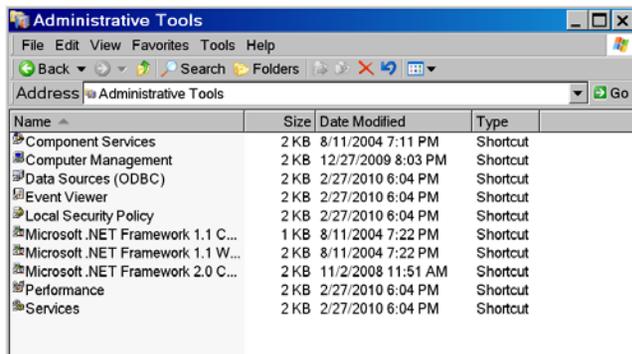


ODBC: Short for **Open DataBase Connectivity**, a standard database access method developed by the SQL Access group in 1992. The goal of ODBC is to make it possible to access any data from any application, regardless of which database management system (DBMS) is handling the data. ODBC manages this by inserting a middle layer, called a database **driver** between an application and the DBMS. The purpose of this layer is to translate the application's data queries into commands that the DBMS understands.

For this to work, both the application and the DBMS must be **ODBC-compliant** -- that is, the application must be capable of issuing ODBC commands and the DBMS must be capable of responding to them. Since version 2.0, the standard supports SAG SQL.

Creating Data Sources

- Click on Start, then Settings, then Control Panel. On Windows 2000 and Windows XP, click the Administrative Tools icon in Control Panel.
- In the Control Panel, find the '32-bit ODBC', 'ODBC Data Sources' or 'Data Sources (ODBC)' icon and double-click on it.



- In the 'ODBC Data Source Administrator' window, click the 'System DSN' tab.
- Now click on the 'Add' button.
- Click on the entry 'Microsoft Access Driver (*.mdb)' or the entry with the driver of your favorite database system to highlight it and then click 'Finish'.
- In the window coming up, enter "hippo" as the Data Source Name and provide further database specific information. In the case you selected the MS Access ODBC Driver:
 1. Click the 'Select' button
 2. In the Select Database window, first select the Drive where you installed **hippo.mdb**, select the directory folder where it is, and click on it to highlight it. Then click OK, which closes the 'Select Database' window.

3. In the 'ODBC Microsoft Access Setup' window click OK to close it.
- In the 'ODBC Data Source Administrator' window click OK to close it.

