

# RESEARCH DATA SERVICES

Offering expert data assistance at every stage of the research process.

## 1: PLANNING

We can assist you with developing a data management plan and designing your planned data analysis, including:

- Implementing plans, using tools, and creating workflows for managing research data
- Advising on study design, power analysis, and choice of statistical methods
- Helping to meet increasingly stringent criteria from funding agencies

## 2: FINDING & COLLECTING

We have access to thousands of sources of data and experts who will help you:

- Locate, evaluate and format data
- Create metadata and data documentation protocols for new data collection
- Capture data using best practices and appropriate technology

## 3: ANALYZING

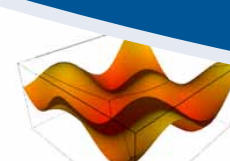
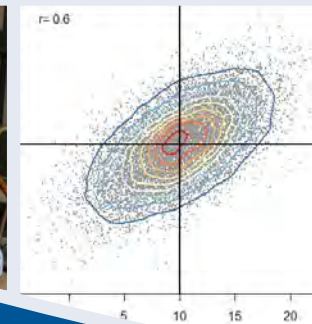
Get expert assistance from statistical, spatial, or media specialists to analyze your data and present your research:

- Learn to use cutting-edge tools and methods
- Experiment with high-resolution visualization technologies
- Develop graphical representations that bring impact to your analysis

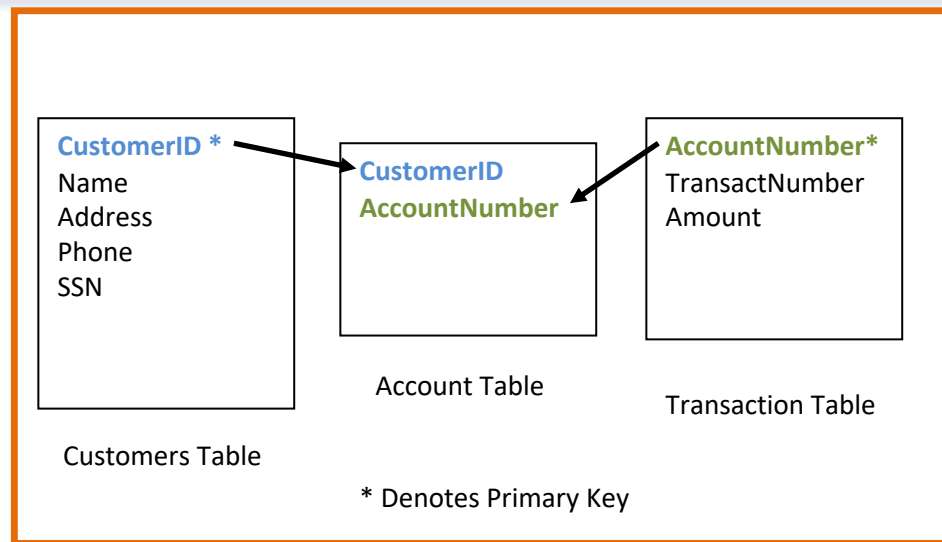
## 4: SHARING & ARCHIVING

We can consult with you on strategies to help others discover or access your research by:

- Adhering to data sharing policies and norms
- Selecting a data-sharing repository
- Making your data easier to discover and reuse



# Introduction to Designing and Building Databases



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University of Virginia Library

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# Goals for the Workshop

- Understand differences between Spreadsheets and Databases
- Learn the features of databases
- Learn the 3 steps of database design
- Design a database in MS Access

# Some Vocabulary

- **Database** – set of (related) tables
- **Table** – set of rows and columns
- **Column** – field, attribute
- **Row** – Tuple, observation, case
- **RDBMS** – Relational Database Management System

# Spreadsheets vs. Database

## Spreadsheets are best if:

- Data can be stored in a single datasheet without lots of redundancy
- You are doing calculations or making charts
- Don't need to link several spreadsheets together to get the results you want

## Databases are best if:

- Data are readily stored in multiple related tables
- You need multiple user access
- You want to be able to do complex manipulations with the data
- You want to develop data entry tools

# Big Issue with Spreadsheets

- Data integrity
  - Internal record consistency is not maintained
  - Updating more than one record
  - Removing information
  - Creating incomplete cells

ID	DeptName	DeptAddress	ContactName	ContactTitle	ContactPhone
1	Finance	110 5th Street	Michael Jones	Manager	555-1111
2	Finance	110 5th Street	Ted Smith	Senior Analyst	555-1112
3	Benefits	118 5th Street	Brian Williams	Manager	555-3333

# Database Features

- Collection of data organized into tables
- Each table contains records
- Each record identifies the same set of fields
- Explicit control over data (column) types in tables

Date	Site	Height	Count
<dates only>	<text only>	< real numbers only>	< integers only>

# Database Features

- Relationships are defined between tables
- Tools help you manage the table relationships

Date	Site	Species	Height	Diameter
	A			
	B			
	A			
	C			

Site	Latitude	Longitude
A		
B		
C		
D		



# 3 Steps to Database Design

## 1. Split Data Into Tables

- Normalization
- Each field must contain only one value
- Each field must have a unique name

## 2. Determine Data Type for Each Column

## 3. Identify Relationships Between the Tables

- No two records can be identical

# Normalization

- Process of efficiently organizing data in a database
- Goals of the normalization process:
  - eliminating redundant data (for example, storing the same data in more than one table)
  - ensuring data dependencies make sense (only storing related data in a table)

# Normalization Process

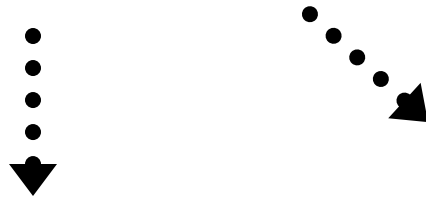
## 1<sup>st</sup> Normal Form

- Eliminate duplicate columns from the same table
- Create separate tables for each group of related data
- Identify each row with a unique column or set of columns (the primary key)

# First Normal: Eliminate Duplicate Columns and Assign Keys

## Books

TITLE	AUTHOR 1	AUTHOR 2	PUBLISHER	ISBN	QTY.
Ecology 101	Smith, A.B.	Gordon, D.A.	Univ. Press	4873895759	4324
Ecology for Dummies	Doe, J.		Wiley & Sons	0493802020	8998
Ecology and Politics	Kim, J.B.		McGraw-Hill	7482929292	900
Ecology and Modern Cinema	Kim, C.B.		Univ. Press	2234849302	1



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## Authors

Author
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Kim, C.B.

# First Normal: Eliminate Duplicate Columns and Assign Keys

## Books

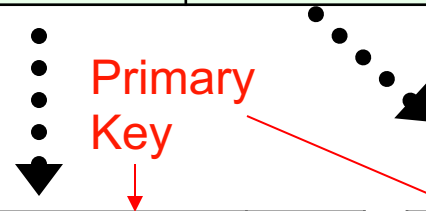
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5	2234849302	Kim, C.B.

# First Normal Exercise

## Pause for exercise

### Personnel

Last	First	M.I.	Institution	Sector	Position 1	Position 2
Smith	Ann	A	SDSU	Academic	Professor	Community Liaison
Smith	Ann	Z	Acme Inc.	Private	Administrator	Field Technician
Kim	John	B	SDSU	Academic	P.I.	Data Manager

# First Normal

Eliminate duplicate columns

Last	First	M.I.	Institution	Sector	Position 1	Position 2
Smith	Ann	A	SDSU	Academic	Professor	Community Liaison
Smith	Ann	Z	Acme Inc.	Private	Administrator	Field Technician
Kim	John	B	SDSU	Academic	P.I.	Data Manager

personnel

Pers_id	Last	First	M.I.	Institution	Sector
1	Smith	Ann	A	SDSU	Academic
2	Smith	Ann	Z	Acme Inc.	Private
3	Kim	John	B	SDSU	Academic

positions

Pos_id	Pers_id	Position
1	1	Professor
2	1	Community Liaison
3	2	Administrator
4	2	Field Technician
5	3	P.I.
6	3	Data Manager

Foreign Key



# Normalization Process

## 2<sup>nd</sup> Normal Form

- Meet all the requirements of the first normal form
- Remove subsets of data that apply to multiple rows of a table and place them in separate tables
- Create relationships between these new tables and their predecessors through the use of foreign keys

# Second Normal: Eliminate Duplicate Rows and Assign Keys

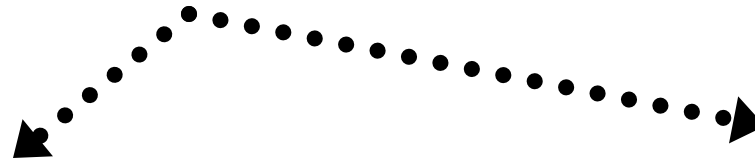
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PUBLISHER
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Wiley & Sons
McGraw-Hill

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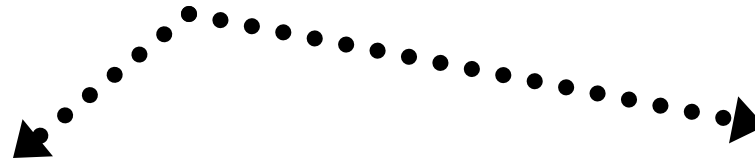
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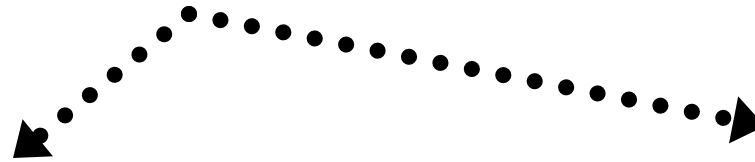
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Publishers

Publisher_id	PUBLISHER
1	Univ. Press
2	Wiley & Sons
3	McGraw-Hill

# Final Tables with Primary and Foreign Keys

## Books

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Ecology for Dummies	2	0493802020	8998
Ecology and Politics	3	7482929292	900
Ecology and Modern Cinema	1	2234849302	1

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4	7482929292	Kim, J.B.
5	2234849302	Kim, C.B.

## Publishers

Publisher_id	PUBLISHER
1	Univ. Press
2	Wiley & Sons
3	McGraw-Hill

# Second Normal Exercise

## Pause for exercise

personnel

Pers_id	Last	First	M.I.	Institution	Sector
1	Smith	Ann	A	SDSU	Academic
2	Smith	Ann	Z	Acme Inc.	Private
3	Kim	John	B	SDSU	Academic

positions

Pos_id	Pers_id	Position
1	1	Professor
2	1	Community Liaison
3	2	Administrator
4	2	Field Technician
5	3	P.I.
6	3	Data Manager

# Second Normal

## Eliminate duplicate rows

personnel

Pers_id	Last	First	M.I.	Institution	Sector
1	Smith	Ann	A	SDSU	Academic
2	Smith	Ann	Z	Acme Inc.	Private
3	Kim	John	B	SDSU	Academic

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Pos_id	Pers_id	Position
1	1	Professor
2	1	Community Liaison
3	2	Administrator
4	2	Field Technician
5	3	P.I.
6	3	Data Manager

personnel

Pers_id	Last	First	M.I.	Institution_id
1	Smith	Ann	A	1
2	Smith	Ann	Z	2
3	Kim	John	B	1

institutions

Institution_id	Institution	Sector
1	SDSU	Academic
2	Acme Inc.	Private

# Final Tables with Primary and Foreign Keys

personnel

<b>Pers_id</b>	Last	First	M.I.	<b>Institution_id</b>
1	Smith	Ann	A	1
2	Smith	Ann	Z	2
3	Kim	John	B	1

positions

<b>Pos_id</b>	<b>Pers_id</b>	Position
1	1	Professor
2	1	Community Liaison
3	2	Administrator
4	2	Field Technician
5	3	P.I.
6	3	Data Manager

institutions

<b>Institution_id</b>	Institution	Sector
1	SDSU	Academic
2	Acme Inc.	Private



# Determine Data Types

<b>Data Type</b>	<b>Definition</b>
Text	0-255 characters
Memo	0-64000 characters
Number	Integer, long integer, single, double
Date/Time	Dates, times, or both at once
AutoNumber	Automatically incremented as records are added
OLE object	Image, sound files
Hyperlink	Link to an internet resource

# Determine Data Types

## Books

<b>TITLE</b>	Text (255)
<b>PUBLISHER_id</b>	Number (integer)
<b>ISBN</b>	Text(10)
<b>QTY.</b>	Number(integer)

## Authors

<b>Id</b>	Number(integer)
<b>ISBN</b>	Text(10)
<b>Author</b>	text(255)

## Publishers

<b>PUBLISHER_id</b>	integer
<b>PUBLISHER</b>	text(255)

# Determine Data Types Exercise

## Group exercise

### Personnel

<b>Pers_id</b>	
<b>Last</b>	
<b>First</b>	
<b>M.I.</b>	
<b>Institution_id</b>	

### Institutions

<b>Institution_id</b>	
<b>Institution</b>	
<b>Sector</b>	

### Positions

<b>Pos_id</b>	
<b>Pers_id</b>	
<b>Position</b>	

# Identify the Relationships

- How the tables are “related” to each other
  - One-to-one
  - One-to-many
  - Many-to-many
- Foreign Keys define the relationships

# Identify the Relationships

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## Authors

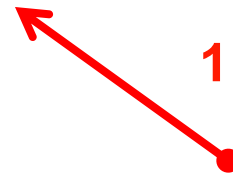
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3	0493802020	Doe, J.
4	7482929292	Kim, J.B.
5	2234849302	Kim, C.B.

## Publishers

PUBLISHER_id	PUBLISHER
1	Harcourt Brace
2	Wiley & Sons
3	McGraw-Hill



1 to many



1 to many

# Identify the Relationships

## Group Exercise

personnel

Pers_id	Last	First	M.I.	Institution_id
1	Smith	Ann	A	1
2	Smith	Ann	Z	2
3	Kim	John	B	1

positions

Pos_id	Pers_id	Position
1	1	Professor
2	1	Community Liaison
3	2	Administrator
4	2	Field Technician
5	3	P.I.
6	3	Data Manager

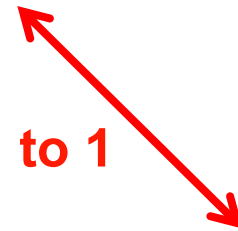
1 to many



1 to many



1 to 1



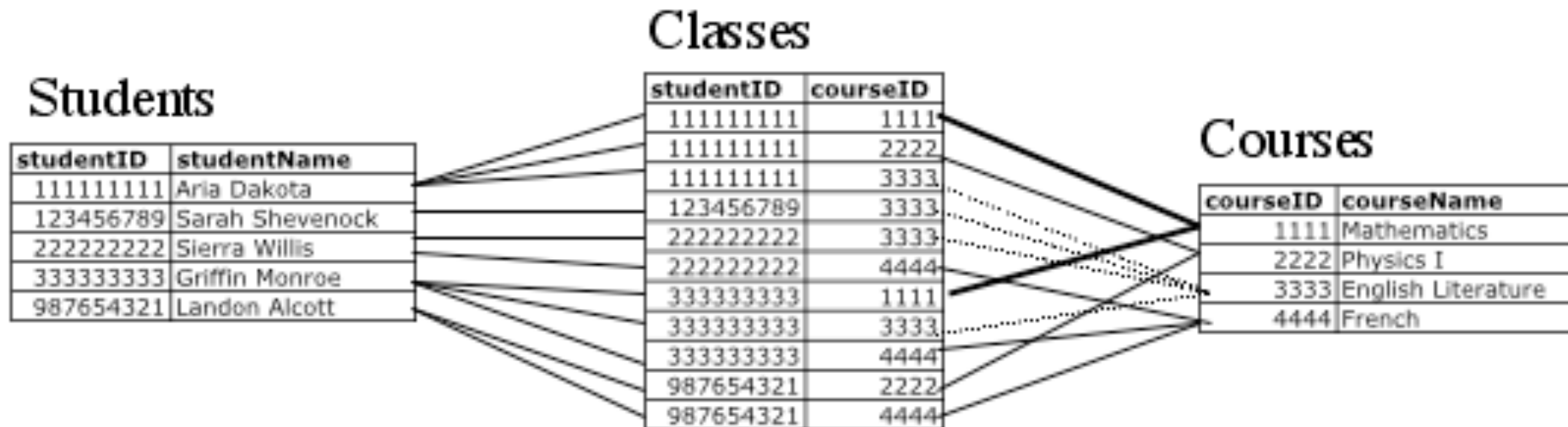
institutions

Institution_id	Institution	Sector
1	SDSU	Academic
2	Acme Inc.	Private

contact\_address

Pers_id	Street	City	State
1	523 Main St.	Amherst	MA
2	1010 Sea St.	San Diego	CA
3	99 Ridge Way	Portland	ME

# Identify the Relationships



Many-to-many: need to create a 3<sup>rd</sup> table to relate the two

# Relational Database Functions

- Organize data – reduce or eliminate redundancy
- Improve data quality – reject “bad” data
  - Wrong type of data
  - Only good “codes” allowed
- Retrieve data – query/search/select
- Sort data
- Update data
- Output – link to other software with statistical and graphical functionality



# Database Systems

## Access

- Access workstation based, single user application
- Platform dependent
- Cannot be accessed concurrently
- No security other than workstation
- Part of MS Office suite, not free

## MySQL

- MySQL is cross platform, multi user access
- Accessible to more users thru the web, client program or other admin tools to access database (via authentication)
- Can be integrated with Web Server (web programming languages)
- Data available remotely
- Free, open-source

# Designing a Database in MS Access

# Closer Look at Access

- Access workstation based, single user application
- Platform dependent
- Cannot be accessed concurrently
- No security other than workstation
- Part of MS Office suite, not free

### Personnel

Pers_id	Last	First	M.I.	Institution_id
0	Smith	Ann	A	0
1	Smith	Ann	Z	1
2	Kim	John	B	0

### Positions

Pos_id	Pers_id	Position
0	0	Professor
1	0	Community Liaison
2	1	Administrator
3	1	Field Technician
4	2	P.I.
5	2	Data Manager

### Institutions

Institution_id	Institution	Sector
0	SDSU	Academic
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Available Templates

Open a new Blank Database 1

Blank database

Blank web database

Recent templates

Sample templates

My templates

Office.com Templates

Search Office.com for templates

Assets

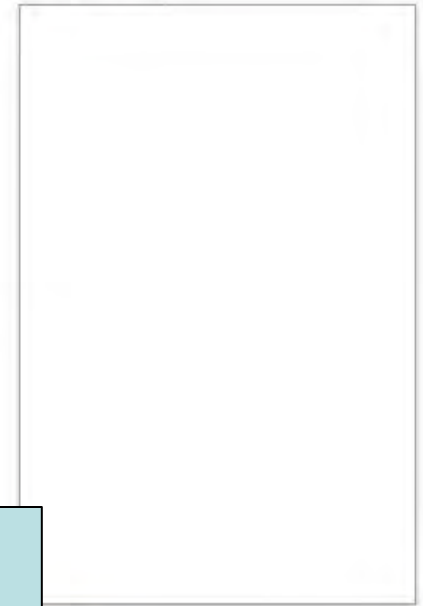
Contacts

Issues & Tasks

Non-profit

Projects

Blank database

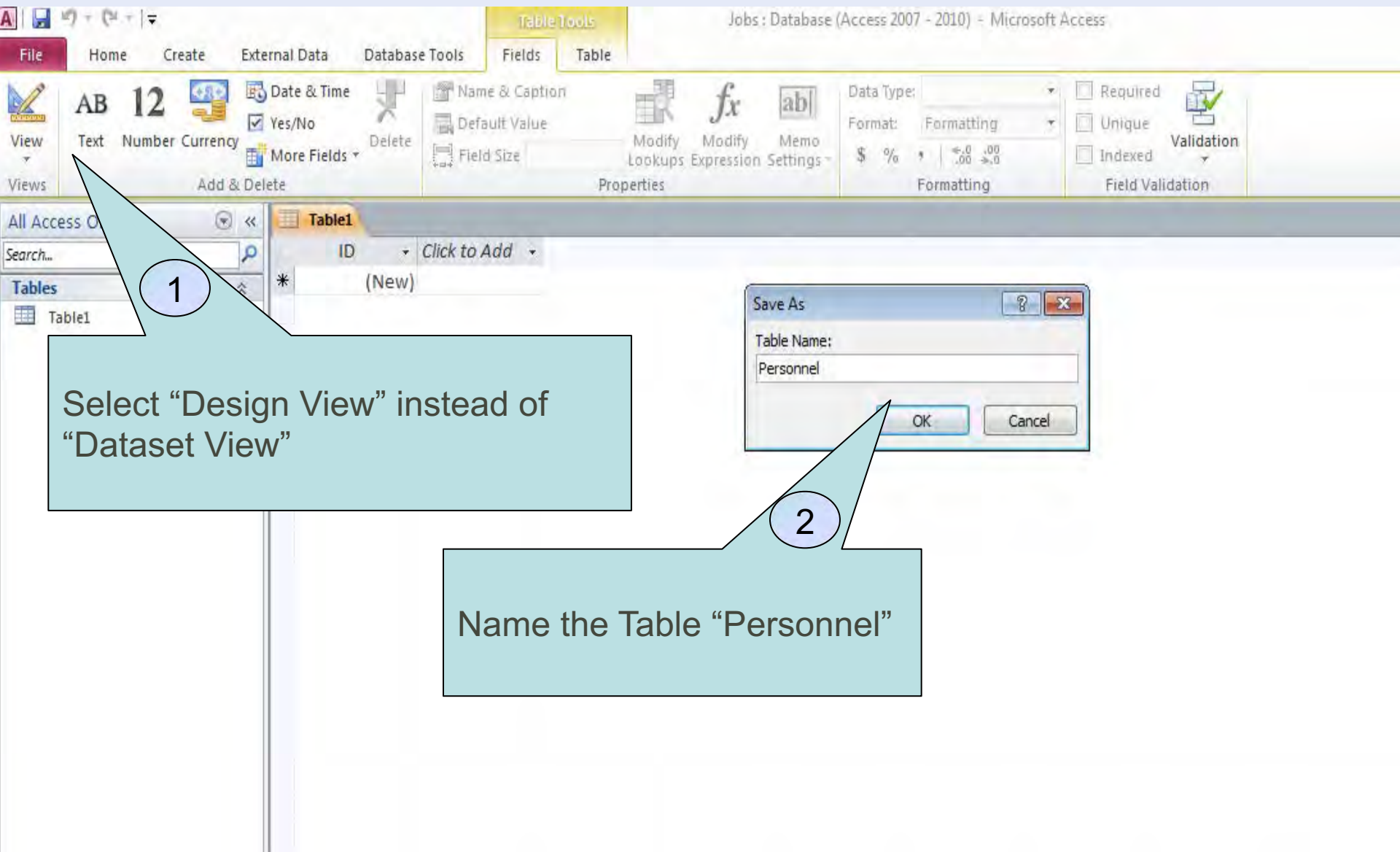


2 Name it Jobs

File Name  
Jobs.accdb

3 Click Create





1

Select "Design View" instead of "Dataset View"

2

Name the Table "Personnel"

# Define the Personnel Table

- Enter variable names and select the data types as shown
- Note that field size and other properties can be changed in the “Field Properties” area
- If there is NO key, next to **Pers\_ID**, Right click on the box to the left of Pers\_ID and select *Primary Key*
- Click the disk icon to save the changes to the Personnel table
- Close the table by clicking on the X on the right-hand side

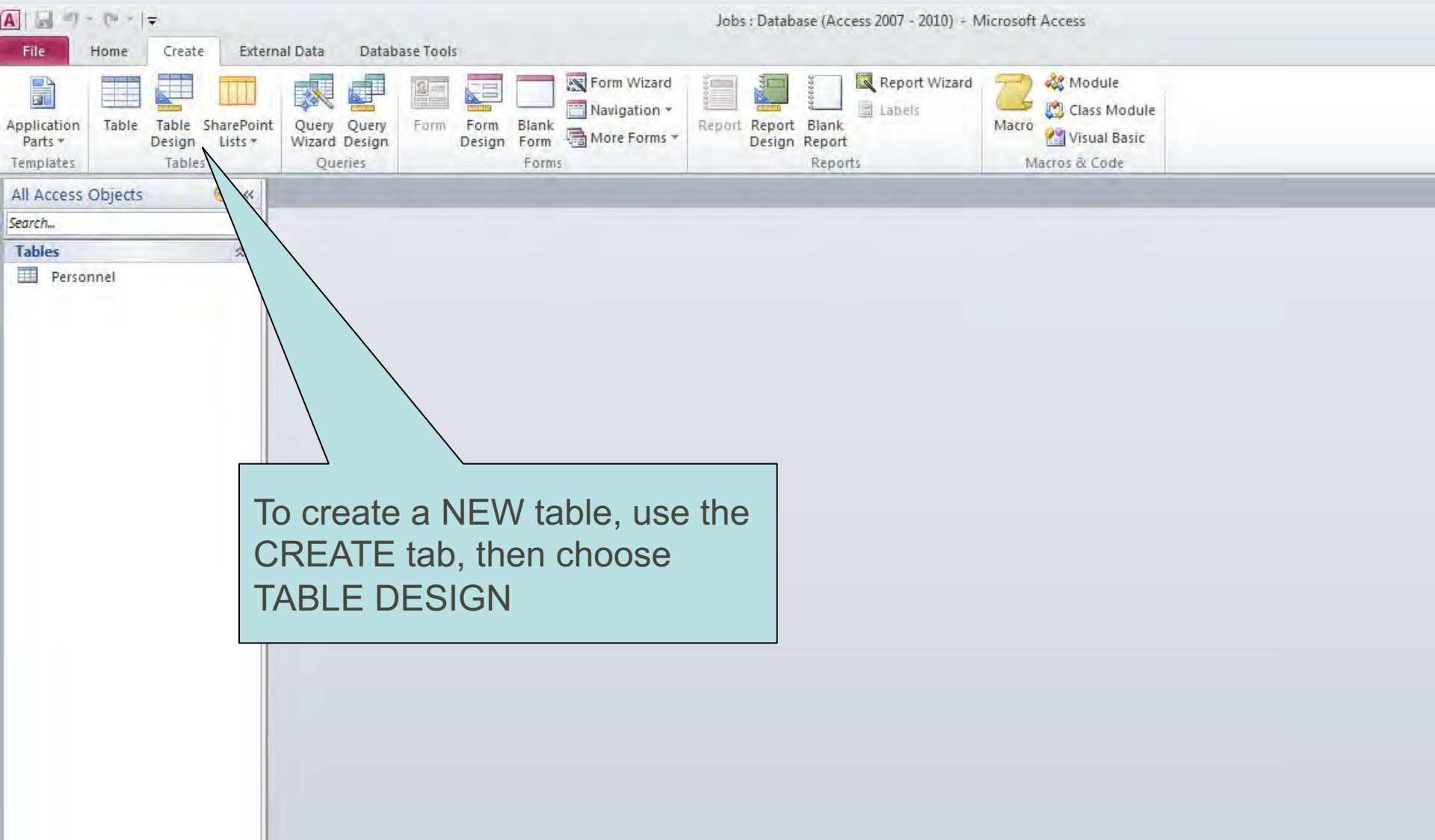
The screenshot shows the Microsoft Access interface for defining a table. The main window displays the design view of the 'Personnel' table with the following fields and data types:

Field Name	Data Type	Description
Pers_ID	AutoNumber	
LastName	Text	
FirstName	Text	
MI	Text	
Institution_ID	Number	

The 'Field Properties' pane is open at the bottom, showing the 'General' tab. The 'Field Size' is set to 1. A blue oval highlights this pane. A tooltip on the right states: 'The data type determines the kind of values that users can store in the field. Press F1 for help on data types.'



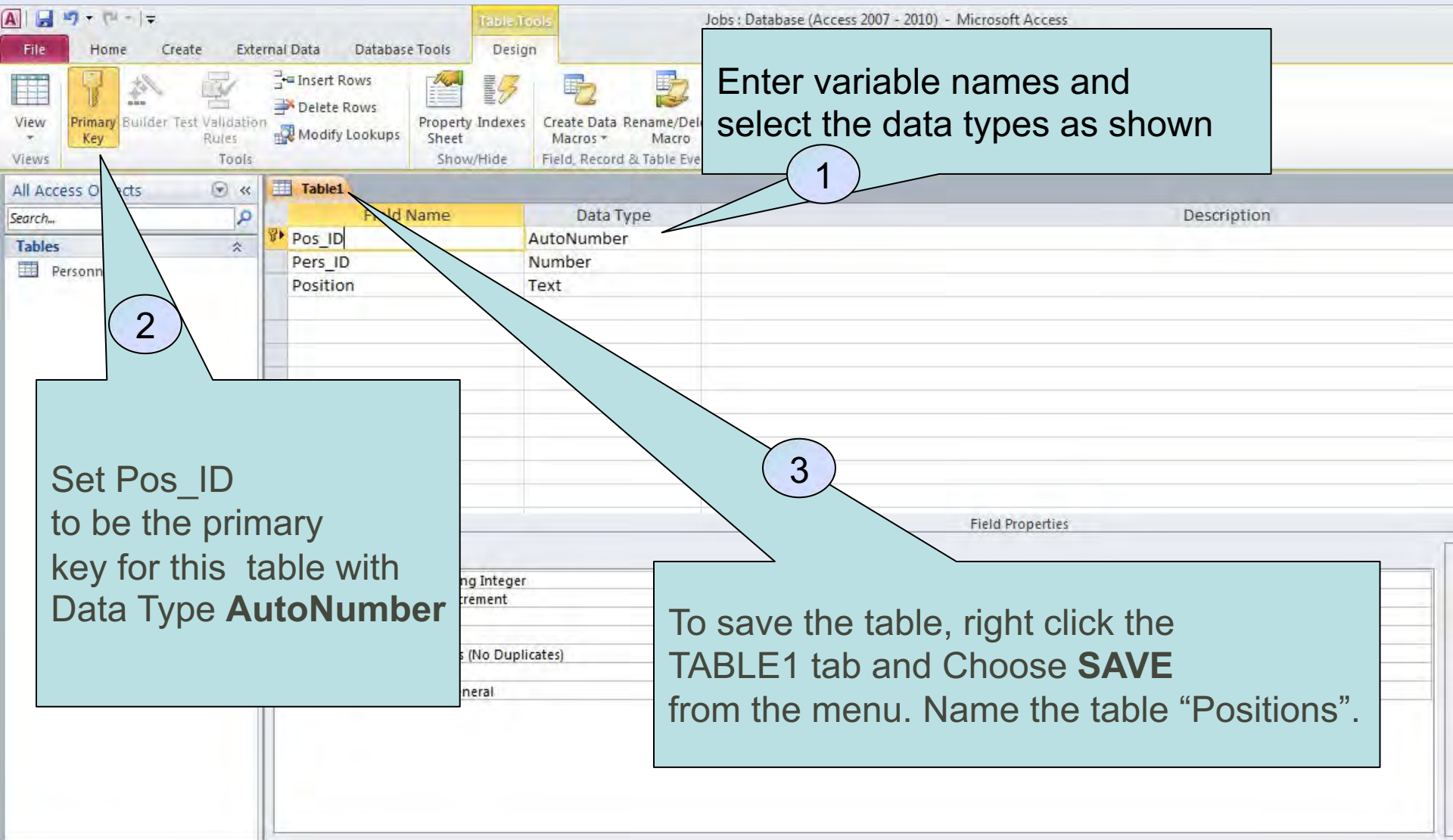
# Define Positions Table



To create a NEW table, use the  
CREATE tab, then choose  
TABLE DESIGN



# Define Positions Table



Enter variable names and select the data types as shown

1

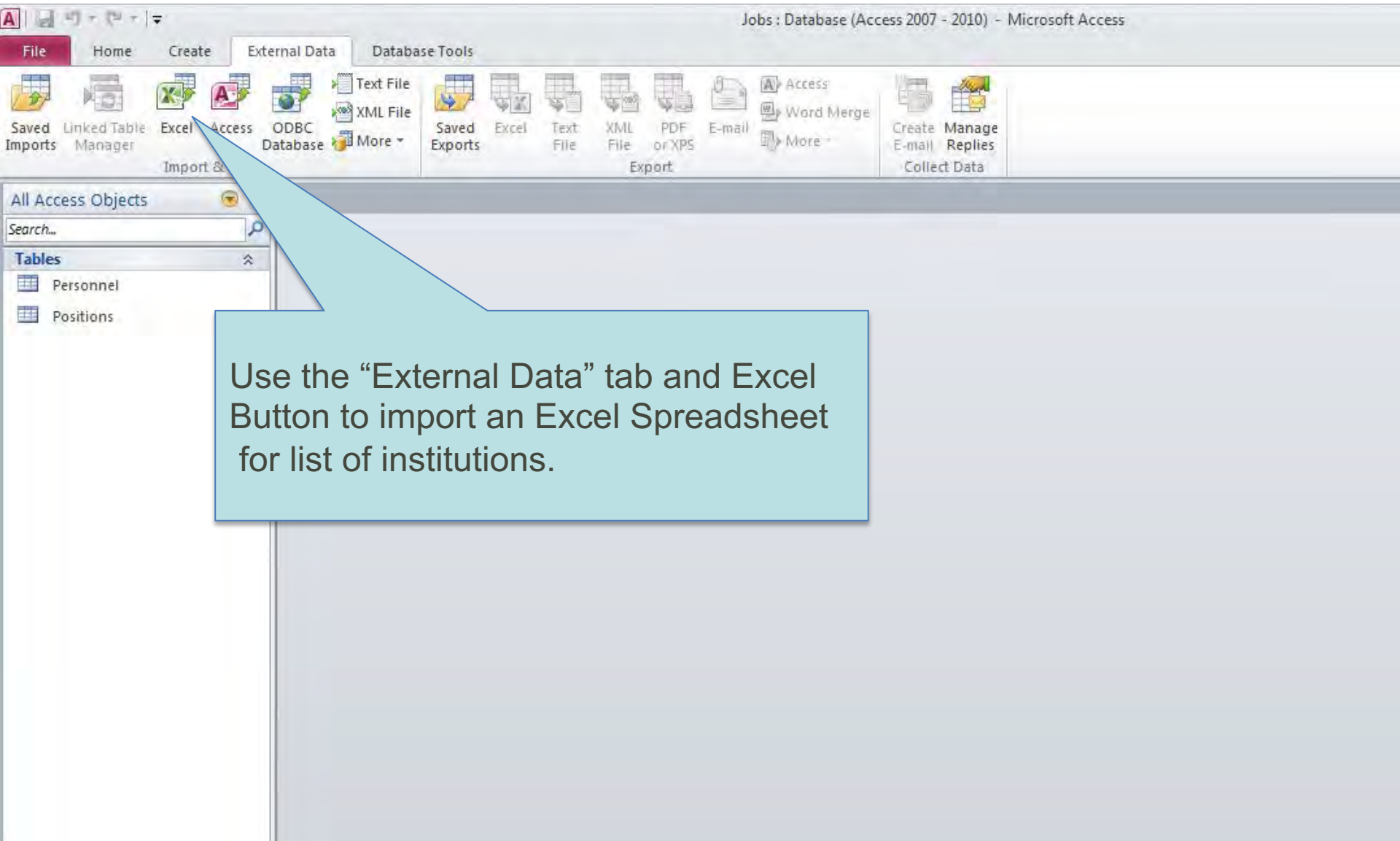
2

Set Pos\_ID to be the primary key for this table with Data Type **AutoNumber**

3

To save the table, right click the TABLE1 tab and Choose **SAVE** from the menu. Name the table "Positions".

# Import Institutions Table



Use the "External Data" tab and Excel Button to import an Excel Spreadsheet for list of institutions.

# Import Institutions Table

Get External Data - Excel Spreadsheet

Select the source and destination of the data

Specify the source of the data.

File name: C:\Users\sah\Desktop\Institutions.xlsx Browse...

Specify how and where you want to store the data in the current database.

- Import the source data into a new table in the current database.**  
If the specified table does not exist, Access will create it. If the specified table exists, Access will append the imported data to the existing data. Changes made to the source data will not be reflected in the database.
- Append a copy of the records to the table:** Personnel  
If the specified table exists, Access will add the records to the table. If the table does not exist, Access will create a new table. Changes made to the source data will not be reflected in the database.
- Link to the data source by creating a linked table.**  
Access will create a table that will maintain a link to the source data in Excel. Changes made to the source data will be reflected in the linked table. However, the source data cannot be changed from Access.

Import Spreadsheet Wizard

Microsoft Access can use your column headings as field names for your table. Does the first row specified contain column headings?

First Row Contains Column Headings

1	Institution	Sector
2	SDSU	Academic
3	Acme Inc.	Private
4	SPCA	Non-Profit
5	JCLA	Academic
6	USC	Academic
7	Cisco	Private
8	Stanford	Academic
9	VMWare	Private
10	Disney	Private

Click Next

1: Browse for the file "Institutions.xlsx"

2: Check the box "First Row contains column headings"

3: Click Next

Buttons: Cancel, < Back, Next >, Finish

Import Spreadsheet Wizard

You can specify information about each of the fields you are importing. Select fields in the area below. You can then modify field information in the 'Field Options' area.

Field Options

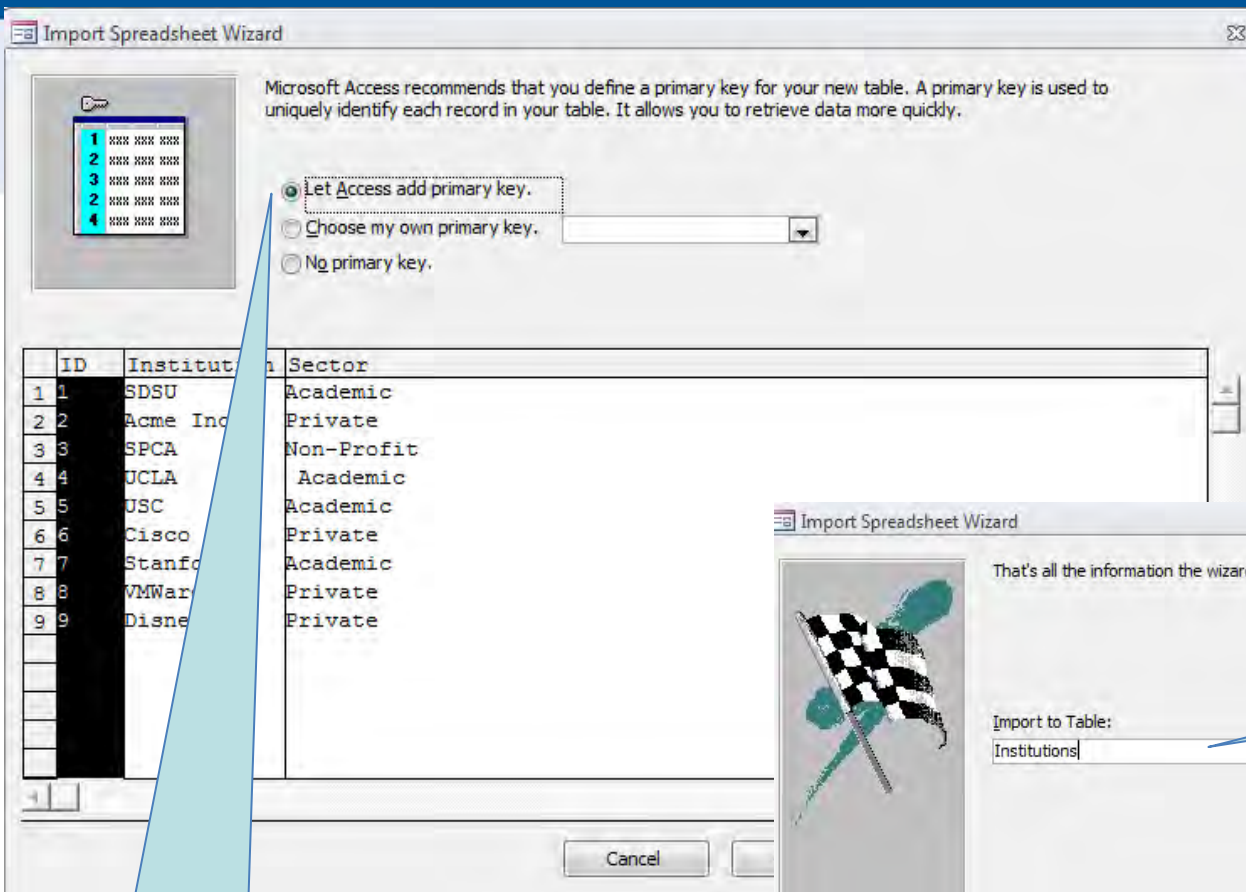
Field Name:  Data Type:

Indexed:   Do not import field (Skip)

	Institution	Sector
1	SDSU	Academic
2	Acme Inc.	Private
3	SPCA	Non-Profit
4	UCLA	Academic
5	USC	Academic
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8	VMWare	Private
9	Disney	Private

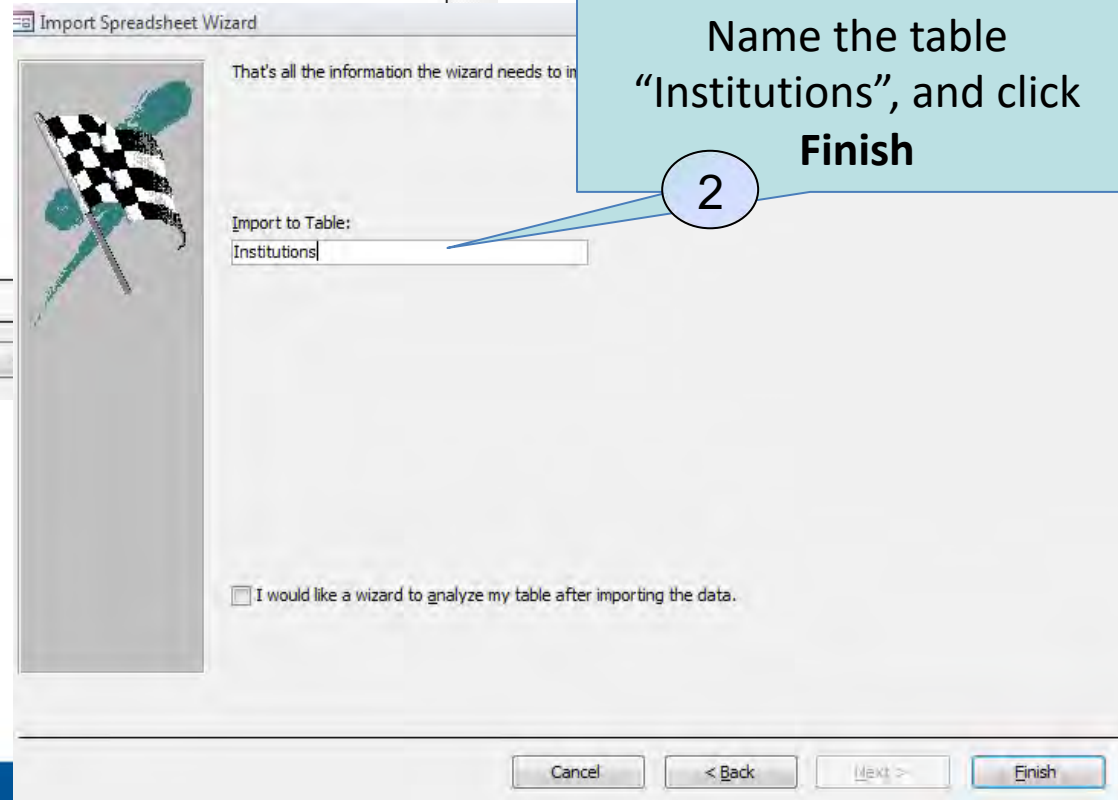
Cancel < Back **Next >** Finish

Accept the default field options, click **Next**.



1

Let access add primary key (accept as is), click **Next**



Name the table "Institutions", and click **Finish**



# Finish Institutions Table

The screenshot shows the Microsoft Access interface with the 'Institutions' table in Design View. The ribbon is set to 'Home' and 'Table Tools' is active. The 'All Access Objects' pane on the left shows the 'Tables' section with 'Institutions', 'Personnel', and 'Positions' listed. The main window displays the table structure with the following fields:

Field Name	Data Type
ID	AutoNumber
Institution	Text
Sector	Text

At the bottom, the 'Field Properties' task pane is visible, showing the 'General' tab for the selected 'ID' field:

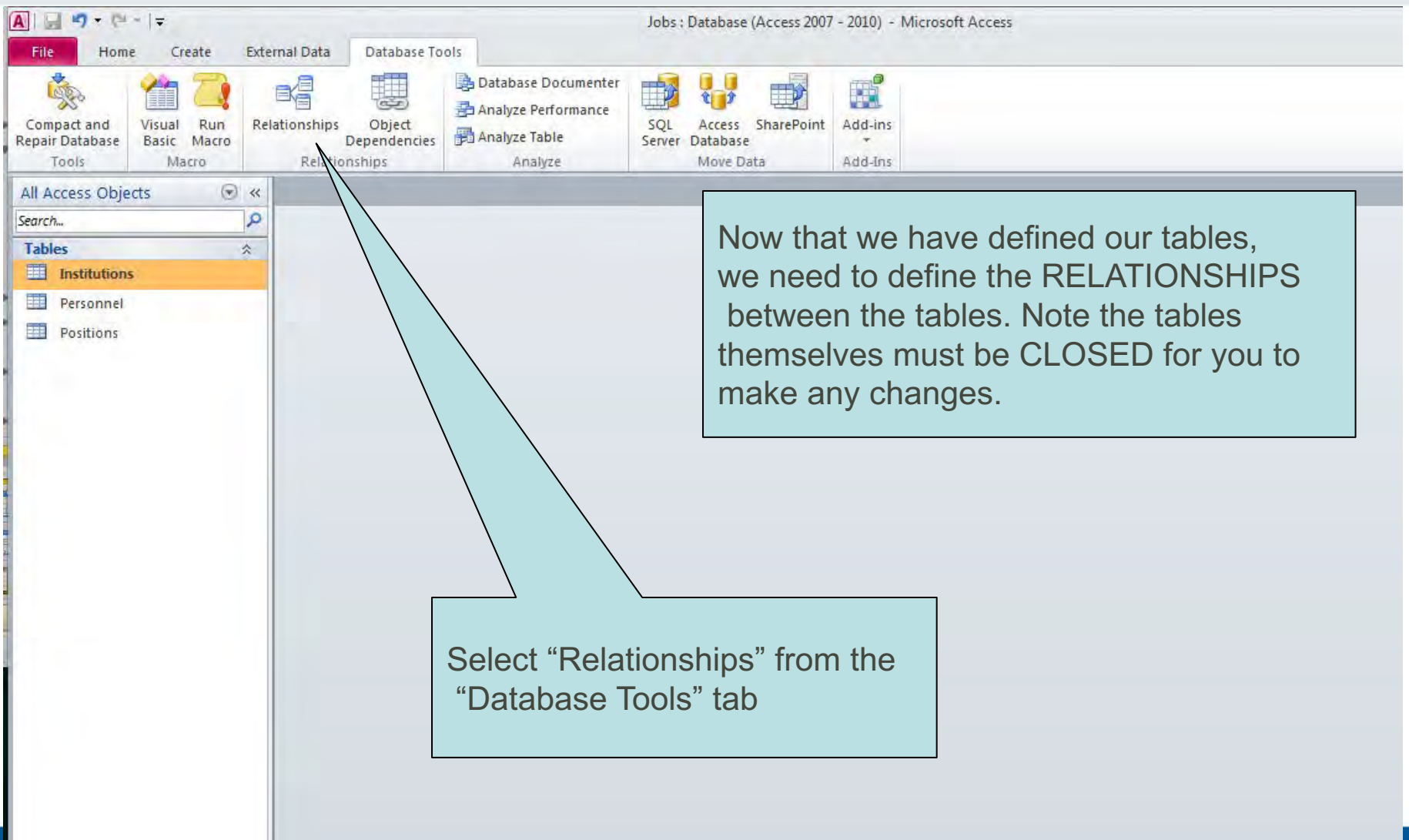
Property	Value
Field Size	Long Integer
New Values	Increment
Format	
Caption	
Indexed	Yes (No Duplicates)
Smart Tags	
Text Align	General

Three numbered callouts provide instructions:

- 1 Double-click on Institutions table
- 2 From the Home Tab chose "Design View"
- 3 Change field "ID" to **Institution\_ID**, save then close the table

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

# Relationships



The screenshot shows the Microsoft Access interface. The title bar reads "Jobs : Database (Access 2007 - 2010) - Microsoft Access". The ribbon is set to "Database Tools". The "Relationships" tab is selected, and its icon is highlighted with a light blue callout box. The "All Access Objects" pane on the left shows a list of tables: "Institutions", "Personnel", and "Positions".

Now that we have defined our tables, we need to define the RELATIONSHIPS between the tables. Note the tables themselves must be CLOSED for you to make any changes.

Select "Relationships" from the "Database Tools" tab

Microsoft Access window: Jobs : Database (Access 2007 - .2010) - Microsoft Access

Relationship Tools ribbon: File, Home, Create, External Data, Database Tools, Design

Tools: Edit Relationships, Relationship Report, Clear Layout, Hide Table, Direct Relationships, All Relationships, Relationships, Show Table, Close

All Access Objects

Search...

Tables

- Institutions
- Personnel
- Positions

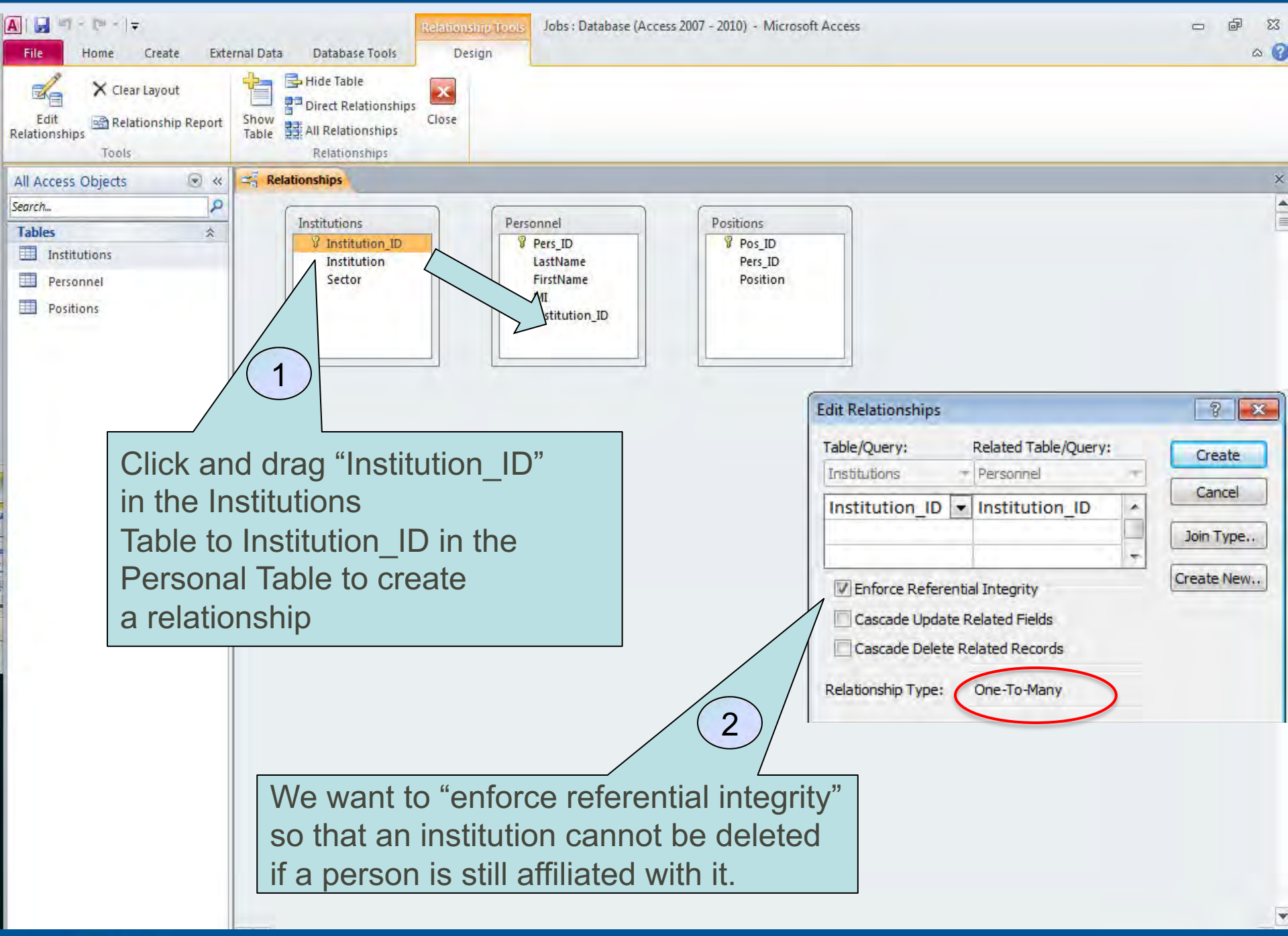
Relationships view

Show Table dialog box:

- Tables | Queries | Both
- Institutions (selected)
- Personnel
- Positions
- Add button
- Close button

Select each table and add it to the relationship view. Close when Finished.



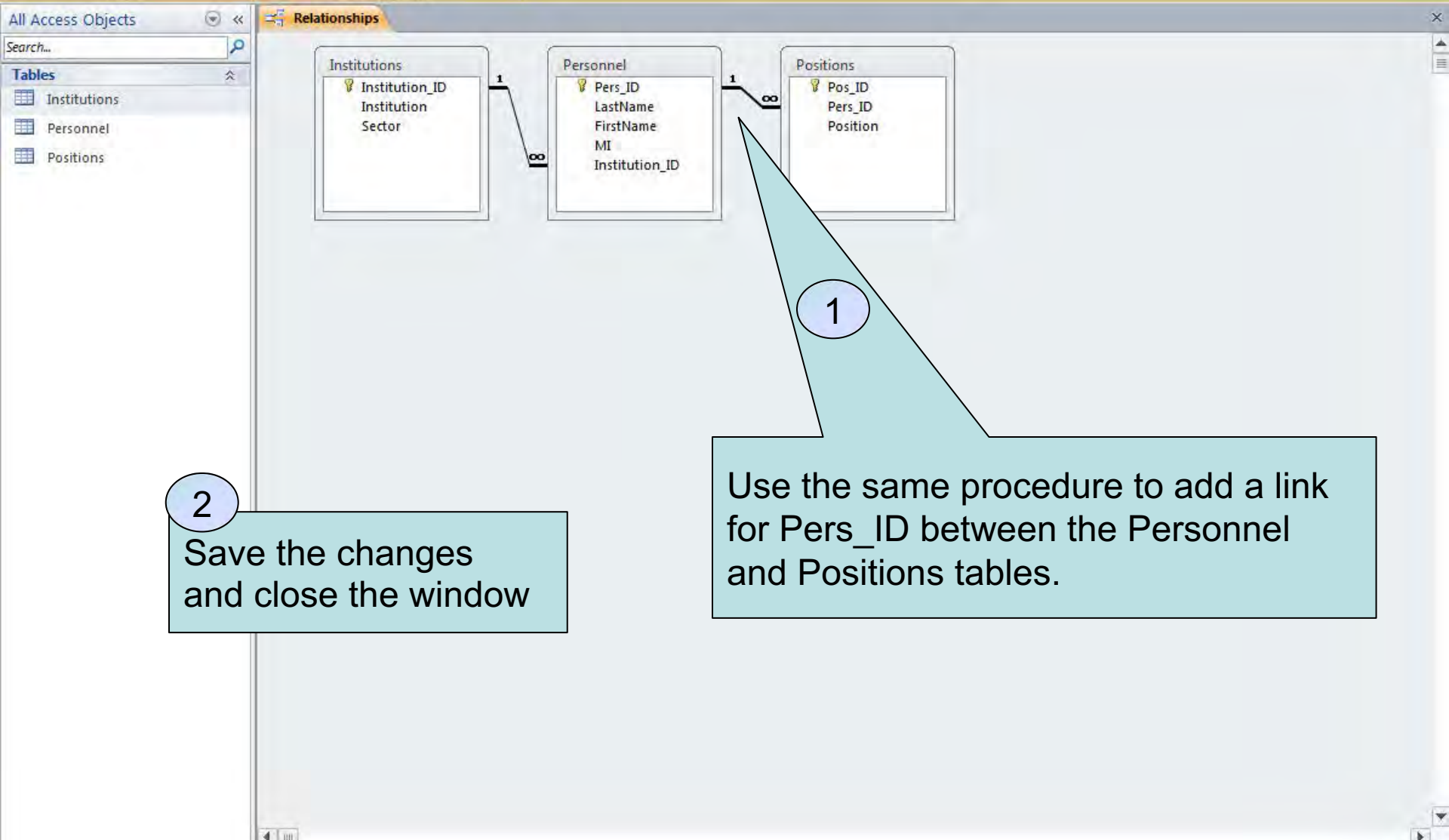
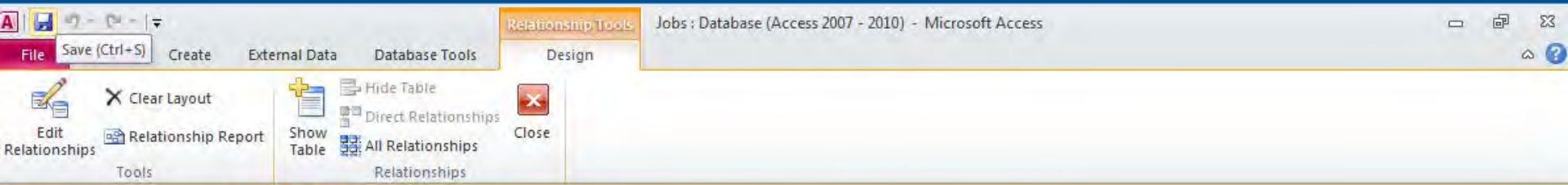


1

Click and drag "Institution\_ID" in the Institutions Table to Institution\_ID in the Personal Table to create a relationship

2

We want to "enforce referential integrity" so that an institution cannot be deleted if a person is still affiliated with it.



2 Save the changes and close the window

1 Use the same procedure to add a link for Pers\_ID between the Personnel and Positions tables.

# Demos

- Use of Lookup Table
- Forms for data entry

# More Information on Databases

- Database Normalization Basics
  - <http://databases.about.com/od/specificproducts/a/normalization.htm>
- Step-by-step Guides to Using Databases
  - [http://www.geekgirls.com/menu\\_databases.htm](http://www.geekgirls.com/menu_databases.htm)
- Comparison between Access & Excel
  - <http://office.microsoft.com/en-us/access/HA102101951033.aspx>

# ACCESS Help

- ACCESS has an extensive “help” system.
- Microsoft Online Tutorials
  - Access 2010 Training Courses

<http://office.microsoft.com/en-us/access-help/training-courses-for-access-2010-HA104039037.aspx>