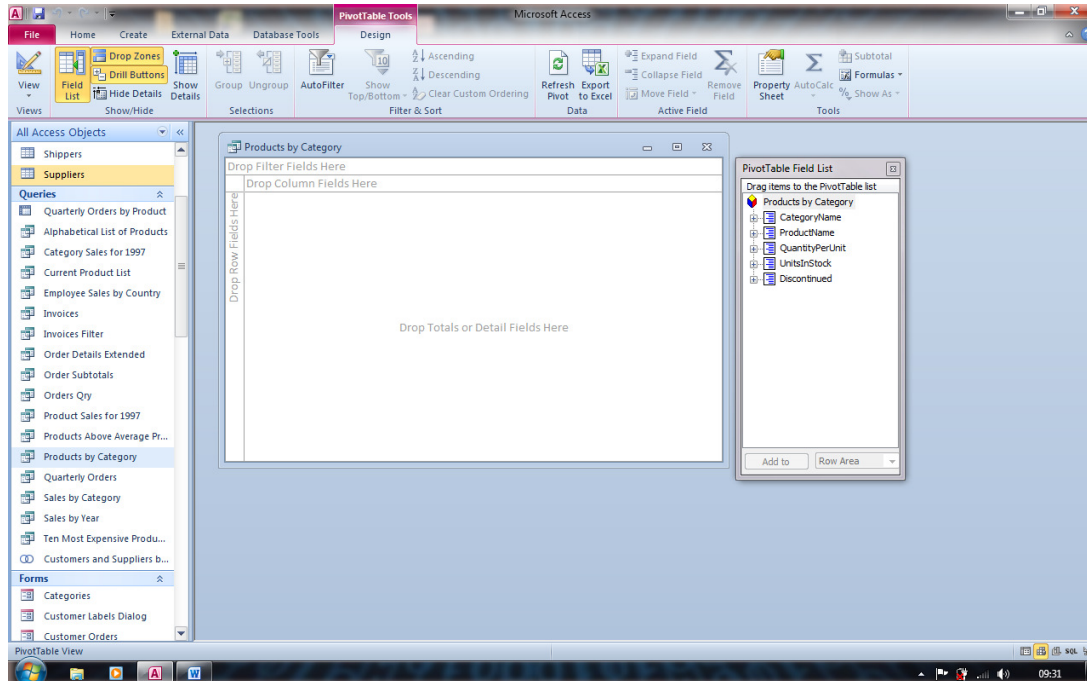
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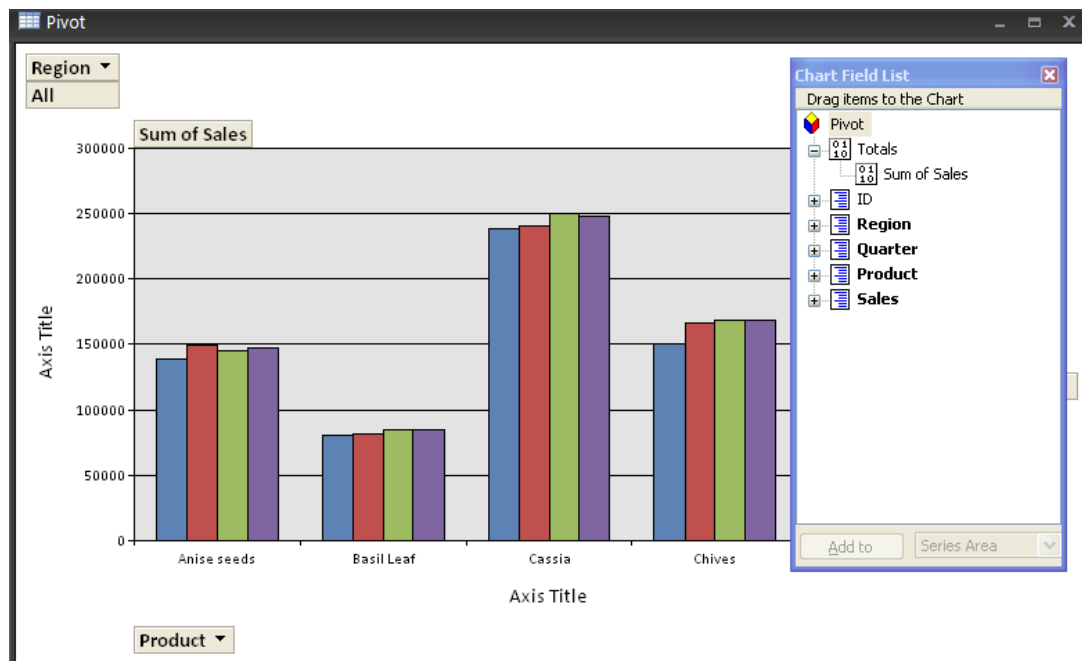
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## Pivot Table View



## Pivot Chart View





## Unit 1 Practice Activity

1. Open **Pivot Tables**. Open the **PivotPrac** table.
2. Create a PivotTable based on the data in the table.
3. First move Year to the **Row** area. Then move Quarter to the **Column** area and Product to the **Row** area (after the **Year** field).
4. Calculate totals for sales data.
5. Modify the view to display the data for 1999 and 2000 only  
(*Hint: clear all the other options from the Year list.*)
6. Create a PivotChart. Plot the sales value in the chart. Display the legend for the chart.
7. Change the type of the chart to display the sales value in a single data marker.
8. Change the PivotTable to display the first quarter sales only.
9. Save the table and close it.
10. Close the database.



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# Creating advanced forms

## Unit 2 objectives

- Build a form based on joined tables
- Use functions to automate data entry in forms
- Create and use grouped controls in forms
- Make a form's interface user-friendly
- Create and use a subform to view data from multiple forms

# Creating advanced forms

## Unit 2 objectives

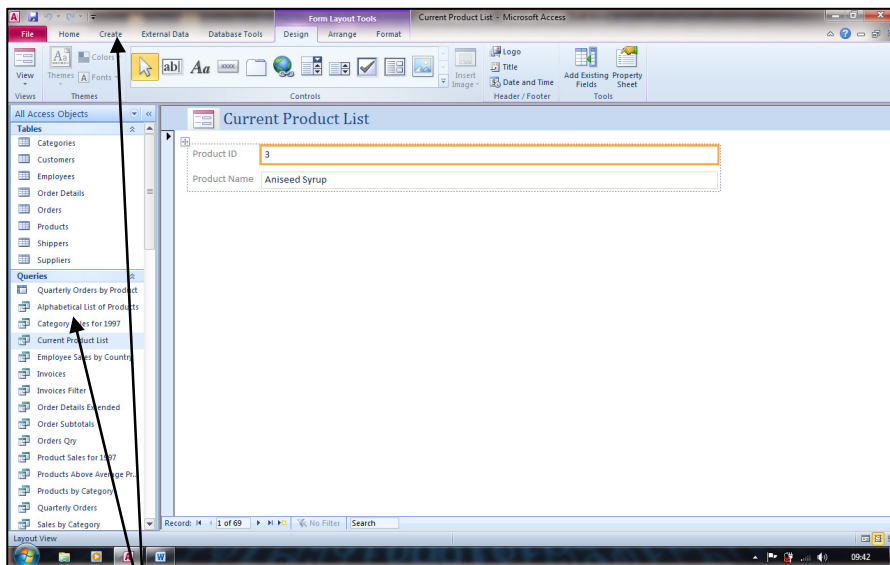
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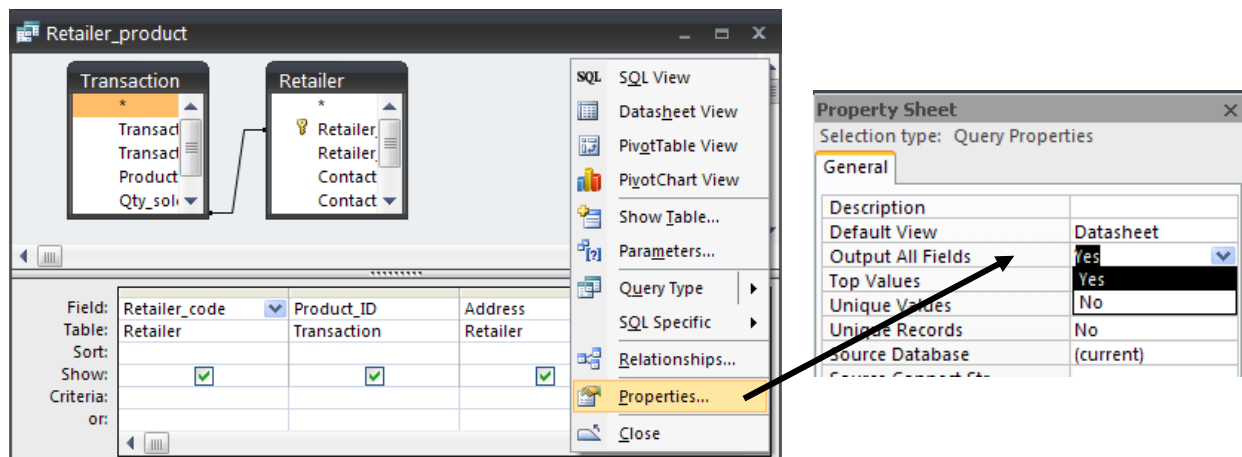
## Create A Form From A MultiTable Query



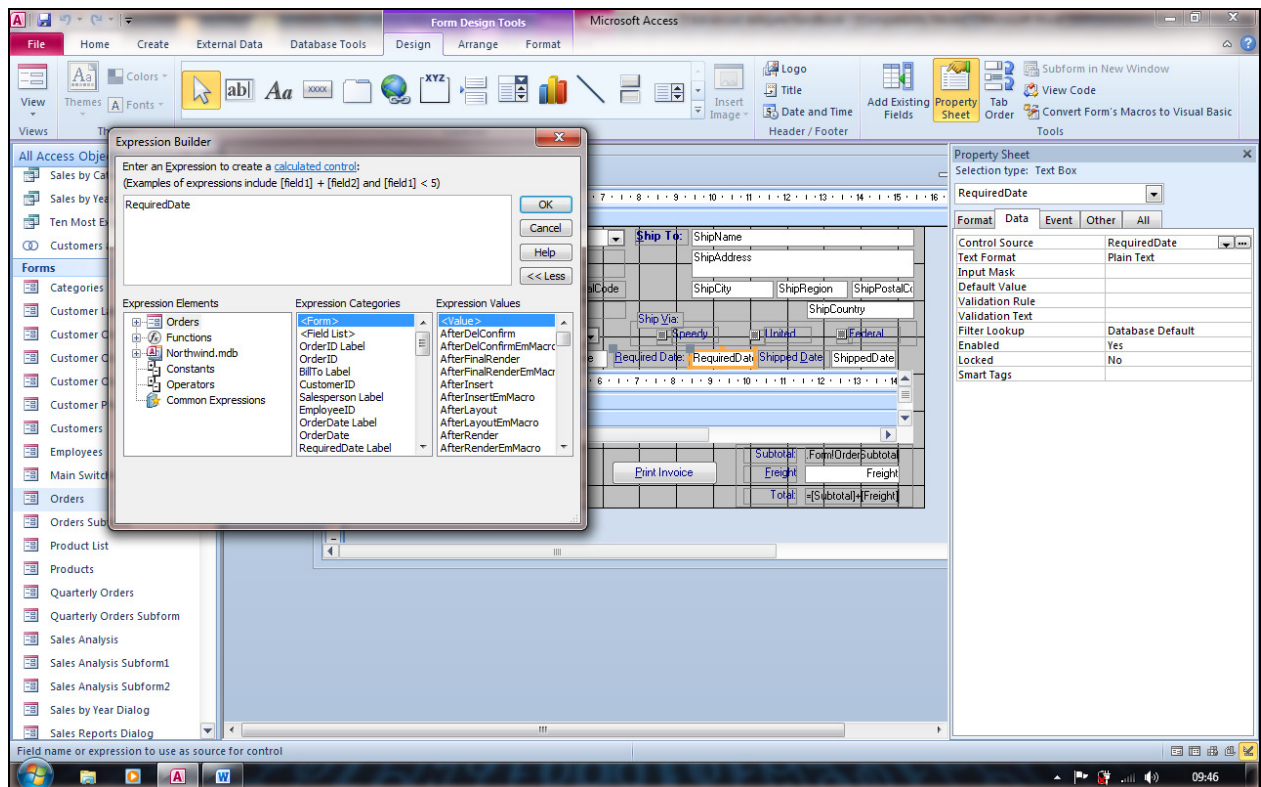
Select A Query then in the Ribbon Select Create, Form

Then create the form

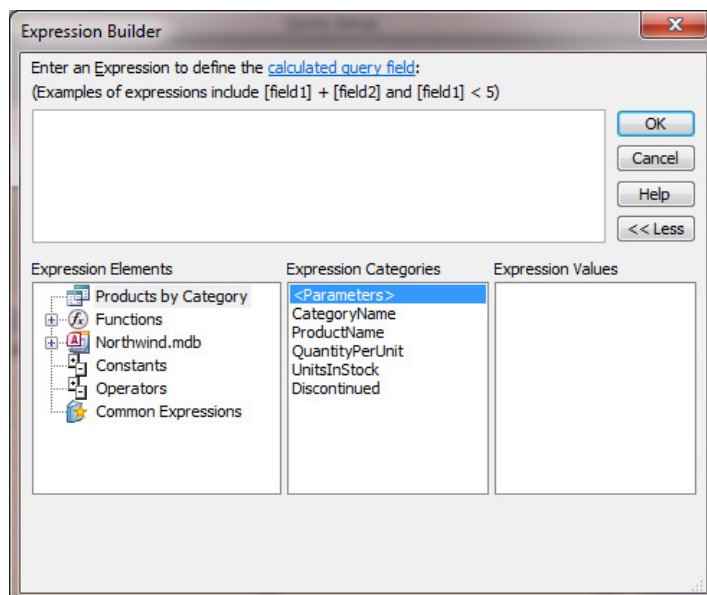
Query – Include all Fields



## Date Function

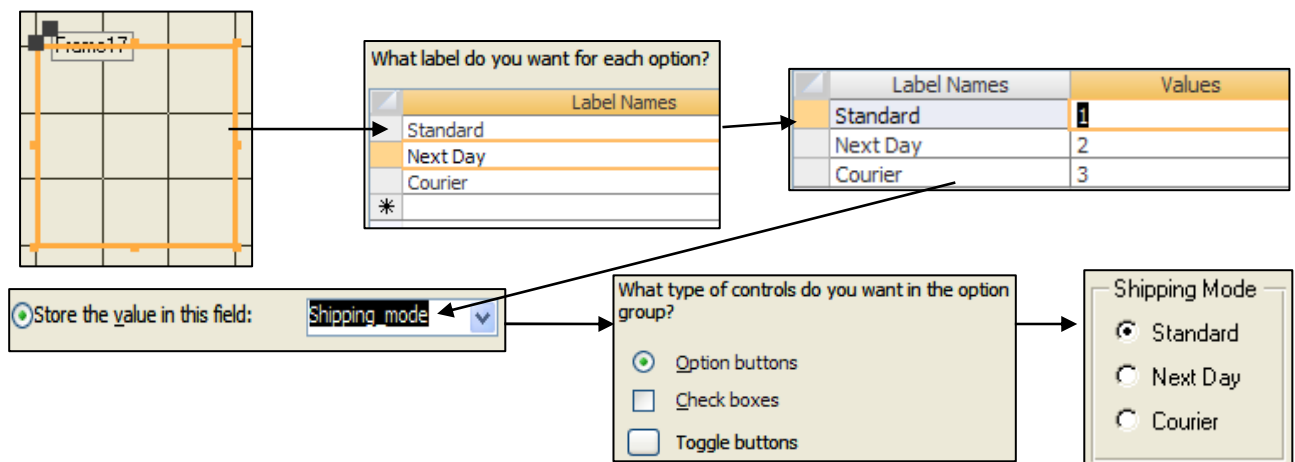


## The Date-Add Function



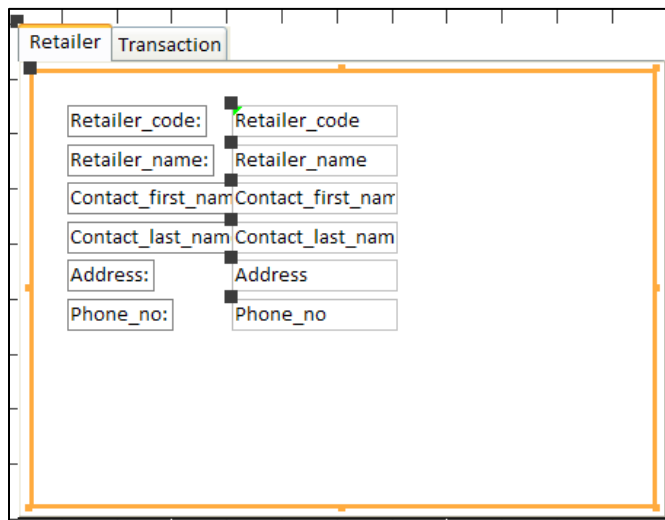
## Create An Option Group

 Select the **Option Group**



## Tab Controls

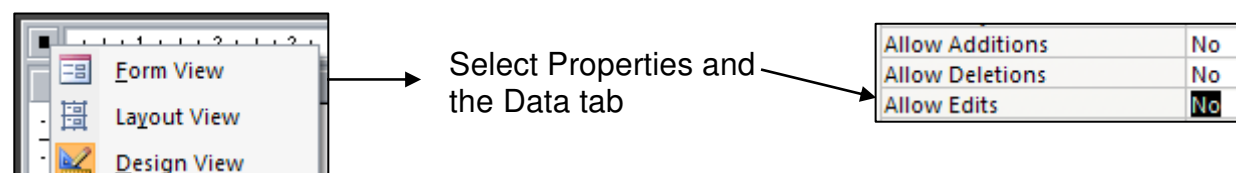
 Select the **Tab Control**



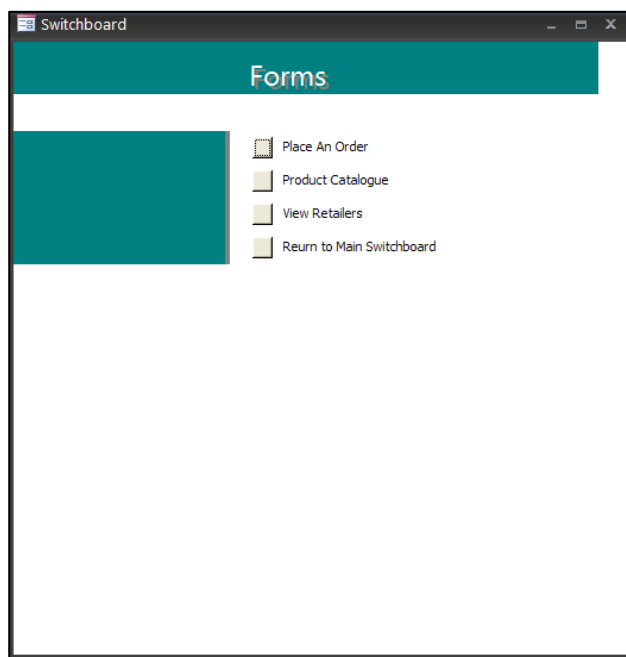
The screenshot shows a form with two tabs: 'Retailer' and 'Transaction'. The 'Retailer' tab is active, displaying a form with the following fields:

Retailer_code:	Retailer_code
Retailer_name:	Retailer_name
Contact_first_name:	Contact_first_name
Contact_last_name:	Contact_last_name
Address:	Address
Phone_no:	Phone_no

## Setting Form Properties for a Read-Only Form



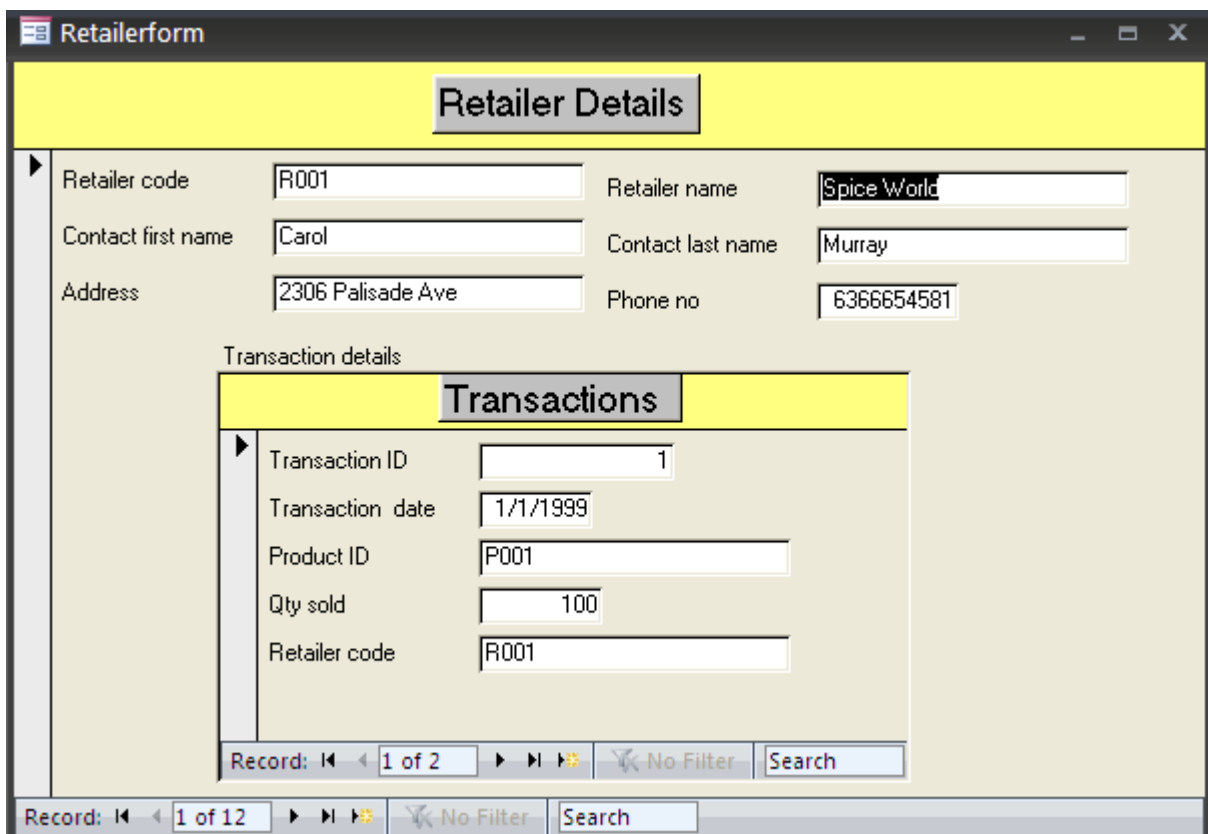
## The Switchboard



The Switchboard application window has a title bar with the text "Switchboard". Below the title bar is a teal header bar with the word "Forms" in white. To the left of the main content area is a teal sidebar. To the right of the sidebar, there is a list of four menu items, each preceded by a small icon:

- Place An Order
- Product Catalogue
- View Retailers
- Return to Main Switchboard

## The Sub Form



The Retailerform application window has a title bar with the text "Retailerform". Below the title bar is a yellow header bar with the text "Retailer Details" in a grey box. The main content area is divided into two sections. The top section contains six text input fields arranged in two columns:

Retailer code	R001	Retailer name	Spice World
Contact first name	Carol	Contact last name	Murray
Address	2306 Palisade Ave	Phone no	6366654581

The bottom section is titled "Transaction details" and contains a yellow header bar with the text "Transactions" in a grey box. Below this header bar is a list of five text input fields:

Transaction ID	1
Transaction date	1/1/1999
Product ID	P001
Qty sold	100
Retailer code	R001

At the bottom of the window, there is a status bar with the text "Record: 1 of 12" and a "Search" button. The status bar also includes navigation icons and a "No Filter" button.

## Unit 2 Practice Activity

1. Open **Practice\_Advanced\_forms**
2. Create a form based on the query **Products\_suppliers**. You'll need to display all the fields from the Tables Products and Suppliers. Modify the properties of the query to show all the fields from both the tables. Save the form as **Product\_supplier** and close it.
3. Open the form **Orderform** in Design view. Add an option group control to the form to display Cash and Credit Card as the two payment modes. Cash should be the default mode of payment. The value of the option group should be stored in the **Payment\_mode** field of the **Order\_details** table.
4. Switch to form view and add a record to the table. Verify that the correct value is stored in the **Order\_details** table. Update and close the form.
5. Open the form **Order\_shipment\_dates** in Design view. Change the properties in this form to prevent modification or deletion of any data in the form. However, you should be able to add new records to the form. Switch to Form view and try to change the value of Order date with the Order ID as 1, to 12/10/99. Verify that the data does not change. Save and close the form.
6. Open the form **Productform** in Design view. Add **Orderform** as a subform to this form.
7. Switch to Form view and navigate through the records in the main form. Verify that the corresponding data is shown in the subform. Update and close the form.
8. Close the database.



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# Creating macros

## Unit 3 objectives

- Create and run macros to automate tasks
- Attach macros to the events of database objects

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- Create and run macros to automate tasks
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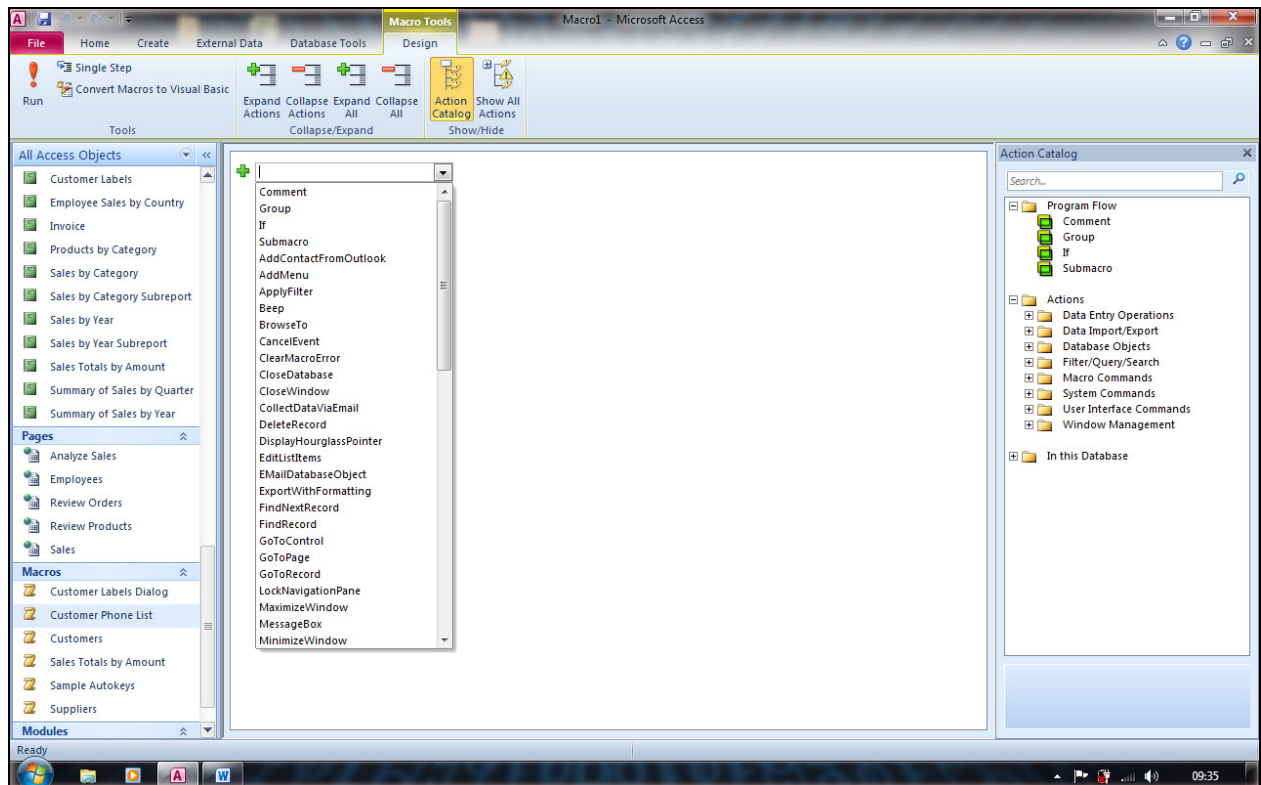
- # Creating macros
- ## Unit 3 objectives
- Create and run macros to automate tasks
  - Attach macros to the events of database objects

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## Macro in Design View

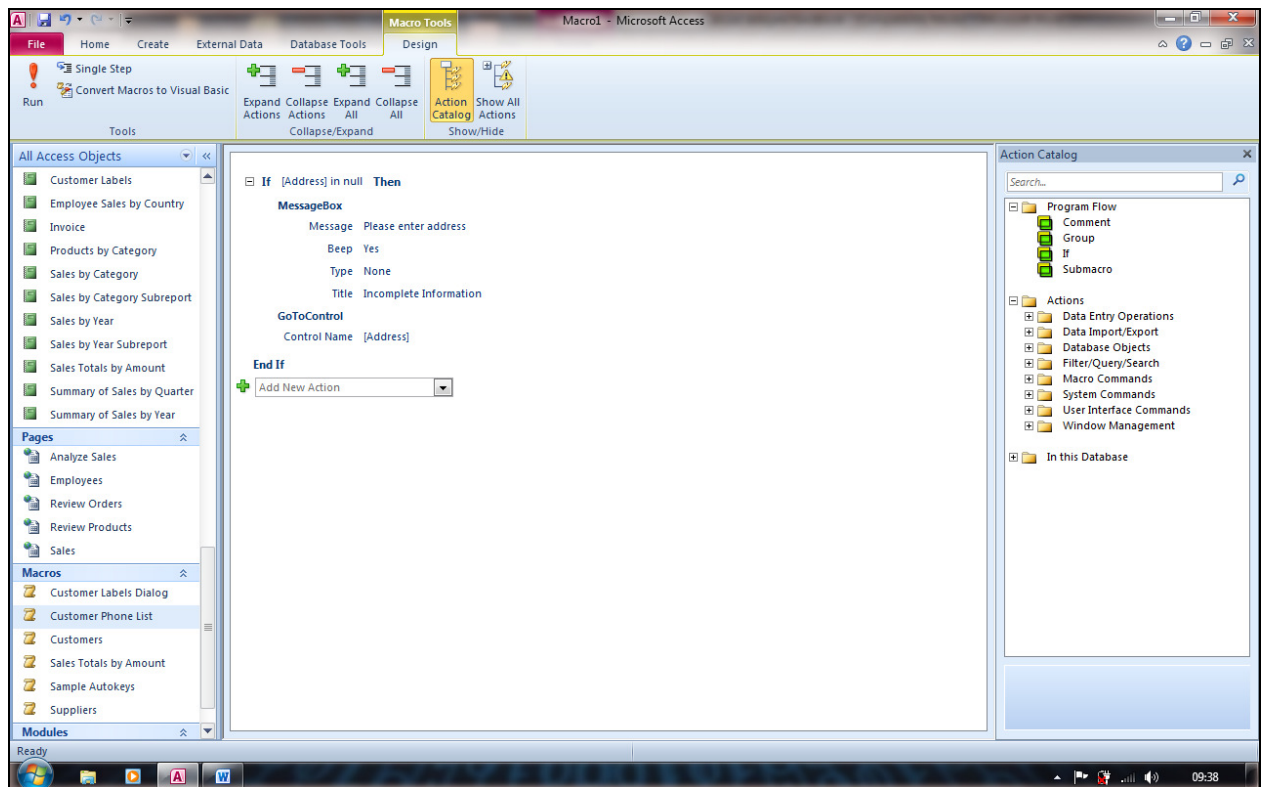
The macro design sheet in 2010 has been completely redesigned to allow a wider range of actions and better control flow logic



## Attach Macro to an Event on a form

On Key Press	
On Undo	
On Open	About_employeeform
On Close	[Event Procedure]
On Resize	About_employeeform
On Activate	Open_retailers
On Deactivate	Sample
On Unload	

## Data Validation Macro



On the **Customerform**, call the macro from the **On Lost Focus Event** of the **Address** text box.

## AutoKeys

Create keyboard shortcuts

AutoKeys		
Macro Name	Action	Comment
^A	OpenForm	Shortcut to open Employeeform
^B	OpenForm	Shortcut to open Productform

### Unit 3 Practice Activity

1. Open **Practice \_macro**.
2. Create a macro to open the **Customers** table. The table should open in the Edit mode.
3. Save the macro as **Add\_customer**.
4. Run the macro to open the Customers table and in the Customers table edit the Customer\_name for the last record to read Brian Johnson. Close the table.
5. Modify the macro to also display a message. **Click OK to add details for a new customer**.
6. Update and run the macro to verify the modification and then close the table. Close the macro.
7. Create a new macro to open the form **Orderform**. Save the macro as **Open\_order**.
8. Open the **Customerform** in Design view. Add a command button to the form.
9. Change the caption of the command button to read "**View orders**".
10. Attach the macro **Open\_order** to the command button. The macro should run when you click the command button.
11. Switch to form view. Click the command button to verify that **Orderform** opens. Update and close the forms.
12. Close the database.



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# Exploring Access SQL

## Unit 4 objectives

- Identify different clauses in an SQL statement
- Write SQL statements to create queries
- Attach an SQL statement to a database object

# Exploring Access SQL

## Unit 4 objectives

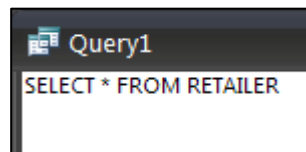
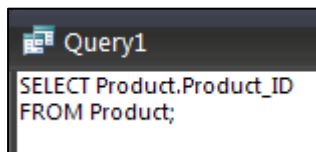
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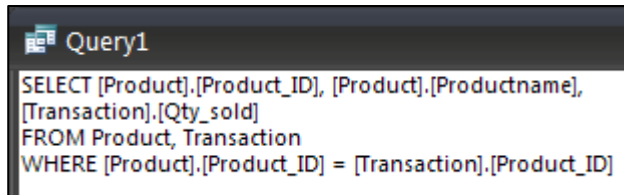
## This image shows a single sheet of white paper with horizontal blue ruling lines. The lines are evenly spaced and run across the width of the page. There are no margins, text, or other markings on the paper.

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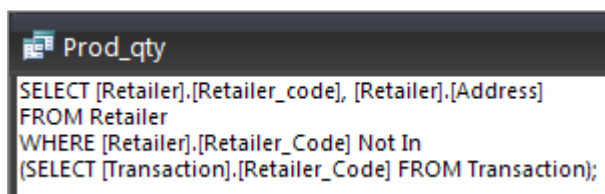
## Structured Query Language (SQL)



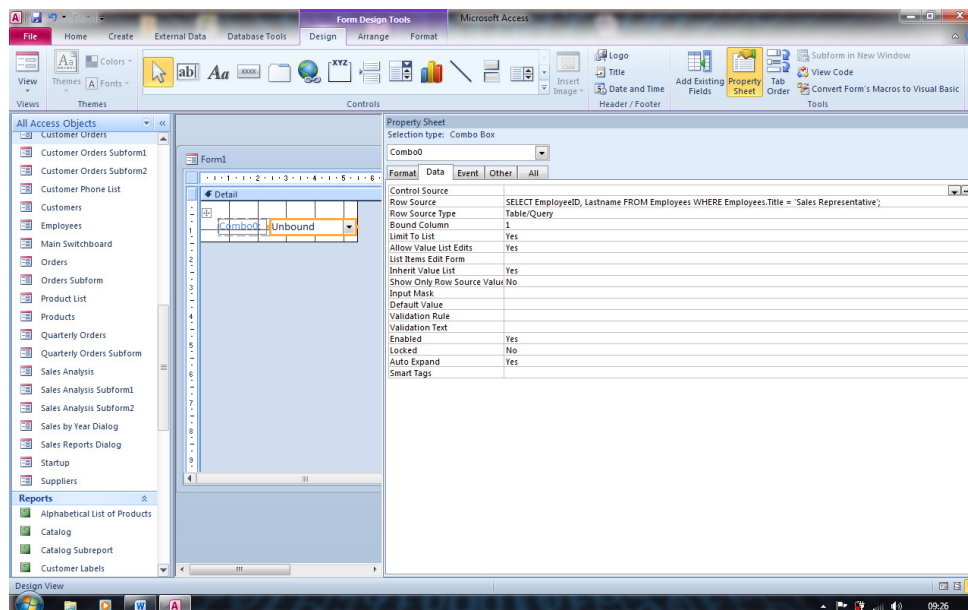
## SQL statement to display Matching Data



## SQL statement to find Unmatched Data



SQL can be inserted directly into the row source property of either a combo box or list box, thus enabling more customised selections than would be available if the control had been built with the wizard





## Unit 4 Practice Activity

1. Open **Practice\_sql**.
2. Write a query to display all details about all customers from the Customers table. Save the query as **Show\_customers**.
3. Run the query to view the results.
4. Modify the **Show\_customers** query to display only the Customer\_ID, Customer\_first\_name, and Customer\_last\_name from the table Customers.
5. Update and run the query. Close it.
6. Write a query to view the details of orders from the **Order\_details** table where the Quantity is greater than 50. Save the query as **Bulk\_order**.
7. Create a command button on the form **Orderform**.
8. Attach the query **Bulk\_order** to this command button. The query should run when you click the command button. Set the command button's caption to **View Bulk Orders**.
9. Run the form and click the command button to verify that the query runs. Update and close the form.
10. Close the database.



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## Using Hyperlinks And Customising Access

### Unit 5 objectives

- Create and use hyperlink fields in tables
- Customise Access

### Your notes: Unit 5

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## Hyperlink field in Design View

Customer_last_name	Text	Last name of the customer.
E-Mail	Hyperlink	Customer's E-Mail address
Address	Text	Street or post-office box.

## Insert E-Mail Hyperlink

**Insert Hyperlink**

Link to: Existing File or Web Page | E-mail Address

Text to display: JSmith@company.com

E-mail address: mailto:JSmith@company.com

Subject:

Recently used e-mail addresses:

OK Cancel

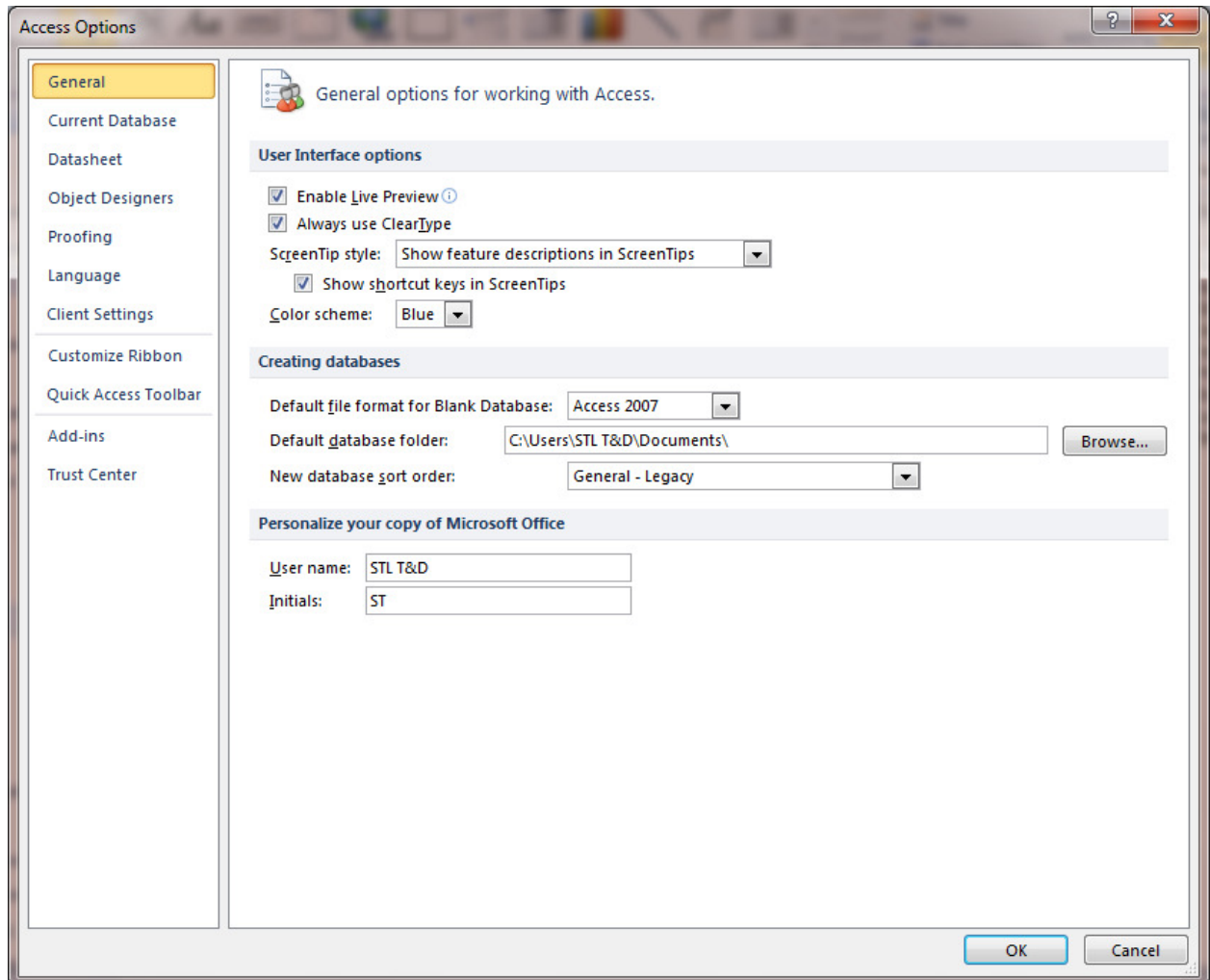
## Customising Access

Access can be modified to suit every facet of your needs.

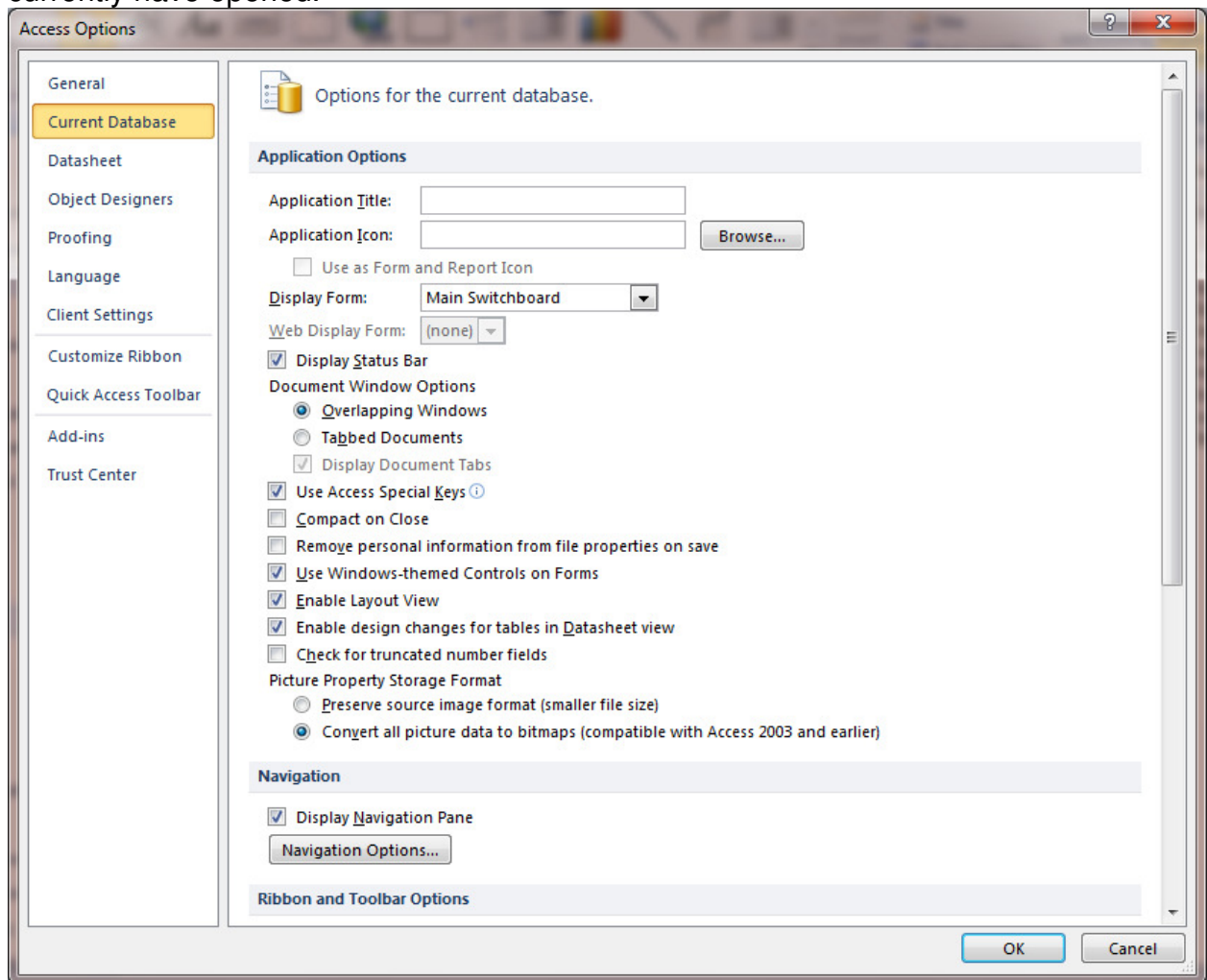
Click **Access Options** on the **File Tab** to view the options dialog box

### The Options dialog box

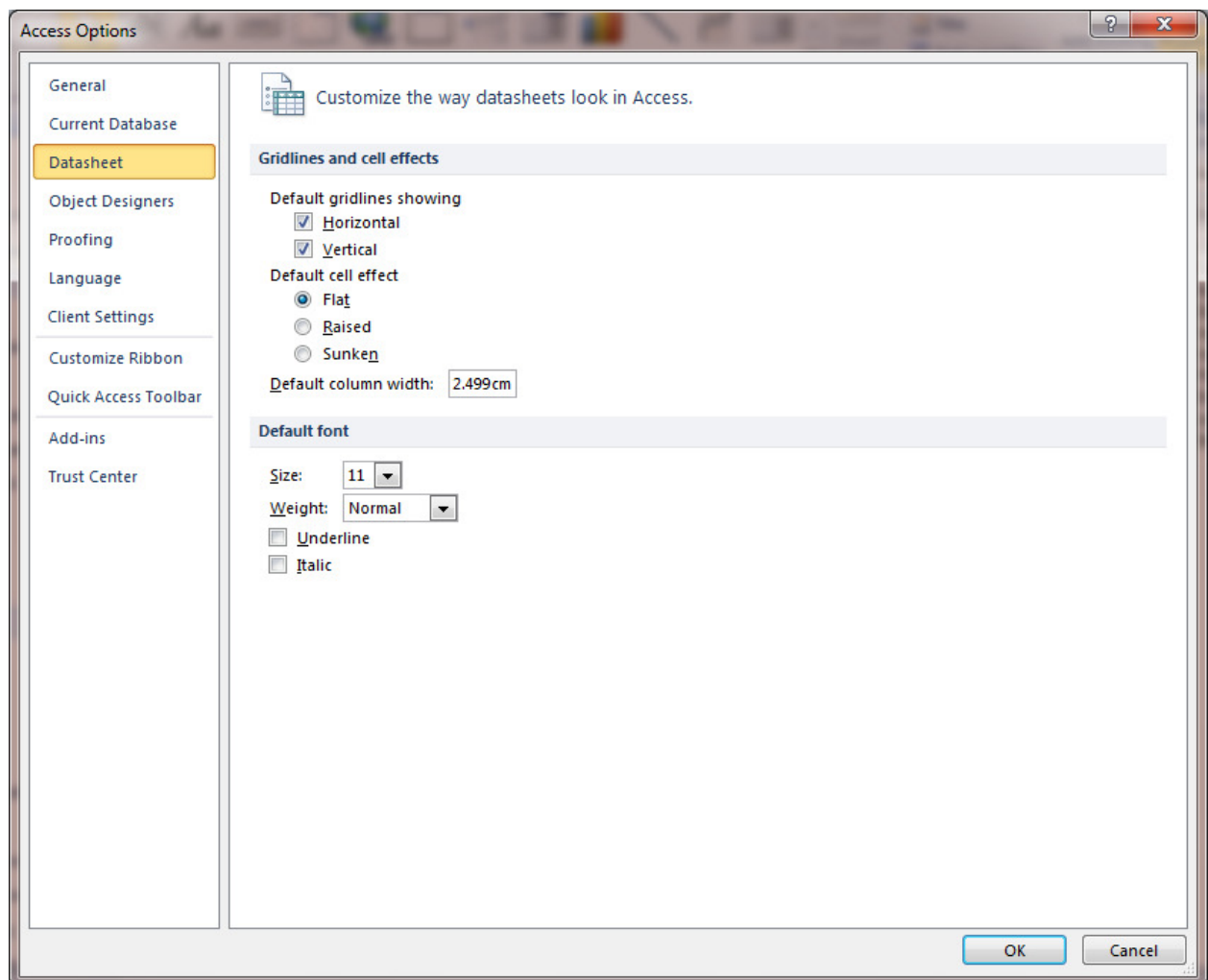
**General** – This pane will allow you modify some of the more basic options.



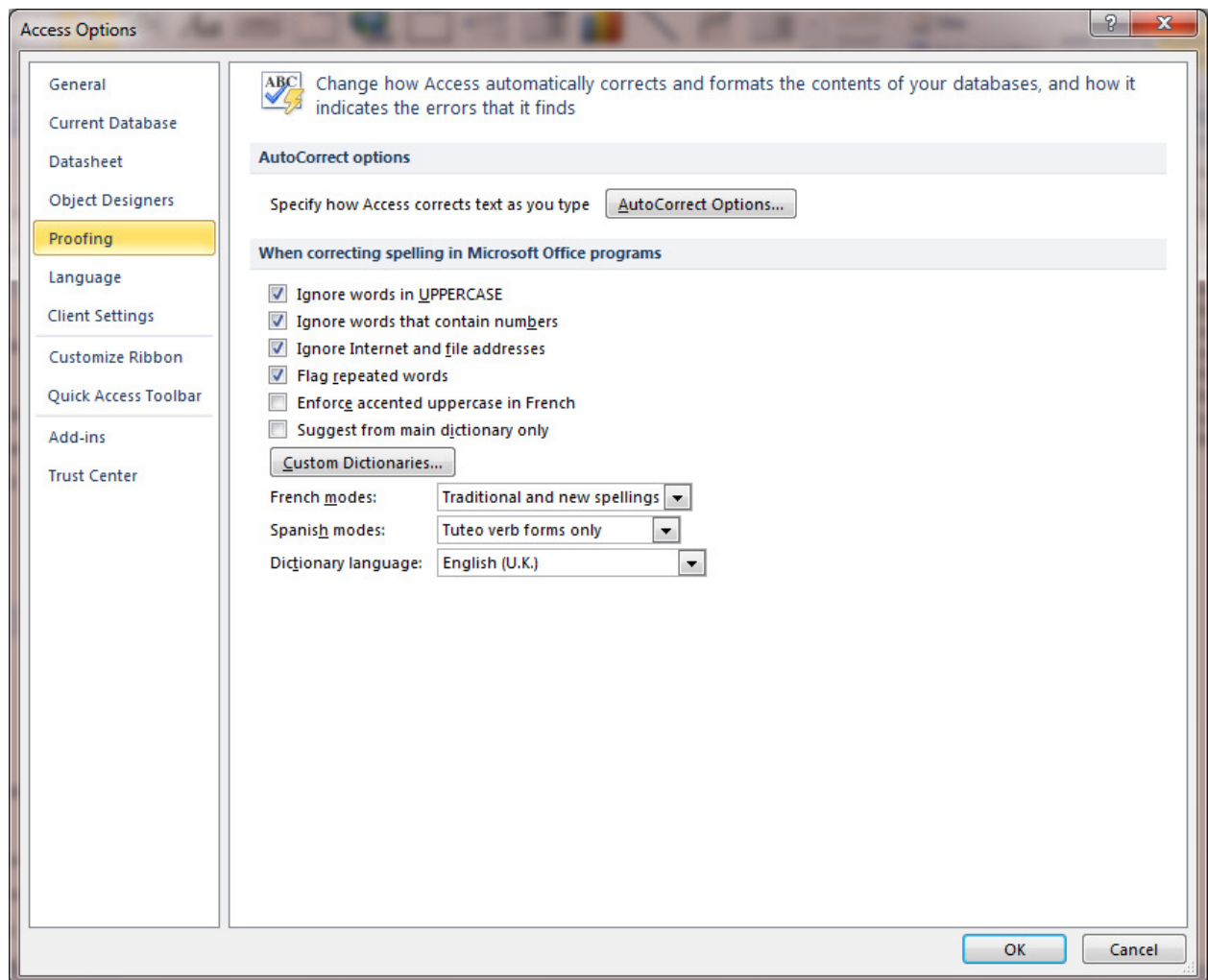
**Current Database** – Adjust the settings, look and functionality of the database you currently have opened.



**Datasheet** – The options in this pane adjust how datasheets are displayed, the color schemes used in the cells, the font, and the effects applied directly to the datasheet.



**Proofing** – These options deal with AutoCorrection and the error checking Access uses when dealing with input from a user.





### Unit 5 Practice Activity

1. Open **Practice\_internet\_access**.
2. Open the **Retailer** table in design view.
3. Insert a new hyperlink field, Contact\_email, in this table. You'll store the email address of each contact person.
4. Enter the address for the Retailer with the Retailer\_code R001 as **Carol@somecompany.com**.
5. Update and close the table.



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# Managing databases

## Unit 6 objectives

- Work with database utilities to optimize resources
- Use database utilities to secure data
- Encrypt and decrypt databases

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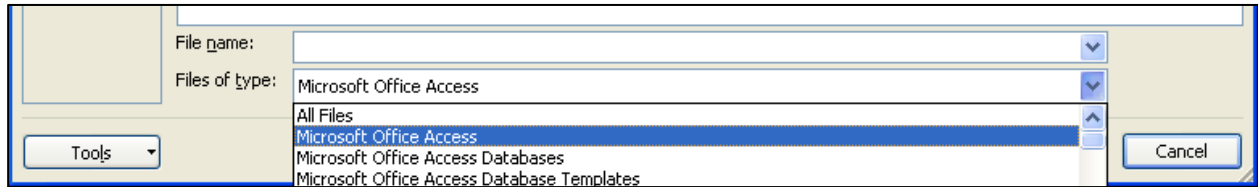
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  - Use database utilities to secure data
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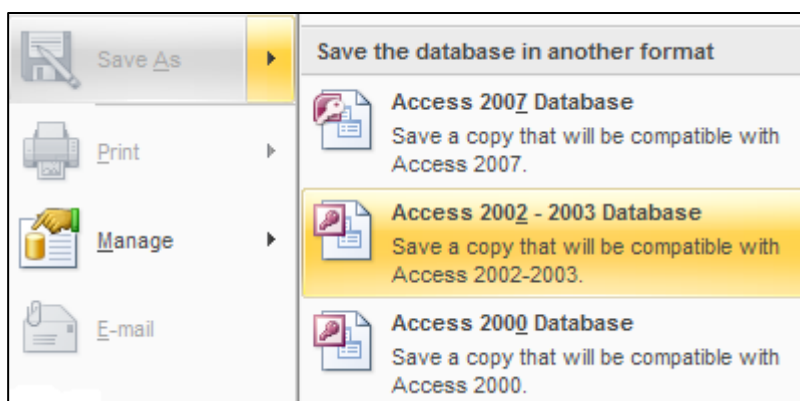
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## Work Backwards

To open a database in an earlier version, search **Files of Type:** for the required version



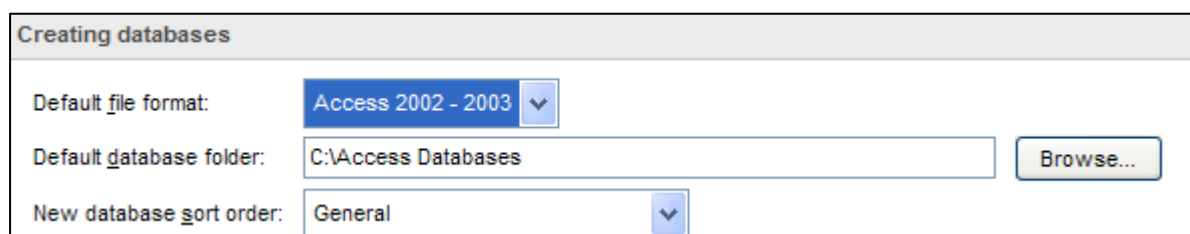
To save a database in a previous format click **Save As** and select the required file type



## Default Database Saving to an Earlier version

If you make databases in Access 2010 for use in older versions of Access, use the **Popular** tab in the **Access Options** window to set the file format.

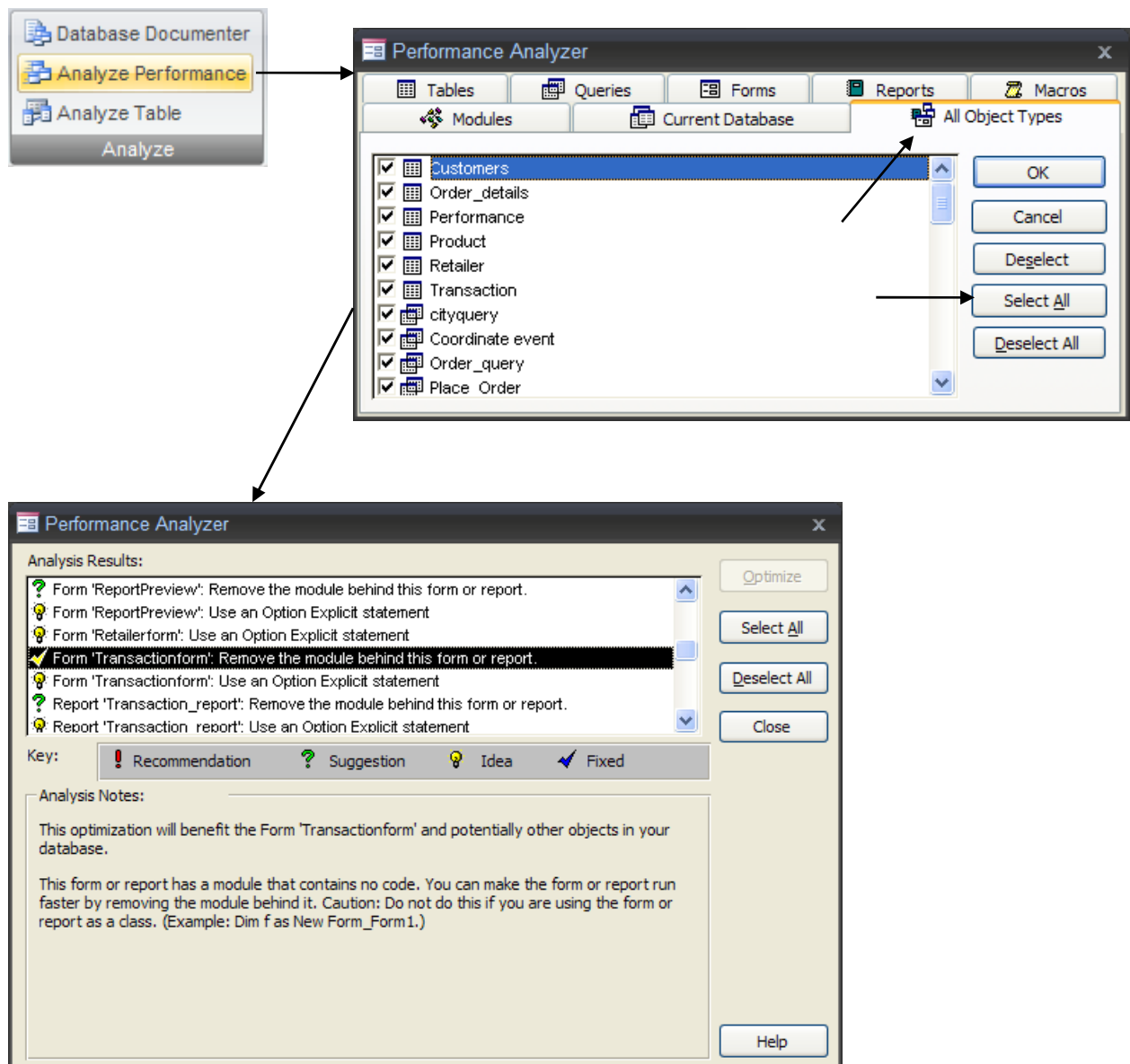
Modify the file format in the **Creating Databases** section



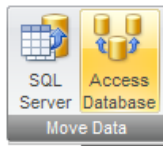
NB If you create a file to use on an older version of Access, it is a good idea to periodically check the file on the old version.

As not all of the features from one version to the next will work correctly in an older version, your database object design may need to be modified.

## Performance Analyzer



## Split A Database

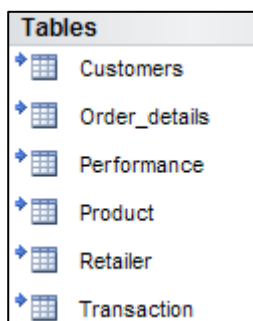
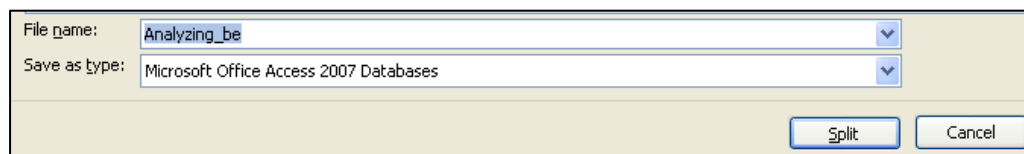
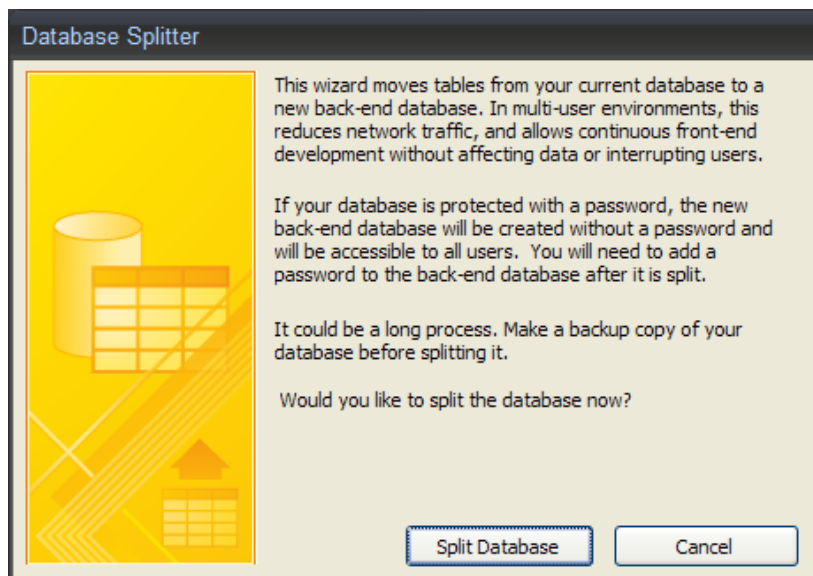


### Access Database

Split a database into two files: one containing the tables and one containing the queries and forms.

**NB: Before splitting your database, it is recommended you create a backup copy first.**

**You must also close all open database objects**



**The database removes the tables from the source file and saves them in the back-end database.**

**All of the tables, when viewed in the objects section of the database, are shown as linked to the back-end**

## Unit 6 Practice Activity

1. Open **Practice\_manage\_database**.
2. Save this database to the Access 2002-2003 version as **Practice\_access2003**.  
(NB This database will be saved with a 2003 Access icon)
3. Open **Practice\_manage\_database**. Analyse the performance of all the objects in the database.
4. Split the database
5. Observe both the database and the Back-end paying attention to the linked tables



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# Security fundamentals

## Unit 7 objectives

- Use a password to secure database files

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- Use a password to secure database files

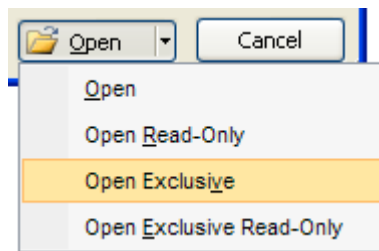
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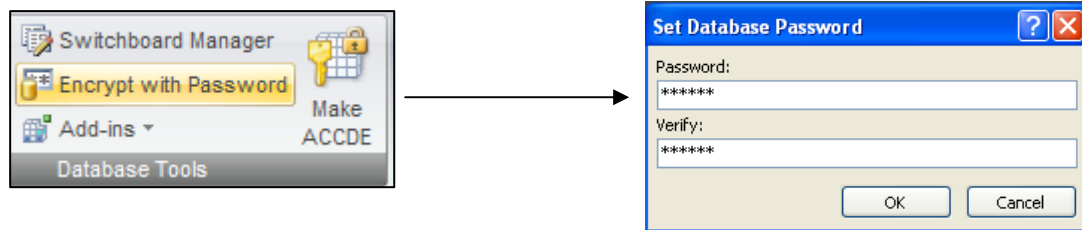


## Password Protect Database

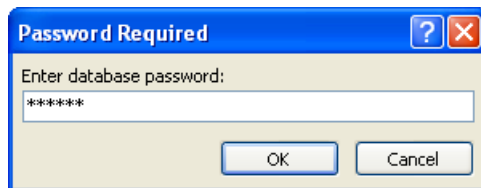
Open the database as Exclusive to password protect it



Select **Encrypt with Password** and set the password



Password is needed to open the database



## Remove Password

Open Exclusive

