

- » Deciding when to use Access
- » Discovering what's new in Access
- » Unlocking the basics of working with Access
- » Figuring out how to get started

Chapter 1

Access Basics

Access, the one, true database application within Microsoft Office, has always been a powerful program. As a result, you're probably reading this book because all that power makes Access an application that's not so easy to learn on your own. You're not alone in that feeling, because Access is also unique within Microsoft Office in that most people can't just fire it up and start using it the way you might have done with your first Word document. So having this book by your side is a good choice.

That said, with the foundation components of Access, and the key functionality that you'll discover in this book, you'll be able to put Access through many of its most important paces. You'll be working with wizards and other onscreen tools that keep you at a comfortable arm's distance from the software's inner workings, the things that programmers and serious developers play with, but you'll be harnessing real power. Hope you're feeling better now!



REMEMBER

Please don't panic after reading that reference to "real power." You don't have to use every feature and tool and push the edges of the Access envelope to build a really solid database. In fact, you can use very little of everything Access has to offer and still create quite a significant solution to your needs for storing and accessing data — all because Access can really "do it all" — enabling you to set up a database quickly, build records into that database, and then use that data in several useful ways. Later on, who knows? You may become an Access guru, if that's your desire. And this book can be a great start in that process, too.

In this chapter, you'll discover what Access does best (and when you might want to use another tool instead), and you'll see how it does what it does, and hopefully you'll begin to understand and absorb some basic terminology.

Of course, nobody's expecting you to memorize tons of complex vocabulary or anything scary like that. We would never do that to you. Rather, the goal here (and in the next two chapters) with regard to terms is to introduce you to some basic words and general concepts intended to help you make better use of Access — as well as better understand later chapters in this book, if you choose to follow us all the way to its stunning, life-altering conclusion.

What Is Access Good For, Anyway?

What is Access good for? That's a good question. And, happily, the list of what you can do with it is a lot longer than the list of what you *can't* do with it. When it comes to data organization, storage, and retrieval, Access is at the head of the class, no matter what Excel aficionados will tell you — and even if you've been using Excel to sort and filter your lists and thought that was all you need.

Building big databases

Okay, what do I mean by *big* database? Any database with a lot of records — and by *a lot*, I mean hundreds. At least. And certainly if you have *thousands* of records, you need a tool like Access to manage them. Although you can use Microsoft Excel to store lists of records, it limits how many you can store (no more than the number of rows in a single worksheet, which is just over 1 million, but Excel will run poorly if you get anywhere near that number), and it wasn't designed to create a true database. Overall, Excel wasn't designed to create the kind of tools — things like forms and reports — that Access can build. So anything with a lot of records and complex data is best done in Access.

Below are some reasons why Access handles big databases so well.

- » **Typically, a big database has big data-entry needs.** Access doesn't just offer forms, but form-building features that enable you to create a quick form through which someone can enter many records, quickly and easily. This creates efficiency and ensures accuracy. (Check out Chapter 8 for more about building forms.)
- » **When you have lots and lots of records, you also have lots of opportunities for errors to creep in.** This includes duplicate records, records with misspellings, and records with missing information — and that's

just for openers. So, you need an application like Access to ferret out those errors and fix them. (Chapter 10 lays out how you can use Access to find and replace errors and search for duplicate entries.)

- » **Big databases mean big needs for accurate, insightful reporting.** Access has powerful reporting tools you can use to create printed and onscreen reports — and those can include as few or as many pieces of your data as you need, drawn from more than one table if need be. You can tailor your reports to your audience, from what's shown on the reports' pages to the colors and fonts used.
- » **Big databases are hard to wade through when you want to find something.** Access provides several tools for sorting, searching, and creating your own specialized tools (known as *queries*) for quickly finding the elusive single record or group of records you need.
- » **Access saves time by making it easy to import and recycle data.** You may have used certain tools to import data from other sources — such as Excel worksheets (if you started in Excel and maxed out its usefulness as a data-storage device) and Word tables. Access saves you from reentering all your data and allows you to keep multiple data sources consistent.

Creating databases with multiple tables

Whether your database holds 100 records or 100,000 records (or more), if you need to keep separate tables and relate them for maximum use of the information, you need a *relational* database — and that's Access. How do you know whether your data needs to be in separate tables? Think about your data — is it very compartmentalized? Does it go off on tangents? Consider the following example and apply the concepts to your data and see if you need multiple tables for your database. Hint: You probably do!

The Big Organization database

Imagine you work for a very large company, and the company has data pertaining to their customers and their orders, the products the company sells, its suppliers, and its employees. For a complex database like this one, you need multiple tables, as follows:

- » One table houses the customer data — names, addresses, phone numbers, and email addresses.
- » A second table contains those customers' orders, including the name of the customer who placed the order, the products they ordered, the salesperson who handled the sale, shipping information, and the date of the order.

- » A third table contains information on the products the company sells, including product numbers, supplier names, prices, and the number of items in stock.
- » A fourth table contains supplier data — about the companies from which the main organization obtains its inventory of products to resell to customers. The table contains the company names, their contact person, and the address, email, and phone-number information to reach them.
- » A fifth table contains employees' data — from the date they were hired to their contact information to their job title — and also contains notes about them, sort of a summary of their resumes for reference.

Hopefully, as we listed those tables, you could see the way they'd be conceptually connected to each other — customers, orders, products, suppliers, and employees — and can therefore see how relationships between those tables would help the tables literally work together.

Other tables exist, too — to keep track of shipping companies and their contact information (for shipping customer orders), expenses (for the expenses incurred in running the business), and other tables that are used with the main five tables. The need for and ways to use the main tables and these additional tables are covered later in this book, as you find out how to set up tools for data entry, relate your tables, look up records within your tables, and create reports that provide varying levels of detail on all the data you've stored.



TIP

Because you don't have to fill in every field for each record — in any table in the database — if you don't have a phone number or don't know an email address, for example, it's okay to leave those fields blank until you've obtained that information.

Fail to plan? Plan to fail

Like just about any undertaking, at least considering the steps involved and the desired outcome is a good idea before you get started. Your database is no different, and has even greater needs for effective planning. If you think carefully about your database, how you use your data, and what you need to know about your employees, customers, volunteers, donors, products, or projects — whatever you're storing information about — you can plan

- » How many tables you'll need
- » Which data will go into which table
- » How you'll use the tables together to get the reports you need

Of course, everyone forgets something, and plans change after a system has already been implemented. But don't worry — Access isn't so rigid that chaos will ensue if you begin building your tables and forget something (a field or two, an entire table). You can always add a field that you forgot (or that some bright spark just told you is needed) or add a new table after the fact. But planning ahead as thoroughly as possible is still essential and is definitely worth the effort.



TIP

As part of thorough planning, sketch your planned database on paper, drawing a kind of flowchart with boxes for each table and lists of fields that you'll have in each one. Draw arrows to show how they might be related — it's sort of like drawing a simple family tree — and you're well on your way to a well-planned, useful database. If you don't want to use actual paper, feel free, of course, to use any application you've used in the past for planning graphically — such as PowerPoint or any diagramming tool.

Here's a handy procedure to follow if you're new to the process of planning a database:

1. On paper or in a word-processing document, whichever is more comfortable, type the following:

- A tentative name for your database
- A list of the pieces of information you plan on getting from that database on a daily or regular basis

2. Based on that information, create a new list of the actual details you could store:

List every piece of information you can possibly think of about your customers, products, ideas, cases, books, works of art, students — whatever your database pertains to. Don't be afraid to go overboard — you can always skip some of the items in the list if they don't turn out to be things you really need to know (or can possibly find out) about each item in your database.

3. Take the list of fields — that's what all those pieces of information are — and start breaking them up into logical groups.

How? Think about the fields and how they work together:

- For example, if the database keeps track of a library of books, perhaps the title, publication date, publisher, ISBN (*I*nternational *S*tandard *B*ook *N*umber, which is unique for each book), price, and page count can be stored in one group, whereas author information, reviews, and lists of other titles by the same author or books on the same topic can be stored in another group. These groups become individual tables, creating your relational database of books.

- Figure out what's unique about each record. As stated in the previous point, you need a field that's unique for each record. Although Access can create a unique value for you if no unique data exists for each record in your database, it's often best to have such a field already in place, or to create such a field yourself. Customer numbers, student numbers, Social Security numbers, book ISBNs, catalog numbers, serial numbers — anything that isn't the same for any two records will do.

With a big list of fields and some tentative groupings of those fields sketched out, and with an idea of which field is unique for each record, you can begin figuring out how to *use* the data.

4. **Make a list of ways you might use the data, including**

- Reports you'd like to create, including a list of which fields should be included for each report
- Other ways you can use the data — forms for looking things up, catalog data, price lists, contact lists, even labels for mailings and packaging, and so on.

5. **List all the places your data currently resides.** This might be on slips of paper in your pocket, on cards in a box, in another program (such as Excel), or maybe through a company that sells data for marketing purposes.

With this planning done, you're ready to start building your database. The particulars of that process come later in this chapter and in subsequent chapters, so don't jump in yet. You should pat yourself on the back, though, because if you've read this procedure and applied even some of it to your potential database, you're way ahead of the game, and we're confident you'll make good use of all that Access has to offer.

Databases with user forms

When you're planning your database, another thing to consider is how the data will be entered:

- » If you'll be doing the data entry yourself, perhaps you're comfortable working in a spreadsheet-like environment (known in Access as *Datasheet view*), where the table is a big grid. You fill it in row by row, and each row is a record.

Figure 1-1 shows a table of volunteers in progress in Datasheet view. You decide: Is it easy to use, or can you picture yourself forgetting to move down a row and entering the wrong stuff in the wrong columns as you enter each record? As you can see, there are more fields than show in the window, so you'd be doing a lot of scrolling to the left and right to use this view.

» You may want to use a *form* (shown in Figure 1-2) instead. A form is a specialized interface for data entry, editing, and viewing your database one record at a time, if

- You like the idea of seeing and entering/editing one record at a time.
- Someone else will be handling data entry.
- Typing row after row of data into a big grid seems mind-numbing and likely to produce errors.

VolunteerID	FirstName	LastName	StartDate	Phone	Mobile	Email	MailingAddress	City	State
1	Joshua	Ulrich	1/11/2021	717-555-1234	717-555-4321	julrich@domain.com	123 Main Street	Ephrata	PA
2	Zachary	Ulrich	2/15/2023	717-555-1235	717-555-4322	zulrich@domain.com	124 Elm Street	Lancaster	PA
3	David	James	3/25/2024	717-555-1236	717-555-4323	dbowling@domain.com	125 Prince Street	Lancaster	PA
4	Grace	Tyson	4/13/2013	717-555-1237	717-555-4324	eburrell@domain.com	126 Queen Street	Lancaster	PA
5	Jenna	Fabiano	5/25/2024	717-555-1238	717-555-4325	jfabiano@domain.com	127 Nissley Road	Lancaster	PA
6	Daniel	Smith	6/3/2015	717-555-1239	717-555-4326	dfrankenfield@domain.com	128 Duke Street	Lancaster	PA
7	Iris	Freifeld	7/5/2024	717-555-1240	717-555-4327	ifreifeld@domain.com	129 Marshall St	Lancaster	PA
8	Christopher	Hoover	8/16/2015	717-555-1241	717-555-4328	cjoebart@domain.com	130 Harrisburg	Lancaster	PA
9	Linda	Kline	9/12/2013	717-555-1242	717-555-4329	lkline@domain.com	131 College Av	Lancaster	PA
11	Steve	Hamilton	2/17/2020	717-555-1244	717-555-4331	smaloney@domain.com	133 Prospect Rd	Lancaster	PA
12	David	Rosenberg	6/25/2021	717-555-1245	717-555-4332	dmarmelstein@domain.com	134 Fruitville Pl	Lancaster	PA
13	George	Myers	7/25/2023	717-555-1246	717-555-4333	gmyers@domain.com	135 King Street	Lancaster	PA
14	Karen	Lange	2/15/2013	717-555-1247	717-555-4334	koneill@domain.com	136 Chestnut St	Lancaster	PA
15	Kyle	Patrick	6/25/2023	717-555-1248	717-555-4335	kpatrick@domain.com	137 Marietta Pl	Marietta	PA
16	Bruce	Fisher	5/19/2013	717-555-1249	717-555-4336	bpederzani@domain.com	138 Liberty St	Lancaster	PA
17	Mimi	Shapiro	7/15/2018	717-555-1250	717-555-4337	mshapiro@domain.com	139 Granite Rd	Lancaster	PA
18	Sharon	Sorensen	6/9/2015	717-555-1251	717-555-4338	ssorensen@domain.com	140 Plum Street	Lancaster	PA
19	Ann	Talbot	7/1/2000	717-555-1252	717-555-4339	atalbot@domain.com	141 Manheim Pl	Manheim	PA
20	Barbara	Weller	2/25/2024	717-555-1254	717-555-4341	bweller@domain.com	142 Willow Street	Willow Street	PA
(New)			6/19/2024						

FIGURE 1-1:
Datasheet view
can be an easy
environment
for data
entry. Or not.

VolunteerID	(New)	City	
FirstName		State	
LastName		Zip	
StartDate	6/19/2024	Status	Active
Phone		AvailableDays	
Mobile		Notes	
Email		Photo	
MailingAddress		VolunteerNumber	

FIGURE 1-2:
Here's a simple
form for entering
new records or
reviewing
existing ones.

The mind-numbing effect (and increased margin for error) is especially likely when you have lots of fields in a database, and the user, if working in Datasheet view, has to move horizontally through the fields. A form like the one in Figure 1-2 puts the fields in a more visually convenient format, making it easier to enter data into the fields and to see all the fields simultaneously. You can also set up forms that include only the fields you want to see or to use for data entry.

You find out all about forms in Chapter 8. If your database is large enough that you require help doing the data entry, or if it's going to grow over time, making an ongoing data-entry process likely, Access is the tool for you. The fact that it offers simple forms of data entry/editing is reason enough to make it your database application of choice.

Databases that require special reporting

Yet another reason to use Access is the ability it gives you to create and run customized reports quickly and easily. Some database programs, especially those designed for single-table databases (known as *flat-file* databases), have some canned reports built in, and that's all you can do — just select a report from the list and run the same report that every other user of that software runs.

If you're an Excel user, your reporting capabilities are far from easy or simple, and they're not designed for use with large databases — they're meant for spreadsheets and small, one-table lists. Furthermore, you have to dig much deeper into Excel's tools to get at these reports. Access, on the other hand, is a database application, so reporting is a major, up-front feature.

An example? In Excel, to get a report that groups your data by one or more of the fields in your list, you have to sort the rows in the worksheet first, using the field(s) to sort the data, and then you can create what's known as a *subtotal report*. To create it, you use a dialog box that asks you about calculations you want to perform, where to place the results, and whether you're basing a sort and/or a subtotal on more than one field. The resulting report is not designed for printing, and you have to tinker with your spreadsheet pagination (through a specialized view of the spreadsheet) to control how the report prints out.

In Access? Just fire up the Report Wizard, and you can sort your data, choose how to group it, decide which pieces of data to include in the report, and pick a visual layout and color scheme, all in one simple, streamlined, dialog box-driven process. Without requiring you to do anything, the report is ready for printing. Access is built for reporting — after all, it is a database application — and reports are one of the most (if not *the* most) important ways you'll use and share your data.

Because reports are such an important part of Access, you can not only create them with minimum fuss but also customize them to create powerful documentation of your most important data:

- » Build a quick, simple report that just spits out whatever is in your table in a tidy, easy-to-read format. (See Figure 1-3 for an example.)



The screenshot shows an Access report window titled 'Volunteers2'. The report itself is titled 'Volunteers' and shows a list of volunteers sorted by last name. The report has a header section with the title and a date/time stamp, followed by a table of data with five columns: LastName, FirstName, Phone, Mobile, and MailingAddress. The data is presented in a simple, clean format with alternating row colors.

LastName	FirstName	Phone	Mobile	MailingAddress
Ulrich	Joshua	717-555-1234	717-555-4321	123 Main Street
Ulrich	Zachary	717-555-1235	717-555-4322	124 Elm Street
Bowling	David	717-555-1236	717-555-4323	125 Prince Street
Burrell	Eugenia	717-555-1237	717-555-4324	126 Queen Street
Fabiano	Jenna	717-555-1238	717-555-4325	127 Nisley Road
Frankenfield	Daniel	717-555-1239	717-555-4326	128 Duke Street
Freifeld	Iris	717-555-1240	717-555-4327	129 Marshall Street
Joubert	Christopher	717-555-1241	717-555-4328	130 Harrisburg Pike
Kline	Linda	717-555-1242	717-555-4329	131 College Avenue
Maloney	Steve	717-555-1244	717-555-4331	133 Prospect Road
Marmelstein	David	717-555-1245	717-555-4332	134 Fruitville Pike
Myers	George	717-555-1246	717-555-4333	135 King Street
O'Neill	Karen	717-555-1247	717-555-4334	136 Chestnut Street
Patrick	Kyla	717-555-1248	717-555-4335	137 Marietta Pike
Pederzani	Bruce	717-555-1249	717-555-4336	138 Liberty Street
Shapiro	Mimi	717-555-1250	717-555-4337	139 Granite Run Drive

FIGURE 1-3:
Ah, simplicity.
A quick report
is just one
click away.

- » Create a customized report that you design step-by-step with the help of the Report Wizard. (See Figure 1-4.) The report shown in the figure has the volunteers sorted by their last names. These options were easily put to work with just a few clicks.
- » You can really roll up your sleeves and design a new report, or play with an existing one, adding all sorts of bells and whistles. Figure 1-5 shows this happening in Design view. Note that the report's title (Volunteers List by Status) is selected: It has a box around it and tiny handles on the corners and sides of the box, which means you can reformat the title, change the font, size, or color of the text, or even edit the words if a new title is needed.

FIGURE 1-4:
The Report Wizard creates more elaborate (but simple) reports, like this one.

The screenshot shows a report window titled 'Volunteers3'. The report has a header section with the title 'Volunteers' in a grey box. Below the header is a table with one record. The fields and their values are:

LastName	Fabiano
FirstName	Jenna
StartDate	5/25/2024
Phone	717-555-1238
Mobile	717-555-4325
Email	jfabiano@domain.com
MailingAddress	127 Nissley Road
City	Landisville

FIGURE 1-5:
Design view might look a little intimidating, but to really customize things, you'll need it — and you might even enjoy it!

The screenshot shows the Access application window with the 'Report Design' ribbon selected. The main area displays the 'Volunteers3' report in Design View. The design view shows the layout of the report with fields placed in a grid. The fields are organized into sections: a Report Header, a Page Header, and a Detail section. The fields in the Detail section are: LastName, FirstName, StartDate, Phone, Mobile, Email, MailingAddress, and City. The design view allows for customization of the report's appearance, including the placement and formatting of fields.

So, you can create any kind of custom report in Access, using any or all of your database tables and any of the fields from those tables, and you can group fields and place them in any order you want:

- » With the Report Wizard, you can choose from several preset layouts for your report, and you can customize all of it row by row, column by column.
- » You can easily add and remove fields after creating the report, should you change your mind about what's included. If you want to place your personal stamp on every aspect of your report, you can use Design view to do the following:
 - Add titles, instructional or descriptive text boxes, and graphics.
 - Set up customized headers and footers to include any information you want to appear on all the report's pages.

If all this sounds exciting, or at least interesting, then you're really on the right track with Access. The need to create custom reports is a major reason to use Access; you can find out about all these reporting options in Chapters 18 through 21. That's right: Four whole chapters — all devoted to reporting. It *must* be a big feature in Access!

Reach Out with SharePoint

Depending on your or your company's networking and security needs, you may have used SharePoint along the way, or perhaps you're using it daily to store and work with the files you need to share — thus the name — with others. At the very least, you've probably heard of SharePoint and how it provides the ability to see and use your Access data from anywhere — using desktop applications, a web browser, or even your phone. And it really does all that (and more), helping you manage your documents and collaborate with co-workers via the company network. Simply click the Save Database As command in the Access File tab's panel (see Figure 1-6), and you're on your way to publishing your database to SharePoint, which means you can access it from pretty much everywhere (nearly a requirement these days, because remote work has become so common). Of course, if you or your company doesn't have a SharePoint server, you won't be able to make use of this, and you don't need to concern yourself with this section.

As shown in Figure 1-6, the Save As options include regular old Save Database As, to save your existing database with a new name or in some format other than as an Access database; and Save Object As, to save a table, form, query, or report with a new name. You can also choose from several Advanced options to save the database as a package (to distribute your Access applications) or as an executable file (a single file that when run by the recipient, opens a database application), to back up the database, and to use the aforementioned SharePoint.

decide! There are just too many options!” Which camp will you fall into? Let’s see. Here are all the ways to open Access:



TIP

- » Windows 10 and 11 users can utilize any of several methods to start an application — click the Start icon, press the Windows key on the keyboard, or if you have a touchscreen, tap the Start button. Once the Start screen appears, tap the Access application tile.

The Start menu provides an alphabetical list of applications installed on or accessible through your computer, and you’ll find Access conveniently located with all the others that begin with the letter A.

- » Double-click any existing Access database file on your desktop or in a folder (as shown in Figure 1-7). Access opens automatically.

Good news: Each version of Access since version 2007 will open database files you created with any other post-2007 version of Access, and should support whatever features are employed within those database files. All your tables should open properly, and reports, forms, and queries should all work fine, too.

- » If some helpful person has pinned Access to the toolbar, you can click the Access icon (it looks like an A on the cover of a book), and there you go. Access opens for you right then and there.



TIP

Double-click to open

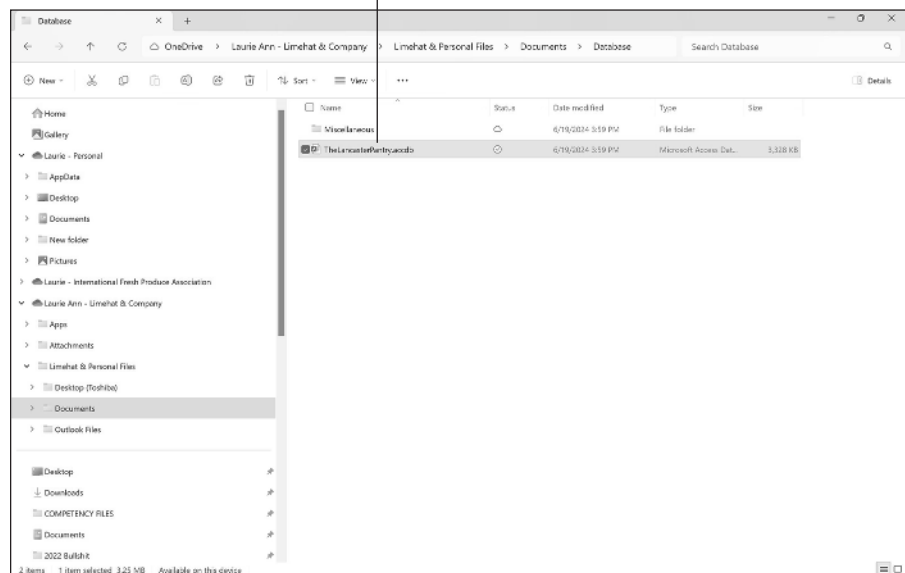


FIGURE 1-7:
Double-click an
Access database
file, and Access
opens right up.

Selecting a starting point

So Access is open, and (assuming you opened it from the Start menu or from the Quick Launch portion of the taskbar) you're staring at the Access interface. You may see features whose purposes elude you or that you don't yet know how to use. Hey, don't worry; that's why you're reading this book!

You can find out more about all the tabs and buttons, panels and menus, and all that fun stuff in Chapter 2. For now, just look at the ways Access offers you to get started with your database, be it an existing one that needs work or a new one you have all planned out and ready to go.

Opening an existing database

Well, this is the easy one. If a database already exists, you can open it by clicking the File tab (in the upper left of the workspace) and choosing Open from the list of commands that appears. As shown in Figure 1-8, a panel opens, displaying the types of files you can open (just to the right of the long red File panel) and the databases you — if you've been poking around before reading this — have most recently used. Click the word *Recent* in the list to the near left and then click the database in the Recent list, and it opens, listing its current tables, queries, reports, and forms on the far left side of the window.

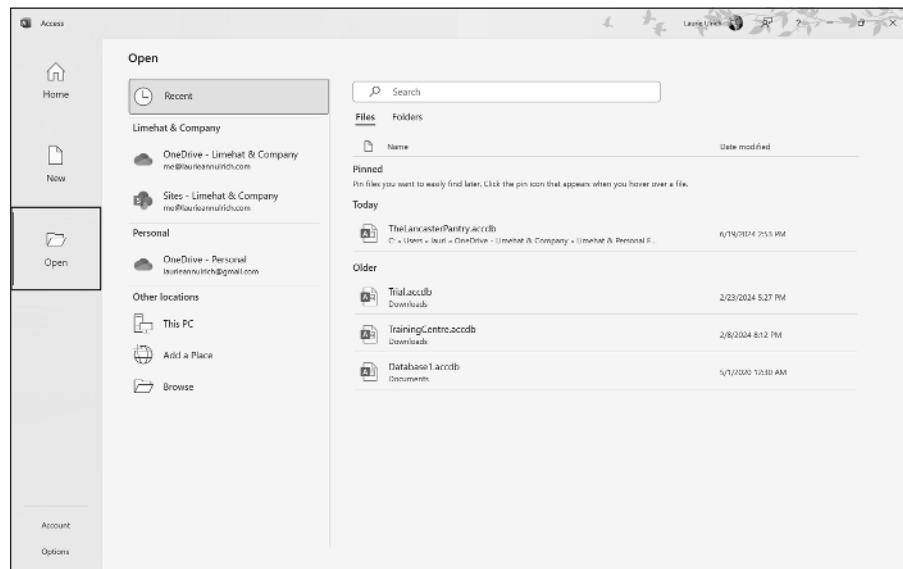


FIGURE 1-8:
Pick a recently
used database
from the Recent
list on the right.

When the database opens, you can open and view its various parts just by double-clicking them in that leftmost panel; whatever you open appears in the main, central part of the window. Figure 1-9 shows an example: a table, ready for editing.

EventID	EventName	EventDate	EventType	EventLocation	EventCoordinator	FundsNeeded	FundsRaised	Click #
6	Community Hunger Seminar	12/1/2025	Education	4	4	2000		
5	Fundraising 101	11/15/2024	Education	4	7	0		
4	Battle of the Bands	9/20/2024	Collection	2	2	15000		
1	Swim-a-Thon	9/15/2024	Fundraising	1	1	1500		
0	Christmas in July	7/25/2024	Fundraising	3	0			
7	Christmas in July	7/25/2024	Fundraising	0	12	10000		
3	Food Drive	6/30/2024	Collection	3	17	5000	6000	
2	Sweetheart's Dance	2/14/2024	Fundraising	5	9	25000	30000	
0				0	0			

FIGURE 1-9:
An existing
table, ready for
more records.

After you open a table, you can begin entering or editing records. You can read more about how that's done in Chapter 6, which demonstrates the different ways to edit your data and tweak your tables' setups. If you want to tinker with any existing forms, queries, or reports, you can open these, too, just by clicking them in the list on the left side of the workspace. (For more information on queries, check out Chapters 12 and 13. You can do simple sorting and look for particular records with the skills you pick up in Chapters 10 and 12.)

Starting a new database from scratch

But what if you don't have a database to open? Well, don't let that stop you. To start a new one, all you have to do is open Access, using any of the techniques listed earlier in this chapter (except the one that starts Access by opening an existing database file, which you don't have yet).



REMEMBER

A database file holds *all* your database components. Everything associated with the data is part of the database, including

- » All the tables that house your data
- » Queries that help you search and use the data
- » Reports that show what your data is and what it means
- » Forms that allow people to view, enter, and edit data

After Access is open, click the New command in the File tab (if that's not already the active command). From the resulting display, you can click the Blank Database button (shown in Figure 1-10) to get started.

Click the Blank database button

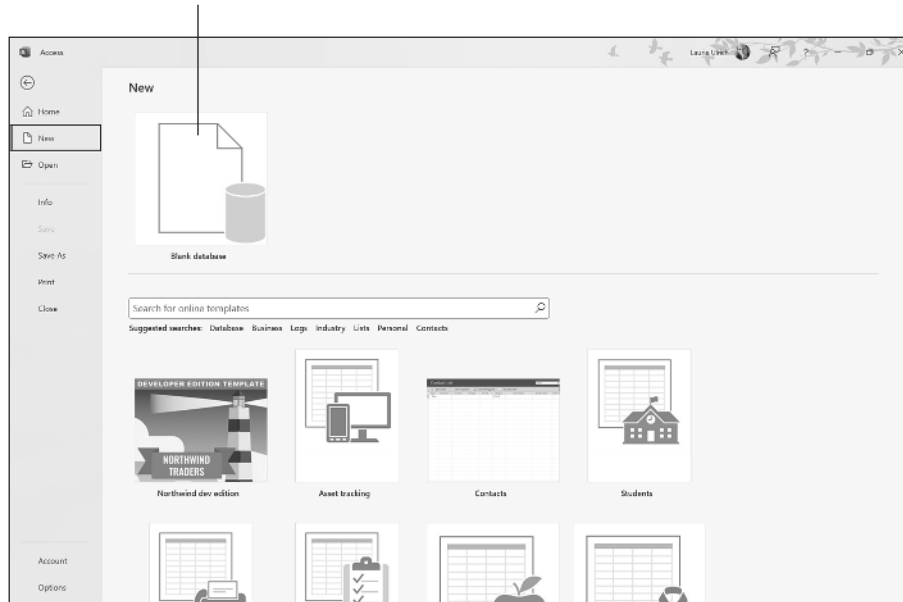


FIGURE 1-10:
Click the Blank Database button in the New group.

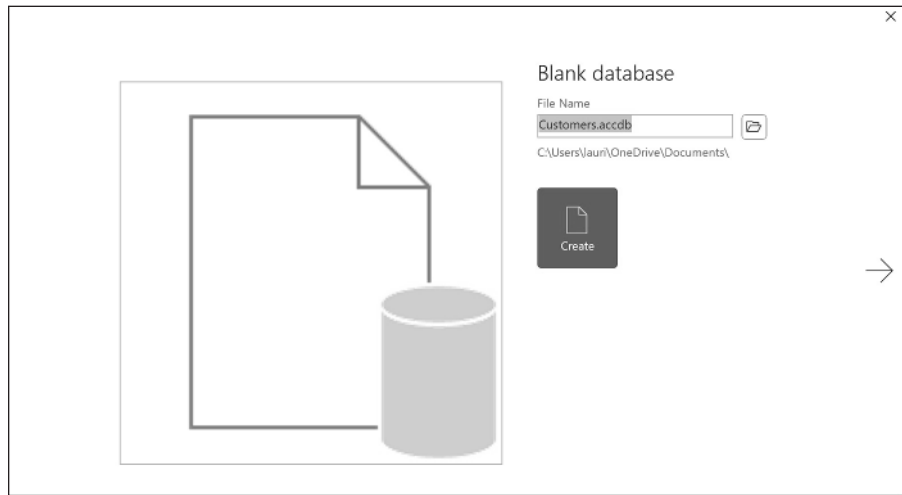
Next, give your database a name (see the dialog box that appears in Figure 1-11), and click the Create button.



TECHNICAL STUFF

Access assigns consecutive numbers to the default names, but you may want something more useful. Figure 1-11 shows a new, non-generic filename.

FIGURE 1-11:
Name your
database
something that
replaces
the generic
DatabaseX.accdb.



If this is your absolute first database in a fresh installation of Access, the filename offered in this panel will be `Database1`. Note that you don't need to type a file extension here; Access will add the correct one for you.



TIP

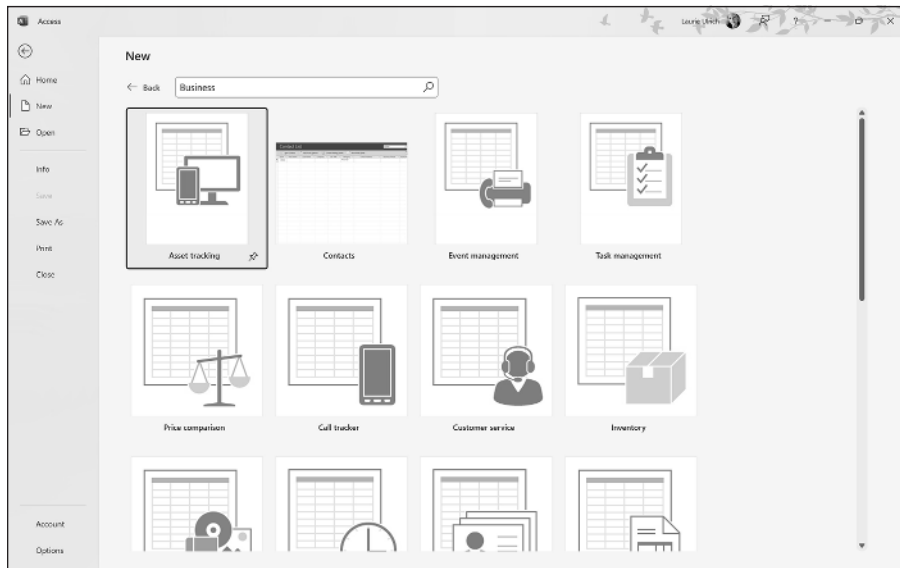
What is that little folder in the dialog box where you named your new database? It allows you to choose a folder (other than the default Documents folder in Windows 10 and 11) into which you can save your database. Click the folder icon after typing a name for your database, and then use the resulting File New Database dialog box to choose a location — an existing subfolder within Documents, the desktop, a network drive (if you're on a network, say, at your office), or your OneDrive. The dialog box looks very familiar to anyone who's used any Windows application, so this won't be new territory for you.

At this point, with your new database open, you can begin entering records into your first table or begin naming your fields and setting them up. The field names go in the topmost row (the ID field is already created by default in the new table), and the label *Click to Add* is atop the column with the active cell. If you choose to save your table now (right-click the `Table1` tab and choose *Save*), you can name your table something more useful than `Table1`.

Starting with a template

To help you get started, Access also provides *templates* (prepared files that work sort of like database cookie cutters) for your new database needs. You'll find a set of template icons in the same New panel where you just chose a Blank Database. As shown in Figure 1-12, you can choose a template category by clicking any of the words under the Search for Online Templates search box, and search online for templates in that category.

FIGURE 1-12:
View the
database
templates for
your chosen
category.



Once the online search is complete (assuming you're online at the time), a series of big buttons, one for each template found that matches your search, appears. Note that a larger list of categories — to be used if you want to search again for another category of templates — appears on the right.

OK, Now What?

So you've got a new database started. What do you do now? You can move along to Chapter 2, where you find out more about all the tools that Access offers — which tools are onscreen almost all the time and which ones are specific to the way you chose to dig in and start that database.

In Chapter 3, you actually begin building a database, setting up tables and the fields that give them structure. And you get to figure out which tables you need to set up, putting that great plan you built in this chapter to work!