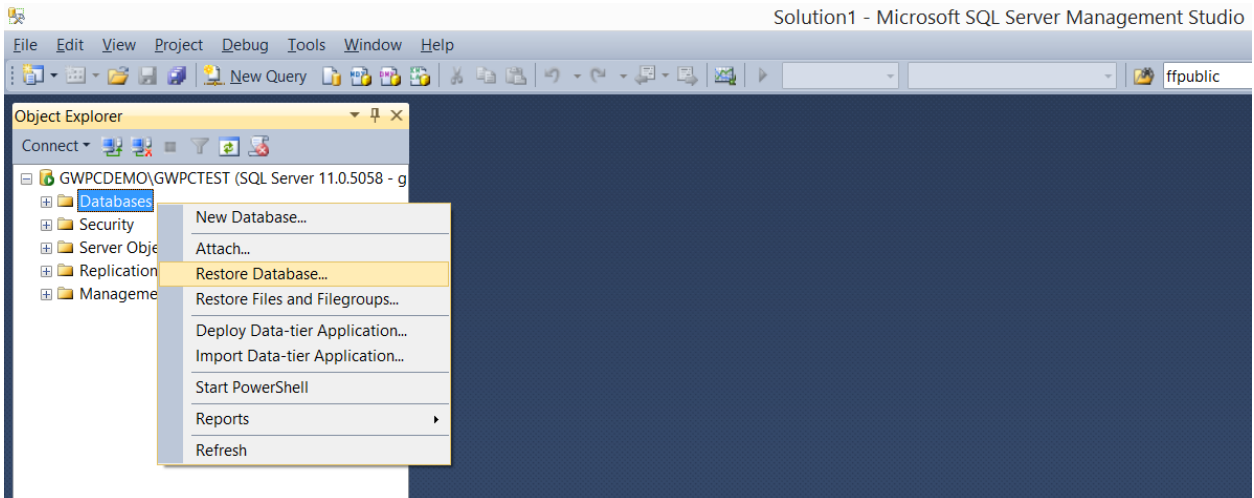


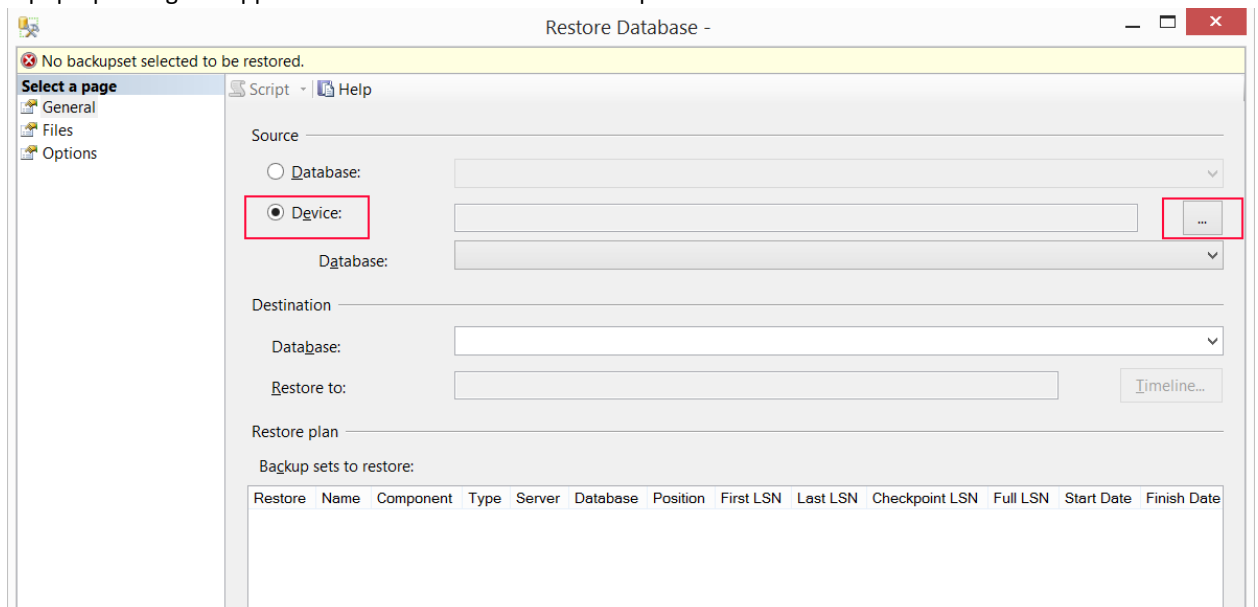
Converting the FracFocus SQL database to Access

You may convert the FracFocus data download from Microsoft SQL format to Microsoft Access by using Microsoft's SQL Server Management Studio (SSMS) application and following the instructions below:

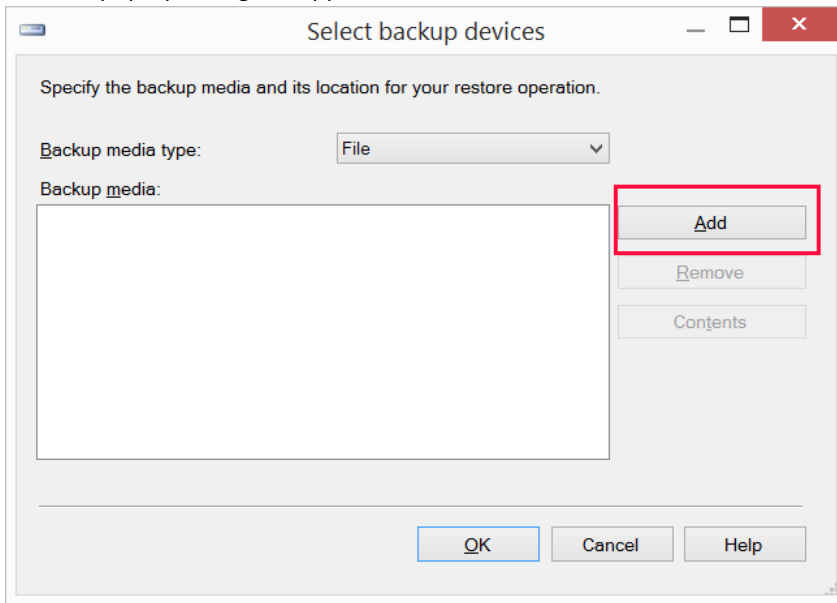
1. From the SSMS application, right-click on Databases and select 'Restore Database':



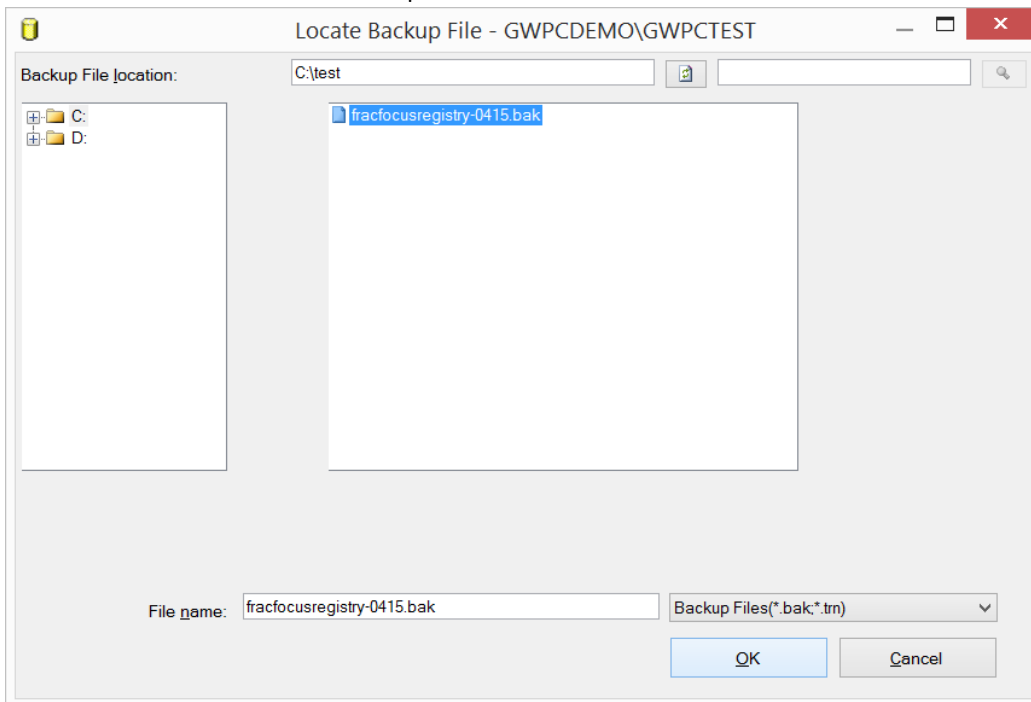
2. A pop-up dialog will appear. Select Device and click the ellipsis button:



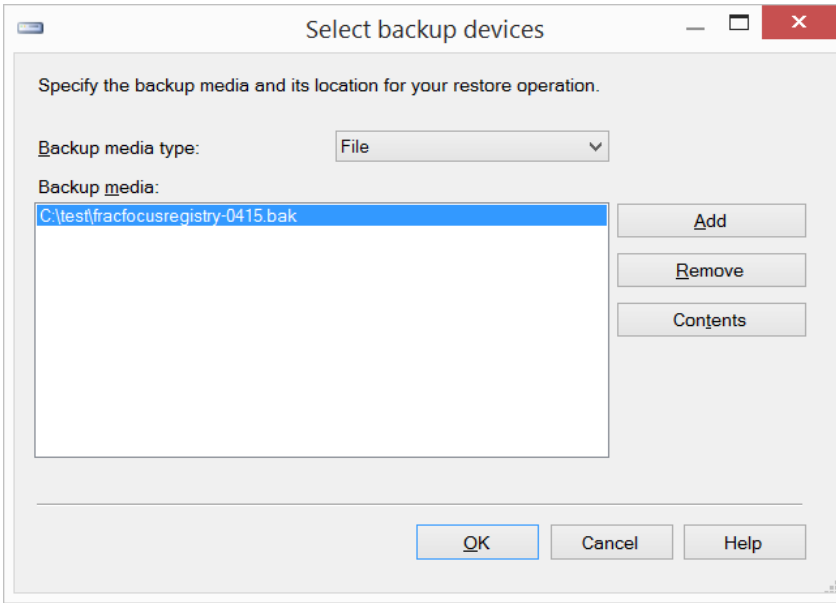
3. Another pop-up dialog will appear. Select 'Add':



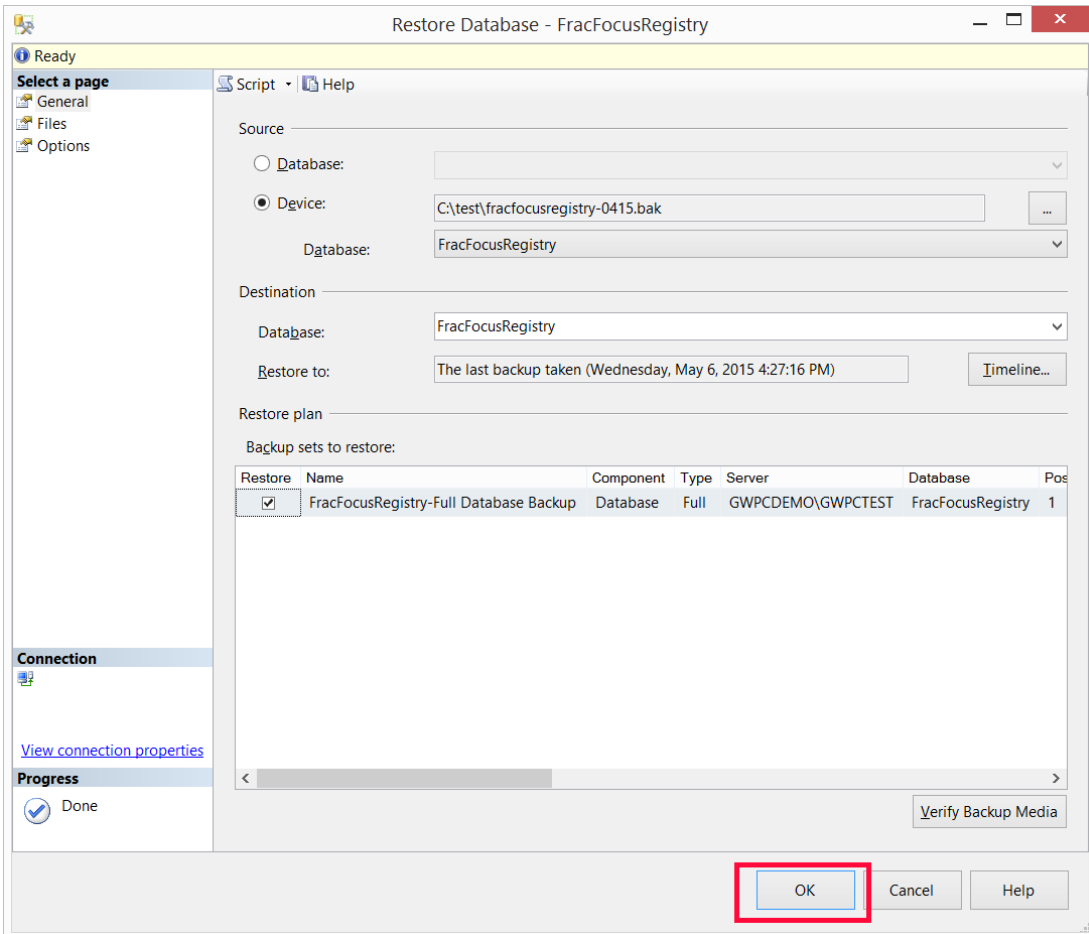
4. Locate the FracFocus database backup and select 'OK':



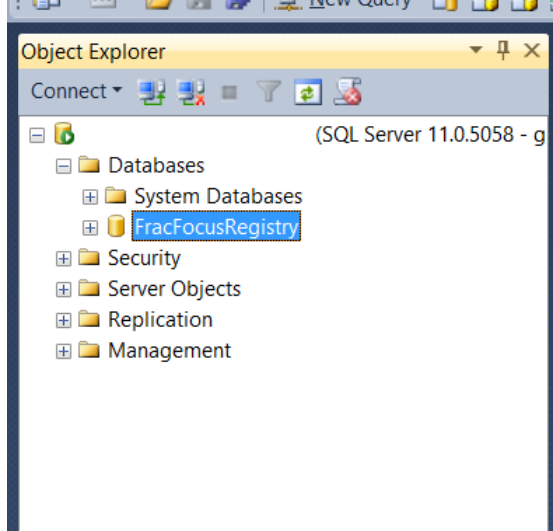
5. The file you selected will now appear in the backup devices list. Click OK to proceed:



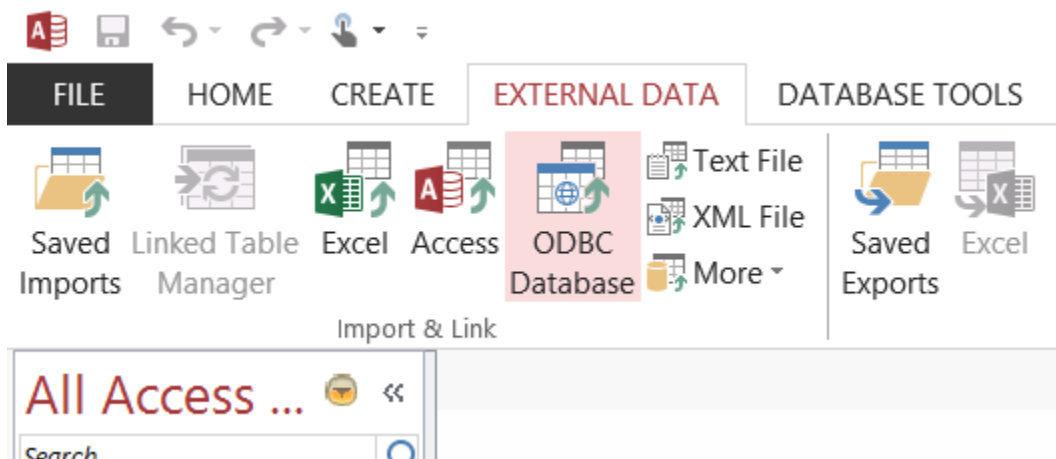
6. The FracFocus database will now appear in the Restore Database screen. Click OK to restore:



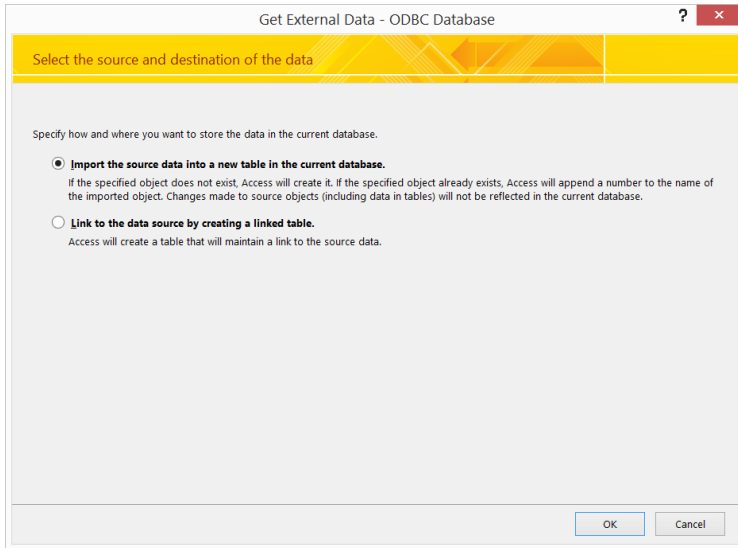
7. After restoring the database you will receive a confirmation message. The database will now appear in the Object Explorer in SSMS. You may now close SSMS:



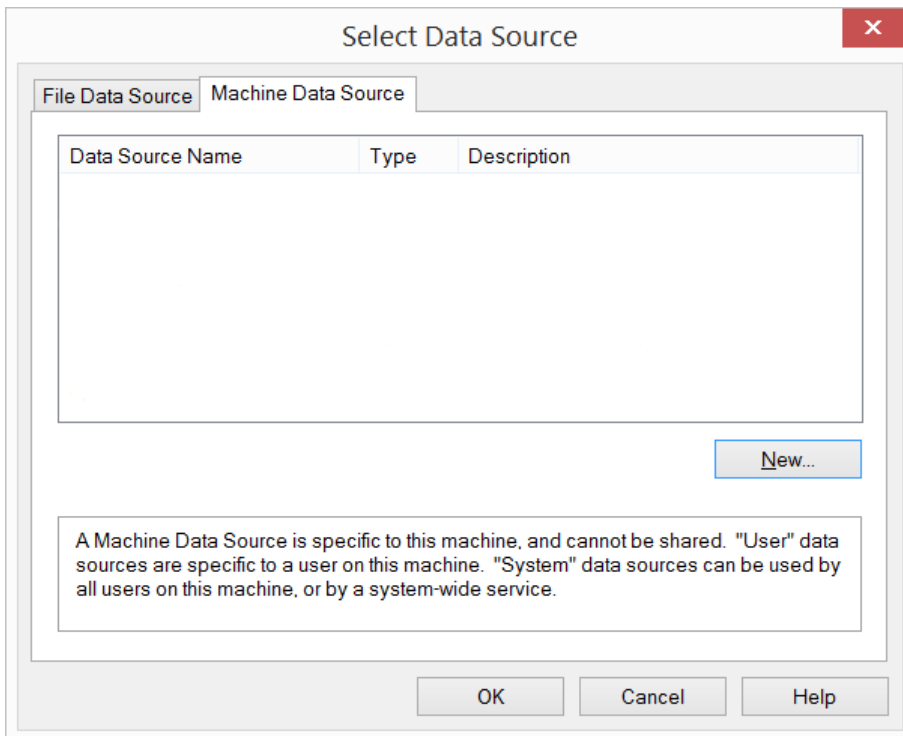
8. Close SSMS and launch Microsoft Access. Create a new blank database, select the **External Data** tab at the top of the screen, and then click ODBC database:



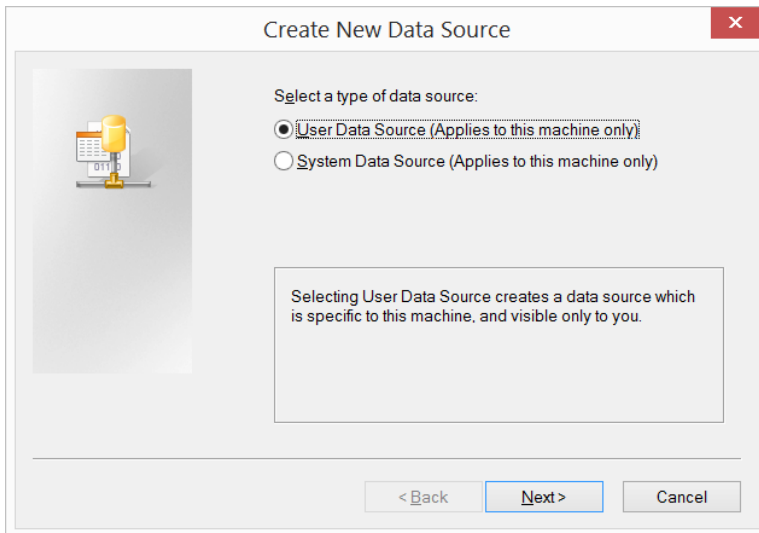
9. A pop-up dialog will appear. Click OK:



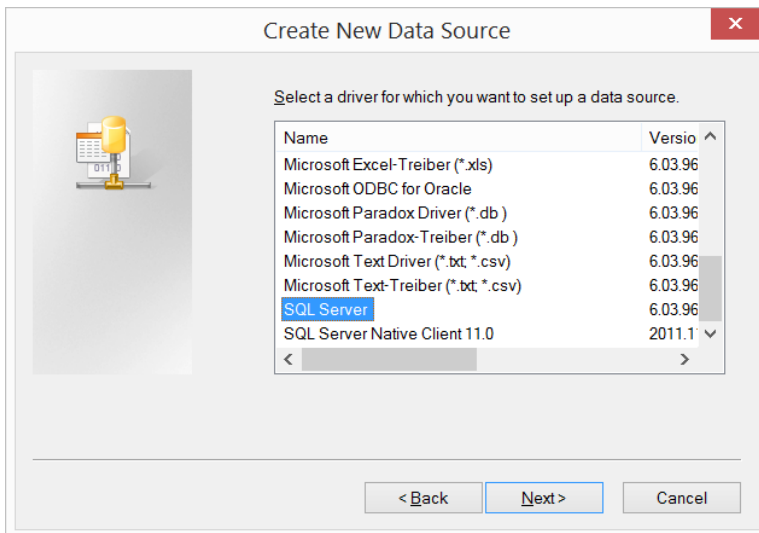
10. Select the 'Machine Data Source' tab and click 'New...':



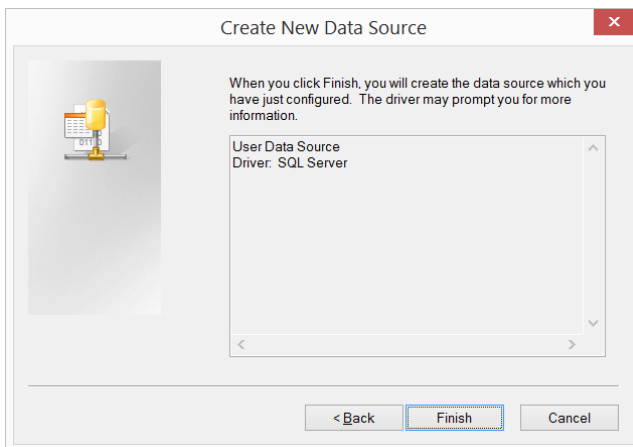
11. Click the next button:



12. Scroll down the list and select 'SQL Server':



13. Select Finish:



14. Enter the name to save this connection as, a description of the connection (optional), and the SQL Server for Access to connect to. Click Next:

Create a New Data Source to SQL Server

This wizard will help you create an ODBC data source that you can use to connect to SQL Server.

What name do you want to use to refer to the data source?

Name:

How do you want to describe the data source?

Description:

Which SQL Server do you want to connect to?

Server:

15. Select the authentication option for SQL Server and hit Next:

Create a New Data Source to SQL Server

How should SQL Server verify the authenticity of the login ID?

With Windows NT authentication using the network login ID.

With SQL Server authentication using a login ID and password entered by the user.

To change the network library used to communicate with SQL Server, click Client Configuration.

Connect to SQL Server to obtain default settings for the additional configuration options.

Login ID:

Password:

16. Change the default database to FracFocusRegistry and hit Next.:

Create a New Data Source to SQL Server

Change the default database to:
FracFocusRegistry

Attach database filename:

Use ANSI quoted identifiers.

Use ANSI nulls, paddings and warnings.

Use the failover SQL Server if the primary SQL Server is not available.

< Back Next > Cancel Help

17. On the next screen hit Finish:

Create a New Data Source to SQL Server

Change the language of SQL Server system messages to:
English

Use strong encryption for data

Perform translation for character data

Use regional settings when outputting currency, numbers, dates and times.

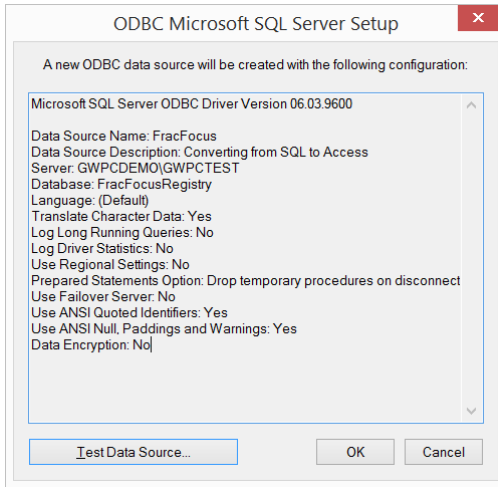
Save long running queries to the log file:
C:\Users\TJ\AppData\Local\Temp\QUERY.LOG Browse...

Long query time (milliseconds): 30000

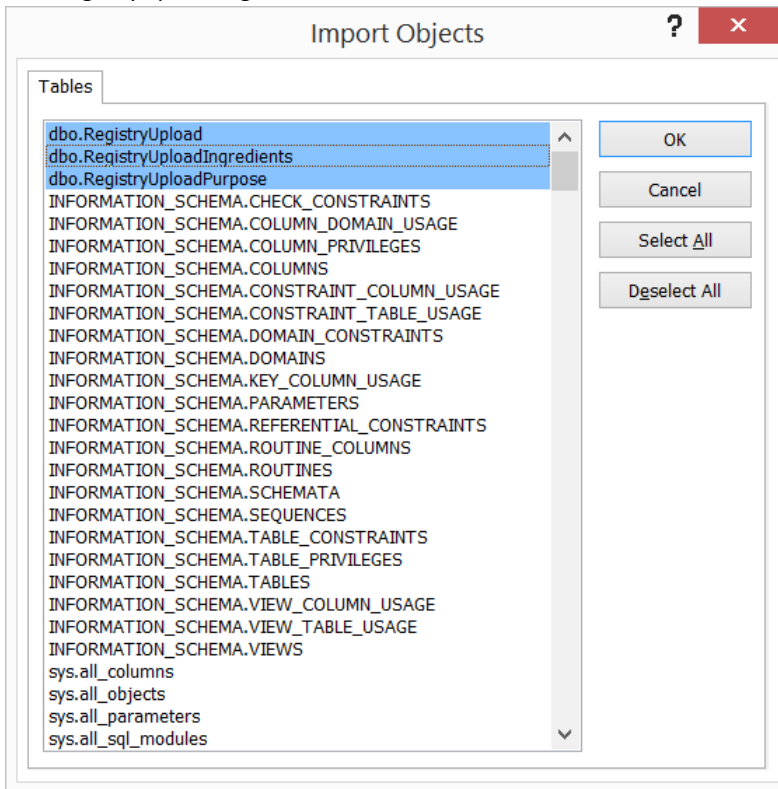
Log ODBC driver statistics to the log file:
C:\Users\TJ\AppData\Local\Temp\STATS.LOG Browse...

< Back Finish Cancel Help

18. Hit the OK button, and after you are returned to the 'Select Data Source' screen hit OK again:



19. After hitting OK in the 'Select Data Source' screen, an Import Objects dialog box will open. Select the three tables from the FracFocus database: dbo.RegistryUpload, dbo.RegistryUploadPurpose, and dbo.RegistryUploadIngredients:



20. The three FracFocus tables will now appear in Access.