

Please find attached a document with instructions to export data from MD/MSS into Access and Excel so that queries can be written. The document has been very kindly prepared by Barry Lollo from Townsville DGP.

The following dialogue may be of assistance to those running XP

-----Original Message-----

From: Mark Daddo [mailto:mdaddo@adgp.com.au]

Sent: Tuesday, 11 March 2003 2:18 PM

To: Barry Lollo

Subject: Microsoft FoxPro VFP Driver for Office XP

Thanks for your time on this Barry,

The driver version installed is 1.00.02.00

The prompt is:

You must first install the current version of the Fox Pro ODBC Driver. Go to

<http://msdn.microsoft.com/vfoxpro/downloads>

Then product updates, then Vis Fox Pro ODBC Driver.

Both this and Vis 7.0 Service Pack 1 proved unproductive.

-----Original Message-----

From: Barry Lollo [mailto:blollo@tdgp.com.au]

Sent: Tuesday, 11 March 2003 3:46 PM

To: Mark Daddo

Cc: Fiona Eldridge; Suzanne Hill

Subject: RE: Microsoft FoxPro VFP Driver for Office XP

Importance: High

Mark/Suzanne,

I need to know if the link I sent you, resolves the problem so that I can put a document out to other people around Australia

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<http://msdn.microsoft.com/vfoxpro/downloads/addons/odbc.asp>

It appears as though Microsoft decided to pull the Visual Fox Pro ODBC driver out of the versions of MDAC after 2.5.

Most people are now installing 2.7 and it hasn't updated the version of the driver obviously.

Hear from you shortly.

Fiona, Can you please let Sue Pope know that we are just testing this, and we will have some feedback shortly before we send anything out to update everyone.

Regards

Barry Lollo

Apologies for the delay Barry,

As I mentioned I am not particularly IT savvy so it took some time to follow the instructions through to completion.

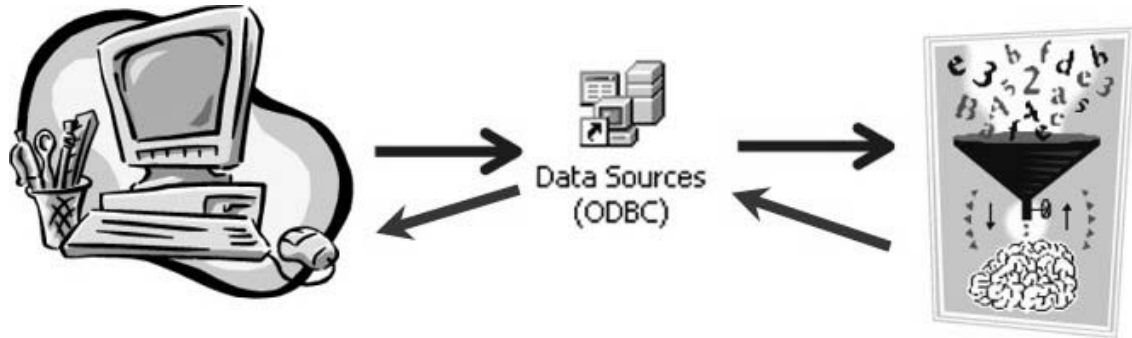
Yes the link and subsequent Driver has done the Job in XP.

Thanks for your assistance

Mark

Accessing Medical Director Data from Microsoft Access

It is important to ensure that the environment is “read only”. It is also important to ensure that you take a copy of the database you are interrogating and work with this copy rather than using the live version.



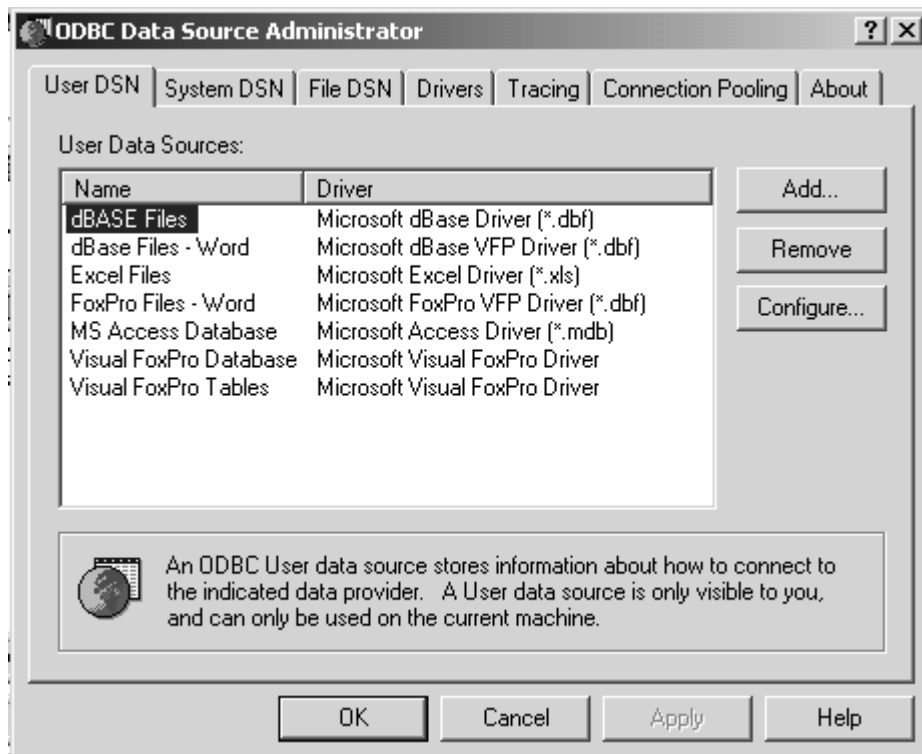
 Data Sources (ODBC)	Are used to interface an Application (for example MS Access) to a Database. In this case the MD program has a FoxPro database that stores the necessary information.
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Setting up the ODBC DSN (Data Source Name)

1. Double Click on the ODBC DSN Icon.

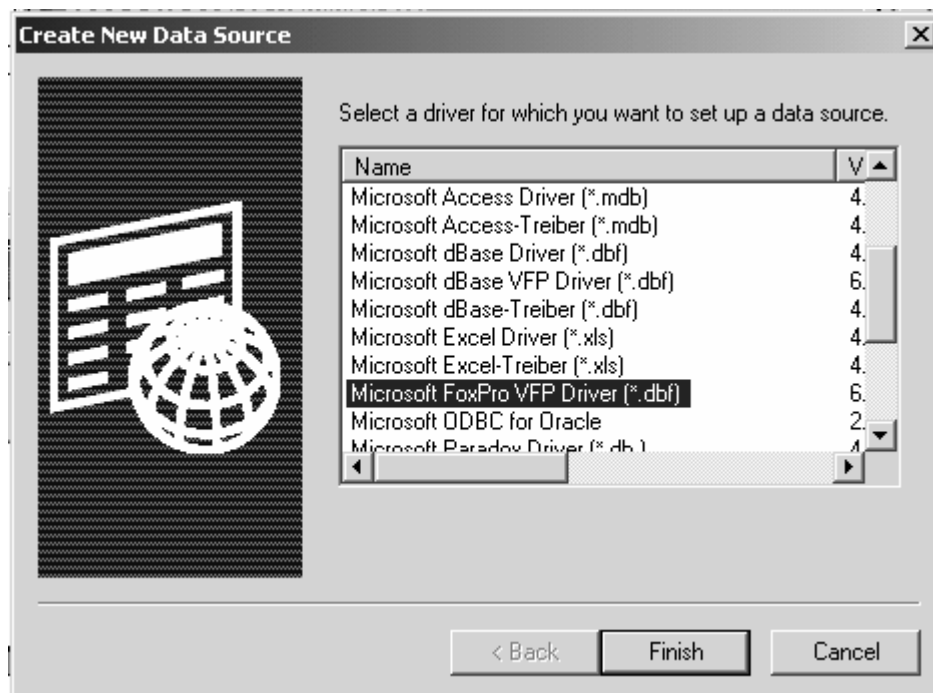
The ODBC DSN needs only to be set up once. Depending on the Operating System that you are using, the Data Sources (ODBC) icon pictured above, is located in Control Panel (Windows98) or Administrative Tools (Windows 2000).

2. Select “System DSN” as these items are available to anyone who logs onto the workstation.
3. Click the “ADD” button to create a new datasource.



There are two possible drivers for *.DBF files that have VFP in the name.

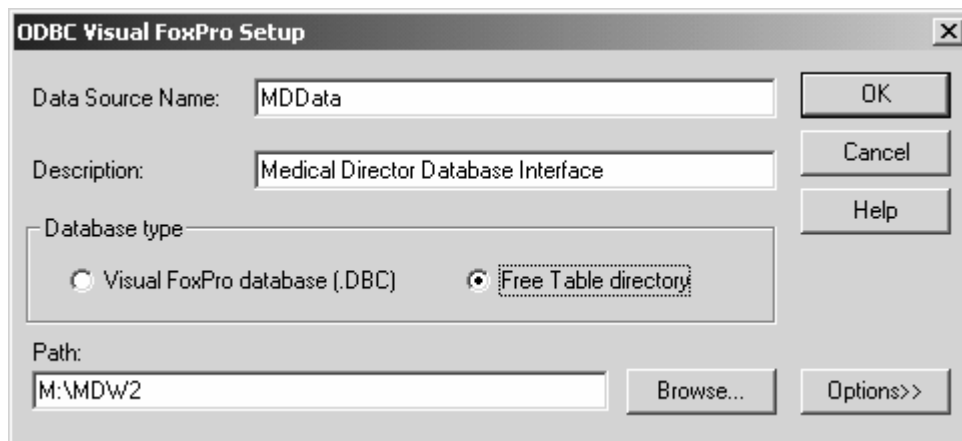
4. Choose the driver called "FoxPro".



5. Enter the fields (as below) in the ODBC Visual FoxPro Setup.

Data Source Name	"MDData" is simply a name that you use to refer to the connection that you are creating. You can use any name you choose.
Description	This is your description of this connection and can be

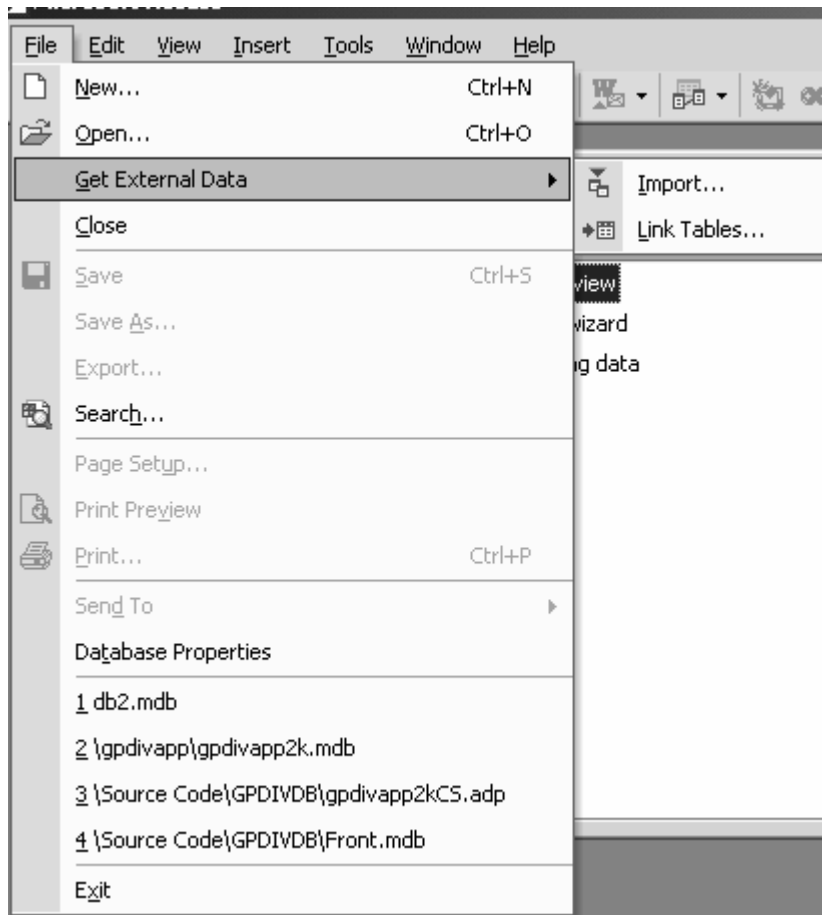
	anything that makes sense to you.
Database Type	This refers to the type of data we will see. As you do not have a File with an extension of .DBC, you should choose “Free Table Directory”.
PATH	Refers to the location where your data resides. In the example below, the location is M:\MDW2 as the data resides on a network drive. The path should indicate the directory where your data resides.



The ODBC is now setup.

Ensuring Microsoft Access can Use the DSN

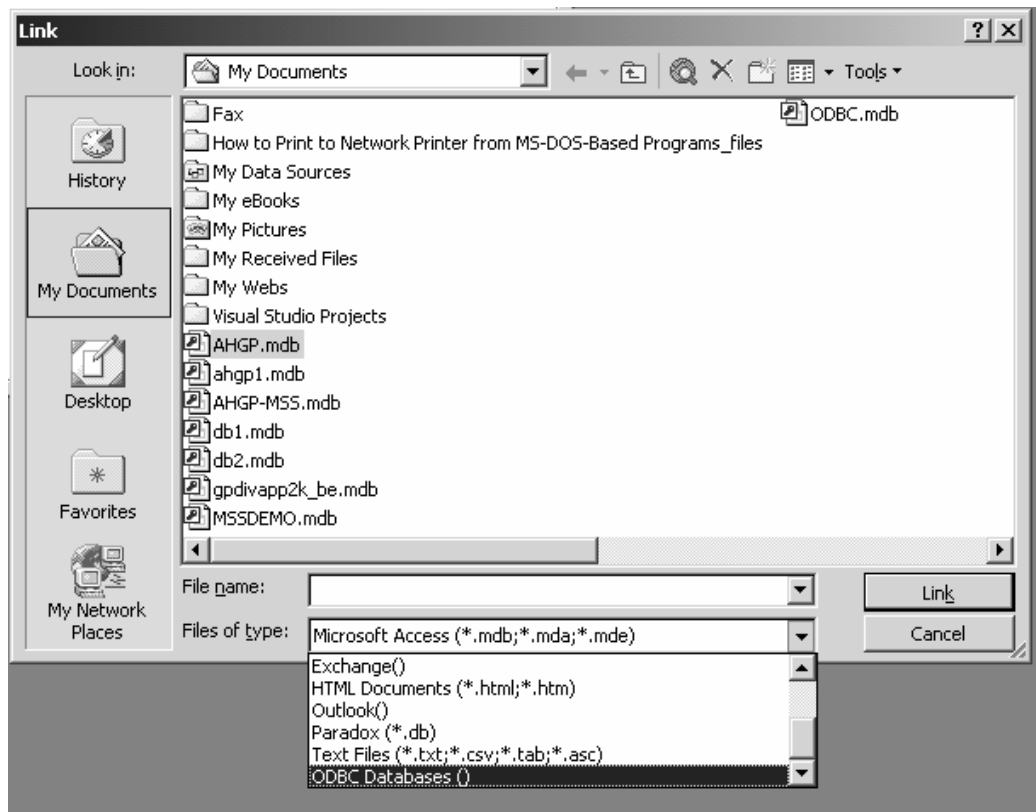
1. Open Microsoft Access, and create a New Database.
2. Choose “File” then “Get External Data” then “Link Tables”.



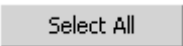
The data will not be imported into the new database. It stays where it is and you gain realtime access to the database.

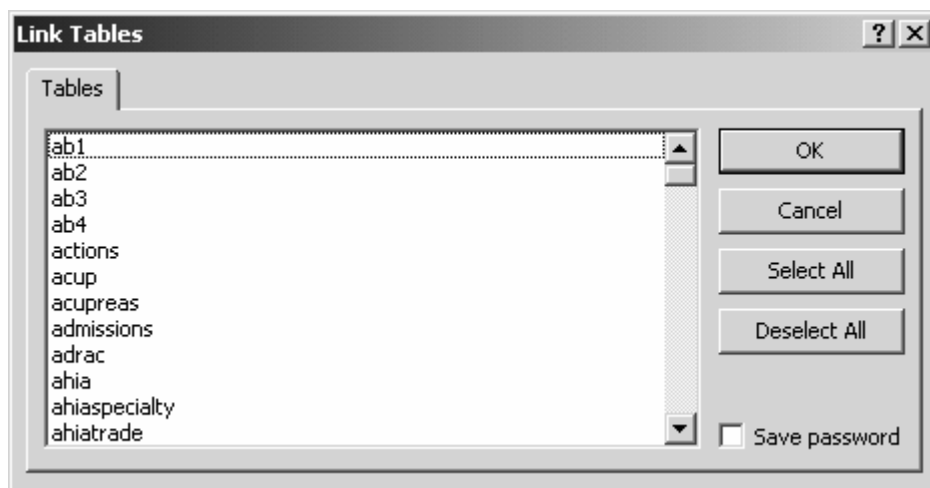
3. Choose ODBC Databases from the Drop Down box as shown below.

This command will bring up a screen from which you can choose the "System DSN". Setup as described in section 5. This screen may say "Machine Data Sources" which can be used instead of "System DSN".



The “Link Tables” dialog box will appear. This box is asking you to indicate the tables that you would like to have linked into your Access database. It is no necessary to choose all the tables however, it may assist you with future querying in the future.

4. To choose all tables, click  and then OK.



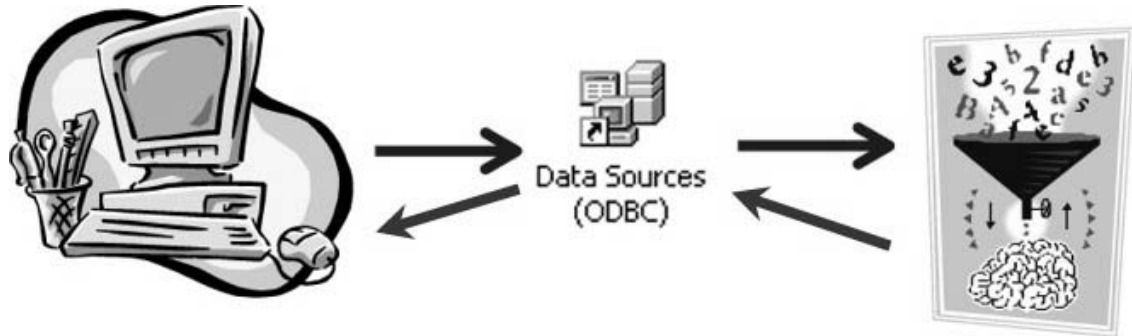
A large number of errors will be displayed. This is because Access is expecting to have a unique identifier or (Primary Key) for each table. For example, the patients table should have an primary key to uniquely identify each patient.

5. Click OK for all of these errors to ignore them (approximately 70).

Data will now be available in Access and you will be able to perform queries.

Accessing Medical Director Data from Microsoft Excel

It is important to ensure that the environment is “read only”. It is also important to ensure that you take a copy of the database you are interrogating and work with this copy rather than using the live version.



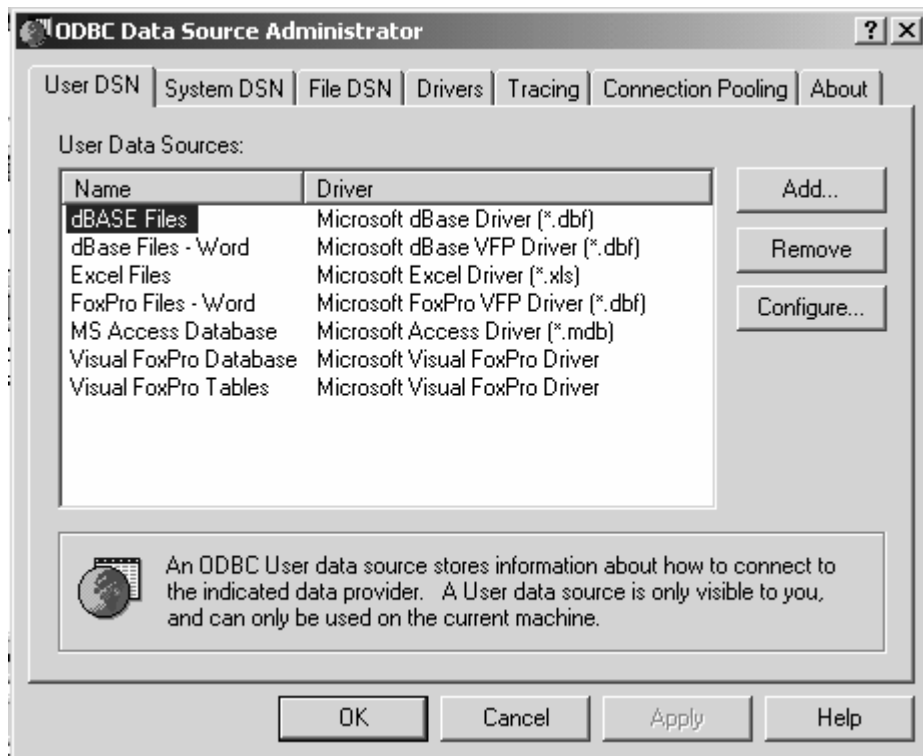
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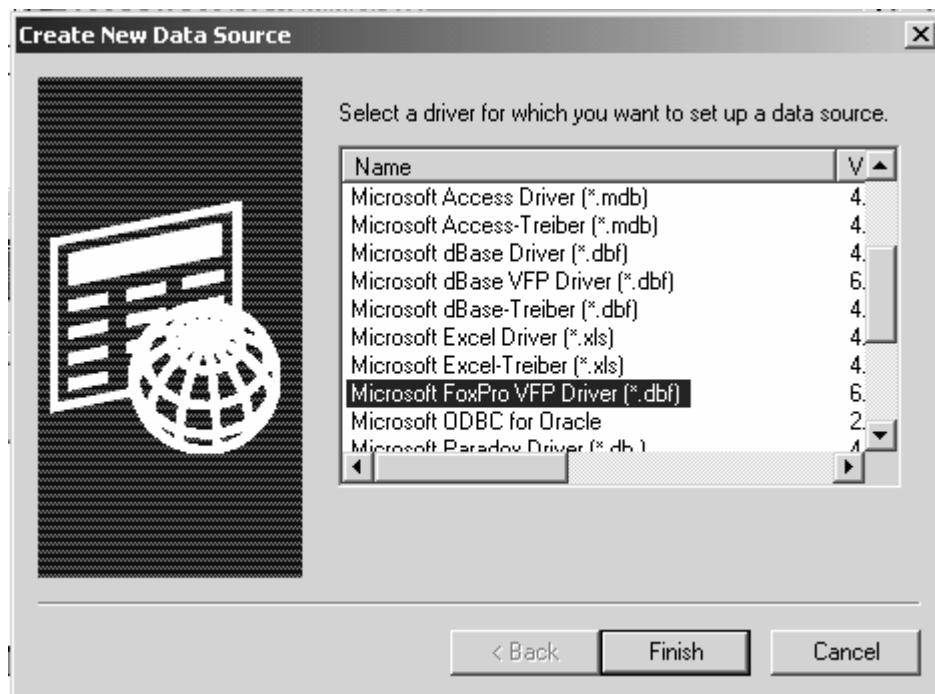
The ODBC needs only to be set up once. Depending on the Operating System that you are using, the Data Sources (ODBC) icon pictured above, is in Control Panel (Windows98) or Administrative Tools (Windows 2000).

2. Make sure you select “System DSN” as these items are available to anyone who logs onto the workstation.
3. Click the “ADD” button to create a new datasource.



There are two possible drivers for *.DBF files that have VFP in the name.

4. Choose the driver called "FoxPro".



5. Enter the fields (as below) in the ODBC Visual FoxPro Setup.

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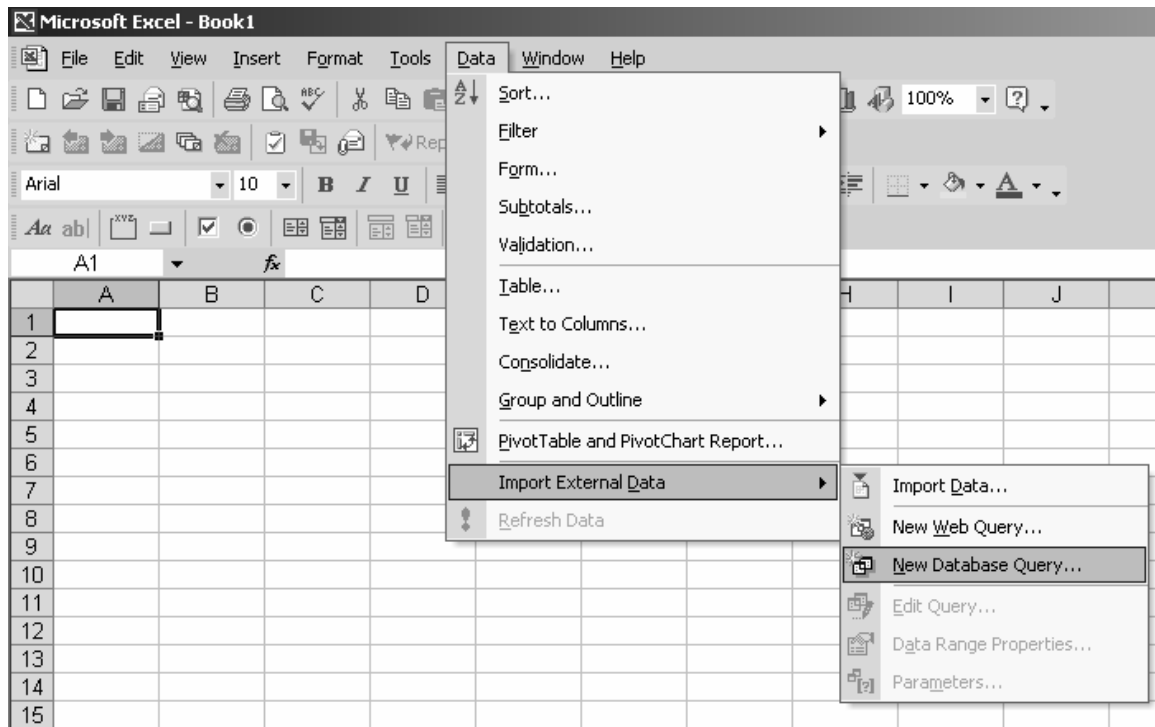
Description	This is your description of this connection and can be anything that makes sense to you.
Database Type	This refers to the type of data we will see. As you do not have a File with an extension of .DBC, you should choose "Free Table Directory".
PATH	Refers to the location where your data resides. In the example below, the location is M:\MDW2 as my data resides on a network drive. This should point to the directory where your data resides.

The screenshot shows the 'ODBC Visual FoxPro Setup' dialog box. It has a title bar with a close button. Inside, there are several fields and buttons. The 'Data Source Name' field contains 'MDData'. The 'Description' field contains 'Medical Director Database Interface'. The 'Database type' section has two radio buttons: 'Visual FoxPro database (.DBC)' and 'Free Table directory', with the latter being selected. The 'Path' field contains 'M:\MDW2'. To the right of these fields are buttons for 'OK', 'Cancel', and 'Help'. Below the 'Path' field are buttons for 'Browse...' and 'Options>>'.

The ODBC is now setup.

Ensuring Microsoft Access can Use the DSN

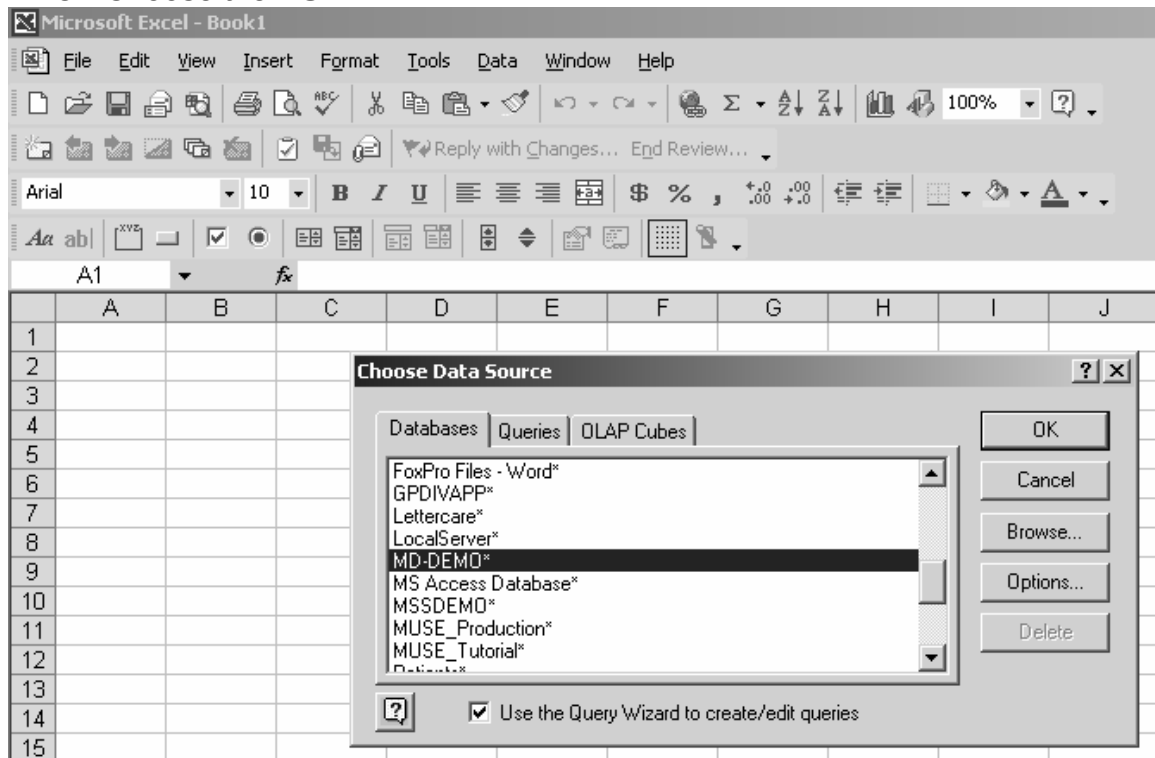
1. Open Microsoft Excel, and create a New Spreadsheet.
2. Choose "Data" then "Import External Data" then "New Database Query"



This screen may be slightly different depending on the version of Microsoft Office that you are running however, it will bring up a list of the DSN's that are currently set up.

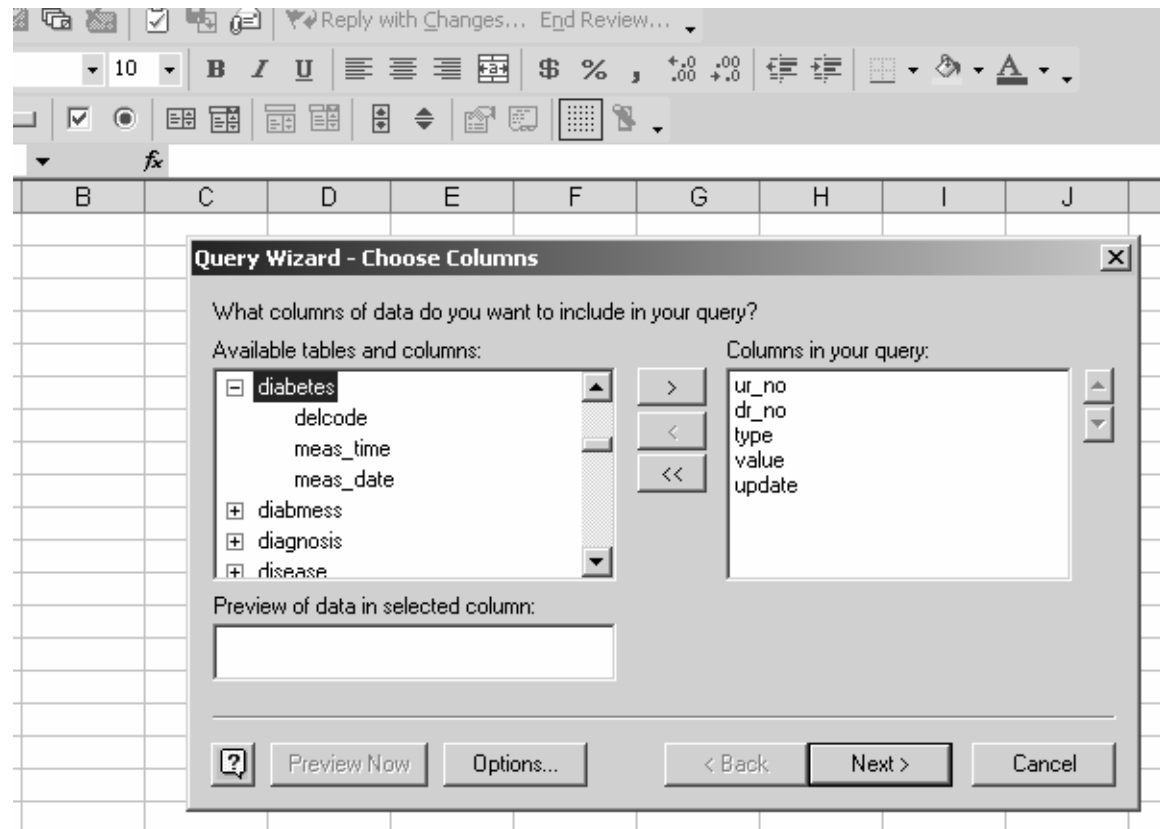
The "Queries" tab at the top of this dialog box gives you a list of queries that you have previously saved.

3. Choose the DSN

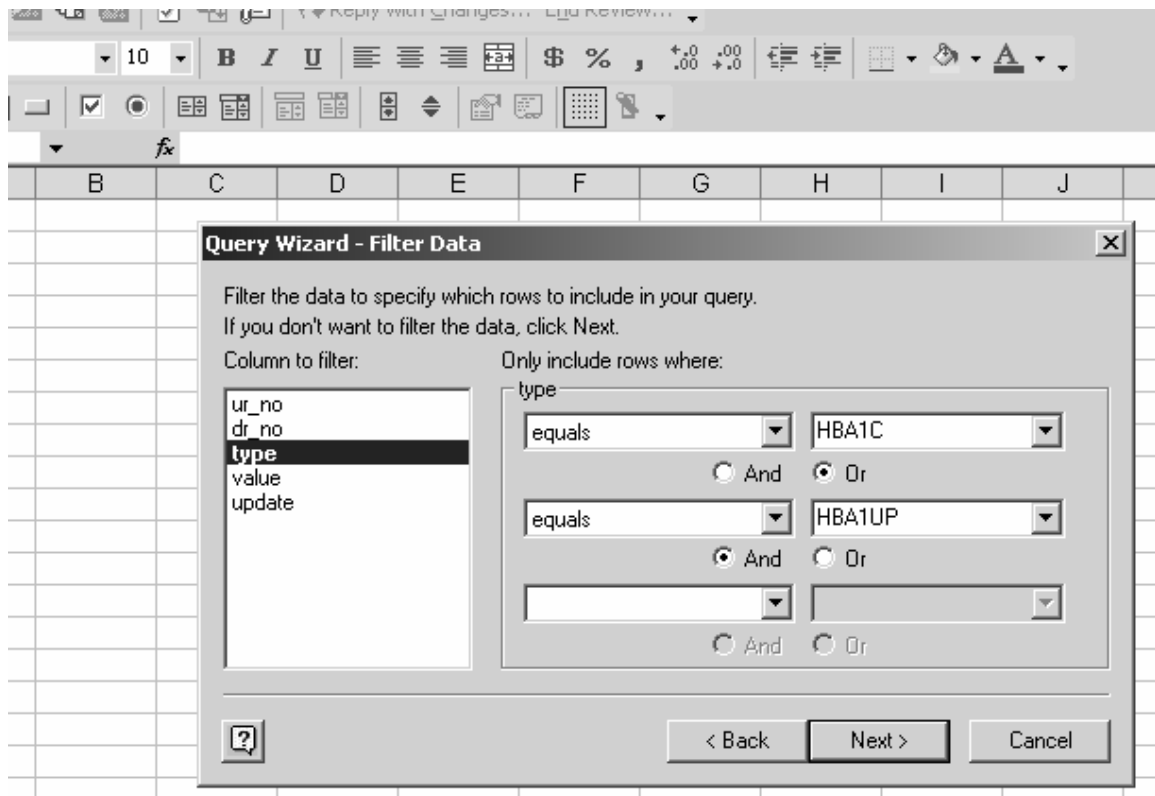


A list of tables appear as well as columns. Tables appear with a “+” to their left. Clicking on this symbol changes it to a “-” sign, and you will notice that you can see the fields that exist in that table.

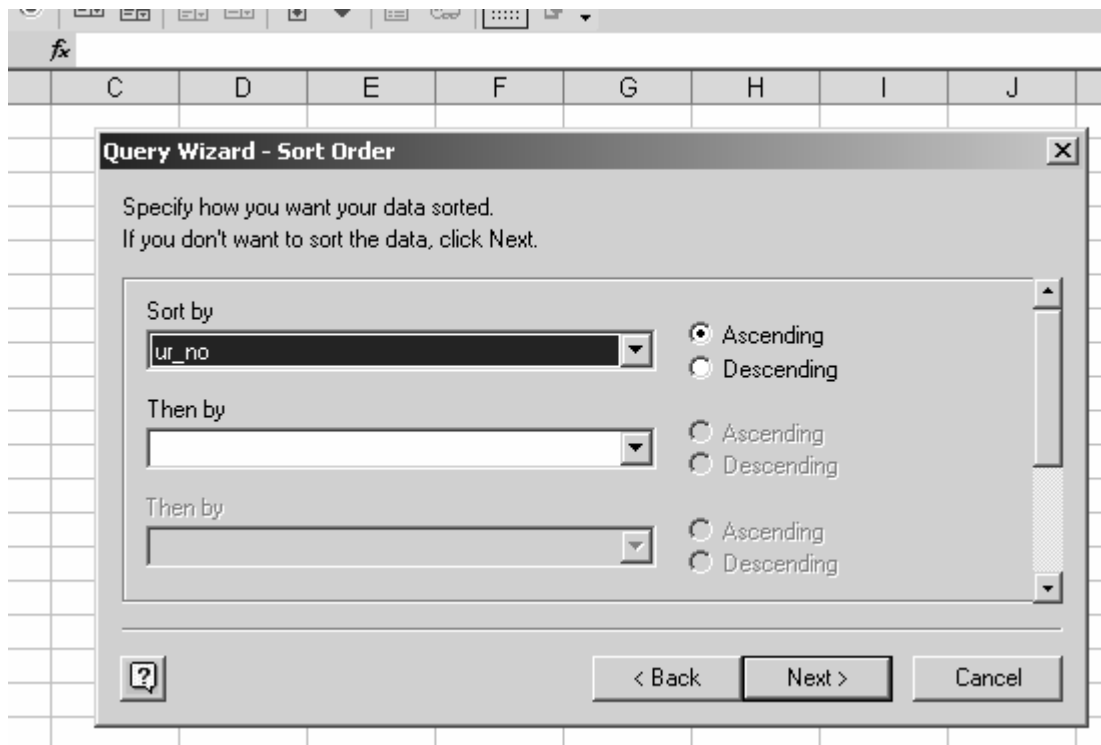
In the example below, five fields from the DIABETES table have been chosen by clicking on “>” to add them to the query. Please note that you are not restricted to just one table, you can add fields from another table as well.



The screen below gives us the ability to filter the records we can see. In the example below, all results will be received where the type of test was a HBA1C or a HBA1UP. You could expand your search further by filtering those records where the VALUE > 5.

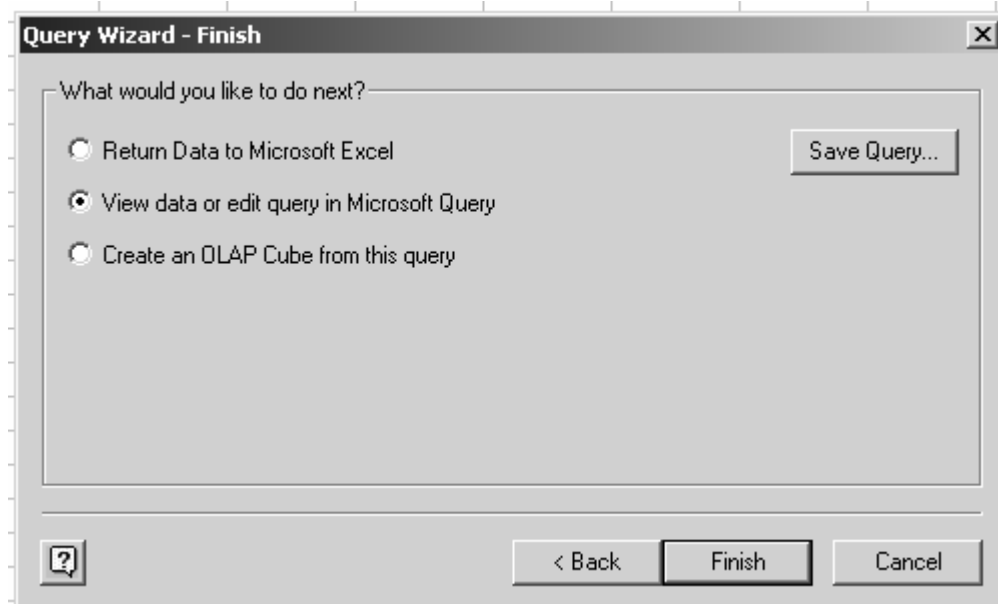


Sorting the output is relatively straight forward.

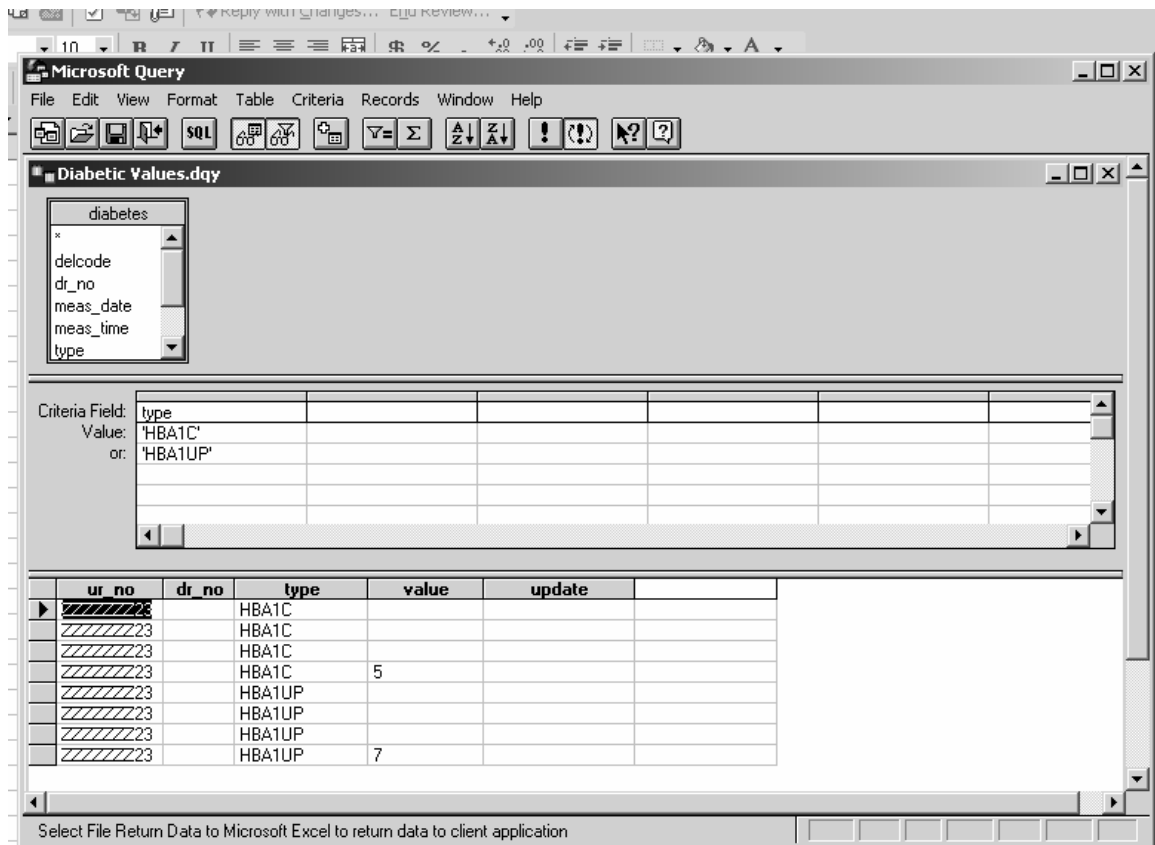


The screen below offers you the option to return the data directly to Excel, or preview the data with the chance to modify it if it is not correct.

Finally, the SAVE Query gives you the ability to rerun it or even edit it sometime in the future.



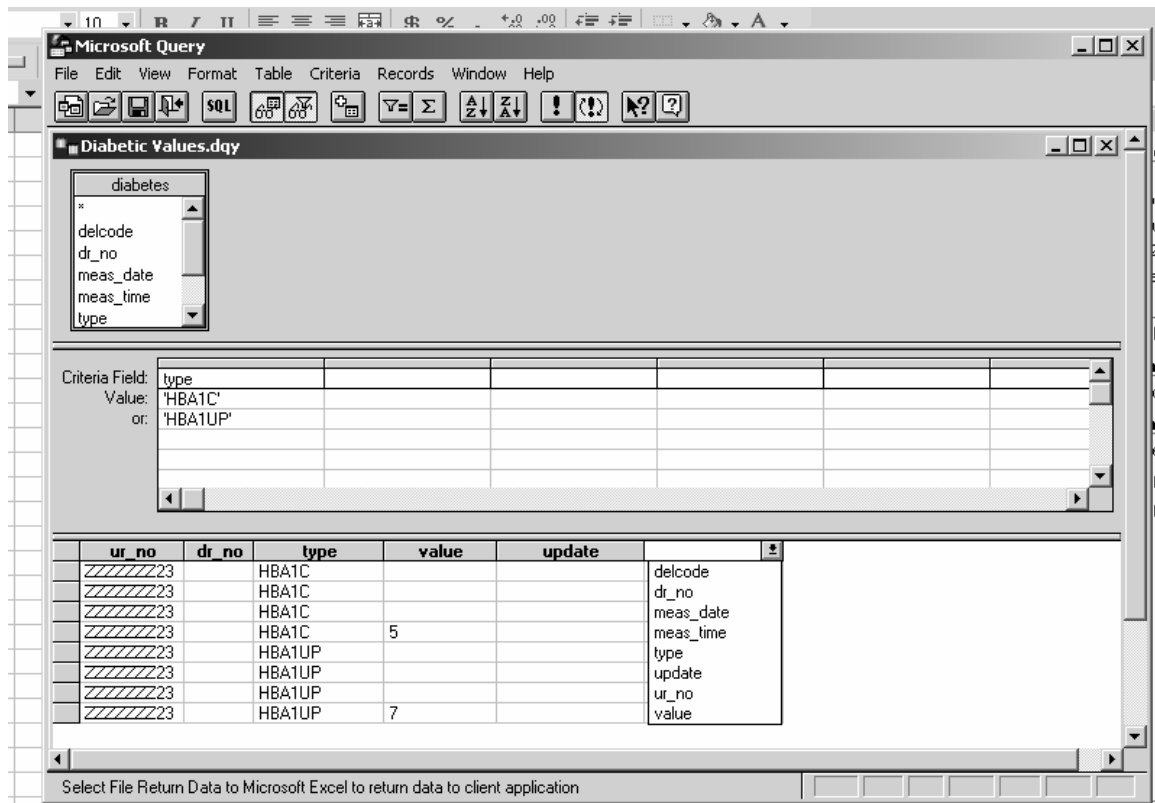
The top pane of the screen below shows the tables (in this case there is only one – “diabetes”). The middle pane shows you the criteria (in this case the “TYPE” field with the 2 values we are filtering on) Finally the bottom pane shows the records returned by the query.



At this point you may want to add the date that the measurement took place to obtain a history or at least to be able to find out tell when those two records with values occurred. Click into the column at the end of the bottom pane so that the drop down list box gives you the option to choose another field. If “meas_date” is selected, it should automatically re-query the database

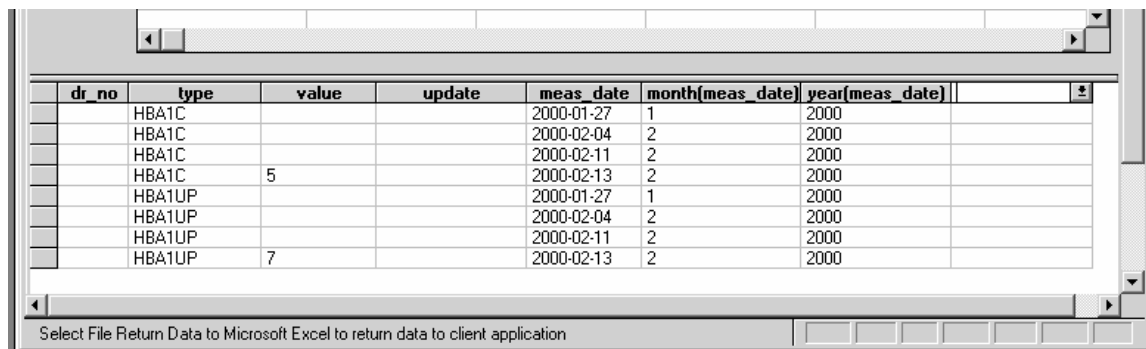
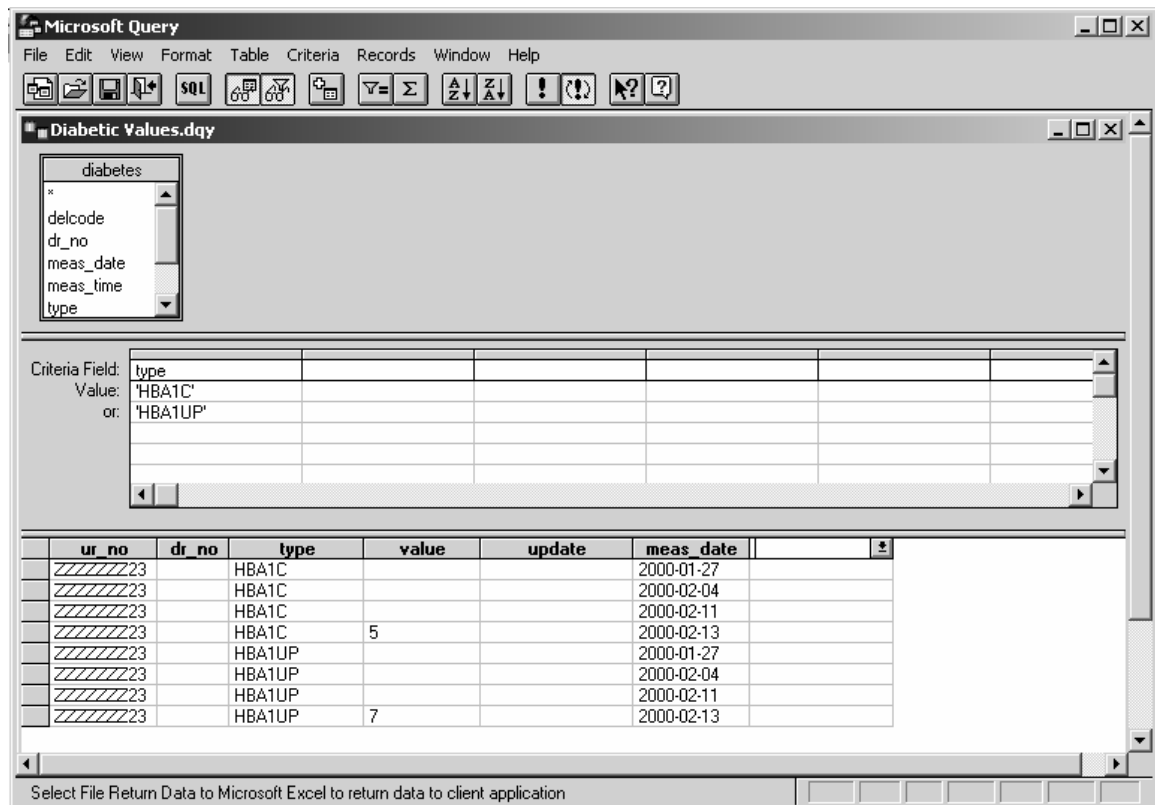


(which is what the toggle button on the right does) , and give you the up-to-date data.



Using another example, when looking for the month the test was performed, it is possible for you to create a column with this sort of customised data in it. In the blank cell to the right of the bottom pane you could type the following:

“Month(meas_date)” , or “Year(meas_date)” to get the appropriate data.



4. Once you have completed your query you should save it.
5. Complete the following to enable your query to be shared.

Select the  button in the toolbar to view the SQL statement. This will enable you to see the detail of the query that we would like to share. Copy this SQL and string it to a new TEXT document (use Notepad). Save the file, and send it to **Fiona Eldridge at QDGP**.

6. Store the data into Excel by pressing the  icon and indicate where you would like the data saved.

