

# Access Introduction

Academic Computing Services  
A Division of Information Services

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**Abstract:** This document introduces users to the Microsoft Access relational database management system, which allows for the creation, organization and manipulation of large quantities of data. This class will concentrate on creating a blank database, creating and importing tables into the database, establishing primary and foreign key fields, entering records into tables, sorting fields in tables, and filtering for specific records in tables. It will also introduce users to setting up different types of relationships between tables and enforcing rules on those relationships.

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## ACS Computer Training

### Access Introduction

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## Introduction

The Access database program allows for the creation, organization and manipulation of large quantities of data. The basic building block of any database is the table, built of distinct and unique rows of information (called *records*), each of which are broken down into one or more columns (or *fields*) of predetermined and consistent size and type of data. As a *relational* database, an *Access* database can contain many tables, where the records in one table may be related to records in other tables.

## Objectives

The goal of this workshop is to introduce participants to Access. After today's workshop, participants will be able to:

- Create a new, blank database
- Create new tables in design view and import tables
- Enter and delete records
- Edit table design
- Display and organize data in a table
- Create and edit relationships

## Prerequisites

*Database Design* workshop or equivalent skills.

## Related Training Available from ACS

All workshops offered by Academic Computing Services (ACS), a division of Information Services, are free to KU students, staff, faculty, and [approved affiliates](#). The general public is also welcome to most workshops, but some ACS workshops require a [registration fee](#) for them.

To learn more about or register for workshops, receive automatic announcements of upcoming workshops, and track workshops you've registered for and have attended, visit the ACS Web site at [www.ku.edu/acs/train](http://www.ku.edu/acs/train). You can also check our online schedule at [www.ku.edu/acs/schedule](http://www.ku.edu/acs/schedule) for a list of class offerings and their availability. For further workshop related questions, please email [training@ku.edu](mailto:training@ku.edu).

### **ACCESS: INTERMEDIATE**

This three-hour, hands-on workshop introduces queries and pivot tables and charts. Participants learn creating select queries between multiple tables and adding criteria as well as how to create and utilize pivot tables and charts based on query data.

## Definitions

Term	Definition
Database	An organized collection of information.
Relational Database	A management system that allows the definition of data structures, storage and retrieval operations and rules to preserve data quality (integrity constraints).
Table	An object comprised of fields (columns) that collect records (rows of data) about a specific topic.
Field	A table column that stores specific information and when combined with other fields (columns), makes up a record.
Record	A row in a table that is a collection of related data treated as a unit.
Primary Key	One or more fields whose value or values uniquely identify each record in a table.
Foreign Key	One or more table fields that refer to the primary key field or fields in another table.
Query	An object that can allow for the retrieval, display, and updating of data from one or more related tables.
Form	An object designed primarily for the display and/or entry of data into a table, query, or other Access object but that can also be used for other execution purposes.
Report	An effective way to present data in a printed format from a table, query, or SQL statement.
Data Access Pages	A special type of web page especially designed for viewing and working with data (stored in an Access database, Microsoft SQL Server database, or some other type of database) from an Internet or intranet
Macro	An action or set of actions used to automate tasks.
Module	An object that contains a collection of Visual Basic for Applications (VBA) declarations and procedures that are stored together as a unit.

## Planning for a Relational Database

Because *Access* is a relational database management system, the database table and relationship structure should be planned out **before** creating the actual physical model. The Database Design workshop introduces the fundamental principles of database design and is a prerequisite to this workshop.

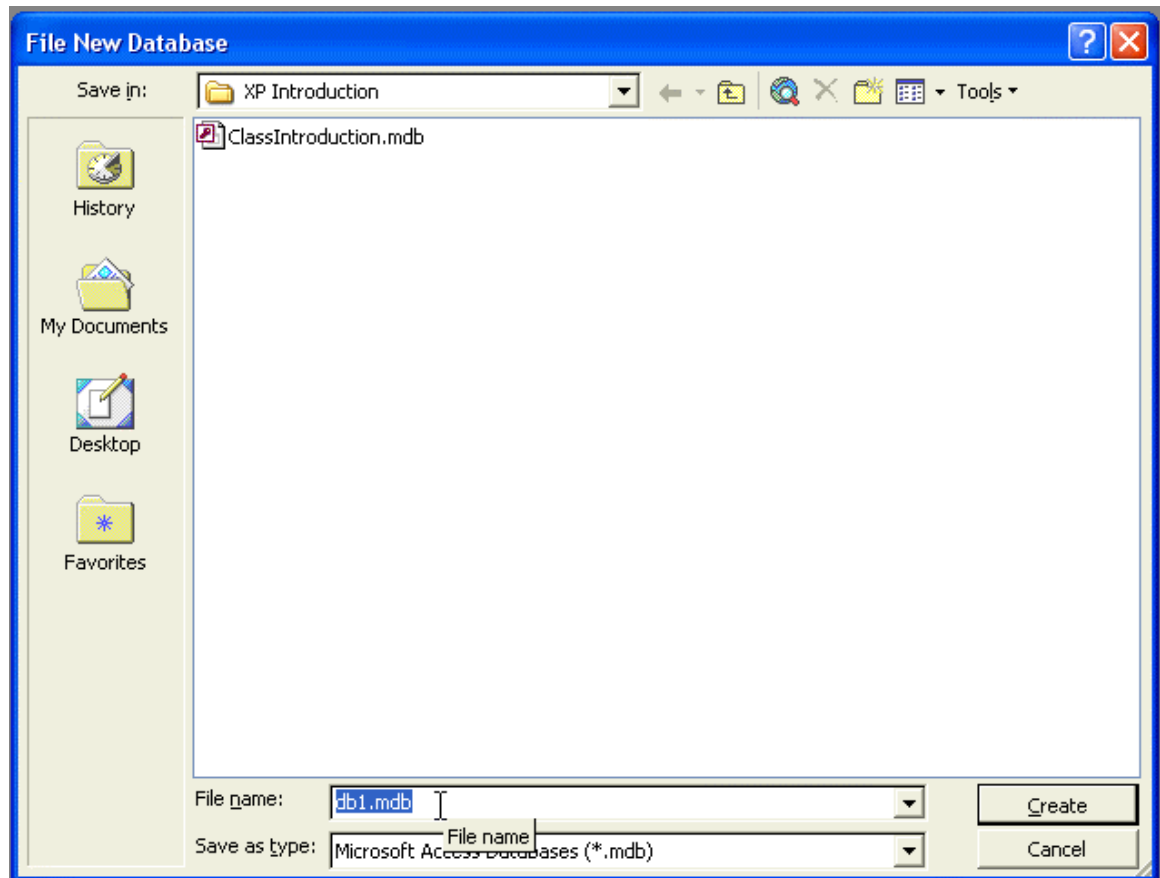
## Creating a New Blank Database

You can create a new database several different ways: from an Access template, based on an existing database, and using a Blank Access database. To create a new database and design your own objects use the blank database method.

1. Open Access
2. On the right side of the window under **New**, select **Blank Database**.



3. Choose a location to save your database and name your database by typing over **db1.mdb**.



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**Note:** The .mdb file extension will be added automatically to whatever file name you choose.

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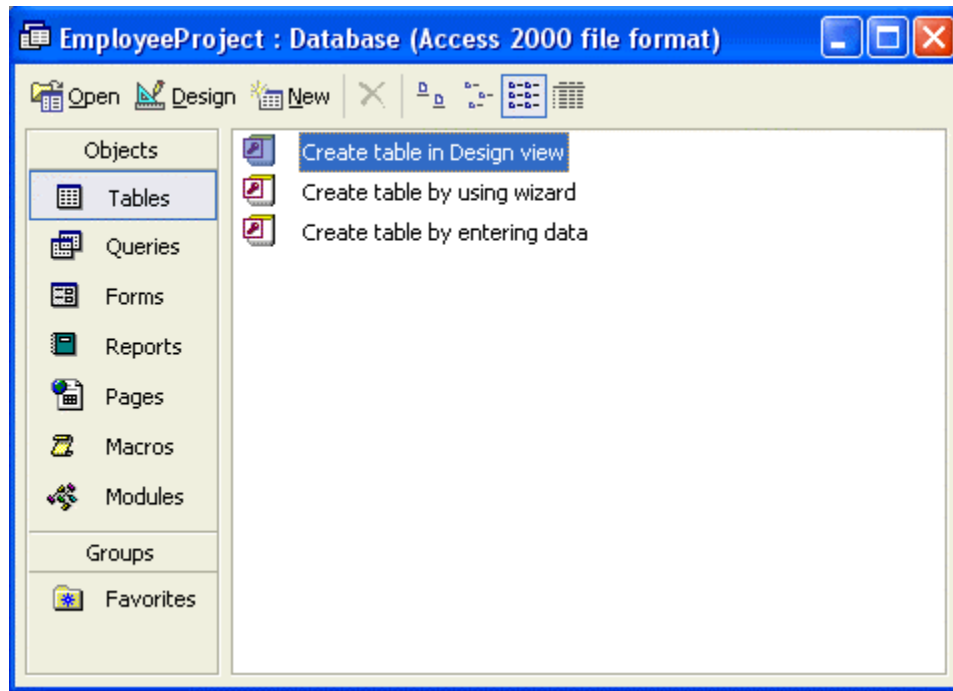
4. After naming your database, click the **Create** Button.
  5. Access will create your database and open up the database window.
  6. Now you are ready to create tables in your database.
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**Note:** Once you name your database and click on **Create**, the database is saved. As you design objects in your database (tables, queries, forms, reports, and macros) you must click on the save button to save design changes. Once the objects are created and saved, any records you add to your database will be **automatically** saved. Because of this, you will not have many “undo” opportunities in datasheet view. However, when designing your tables, you will have multiple undo opportunities.

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## The Database Window

Your database window is now displayed to you in Access. Its purpose is to provide you access to the objects in your database and allow you to create new ones. To close that Access database and open a different database, you click on the corner x of the window or choose **File**→**Close** like you would in any other Office program. To open a database file, click the yellow folder on the Database toolbar, or **File**→**Open**, just as in any other Office program.



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**Note:** In the Access program, you **cannot** have more than one database open at a time. If you open a database and already have a different one open, Access will close the first one before opening the second. However, you **can** have more than one database object open at a time. For example, you could have three different tables within the same database open at the same time.

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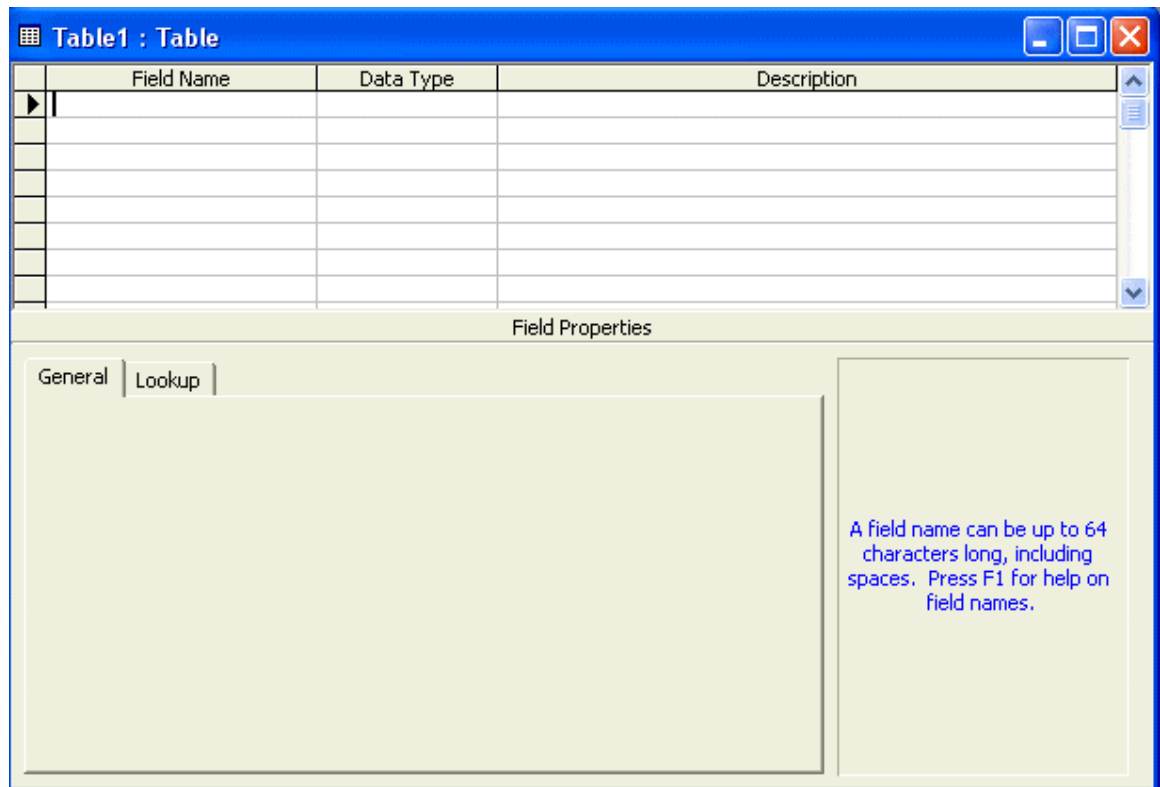
## Creating a Table

In Access, tables are what store our information or raw data. Before you can input the information, you must first create tables. There are quite a few ways to create Access tables. You can create a table in design view (this is the most common way of table creation), create a table using the table wizard, create a table by entering data, import tables from other types of files, and link tables of other file types as well.

## Creating a Table in Design View

Usually, tables are produced in Design View because it offers several benefits. Some of these include creating field names, choosing data types, establishing field descriptions, and setting the primary key. Properties and field attributes for each field display in the bottom pane of the Design View window, and can also be set during this time. To create a table in Design view, start in the database window.

1. Click on the **Tables** button in the database window on the **Object** bar.
2. Double click **Create table in Design View**.
3. The design view of a new table will open for you to start typing in field names, data types, and descriptions.



4. Type in the first field name and press **Tab** or **Enter** to move to the data type.

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**Note:** Field names can contain letters, numbers, and/or spaces, although spaces are **not** highly recommended.

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5. Choose the data type you want from a dropdown arrow and press **Tab** or **Enter** again to move to the description field.
6. The descriptions field, while optional, is good to use for documentation purposes as well as directions to the person inputting the data.
7. Continue steps 4-6 until you have created all of the fields in your table.
8. Also, if you want a primary key field, you must do this in Design View. For more information about primary keys, see *Setting the Primary Key Field*.

**Note:** Make sure you save on a consistent basis when working in design view. Access does **not** save automatically in this view. You must click on **Save** to save any changes you make in this view. For more information about saving changes to your table, see *Saving the Table* on page 11.

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## Choosing Access Data Types


In Access, you must assign a **data type** for each field. The data type determines what values you can enter for a field and what other properties the field will have. You want to choose a data type that most closely matches the kind of data you plan on storing in that field, especially in larger databases. This will help keep your file sizes manageable and will optimize *Access's* performance. The data types are as follows:

- **Text:** Use for field values that contain letters, digits, spaces, and special characters. Text fields can contain up to 255 characters. The default field size for a text data type is 50.
- **Memo:** Use for long text comments. Memo fields can contain up to 64,000 characters. Unlike text fields, however, you cannot search or sort records based on the contents of a memo field.
- **Number:** Use for numeric values. Because number fields are more restrictive than text fields, only chose this data type for numerical entries that will be used in calculations (e.g., percentages, quantities). Do not use this field type for currency values (see *Currency*, below). The default field size for a number data type is **Long Integer**. For more information about field sizes for number data types, press the **F1** key on your keyboard when you are clicked in the **Field Size** property box.
- **Date/Time:** Use for dates and times. Date/time fields have a number of standard display options, but can also be customized to display in other formats. *Access* recognizes years as 4-digit numbers, even if only the final two digits are displayed.
- **Currency:** Use for currency values. Currency fields are similar to the number data type, except that the decimal places and field size are predetermined, and calculations performed using the currency data type are not subject to round-off error.
- **AutoNumber:** Use this when you want integers or a value automatically inserted in the field as each new record is created. You can specify sequential numbering or random numbering. Using AutoNumber guarantees a unique field value, which can serve as a table's primary key. AutoNumber fields cannot be edited.
- **Yes/No:** Use this data type for fields that indicate the presence or absence of a condition (e.g., such as whether a person has enrolled, if their application has been submitted, etc.) Yes/No fields store a numeric value and can display a numeric value, text, or a graphic "check box." The value -1 means "yes", "true", or "on" and 0 means "no", "false", or "off."
- **OLE Object:** Use for data or files that are created in other software applications, such as photographs, video images, graphics, drawings, sound recordings, spreadsheets, word processing documents, etc.

- **Lookup Wizard:** This is not a data type, but this option will create a field that lets you select a value from another table or from a predefined list of values. Once the list is created, Access will then set the data type for you.

## Setting the Primary Key Field

While not required, every table **should** have a primary key field. It's good practice to place the field or fields that will act as your primary key field first when listing your field names, since it is the only field that is required by default. Creating a primary key automatically creates a unique index for the field. Remember that the primary key should be a field whose value uniquely identifies the each of the records of the table. For example, each student's ID number uniquely identifies each student record.

To create a primary key field, place your cursor in the field row and click the **Primary key** button () on the database toolbar. Notice that a key displays before the field row and the index information in the lower window has changed to **Indexed: Yes (No Duplicates)**.




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**Note:** You can use multiple fields in a table as the primary key field. If the fields are adjacent, you can do this by clicking on the small gray square before the name of the field (this will select the entire row), holding the **Shift** key on your keyboard, and clicking on the gray square to the left of the next field name. When both rows are selected, click on the **Primary key** button, and a small key will appear in the gray squares beside both field names. If the two fields are **not** adjacent, hold the **Ctrl** key on your keyboard instead, following the same steps.


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## Removing the Primary Key Field

Each table should have a primary key field. However, primary keys will not allow duplicate records or key values. There may be cases (such as when you are importing records into a table) when you need to allow duplication of records for a short time. To remove a primary key:

1. In the table's Design View, select the primary key field, so the black indicator arrow appears to the left of the field name, along with the key symbol (). The **primary key** button on the button bar () appears pressed in.
2. Click on the **primary key** button () on the button bar. This removes the primary key setting from the field and removes the indexing from the field.

## Changing the Primary Key Field

If you want to change the primary field, select the field you want to be the primary field, and click the **Primary Key** button (  ) on the toolbar.

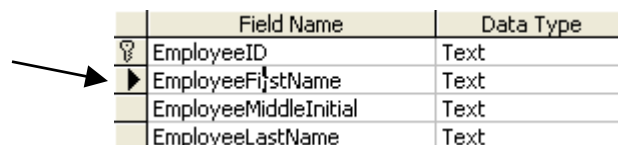
**Note:** If you are creating a primary key from a field that already has data in it, be sure that there are no duplicate values in the field. If there are duplicate values, Access will not allow you to save your changes to a table's design.



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## Setting Field Properties

Each field in the table has its own properties, or named attributes, and behaviors that can be set to a desired value. Some of these properties are things such as the field size (number of characters that can be in a field), default information, whether a field is required (the default for all fields except the primary key field is *no*), and many others.


The Field Properties of each field display in the lower pane of the Design View of a table. Access lets you know which field's properties are being displayed by placing a black triangle next to the active field in top half of the window:



	Field Name	Data Type
	EmployeeID	Text
	EmployeeFirstName	Text
	EmployeeMiddleInitial	Text
	EmployeeLastName	Text

To know more about specific field properties, when you click in the field beside the name of the property you're setting, you can press the **F1** key on your keyboard and **Microsoft Access Help** will open up and display the information for that property.

## Saving the Table

Once you have finished designing your table and setting your primary key field, you're ready to save. Simply click on the **Save** button (  ) on your toolbar or click on **File**→**Save** and the **Save As** dialog box will open with **Table1** inside of it. Select it, and type the table name you want. Including the word **Table** or **Tbl** before/after the table name can help you to distinguish between objects in a list. Also, it's a good idea not to include spaces in the names of your objects. This helps when exporting or importing between programs, creating calculated fields, and/or writing VBA.

## Importing a Table

You can import a table from either another Access database or from a file created in a different software package such as Excel or dBase. You can also import text files. To import your data into your database as a new table:

1. Click **File**→**Get External Data**→**Import**.
2. Find the file that you want to import. Be sure the correct file type is selected in the **Files of Type** field at the bottom of the window (e.g. If you're importing a text file, then the **Files of Type** field must say **Text**).
3. Click the **Import** button.

**Note:** You might have to go through an import wizard, depending upon what type of file you import.

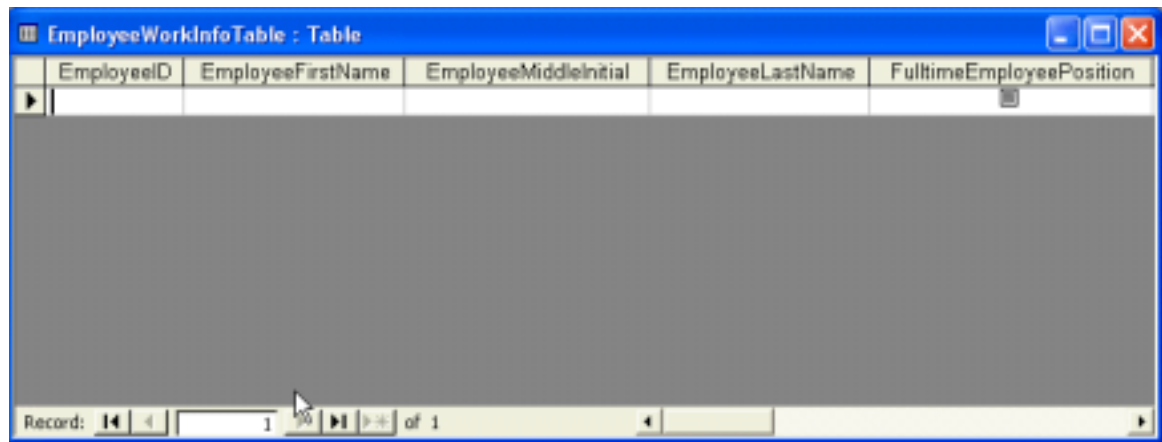
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
4. If you receive a message that the import was successful click **OK**.

## Entering and Deleting Information

### Adding Records

Not only do we create objects in Access, but we also enter data into the objects that we create. Customary places to enter data are tables and forms. Here, we will concentrate on entering data into our tables. While Design View is for designing the table, **Datasheet View** is where we create and edit records.



1. If your table is already open, switch to datasheet view of your table by clicking on the **Datasheet View** button (  ) on your database toolbar.
2. If you are in the Database Window, click on the **Tables** button on the **Object** bar and double click the table you want to open.
3. To insert a new record, click the **New Record** button (  ) on the Record Navigation Bar at the bottom of your table. This will take your cursor to the last row of the table for you to start entering record information.

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**Note:** The **New Record** button can also be found on the database toolbar at the top of your screen as well as under **Insert** → **New Record**.

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4. Use the **Tab** or **Enter** key to move from field to field.
5. At the end of the row, you can press your **Tab** or **Enter** key to continue creating more records or you can close your table.
6. Access will automatically save your changes whenever you move from one record to another and/or whenever you close the table. You do not have to click on Save to save records.

## ***Deleting Records***

You can also delete an unneeded record or records in datasheet view of a table. To delete a record:



1. Select the record to delete by clicking the gray record selector to the left of the row.
2. Press the **Delete** key on your keyboard or choose **Edit**→**Delete Record**. A dialog box will appear asking you to confirm the deletion.
3. Click **Yes** to delete the record or **No** to cancel the action.

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**Note:** You **cannot** “undo” a deleted record.

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## **Editing the Table Design**

Once your table is created, you may find you need to make changes to the design or structure. You can switch between Datasheet View () and Design View () by clicking the appropriate button on the database toolbar. You can also use the **View** menu to switch between views.

## **Displaying and Organizing Data**

There are many different ways for you to find and display your data in a table. You can temporarily or permanently rearrange your columns, sort by a field or adjacent fields in an Access table, and filter for records that meet specific criteria in a table. These options can be very beneficial when trying to locate data quickly in order to edit the information.

## ***Rearranging Columns***

You can rearrange the columns to place them in an order that can be temporary or permanent. This can allow for a multiple column sort. If you want the move to be temporary, you can do this in datasheet view of your table and not save the changes when closing.

1. Select the column you want to move by clicking once on the column heading.
2. Click and drag to place the column in its new position.


## ***Sorting***

In *Access* tables, there are a couple of ways to sort. You can sort information in an Ascending or a Descending sort order. What we sort in Access are fields. You can sort by one field or by many fields, but the fields must be adjacent. If they are not, then you can temporarily rearrange them. Also, Access always sorts data from left to right. This means that if you sort by more than one field, it will sort by whichever field is furthest left and move right.

## **Sorting by One Field (Quick Sort)**

To sort one by one column or field, do the following:

1. Place your cursor anywhere in the column on which you want the sort performed.

2. Select **Records**→**Sort**, and then choose **Sort Ascending** or **Sort Descending**. You can also click the Quick Sort buttons on the database toolbar (). *Access* sorts the table based upon the data in the selected column.
3. To undo a Quick Sort, select **Records**→**Remove Filter/Sort**.


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**Note:** When you close a table, sorted records return to their previous order unless you save the layout changes.

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## Sorting by Multiple Fields

To sort across multiple fields, do the following:

1. Select multiple columns by clicking and dragging across the column headings of the columns you want to sort.
2. Select **Records**→**Sort**, and then choose **Sort Ascending** or **Sort Descending**. You can also click the Quick Sort buttons on the database toolbar (). *Access* sorts the table based upon the data in the selected column.

*Access* sorts by the leftmost column first; *Access* then performs *secondary* sorts (where there were duplicate values in the column to the left) on the remaining selected columns to the right.

## Filtering Records

One of the basic features of any database is that it should allow you to look at a subset of your data, based upon some criteria. For example, in an address list, you might want to only look at address from a particular city or state.


One of the ways of doing this in *Access* is with filters. When you filter a table in the Datasheet View, you hide all records that don't conform to your set of criteria. To "unhide" the hidden records, you remove the filter.

There are two basic types of filters: **Filter by Selection** and **Filter by Form**. They differ in the way you run the filter, and the complexity of the filter you can create.

### Filter By Selection

This type of filter is the easiest to perform. It allows you to view all the records in the table that have the same value in a particular field.

To do a Filter by Selection:

1. Find the value in the field (column) that you want to filter by (e.g., find "Lawrence" in the City field).
2. Click in that cell so the cell is selected or your cursor is blinking in the cell.
3. Choose **Records**→**Filter**→**Filter by Selection**. You can also choose the **Filter by Selection** button () from the database toolbar.

## Filter By Form

**Filter by Form** gives you the flexibility to find records based on the values in multiple fields using the **And** operator or **Or** operator, or to use selection criteria to find ranges of values. Selection criteria are operators and values you enter into the Filter by Form.



Examples of several selection criteria operators include:

- > Greater than
- >= Greater than or equal to
- < Less than
- <= Less than or equal to
- <> Not equal to

<code>&lt;&gt;66044</code> This criteria would find all values <b>not</b> equal to 66044.
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*Example of selection criteria*

To use Filter by Form:

1. Click **Records** → **Filter** → **Filter by Form**. You can also select the **Filter by Form** button (  ) on the database toolbar.
2. In the Filter by Form mode, you can select unique values from the pull-down menus for each field, or you can enter custom selection criteria.
3. If you are looking for more than one value in a field, click the **Or** tab at the bottom of the Form.
4. If a record must meet multiple values from different fields, continue to select or type in the appropriate value for each field. This uses the implied **And** operator.
5. Click on **Filter** → **Apply Filter/Sort** or click the **Apply Filter** button (  ) on the toolbar.

## Creating Relationships

Relationships are connections between tables in a database that allow many objects with similar fields to share data. This not only creates consistency in records, it also helps keep the size of the database manageable by reducing the duplication of data. Relationships also allow you to display fields from multiple tables in a query or report.

The basic idea is that a link can be created between two tables that have the same fields and one of those fields is a primary key in the primary (or parent) table. This will allow you to reference data in the other table through that link. For example, an employee table that contains employee work information could be linked to a table of projects that employees are assigned. The employee work table would contain information about the employee, such as an employee ID, employee first and last name, their hire date, salary, and other work related information. The assigned project table would have information directly related to an employee assigned to a project, such as a project ID, the employee ID, date the employee started and ended on a particular project, and any other information that pertained to the employee working on a project. Through a common field, such as employee ID, the two tables can be related.

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**Note:** Due to the requirements *Access* imposes on relationships, they are best set up before any data exists in a database. In the course of this process, you may need to go back your table designs and add additional fields and primary keys or indexes in order for *Access* to create the relationships you want.

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## Types of Relationships

There are three kinds of linking relationships that can be established between tables. The type of relationship that is created is determined by the *indexes* that exist in the Table properties for each of the linked fields.

### One-to-One

A one-to-one relationship exists between two tables when each record in one table has exactly one matching record in the other table. For example, a table that contains employee work information could be related to a table containing employee personal information. The two tables would be related through a common or shared field, such as an employee ID.

The two related fields of a one-to-one relationship must both have **Yes (No Duplicates)** index property settings. Thus, the fields would be primary key fields.

### One-to-Many

A one-to-many relationship exists between two tables when one record in the first table matches many records in the second table, but one record in the second table matches only one record in the first table. For example, in an employee table, each employee would have only one record identified by employee ID. However, in a table of assigned

projects, each employee would have their employee ID listed multiple times because employees work on more than one project at a time.

In a one-to-many relationship, the primary field in the primary table has a Yes (No Duplicates) index property setting, while the related field has a Yes (Duplicates OK) index property. Hence, the employee ID field in the employee table would be a primary key field, while the employee ID field in the assigned projects table would be a foreign key in the relationship.

## Many-to-Many

A many-to-many relationship exists between two tables when one record in the first table matches many records in the second table, and one record in the second table matches many records in the first table. For example, in a table of courses, each course has many students, and in a table of students, each student can take several courses.

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**Note:** To create a many-to-many relationship in Access (two one-to-many relationships), you must create a linking table. The linking table will contain the primary key from both tables that can be set as a primary key field together and act as the foreign key for the relationships.

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## Enforcing Relationship Rules

When you create a relationship in Access, there are rules that can be enforced on them. The principal rule is **Enforce referential Integrity**. The secondary rules are **Cascade Update Related Records** and **Cascade Delete Related Records**. These rules are as follows:

### Enforce Referential Integrity

Enforcing referential integrity ensures that for each record in the primary or parent table of a relationship, there is a corresponding record in the related or child table. For example, enforced referential integrity would mean that a student enrolling in a class could not accidentally be added to the database without the class being listed. Depending on the data and the relationship, you may or may not want to select this option.

If you select **Enforce Referential Integrity**, you can also select the following options:

#### *Cascade Update Related Fields*


This allows you to change the key value in the primary table and have the same information updated in the related fields of the linked table(s).

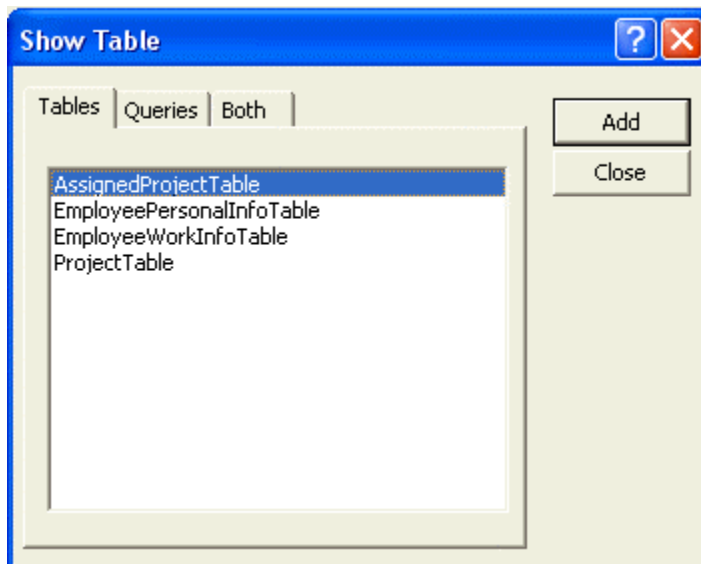
#### *Cascade Delete Related Fields*

This allows you to delete records in related tables by deleting the main record in the primary table. You will receive a message to confirm the deletion.


## Creating a Relationship

To create relationships between two or more tables:

1. Open the Relationships design view by clicking the **Relationships button**  on the Database toolbar.
2. Add the tables you want from the **Show Table** dialog box. To do this, click on the table once and click the **Add** button and continue to do this for each table you want to add. To quickly add more than one table at a time, click on the table name once, hold the **Ctrl** key or **Shift** key on your keyboard, and click on the remaining tables each one time. You can also click and drag on the table names you want to add to the relationship window if they are adjacent. When you have finished click on the **Close** button.

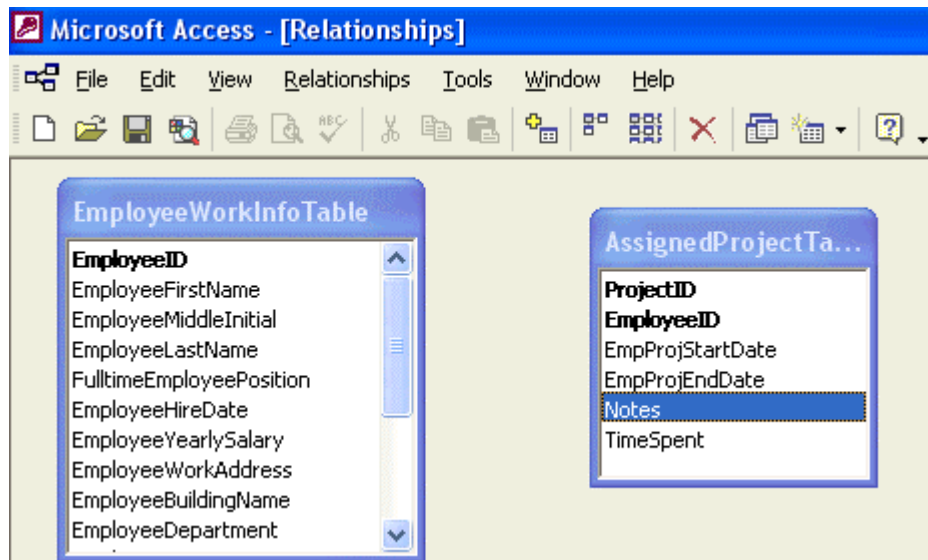


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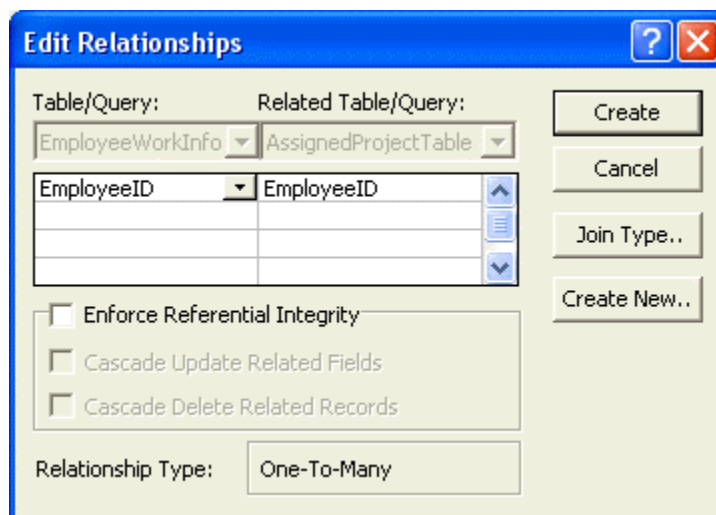
**Note:** If you have previously created and saved a Relationships design for your database, you can add tables to your Relationships design by clicking the **Show Table button**  on the menu bar.

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3. Arrange the tables in the Relationships design.

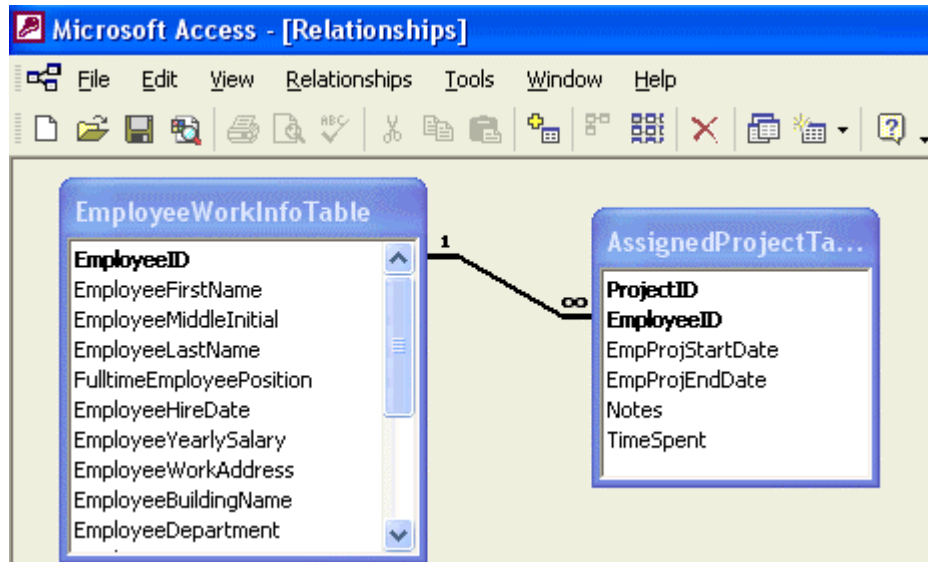


4. Create the link between the fields of two tables by clicking on the primary key field name in one field list and dragging it to the field in the other field list that contains the same type of data. Remember that they do **not** have to have the same name.



5. Select enforcement criteria for the link, such as **Enforce Referential Integrity**, **Cascade Update Related Fields**, and **Cascade Delete Related Fields**.

6. Click **Create** to apply the rules and construct the relationship.



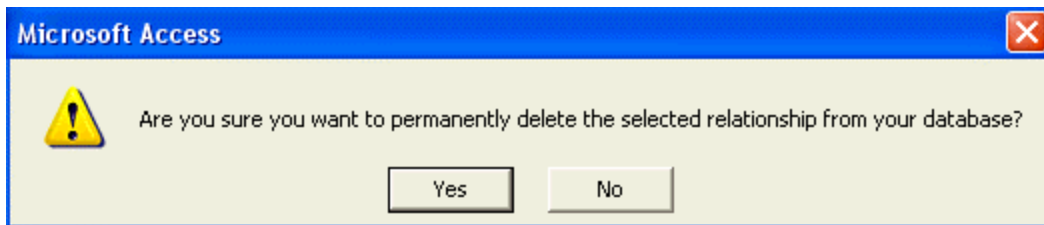
**Note:** When you make a relationship, Access automatically saves it. You do **not** have to click on the **Save** button. If you enforce integrity in a **one-to-many relationship**, Access will show you the **one** side of the relationship by placing a **1** beside the join field in the **primary table** and an **infinity symbol** beside the **many table**.

---

## Modifying a Relationship

Sometimes, you might need to modify or delete your relationships. To change the rules or modify a relationship, simply point to the join line with the tip of the mouse pointer and **double click** on the join line. The relationship dialog box will open for you to modify the rules. Once you are finished you can click on **OK**.

To delete a relationship, you can use the tip of the mouse pointer to click on the relationship join line one time. When the line is highlighted (it will turn into a thicker black line), you can press **Delete** on your keyboard. You'll receive the following dialog box:



Click **OK** to proceed with deleting the relationship.

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**Note:** This is **only** a permanent deletion because you cannot click on **undo** to reestablish it. However, you can click and drag one field and drop it on top of its matching field and create the relationship again.

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## Getting Additional Help

ACS provides consulting and Q&A help in a variety of ways:

785/864-0200

[question@ku.edu](mailto:question@ku.edu)

[www.ku.edu/acs/help](http://www.ku.edu/acs/help)

To evaluate this course online, please visit [www.ku.edu/acs/training/evaluation](http://www.ku.edu/acs/training/evaluation)

*Last Update: 09/02/2003*

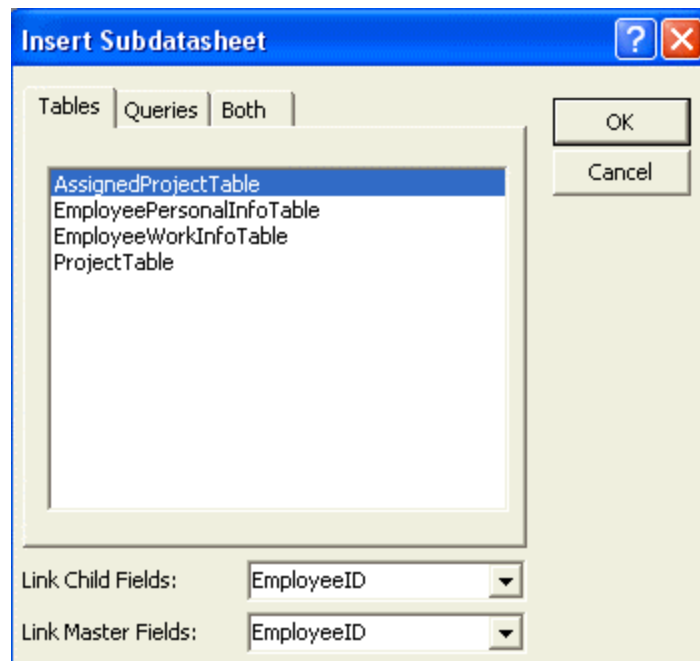
## Appendix - Subdatasheets

Subdatasheets are actually tables (or datasheets) that are nested inside of other tables. Subdatasheets can be added to tables, queries, or forms. The information in a subdatasheet *usually* comes from the “child” or “many” table, although it does not have to. We can then use subdatasheets to view and edit data in other tables.

### Inserting Subdatasheets into Tables

There are a several ways in which you can insert a subdatasheet into an existing table. Usually subdatasheets are inserted automatically by Access after relationships have been established, although you can do it before creating relationships. However, if the table you’re inserting a subdatasheet into is in more than one relationship, Access will prompt you to select which subdatasheet you’d like to insert. Here is how it works:

1. Open the table that you want to insert a **Subdatasheet** into.
2. Click on **Insert** → **Subdatasheets...**



3. When the **Insert Subdatasheet** dialog box opens, click on the table name that you want to insert.
  - a. When you choose the table name, if the join fields from the tables have the same name and a relationship has been established between the tables, then Access will recognize this and automatically fill in the **Link Child Fields** and **Link Master Fields** boxes.
  - b. If the field names do **not** automatically appear in the boxes, click on the drop down arrow of each box and choose the correct field to link the two tables.
4. Click **OK**.
5. When you close the table, if you want to save the insertion of the subdatasheet, make sure you answer **Yes** to saving changes.

## ***Expanding and Collapsing Subdatasheets***

If you want to view or edit the information in a subdatasheet, you must expand it. There are several ways in which you can do this. If you want to expand only one record in the subdatasheet, you can click on the plus sign beside the main record whose related record you want to concentrate on. The plus sign will change to a minus sign, so that when you have finished with the related record, you can click on the minus sign to collapse the subdatasheet's record.

You can also expand or collapse the entire subdatasheet at once. Under **Format→Subdatasheets...** there is an **Expand All** and **Collapse All** option. These two options allow you to expand or collapse all of the records in the subdatasheet.

## ***Removing Subdatasheets***

You can also remove **subdatasheets** from your table, query, or form. To remove a **subdatasheet** from a table, do the following:

9. Click on **Format→Subdatasheets...**
10. Click on the option that says **Remove Subdatasheet**.
11. The subdatasheet will be removed from your table.