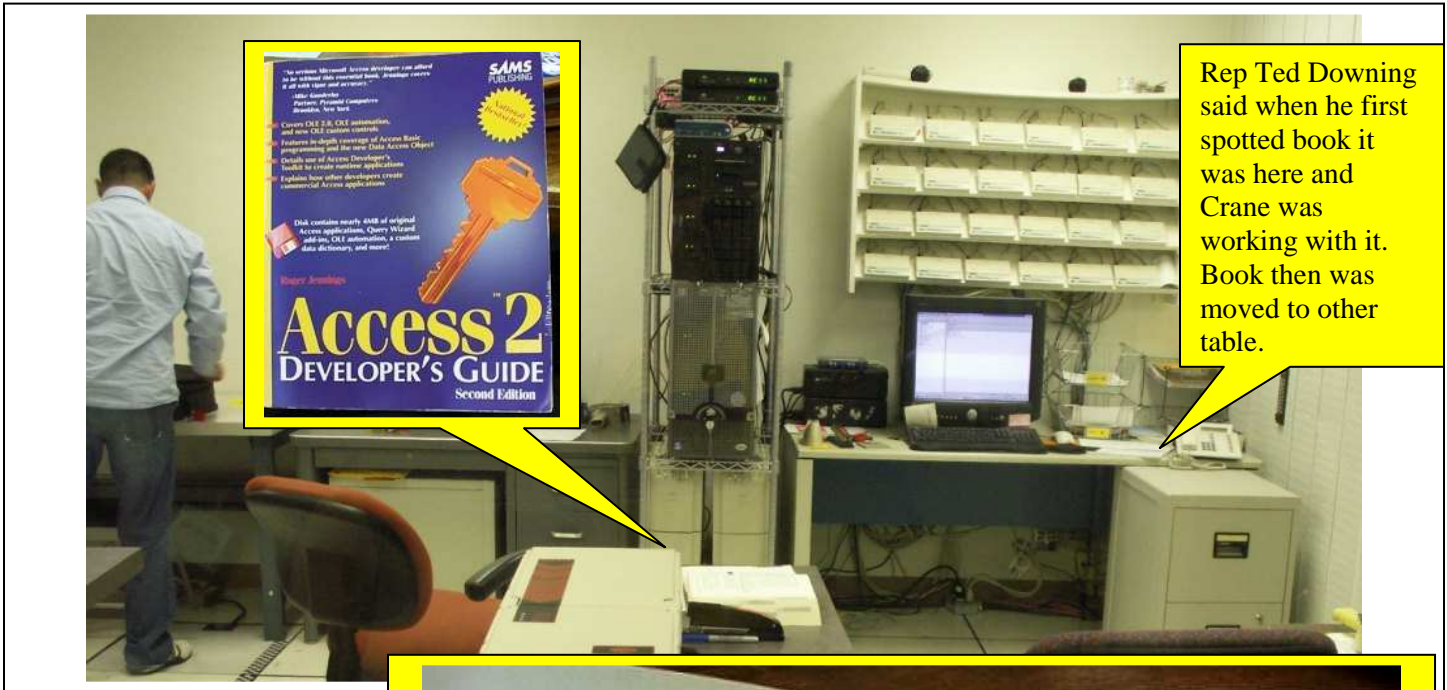


A Microsoft access manual was seen and photographed in the vote tabulation room on election night



Rep Ted Downing said when he first spotted book it was here and Crane was working with it. Book then was moved to other table.

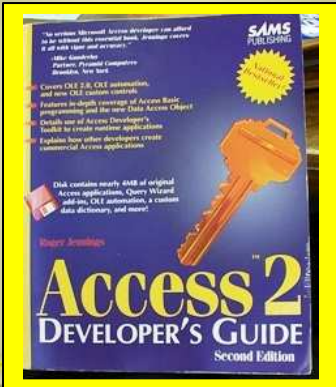
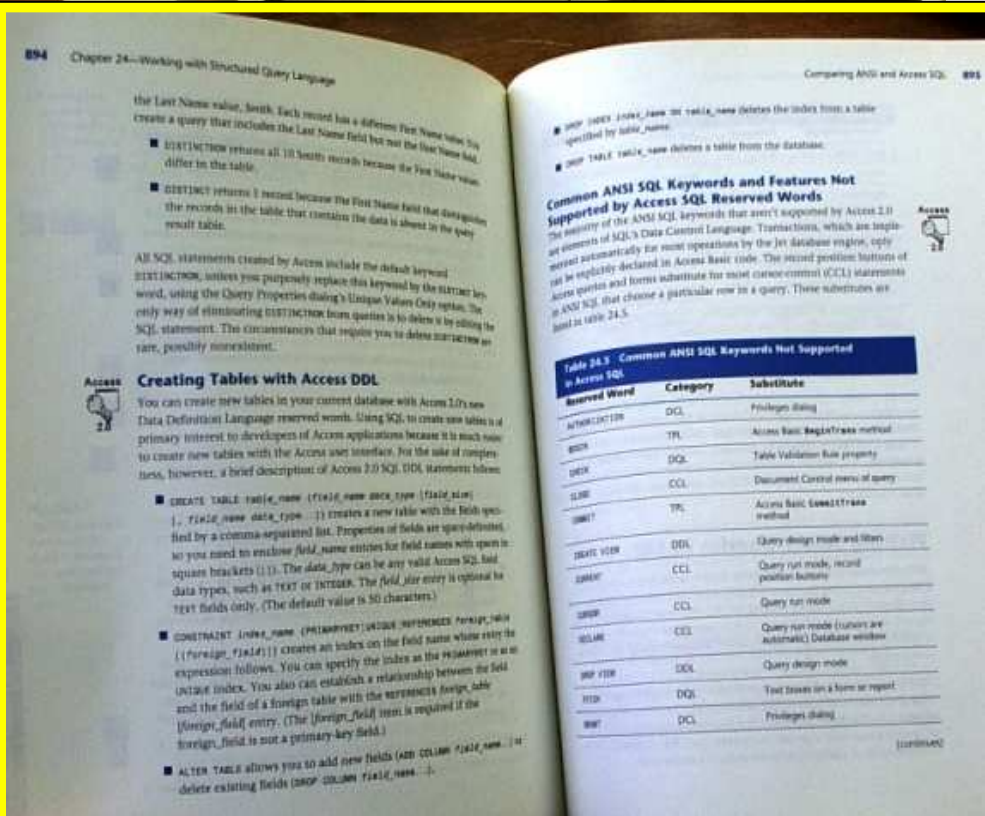
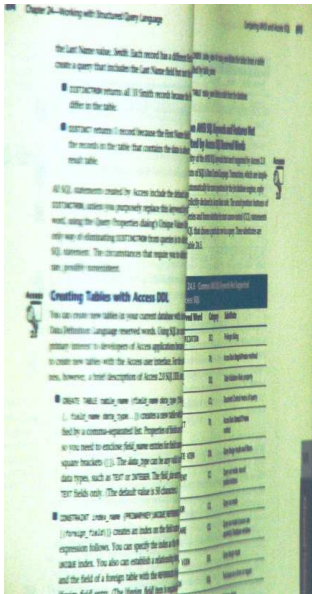


Photo taken of Access manual while it was open on a desk in computer room election night.



This picture is of the same pages of the same manual and was taken several days later by Jim March of BBV at meeting with Brad Nelson of Pima Co Election Department. At meeting was Donna Branch-Gilby, Bill Risner Esq, Jim March and John Brakey.

the Last Name value, Smith. Each record has a different First Name value. This creates a query that includes the Last Name field but not the First Name field. ■ DISTINCT returns all 10 Smith records because the First Name values differ in the table. ■ DISTINCT returns 1 record because the First Name field that distinguishes the records in the table that contains the data is absent in the query result table.

All SQL statements created by Access include the default keyword DISTINCT, unless you purposely replace this keyword by the star (*) keyword, using the Query Properties dialog's Unique Values Only option. The only way of eliminating DISTINCT from queries is to delete it by editing the SQL statement. The circumstances that require you to delete DISTINCT are rare, possibly nonexistent.

Creating Tables with Access DDL

You can create new tables in your current database with Access 2.0's new Data Definition Language reserved words. Using SQL, to create new tables is of primary interest to developers of Access applications because it is much easier to create new tables with the Access user interface. For the sake of completeness, however, a brief description of Access 2.0 SQL DDL statements follows:

- CREATE TABLE table_name (field_name data_type (field_size), [field_name data_type ...]) creates a new table with the fields specified by a comma-separated list. Properties of fields are space-delimited, so you need to enclose field_name entries for field names with open square brackets ([]). The data_type can be any valid Access SQL field data types, such as TEXT or INTEGER. The field_size entry is optional for text fields only. (The default value is 50 characters.)
- CONSTRAINT index_name (PRIMARY|KEY|UNIQUE|REFERENCES foreign_name [(foreign_field)]) creates an index on the field name whose entry the expression follows. You can specify the index as the referenced or as an unique index. You also can establish a relationship between the field and the field of a foreign table with the REFERENCES foreign_name [(foreign_field)] entry. (The [foreign_field] item is required if the foreign_field is not a primary-key field.)
- ALTER TABLE allows you to add new fields (ADD COLUMN field_name [data_type] field_size) or delete existing fields (DROP COLUMN field_name [data_type]).

Table 24.3 Common ANSI SQL Keywords Not Supported in Access SQL

Reserved Word	Category	Substitute
ALTER TABLE	DCL	Privileges dialog
BEGIN	TPL	Access Basic BeginTrans method
CHECK	DCL	Table Validation Rule property
CLUSTER	DDL	Document Control items of query
COMMIT	TPL	Access Basic CommitTrans method
CREATE VIEW	DDL	Query design mode and filters
DECLARE	DDL	Query run mode, record position buttons
DELETE	DDL	Query design mode
GROUP	DDL	Query run mode (columns are automatic) Database window
INSERT	DDL	Query design mode
INDEX	DDL	Text boxes on a form or report
INDEX	DCL	Privileges dialog