

## **Installed Drivers Dialog Box**

Displays a list of available ODBC drivers. Select a driver and press the About button to display information about the driver.

## Advanced Installation Options Dialog Box

Provides installation options for advanced users. Most users won't need to change the default settings in this dialog box.

### Selected Driver(s)

This check box turns version checking on or off.

- If the check box is selected, version checking is turned on (the default). You are asked to confirm the installation of any drivers that have the same or earlier version numbers than the drivers currently installed. If you are installing a driver for the first time, this option has no effect.
- If the check box is cleared, version checking is turned off. Any drivers you select are installed, regardless of their version number. You are not asked to confirm the installation.

### Driver Manager

These option buttons specify whether the ODBC Driver Manager is installed.

Install Driver Manager with version checking	The ODBC Control Panel option determines the version of the Driver Manager you will be installing and installs it only if it is the same or newer than the existing Driver Manager.
Always install Driver Manager	The Driver Manager is installed regardless of whether it is older than the current version.
Do not install Driver Manager	The Driver Manager is not installed even if it is the same as or newer than the existing Driver Manager.

### Translators

These option buttons specify whether translators are installed. Note that translators are always installed as a group.

Install Translators with version checking	The version numbers of the translators you will be installing is determined, and they are installed only if they are the same as or newer than the existing translators.
Always install Translators	The translators are installed, regardless of whether they are older than the current translators.
Do not install Translators	The translators are not installed even if they are the same or newer than the existing translators.

### Versions

Choose this button to display a dialog that provides information about ODBC components. Scroll through the Component list to display information about each component.

## Data Sources Dialog Box

Enables you to add, delete, or configure data sources.

Close	Closes the dialog box and exits the ODBC Control Panel option.
Help	Displays this Help screen.
Setup	Displays a dialog box that enables you to configure an existing data source. You should select the name of a data source from the list before choosing the Setup button.
Delete	Removes an existing data source. You should select the name of the data source you want to delete from the list before choosing the Delete button.
Add	Adds a new data source. If you choose this button, a dialog box prompts you for the driver for which you are adding a data source. After you select a driver, a driver-specific setup dialog box is displayed.
Drivers	Displays information about an ODBC driver. If you choose this button, a dialog box provides you with a list of the types of driver currently installed on your computer.
System DSN	Adds, deletes, or sets up data sources local to a computer, rather than dedicated to a user. If you choose this button, a dialog box prompts you for the information required to set up the System DSN.
Options	Sets ODBC options. If you choose this button, a dialog box prompts you for whether to trace ODBC calls and the name of the trace file.

You can define one or more data sources for each installed driver. The data source name should provide a unique description of the data; for example, Payroll or Accounts Payable. The data sources that are defined for all the currently installed drivers are listed in the Data Sources (Driver) list.

## System Data Sources Dialog Box

Adds, deletes, or sets up data sources with a System DSN. These data sources are local to a computer, rather than dedicated to a user. The system, or any user having privileges, can use a data source set up with a System DSN.

Close	Closes the dialog box and returns you to the Data Sources dialog box.
Help	Displays this Help screen.
Setup	Displays a dialog box that enables you to configure an existing system data source. You should select the name of a system data source from the list before choosing the Setup button.
Delete	Removes an existing system data source. You should select the name of the system data source you want to delete from the list before choosing the Delete button.
Add	Adds a new system data source. If you choose this button, a dialog box prompts you for the driver for which you are adding a system data source. After you select a driver, a driver-specific setup dialog box is displayed.

## Drivers Dialog Box

Displays information about an ODBC driver. The Installed ODBC Drivers list shows you which drivers are already installed on your disk.

Close	Closes the dialog box and returns you to the Data Sources dialog box.
Help	Displays this Help screen.
About	Displays information about the currently selected driver.

Note that this dialog box no longer displays Add and Delete buttons to be used to add or delete a driver. Drivers must be added or deleted through an ODBC application's setup program.

## **Add Data Source Dialog Box**

Asks you to select an ODBC driver for which you want to add a data source. The Installed ODBC Drivers list contains the names of currently installed drivers. (Additional ODBC drivers can be added through an ODBC application's setup program.)

- 1** From the Installed ODBC Drivers list, select the name of the driver that the data source will use.
- 2** Choose the OK button.
- 3** Enter information about the data source, such as its name, version number, or location.

## Select Translator Dialog Box

Displays a list of translators to use. Select a translator from the list and choose the OK button. One or more additional dialog boxes may be displayed.

## ODBC Options Dialog Box

Enables you to specify how the ODBC Driver Manager traces calls to ODBC functions. On Windows 3.x and the Windows on Windows subsystem of Windows NT, the Driver Manager traces calls on an all-or-none basis; it either traces the calls made by all applications or does not trace the calls made by any applications. On Windows NT, the Driver Manager traces calls on an application-by-application basis.

Trace ODBC Calls	When an application initializes ODBC, the Driver Manager checks whether this box is selected. If it is selected, the Driver Manager begins tracing calls to ODBC functions. If it is cleared, the Driver Manager stops tracing calls to ODBC functions.
Stop Tracing Automatically	When an application terminates ODBC, the Driver Manager checks whether this box is selected. If it is selected, the Driver Manager stops tracing calls to ODBC functions and clears the Trace ODBC Calls check box. To start tracing again, you must reselect the Trace ODBC Calls check box and restart your application.
Trace File	The name of the file to which the Driver Manager writes tracing information. To use a different trace file, choose the Select File button.



**API**

Application programming interface. A set of routines that an application, such as Microsoft Access, uses to request and carry out lower-level services.

**character set**

A character set is a set of 256 letters, numbers, and symbols specific to a country or language. Each character set is defined by a table called a code page. An OEM (Original Equipment Manufacturer) character set is any character set except the ANSI character set. The ANSI character set (code page 1007) is the character set used by Microsoft Windows.

**conformance level**

Some applications can use only drivers that support certain levels of functionality, or conformance levels. For example, an application might require that drivers be able to prompt the user for the password for a data source. This ability is part of the Level 1 conformance level for the application programming interface (API).

Every ODBC driver conforms to one of three API levels (Core, Level 1, or Level 2) and one of three SQL grammar levels (Minimum, Core, or Extended). Drivers may support some of the functionality in levels above their stated level.

For detailed information about conformance levels, programmers should see the *Microsoft ODBC SDK Programmer's Reference*.

**data source**

A data source includes the data a user wants to access and the information needed to get to that data. Examples of data sources are:

- A SQL Server database, the server on which it resides, and the network used to access that server.
- A directory containing a set of dBASE files you want to access.

**DBMS**

Database management system. The software used to organize, analyze, search for, update, and retrieve data.

**DDL**

Data definition language. Any SQL statement that can be used to define data objects and their attributes. Examples include CREATE TABLE, DROP VIEW, and GRANT statements.

**DLL**

Dynamic-link library. A set of routines that one or more applications can use to perform common tasks. The ODBC drivers are DLLs.

**DML**

Data manipulation language. Any SQL statement that can be used to manipulate data. Examples include UPDATE, INSERT, and DELETE statements.



**ODBC**

Open Database Connectivity. A Driver Manager and a set of ODBC drivers that enable applications to access data using SQL as a standard language.

**ODBC Driver Manager**

A dynamic-link library (DLL) that provides access to ODBC drivers.

**ODBC driver**

A dynamic-link library (DLL) that an ODBC-enabled application, such as Microsoft Excel, can use to gain access to a particular data source. Each database management system (DBMS), such as Microsoft SQL Server, requires a different driver.

**SQL**

Structured Query Language. A language used for retrieving, updating, and managing data.

**SQL statement**

A command written in Structured Query Language (SQL); also known as a query. An SQL statement specifies an operation to perform, such as SELECT, DELETE, or CREATE TABLE; the tables and columns on which to perform that operation; and any constraints to that operation.

**translation option**

An option that specifies how a translator translates data. For example, a translation option might specify the character sets between which a translator translates character data. It might also provide a key for encryption and decryption.

**translator**

A dynamic-link library (DLL) that translates all data passing between an application, such as Microsoft Access, and a data source. The most common use of a translator is to translate character data between different character sets. A translator can also perform tasks such as encryption and decryption or compression and expansion.

