



# Access 2010 Introduction

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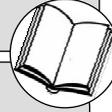
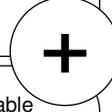


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## Quick reference: Access shortcut keys

Command	Keystroke
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
GoTo	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

## Course Overview

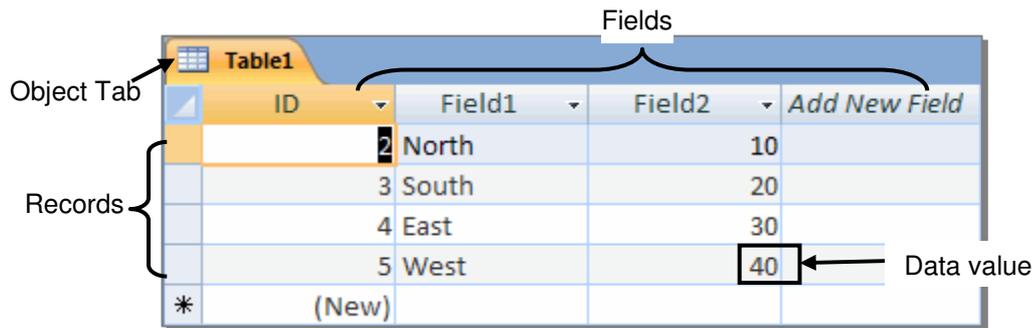
1. Database concepts
2. Access basics
3. Creating databases
4. Working with fields and records
5. Querying tables
6. Creating and using forms
7. Creating and using reports
8. Importing, exporting, and linking objects



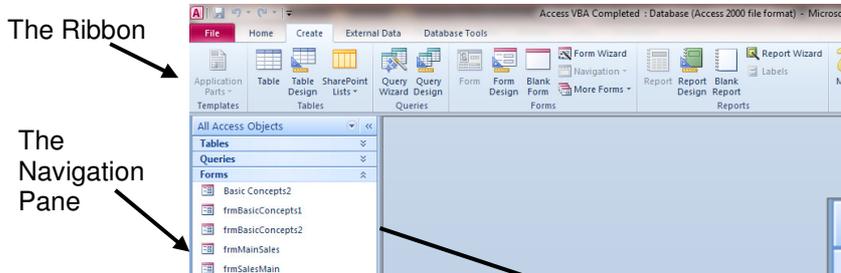
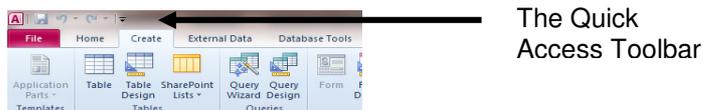
## Visual summary: Unit 1 objectives

Use database terminology to become familiar with Access

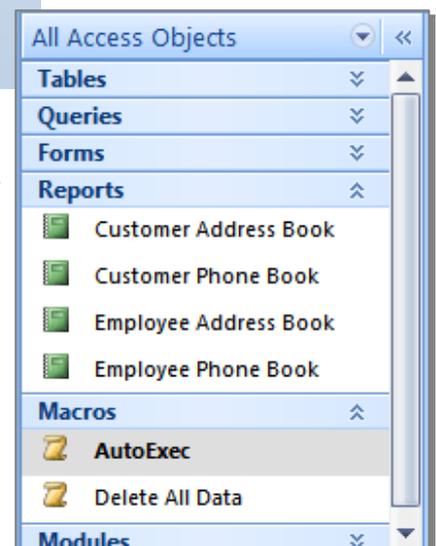
Table	Used to store data (e.g. all company employees)
Query	Used to retrieve specific data (e.g. most sold product in a month)
Forms	Used to enter data. Can also be used to modify data.
Reports	Used to display and print data in an easy-to-read format.



Learn about the Access environment and database objects



Navigation bar can be expanded to view various Access Objects



## Visual summary: Unit 1 objectives

Plan and design a database and explore relationships

### Planning a Database – Factors

- Purpose of the database
- Number of tables and type of information they will contain
- Fields that will be in each table
- Type of queries to perform on the database
- Forms that you'll need
- Types of reports that you'll need

Manufacturers	
Manufacturer ID	Manufacturer Name
1	Chevrolet
2	Aston Martin
3	Honda
4	Hyundai
5	Ferrari
6	Fiat Motor Comp
8	BMW
* (New)	

Vehicles			
Vehicle ID	Manufacture Date	Manufacturer ID	Model
1	1982	1	Corvette
2	2000	3	S2000
3	2003	4	Tiburon
4	1979	6	Spyder
7	1998	8	328i
8	1957	8	Isetta
9	2003	5	575 Marinello
* (New)			

MANUFACTURER ID field is used in the VEHICLES table to indicate the makers of vehicles & links the two tables together

Use Help options to get information on Access topics 



- Help menu
- Press F1 key
- Google search
- Ask an expert or colleague 
- Visit database forums online

## Unit 1 Practice Activity

1. Start Access.
2. In the Access window, identify the toolbar, menu bar and title bar.
3. Open **Concepts.accdb**. How many and what types of database objects are there in this database?
4. Open the Transaction table. How many fields and records are there in this table?
5. Close **Concepts.accdb** and Access.
6. Write down the appropriate database term for each of the following:
  - a. A set of related data values
  - b. A collection of records
  - c. An Item of data
7. Suppose you are working with a database containing information about the salespersons in Outlander Spices. Write down the name of the object you would use in each of the following situations:
  - a. You want to enter information for a new Salesperson
  - b. You want to know which departments have earnings more than \$80,000.
  - c. You want to print all the values from the table.
8. Plan and design a database for storing information about customers who place orders for different products. The database should have a minimum of two tables.

*Answers to 3, 4, 6 and 7 on the following page.*

## Access Introduction

### Answers to Unit 1 Practice Activity

Answer to 3.

*There are three types of database objects: Tables, Queries, and Reports*

Answer to 4.

*5 fields and 11 records*

Answer to 6. a to c, in order:

*Database, table, data value*

Answer to 7. a to c, in order:

*Table, query, report*



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## Visual summary: Unit 2 objectives

Explore a table in datasheet and design views

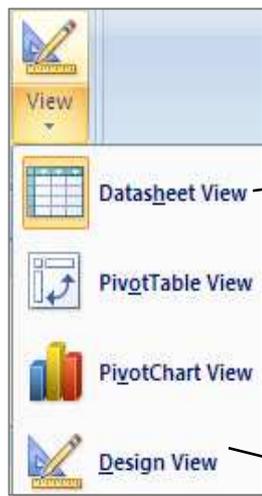


Table datasheet view with navigation buttons

Product_ID	Product_desc	Unit_price	Qty_available
P001	Annatto Seed	1.23	1000
P002	Cinnamon Ground	2.29	1200
P003	Cinnamon (Ground) Extr	1.99	1000
P004	Asafoetida Powder	1.49	700
P005	Anise Seeds	1.49	900
P006	Basil Leaf (Whole)	1.89	1500
P007	Carob Pods	2.49	800
P008	Carob Powder (Raw)	1.89	800

Table design view

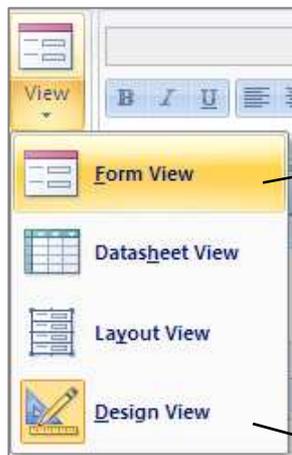
Field Name	Data Type	Description
Product_ID	Text	Unique product code (primary key)
Product_desc	Text	Product description
Unit_price	Number	Price per unit
Qty_available	Number	Quantity available
Min_stock	Number	Minimum stock
Min_order	Number	Minimum order quantity

Field Properties

General	Lookup
Field Size	50
Format	
Input Mask	
Caption	
Default Value	
Validation Rule	
Validation Text	
Required	No

A field name can be up to 64 characters long, including spaces. Press F1 for help on field names.

Explore a form in normal and design view



A form in normal view with navigation buttons

Product ID: P001  
 Product description: Annatto Seed  
 Unit price: 1.23  
 Quantity available: 1000

Record: 1 of 10

Form in design view

Product\_form

Form Header

Detail

Field Name	Control Name
Product ID	Product_ID
Product description	Product_desc
Unit price	Unit_price
Quantity available	Qty_available

Form Footer

## Visual summary: Unit 2 objectives

Examine a query in design view and run it

Query in design view

Use the Run Query button to view the results

Field:	Product_ID	Product_desc	Unit_price
Table:	Product	Product	Product
Sort:			
Show:	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
Criteria:			> 2
or:			

View a report and explore it in design view

Report in Report View

Report in design

Product ID	Product description	Unit price
P001	Annatto Seed	1.23
P002	Cinnamon Ground	2.29
P003	Cinnamon (Ground) Extra High	1.99
P004	Asafoetida Powder	1.49
P005	Anise Seeds	1.49
P006	Basil Leaf (Whole)	1.89
P007	Carob Pods	2.49
P008	Carob Powder (Raw)	1.89
P009	Basil Leaf (Ground)	1.45
P010	Caraway Seed	2.50

## Unit 2 Practice Activity

1. Open **Product\_data.accdb**.
2. Examine the Retailer table in Datasheet and in Design view.
3. Identify the primary key.
4. Navigate the datasheet view of the table by using the navigation buttons.
5. In the same database, examine and navigate the Retailer\_form.
6. Examine Product\_query in Design view and run the query.
7. View Retailer\_report. Examine this report in Design view.
8. Close **Product\_data.accdb**.
9. Match each of the following terms with the statement that describes it.

Term	Description
Datasheet view	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Small box to the left of each record in a table that you can click to select a record.</li></ul>
Design view	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Shows data in tabular format.</li></ul>
Navigation Button	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Gives you complete control over the structure of the table.</li></ul>
Record selector	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>• Buttons located at the bottom of the Datasheet view window that you can use to move through various records in the datasheet view.</li></ul>

*Answers to 9 on the following page.*

## Access Introduction

### Answers to Unit 2 Practice Activity

Term	Description
Datasheet view	Small box to the left of each record in a table that you can click to select a record.
Design view	Shows data in tabular format.
Navigation Button	Gives you complete control over the structure of the table.
Record selector	Buttons located at the bottom of the Datasheet view window that you can use to move through various records in the datasheet view.



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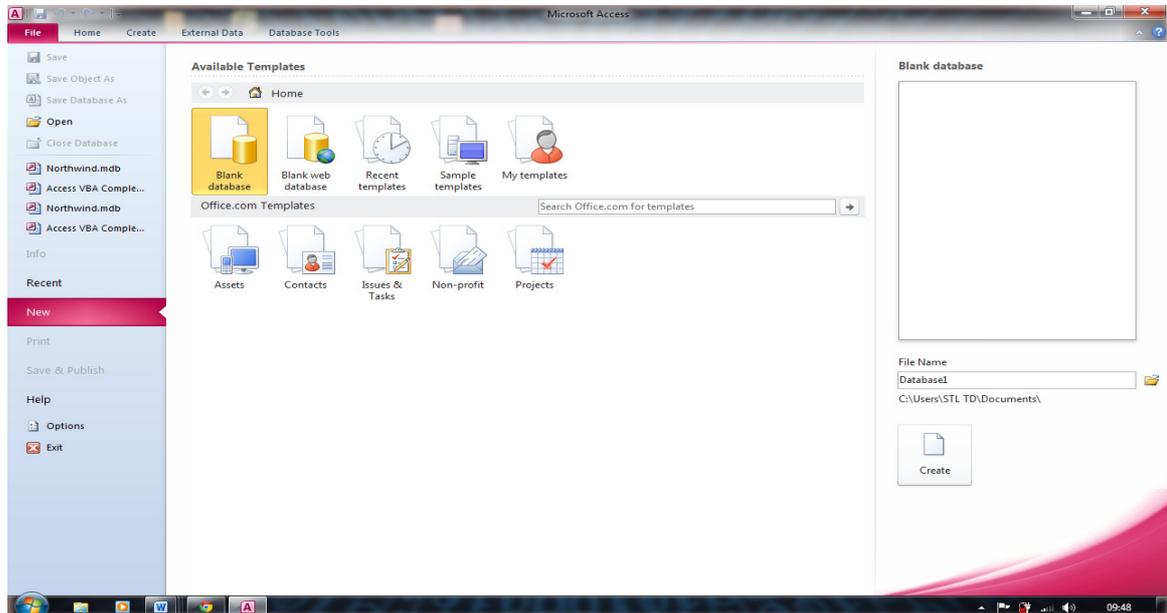
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## Visual summary: Unit 3 objectives

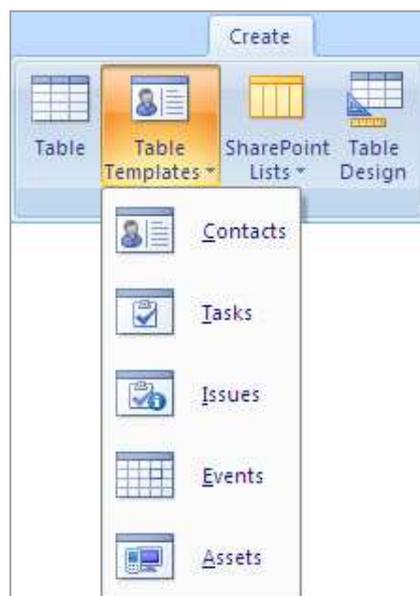
### Create and save a database



### Naming Rules

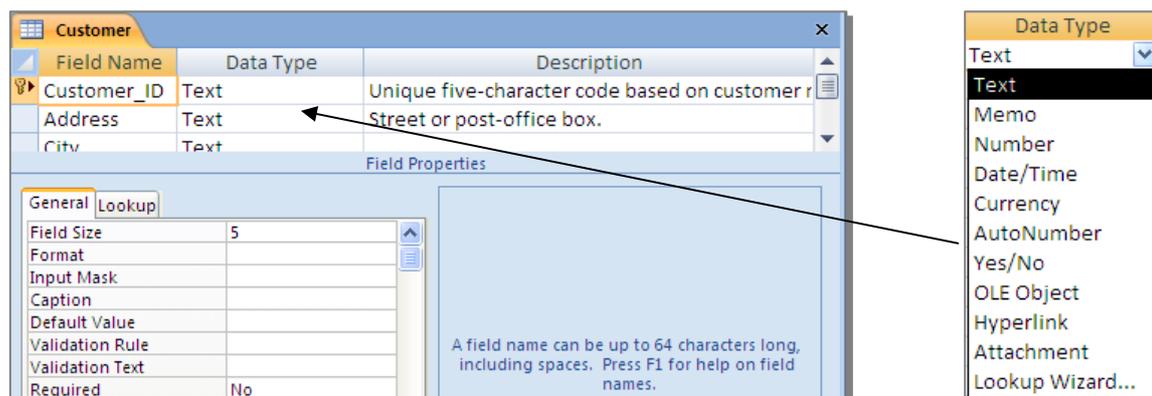
- Any combination of letters, numbers, special characters, and embedded spaces
- 64 or fewer characters
- Cannot start with a space
- No periods (.), exclamation marks (!), accents grave (`), or brackets ( [ ] )

Use the Tables section of the Create ribbon to make a table:



## Visual summary: Unit 3 objectives

Create and work with tables in design view



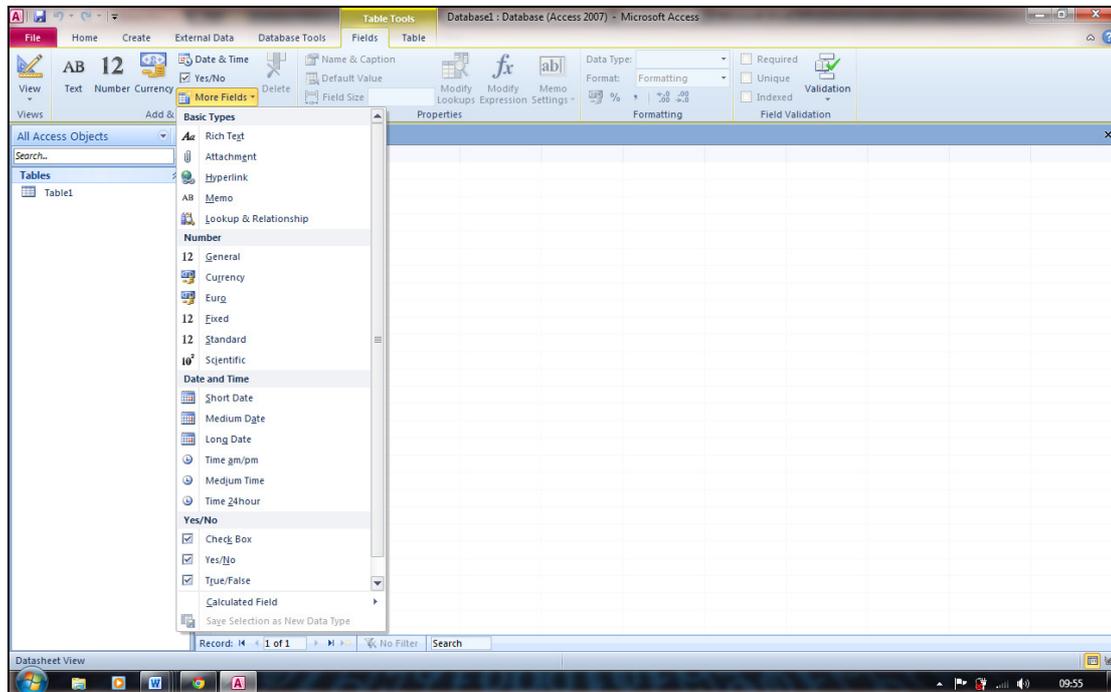
Description of Data types	
<b>Text</b>	(Default) Text or combinations of text and numbers, as well as numbers that don't require calculations, such as phone numbers.
<b>Memo</b>	Lengthy text or combinations of text and numbers.
<b>Number</b>	Numeric data used in mathematical calculations. See the next page for the <b>Number Field Size properties</b>
<b>Date/Time</b>	Date and time values for the years 100 through 9999.
<b>Currency</b>	Currency values and numeric data used in mathematical calculations involving data with one to four decimal places. See the next page for the <b>Currency Size properties</b>
<b>AutoNumber</b>	A unique sequential (incremented by 1) number or random number assigned by Microsoft Access whenever a new record is added to a table. AutoNumber fields can't be updated
<b>Yes/No</b>	Yes and No values and fields that contain only one of two values (Yes/No, True/False, or On/Off).
<b>OLE Object</b>	An object (such as a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet, a Microsoft Word document, graphics, sounds, or other binary data) <b>linked</b> to or <b>embedded</b> in a Microsoft Access table.
<b>Hyperlink</b>	Text or combinations of text and numbers stored as text and used as a <b>hyperlink address</b> . A hyperlink address can have up to three parts: <b>text to display</b> — the text that appears in a field or control. <b>address</b> — the path to a file ( <b>UNC path</b> ) or page ( <b>URL</b> ). <b>subaddress</b> — a location within the file or page. <b>screentip</b> — the text displayed as a tool tip.  The easiest way to insert a hyperlink address in a field or control is to click <b>Hyperlink</b> on the <b>Insert</b> menu.
<b>Lookup Wizard</b>	Creates a field that allows you to choose a value from another table or from a list of values by using a <b>list box</b>
<b>Calculated</b>	Allows designer to carry out calculations in a table. (Note using this data type will make your database unusable in earlier versions of Access.)

## Visual summary: Unit 3 objectives

Number and Currency Field Size properties		
Data type	Storage size	Range
<b>Byte</b>	1 byte integer	0 to 255
<b>Integer</b>	2 bytes	-32,768 to 32,767
<b>Long Integer</b>	4 byte integer	-2,147,483,648 to 2,147,483,647
<b>Single</b>	4 byte floating point	Approximate range $-3.40 \times 10^{38}$ to $3.40 \times 10^{38}$
<b>Double</b>	8 byte floating point	-1.79769313486231E308 to -4.94065645841247E-324 for negative values; 4.94065645841247E-324 to 1.79769313486232E308 for positive values
<b>Currency</b>	8 bytes fixed point	-922,337,203,685,477.5808 to 922,337,203,685,477.5807
<b>Decimal</b>	12 byte (Only used within a Variant)	28 places to the right of the decimal; smallest non-zero number is +/-0.00000000000000000000000000000001

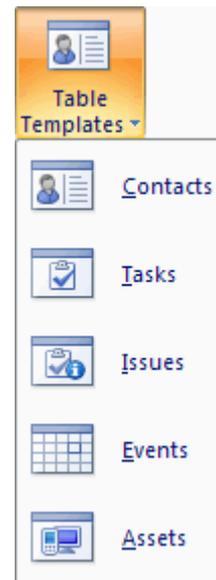
## Visual summary: Designing tables in Datasheet View

Access 2010 now comes with a collection of “Predesigned” and grouped fields. These can be accessed in datasheet view . Go to the add&delete group on the Fields Ribbon



## Unit 3 Practice Activity

1. Create a new blank database with a name of your choice.
2. Create a table using Table Templates.
3. Select a sample table of your choice.
4. Use the Table Design to view the various data type & properties (may need to save table first with a name).
5. Close the table after viewing.
6. Create another table using Table Design.
7. Use the example below to set up 6 data fields with appropriate data type and field properties.
8. Set the primary key and save the table as Customer\_order.
9. Switch to datasheet view and enter data into the table as shown in the example below.
10. Save and close the table.
11. Close the database.



Order_No	Product_ID	Order_Date	Customer	Order_Quantity	Dispatched
1	P001	02/01/2001	Rebecca Austin	250	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
2	P002	02/02/2001	Annie Philips	367	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>
3	P003	03/12/2001	Julie Stone	234	<input type="checkbox"/>
*	(New)				<input type="checkbox"/>



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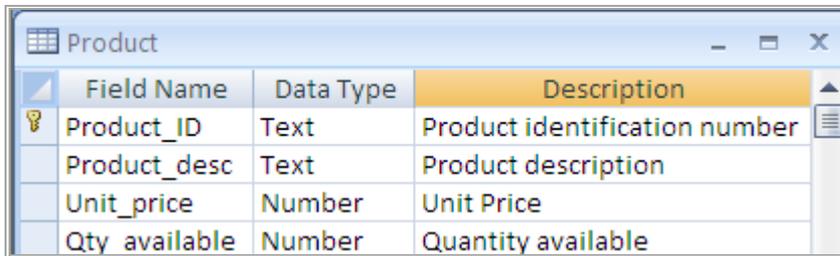
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## Visual summary: Unit 4 objectives

### Edit fields and set field properties

#### Naming fields



Field Name	Data Type	Description
Product_ID	Text	Product identification number
Product_desc	Text	Product description
Unit_price	Number	Unit Price
Qty_available	Number	Quantity available

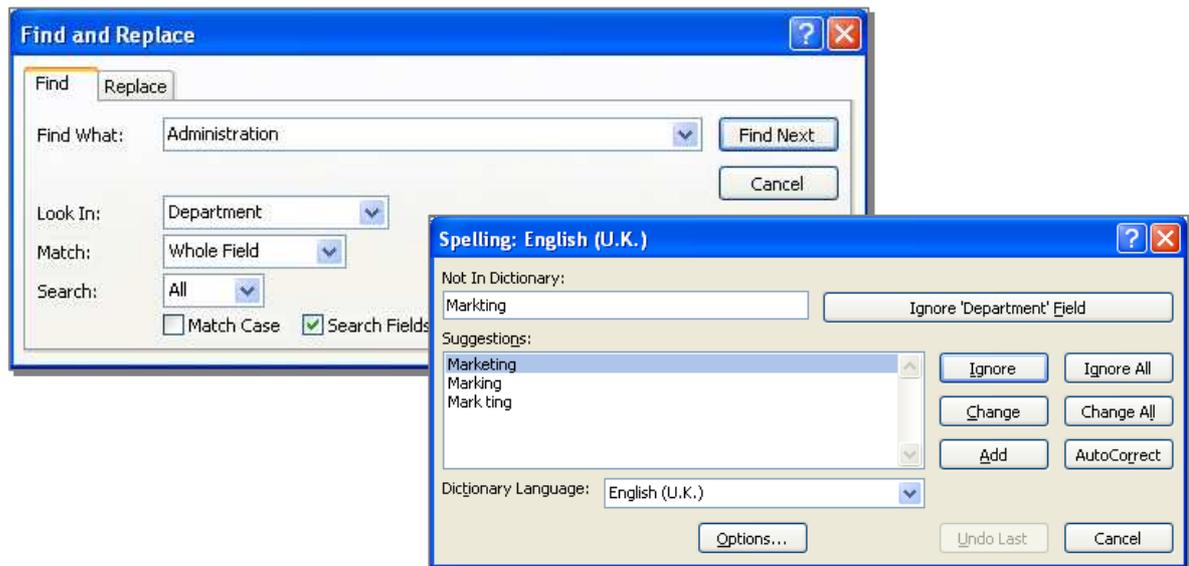
- Always give the fields easily understood and relevant names
- Always give a description of the field's data

Text formatting characters for input masking	
@	At least one letter or space
<	Letters will be converted to lowercase
>	Letters will be converted to uppercase
&	Letters cannot be entered in this field

Eg >L000 – A capital letter followed by 3 numbers (C001)

For more characters type **Input mask Syntax** in the “**Type a question for help**” box

### Using the Find feature and the Spelling Checker in a table



The image shows two overlapping dialog boxes from Microsoft Access. The 'Find and Replace' dialog box is in the background, with the 'Find' tab selected. The 'Find What' field contains 'Administration', and the 'Look In' dropdown is set to 'Department'. The 'Spelling: English (U.K.)' dialog box is in the foreground, showing a list of words 'Not In Dictionary' with 'Marketing' selected. The 'Suggestions' list shows 'Marketing', 'Marking', and 'Mark ting'. The 'Dictionary Language' is set to 'English (U.K.)'.

## Unit 4 Practice Activity

1. Open **Modifying\_database.accdb**.
2. Open the table New\_retailer in Design view.
3. Observe the table design.
4. Open the Retailer table in Design view.
5. Observe the design of Retailer and compare it to the design of New\_retailer. You might want to tile the windows to see both names at the same time.
6. Modify the design of the Retailer table so it matches the New\_retailer table. Save the design changes.
7. Close the Retailer table and maximise the New\_retailer table.
8. Sort the records based on ascending order of the field Contract\_first\_name.
9. Update and close the New\_retailer table.
10. Close the database.



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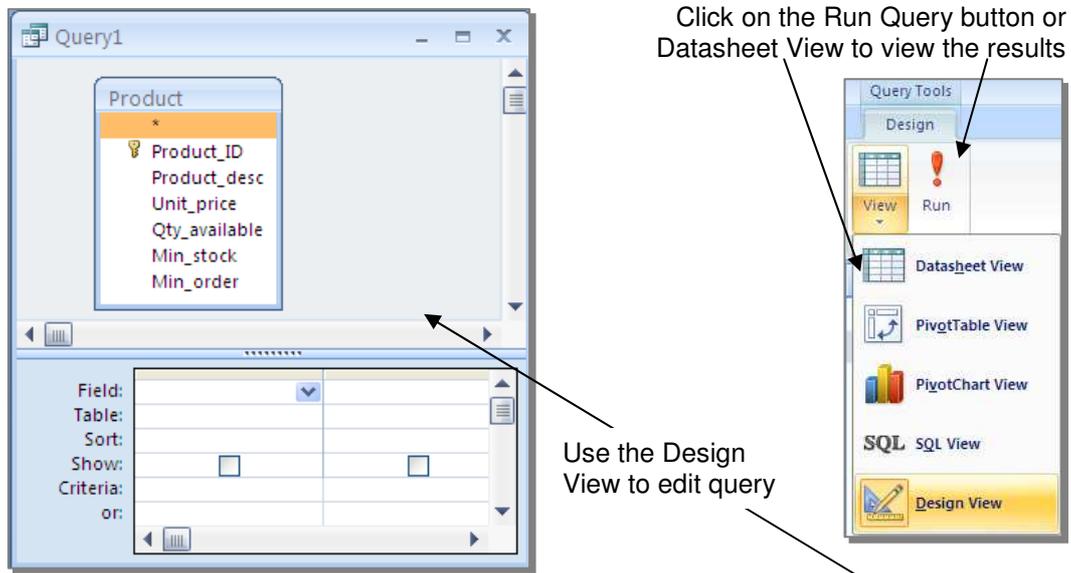
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## Visual summary: Unit 5 objectives

Create, and run queries, sort data, and filter query results

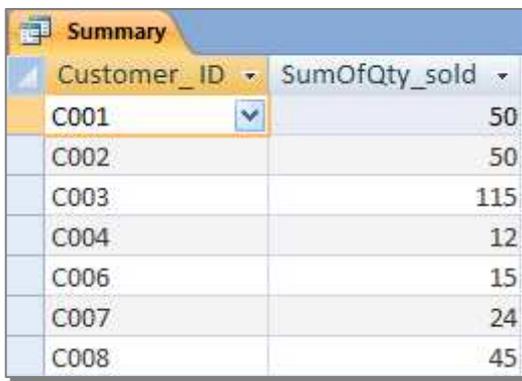


Modify queries by adding and removing fields and by using comparison operators; use AND & OR conditions in queries; and find records with empty fields

Comparison Operators	Using conditions in queries
> Greater than < Less Than = Equal to <= Less than or equal to >= Greater than or equal to <> Not Equal to	<b>OR</b> 1. Enter the condition in the appropriate cell(s) of the Or row 2. Run the query  <b>AND</b> 1. Enter the AND condition in the appropriate cell of the Criteria row 2. Run the query

## Unit 5 Practice Summary

1. Open **Orders.accdb**.
2. Create a query in design view based on the Product table that displays all the records where the Product begins with **Ce**.
3. Delete the previous criterion and display all the products having as Unit price between \$1.00 and \$2.00. Close the query without saving it.
4. Create another query named Summary based on the Order\_detail table that displays the **SumOfQty\_sold** to each customer, as shown in the example below.
5. Save and close the query.
6. Close the database.



Customer_ID	SumOfQty_sold
C001	50
C002	50
C003	115
C004	12
C006	15
C007	24
C008	45



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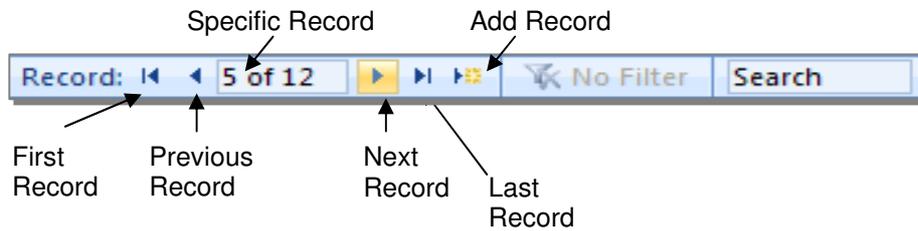
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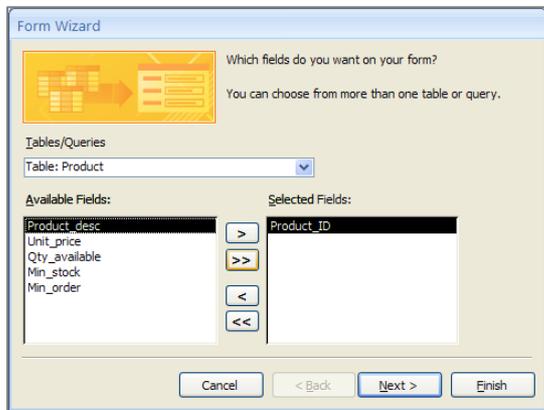


## Visual summary: Unit 6 objectives

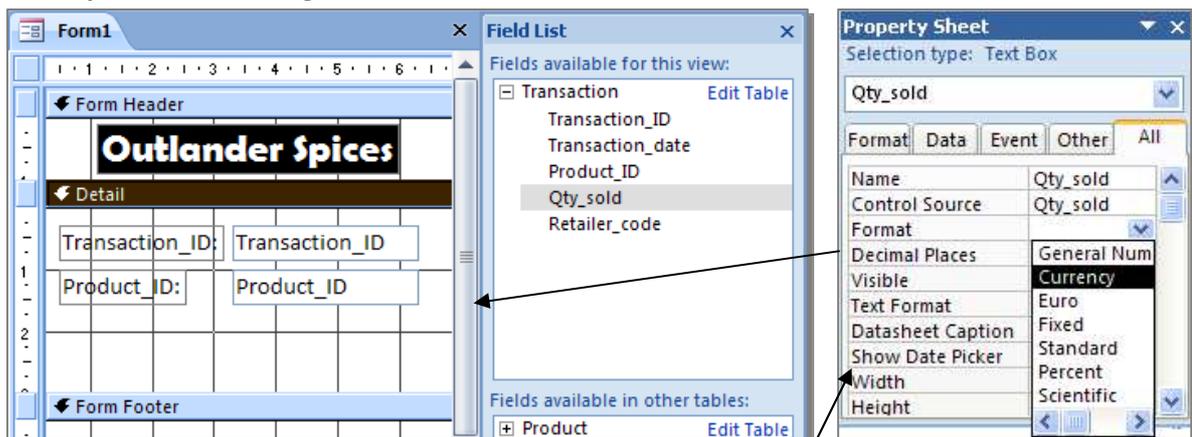
### The Navigation Bar



### Create forms by using the Form Wizard



### Modify forms in Design view

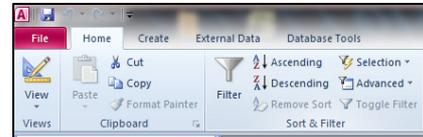


Switch on the properties by right-click on the form object. (All objects on the form have properties including the whole form)

## Visual summary: Unit 6 objectives

Find, sort, and filter records by using forms

The Sorting and Filtering commands can be found in the Sort & Filter section of the Home ribbon.

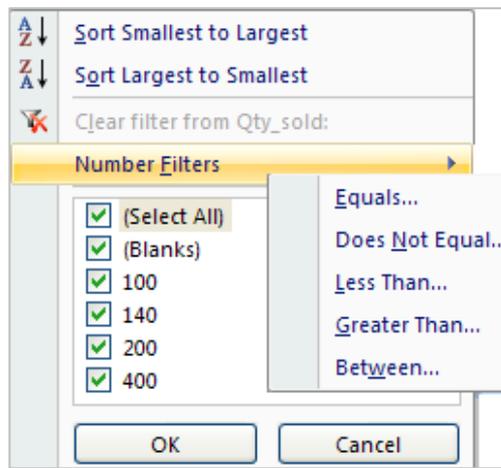


To Sort:

Select a category on the form, and then click on either the Sort Ascending  or Descending  buttons. You may also cancel sorts using  button.

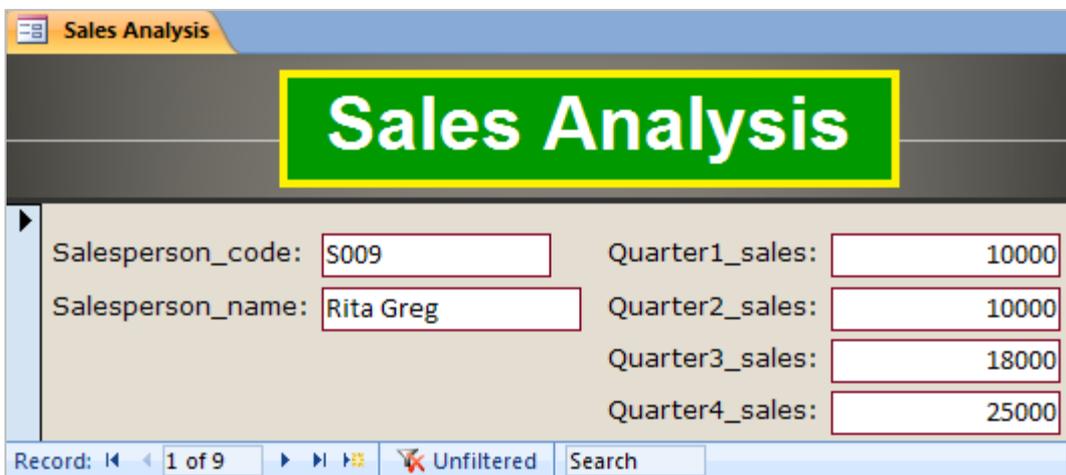
To Filter:

1. Select a category on the form, and then click on the filter button .
2. Either click to choose a criteria or type in the criteria.
3. Press OK when finished.



## Unit 6 Practice Activity

1. Open **Employee.accdb**.
2. Create a form based on the Employee\_information table by using the Form feature under Create Ribbon.
3. Sort the earnings in descending order.
4. Save and Close the form as Employee\_details.
5. Using the Form Wizard, create a form based on the Employee\_information table.
6. Select only the Employee\_code, First\_name, Last\_name, Region, Department, and Earnings fields to create a tabular form based on the Median style.
7. Save the Form as Employee\_form.
8. Enter a new record for Megan Reid as follows:  
**S028, Megan, Reid, East, Human Resources, 75,000**
9. Close Employee\_form.
10. Select the Quarterly\_sales\_analysis table to create a Form in design view.
11. Enter **Sales Analysis** as the title. The size and font of the title should be 14pt and Arial.
12. Set the background colour to green and the border colour to yellow.
13. Drag Fields from the fields list to create the form as shown in the example below.
14. Sort the records in ascending order by Quarter1\_sales.
15. Filter the records based on the field Quarter1\_sales for values greater than 10,000.
16. Save the form as Sales\_analysis.
17. Close the form and the database.



The screenshot shows a Microsoft Access form titled "Sales Analysis". The form has a green title bar with a yellow border. The main title "Sales Analysis" is displayed in a large, bold, white font on a green background. Below the title, there are several text boxes for data entry:

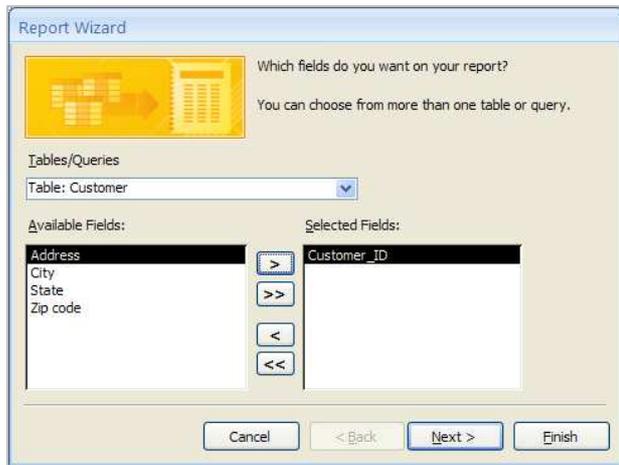
Salesperson_code:	<input type="text" value="S009"/>	Quarter1_sales:	<input type="text" value="10000"/>
Salesperson_name:	<input type="text" value="Rita Greg"/>	Quarter2_sales:	<input type="text" value="10000"/>
		Quarter3_sales:	<input type="text" value="18000"/>
		Quarter4_sales:	<input type="text" value="25000"/>

At the bottom of the form, there is a status bar with the following information: Record: 1 of 9, Unfiltered, and a Search box.

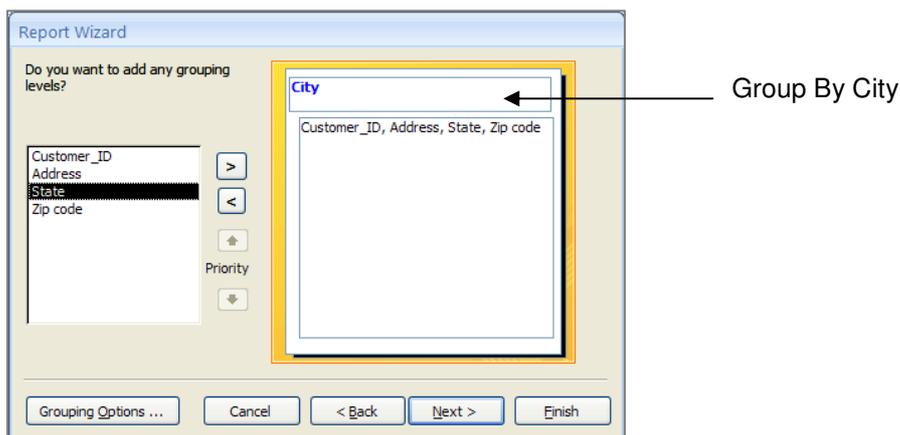


## Visual summary: Unit 7 objectives

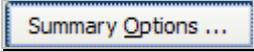
Create reports by using the Report Wizard and queries

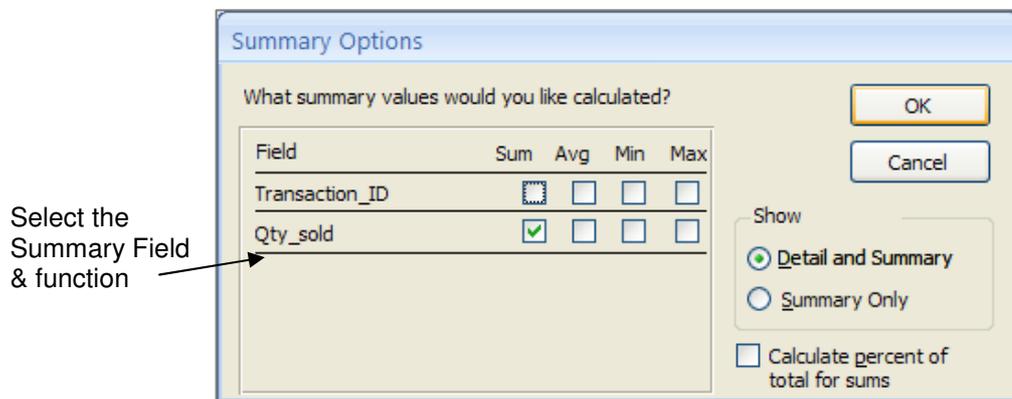


Group records in a report, summarize information in a report



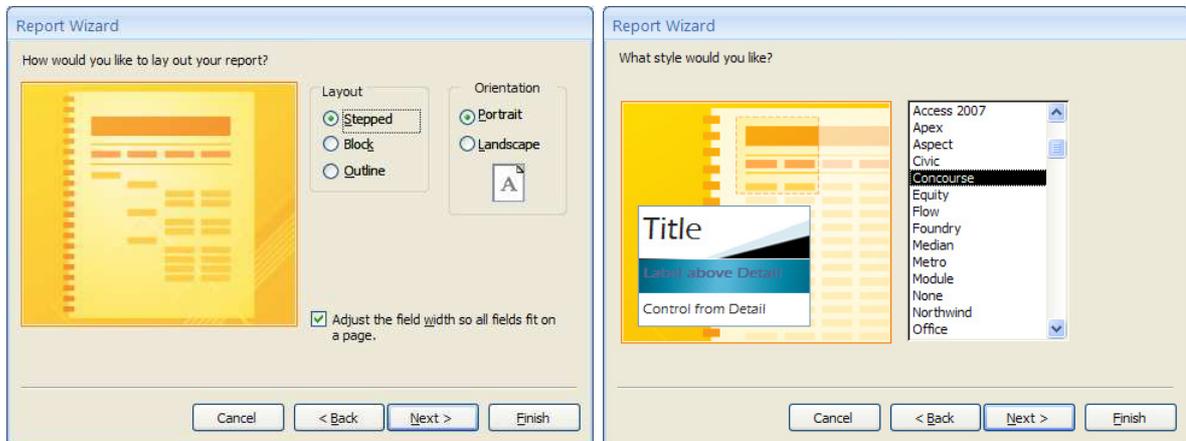
- Click **Next**

- Click 

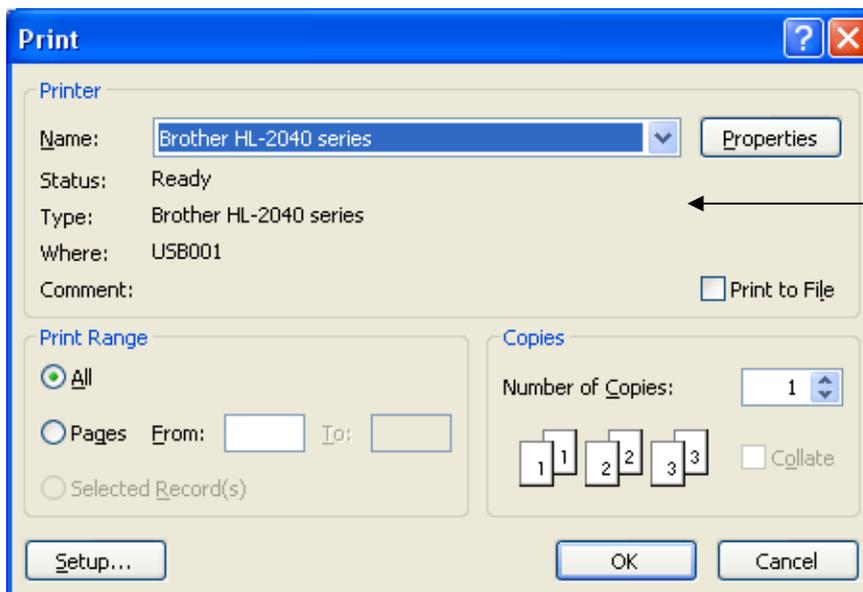
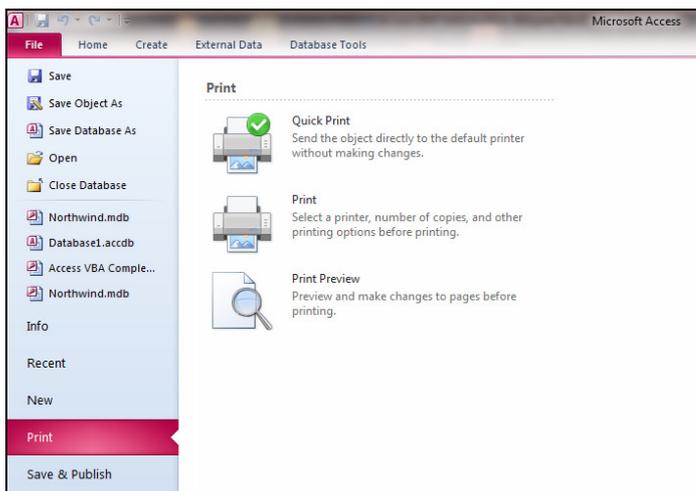


## Visual summary: Unit 7 objectives

Change the report layout, style and print a report



Click on the File Tab and choose Print to bring up the list of options:



Select Print to choose printer & print range in the dialog box

← The Print dialog box

## Unit 7 Practice Activity

1. Open **Emp.accdb**.
2. Create a query based on the `Quarterly_sales_analysis` table displaying the `Salesperson_name` and `Quarter1_sales` fields, where `Quarter1_sales > 10000`.
3. Save the Query as `Sales_query` and create a columnar report based on this query.
4. Save the report as `Sales_report`.
5. Close the report and query.
6. Using the report wizard, create a report based on the `Employee_information` table with the following settings:
  - Display all the fields of the table.
  - Group the report by Department.
  - Sort Earnings in ascending order.
  - Summarise by calculating the average (Avg) of Earnings.
  - Use the Outline1 layout.
  - Use the Soft Gray style for the title background colour.
  - Specify Employee Details as the title.
7. Change the background colour of the detail section (select any colour of your choice) and set the Special Effect property to Raised.
8. Preview the report.
9. Update and close the Report.
10. Close the database.



### Online support forum and knowledge base

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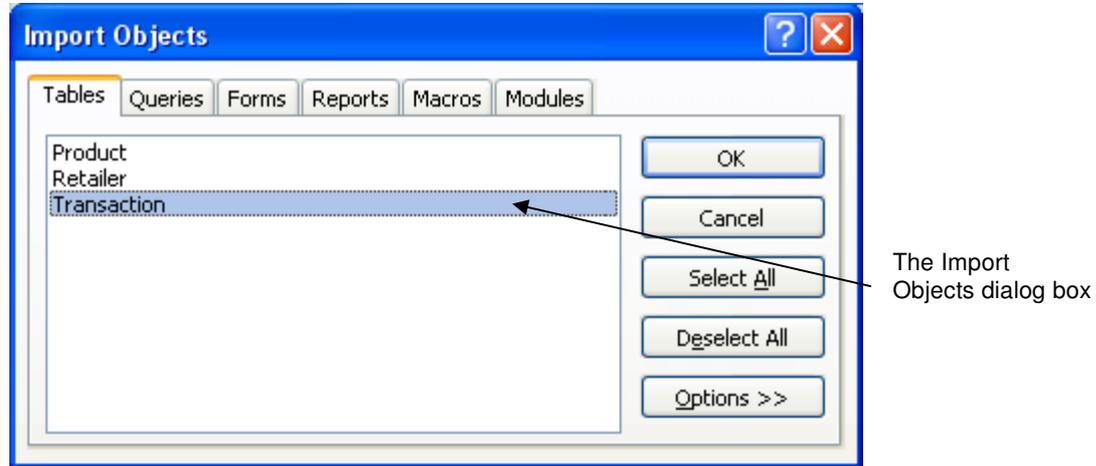
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## Visual summary: Unit 8 objectives

Import Access objects from a different database

Select **External Data** ribbon, **Access**, browse database file



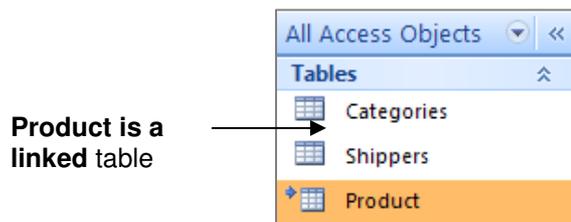
Export objects to a different Access database

Select **object to be exported**, choose format from **External Data** ribbon, **Export**, **More**, **Access Database**



Link objects between Databases and update the links

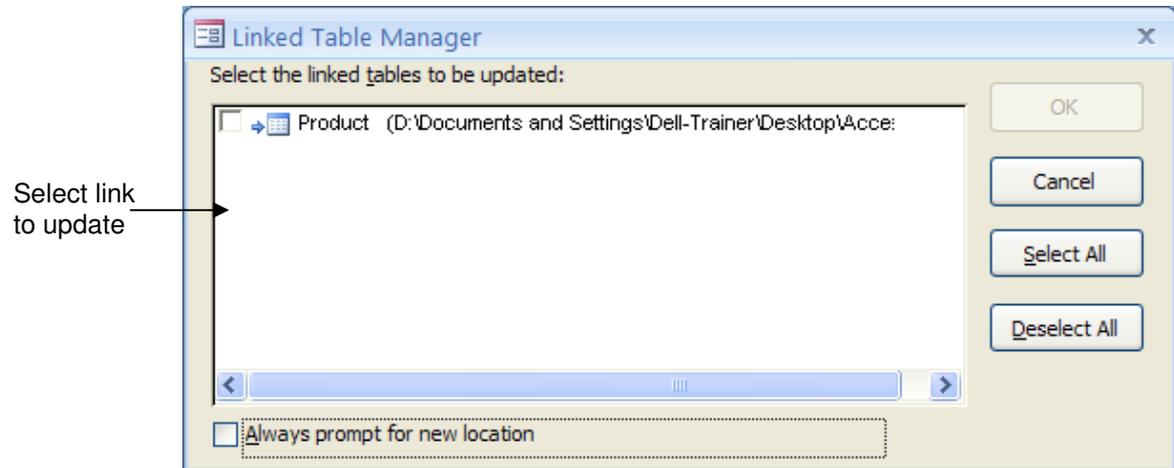
Select **Link to data source by creating a linked table**



## Visual summary: Unit 8 objectives

Linked Table manger

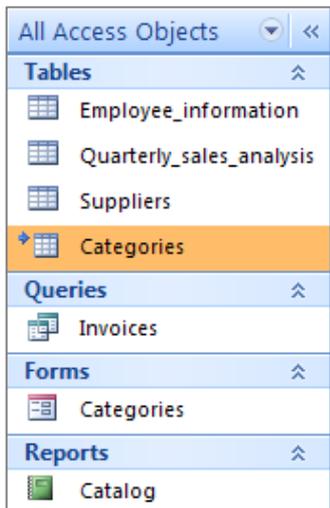
Select **Database Tools** ribbon, **Linked Table Manager**



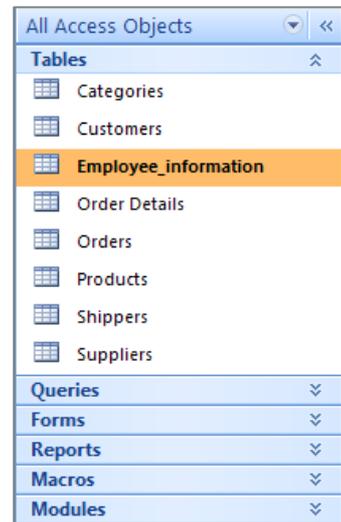
## Unit 8 Practice Activity

1. Open **Import\_practice.accdb**.
2. Import the following objects from the **Spices.accdb** database:
  - The Suppliers table
  - The Invoices Query
  - The Categories form
  - The Catalogue report
3. From the **Import\_practice** database, export the Employee information table to the **Spices** database.
4. Close **Import\_practice.accdb**.
5. Open **Spices** to verify that the table was successfully exported.
6. Close **Spices.accdb**.
7. Open **Links\_practice.accdb**.
8. Link to the table Categories from the **Spices** database.
9. Close **Links\_practice.accdb**.
10. Close Access.

Import\_Practice.accdb should have the following objects:



Spices.accdb should have the following table:



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