A. Database Basic

(You can Skip this section if you are not indented t o Learn Database)

About Access databases

This software is developed by Access Database 2003.

A database is a collection of information that's related to a particular subject or purpose, such as tracking customer orders or maintaining a music collection. If your database isn't stored on a computer, or only parts of it are, you may be tracking information from a variety of sources that you're having to coordinate and organize yourself.

For example, suppose the phone numbers of your suppliers are stored in various locations: in a card file containing supplier phone numbers, in product information files in a file cabinet, and in a spreadsheet containing order information. If a supplier's phone number changes, you might have to update that information in all three places. In a database, however, you only have to update that information in one place—the supplier's phone number is automatically updated wherever you use it in the database.

About sharing an Access database on a network (MDB)

Note The information in this topic applies only to a Microsoft Access database (.mdb).

If your computer is connected to a network, you and others can work with one Microsoft Access database at the same time.

Ways to share data

There are several ways you can share data in a multi-user environment.

Share the entire Access database You can put the entire Access database on a network server or in a shared folder. This is the easiest method to implement. Everyone shares the data and uses the same forms, reports, queries, macros, and modules. Use this strategy if you want everyone to use the Access database the same way or if you can't support users creating their own objects.

Share only the tables in the Access database You can put only the tables on a network server, and keep other database objects on users' computers. In this case, the Access database's performance is faster because only data is sent across the network. When you split a database into a back end (tables) and a front end, users can customize forms, reports, and other objects in their front-end databases without affecting other users.

Share Access database objects or data access pages on the Internet You can output one or more database objects to static HTML or server-generated HTML format, or create data access pages, and then display them in a browser, such as Microsoft Internet Explorer, on the World Wide Web.

Replicate the Access database If you use two computers, such as an office computer and a portable computer, you can use Microsoft Windows Briefcase to make replicas of your Access database and keep those replicas synchronized. Also, several users at different locations can work on their own copies at the same time and then synchronize them over the network, either through a dial-up connection or on the Internet.

Create a client/server application if you work in a client/server environment, you can take advantage of the extra power and security it provides by creating a client/server application. You store your data in tables on a database server such as Microsoft SQL Server instead of in local tables in Microsoft Access. The Access application (the client) retrieves the data it needs from the server. The server maintains data integrity and runs any queries that it can evaluate.

The locking information (.ldb) file

When you open an Access database file (.mdb) in shared mode, Microsoft Access also creates a locking information file (.ldb) with the same file name (for example, Northwind.ldb) and in the same folder as the database file. This locking information file stores the computer name (such as mypc) and security name (such as Admin) of each shared user of the database. Microsoft Access uses this information to control concurrency. In most cases, Microsoft Access automatically deletes the locking information file when the last user closes the database file.

Editing data in a shared database

In a multi-user environment, more than one person might be working with the same records at the same time. Since other people can change or even delete the same data you're trying to edit, you might occasionally conflict with others as they work.

Microsoft Access helps you keep track of the status of records as you edit them, and makes sure you're using the latest data. When two or more people try to edit the same record, Microsoft Access displays messages that help you resolve conflicts. For example, if you try to save a record that another user has locked, Microsoft Access displays the name of the person who locked that record.

To help you keep track of the status of records, Microsoft Access displays the following symbols in the current record selector.

Symbol	Meaning

This record is the current record and hasn't been edited.

You have edited this record, but you haven't saved your changes yet. As long as this symbol is displayed, other users can't see the changes you've made to the record, and they won't be able to edit the record, if you have the record locked. To free the record for use by others, either save or undo your changes.

This record is locked by another user. You can't edit it. If you try to type in a locked record, Microsoft Access sounds a beep.

You can also set options that control the locking of data and the refreshing of data in a shared database.

Default record locking settings

- **No Locks** Microsoft Access does not lock the record you're editing. When you try to save changes to a record that another person has also changed, Microsoft Access displays a message giving you the options of overwriting the other user's changes to the record, copying your version of the record to the Clipboard, or discarding your changes. This strategy ensures that records can always be edited, but it can create editing conflicts between users.
- **Edited Records** Microsoft Access locks the record you're editing, so no other user can change it. It might also lock other records that are stored nearby on your disk. If another user tries to edit a record that you've locked, Microsoft Access displays the locked record indicator in the other user's datasheet. This strategy ensures that you can always finish making changes that you start. It is a good choice if you don't have editing conflicts often.
- **All Records** Microsoft Access locks all records in the form or datasheet (and underlying tables) you're editing for the entire time you have it open, so no one else can edit or lock the records. This strategy is very restrictive, so choose it only when you know you're the only person who needs to edit records at any one time.

When you edit data in a linked SQL database table by using ODBC, Microsoft Access doesn't lock records; instead, the rules of that SQL database govern locking. In this instance, regardless of the record-locking setting you choose for your database, Microsoft Access always acts as though the **No Locks** setting has been selected.

Page-level and record-level locking

You can specify the granularity of locking that Access uses in a shared database. If you use page-level locking, Access locks the 4K page (the area of memory where the record is located), and editing a record might cause

other records stored nearby to be locked as well. However, performance is generally better when you use page-level locking.

If you use record-level locking, Access locks only the record you are editing. This becomes the default behavior for access to data through a form, a datasheet, and code that uses a recordset object to loop through records, but not through action queries, nor through code that performs bulk operations using SQL statements.

Update retries and refreshes interval settings

You can use the **Update Retry Interval** and **Number of Update Retries** settings to specify how often and how many times Microsoft Access tries to save a record that is locked by another user. You can also use the **ODBC Refresh Interval** and **Refresh Interval** settings to control how often Access refreshes your data. Refreshing only updates data that already exists in your datasheet or form. It doesn't reorder records, display new records, or remove deleted records and records that no longer meet specified criteria. To view these changes, you must requery the underlying records for the datasheet or form.

Saving design changes in a shared database

You cannot save design changes to a Microsoft Access database while other users have the Access database open. The only way to ensure that changes are saved is by opening the Access database in exclusive mode.

In general, when you try to make a design change to a database object (except tables and queries) or an item in shared mode, Access will temporarily promote you to exclusive mode for the Access database if you are the only user of the Access database at that time. When you save all your design changes and close all the Design view windows, Access returns the Access database to shared mode. In the interim, other users will not be able to open the Access database.

If another user has the Access database open in shared mode and you try to make a major design change, such as modifying a form, Access alerts you that you might not be able to save your changes. However, if another user has the Access database open in shared mode and you try to make a minor design change, such as changing printer settings, Access doesn't alert you that you might not be able to save your design changes. In both cases, you might want to wait until you are the only user of the Access database so that you can save your major design changes and Access can save your minor design changes.

A data access page is handled differently. Although creating, renaming, moving, and deleting a data access page still requires promotion to exclusive mode (because this requires changing information in the Access database), editing a data access page does not require promotion to exclusive mode (because the corresponding HTML file exists in the file system outside the database).

Differences between major and minor design changes

If you don't have exclusive access to an Access database, Access will alert you when you might not be able to save the following major design changes:

- Changes to database objects (except table and queries) made in Design view
- Changes to a form property sheet in Form view
- Compiling the project, modifying project properties, or adding or removing a reference in the Visual Basic Editor
- Renaming, pasting, or deleting a database object
- Saving a database object as another type of database object
- Adding or modifying controls on a command bar
- Editing custom groups in the Database window
- Creating, renaming, moving, and deleting a data access page

If you don't have exclusive access to an Access database, Access doesn't alert you when you might not be able to save the following minor design changes:

- Changes to datasheet formatting properties, such as line styles and fonts
- Freezing, unfreezing, hiding, and showing datasheet columns
- Adjusting datasheet column width and row size
- Changes to the filter or sort order for a form or datasheet
- Changes to the state of a sub datasheet (whether expanded or collapsed)
- Changes to the OLE/DDE link of an OLE object or changes to the contents of an unbound object frame
- Changes to printer settings
- Changes to a command bar, such as its location and whether or not it's visible
- Changes to the layout of the Database window

Strategies for sharing Access database design and development

If you are going to share the design of an Access database, consider using the following strategies:

- Assign specific objects or groups of objects to specific developers. For example, assign one developer to design forms and another to designs reports. Then, each developer can work on a private copy of the Access database. When your development team is ready for testing, assembly, and production, each developer can export the database objects from their private copy of the database to a main Access database.

- Use a source code control program. If you use Visual SourceSafe, it's a good idea to run the Performance Analyzer (on the **Tools** menu, point to **Analyze**, and then click **Performance**) on a regular basis to maintain optimum performance.

Tips for saving design changes in a shared database

- If another user has a table open or is viewing data in queries, forms, or reports based on the table, you can't make any changes to the table's design. Microsoft Access informs you that it is read-only.
- If objects are dependent on one another, update all of them at the same time so that other users don't open inconsistent versions of the objects. For example, if you want to add fields to a form, make sure to add the fields to the underlying query before you update the form.
- If you change a query that another user has open, that user must close and reopen the changed object to use the latest version. With Microsoft Visual Basic for Applications (VBA) modules, other users can't run the updated **Function** or **Sub** procedures until they close and reopen the Access database.

Share a database (MDB)

Note The information in this topic applies only to a Microsoft Access database (.mdb).

To access the shared Microsoft Access database from another computer, you must have one of following on the other computer: a local installation of Access, a network installation of Access (licensed on a per-user basis), or a run-time application.

1. Set up a shared folder.

   For information about sharing folders, use the Microsoft Windows Help Index. If the shared folder is on a network server, you might need assistance from your network administrator.

2. Copy the Microsoft Access database to the shared folder.
3. Make sure the Access database is set to open in shared mode, which is the default setting.

How?

1. On the **Tools** menu, click **Options**.
2. On the **Advanced** tab, under **Default open mode**, click **Shared**.

Note Before you share the database, you should remove any personal information that may be stored in the file. See Remove personal information from an Access file or page for more information.

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   How?

   1. On the **Tools** menu, click **Options**.
   2. On the **Advanced** tab, under **Default open mode**, click **Shared**.

Connect to a network drive

1. On the **Standard** toolbar(toolbar: A bar with buttons and options that you use to carry out commands. To display a toolbar, click **Customize** on the **Tools** menu, and then click the **Toolbars** tab.), click **Open**

   .

2. In the **Open** dialog box, click **Tools**, and then click **Map Network Drive**.
3. In the **Drive** box, click the drive letter you want.
4. In the **Folder** box, enter the path(path: The route that the operating system uses to locate a folder or file; for example, C:\House finances\March.doc.) Of the folder you want to connect to.

   Tip

To automatically connect to this network drive each time you start Microsoft Windows, select the **Reconnect at logon** check box.

Open an Access data file on a network by using a UNC address

You might want to open a Microsoft Access data file(Microsoft Access file: An Access database or Access project file. An Access database stores database objects and data in an .mdb file. A project file doesn't contain data and is used to connect to a Microsoft SQL Server database.) On a network share by using a UNC(universal naming convention (UNC): A naming convention for files that provides a machine-independent means of locating the file. Rather than specifying a drive letter and path, a UNC name uses the syntax \\server\share\path\filename.) Path, instead of using the drive letter of a mapped network drive in Microsoft Windows Explorer. A drive letter can vary from one computer to another or may not always be defined, whereas a UNC path is a reliable and consistent way for Access to locate the Access data file.

1. On the **File** menu, click **Open** .
2. In the **File name** box, type the UNC address for the network share you want, and then press ENTER.

   For example, type **\\Computer1\Files** to open an Access data file on the Files share of the Computer1 server.

3. In the folder list, locate and open the Access data file you want.

Tip

To open an Access data file on a network share you've recently opened by using a UNC address, click the arrow next to the **File name** box within the **Open** dialog box, and then click the UNC connection.

About upsizing a Microsoft Access database

Upsizing is the process of migrating some or all database objects from a Microsoft Access database (.mdb) to a new or existing Microsoft SQL Server database or new Microsoft Access project (.adp).

Ways to upsize

The Upsizing Wizard upsize an Access database to a new or existing SQL Server 2000, 7.0, and 6.5 databases or new Access project by migrating data and data definitions, and by moving database objects to the new database structure. There are three ways to use the Upsizing Wizard:

- Upsize all database objects from an Access database to an Access project so that you can create a client/server application. This approach requires some additional application changes and modification to code and complex queries.
- Upsize only data or data definitions from an Access database to an SQL Server database.

- Create an Access database front-end to an SQL Server database back-end so that you can create a front-end/back-end application. This approach requires very little application modification since the code is still using the Jet database engine.

When to upsize an Access database to SQL Server

Over time, most database applications grow, become more complex, and need to support more users. At some point in the life of your Access database application, consider upsizing to SQL Server to optimize database and application performance, scalability, availability, security, reliability, and recoverability.

High performance and scalability

In many situations, SQL Server offers better performance than an Access database. SQL Server also provides support for very large, terabyte-sized databases, which is much larger than the current limit for an Access database of two gigabytes. Finally, SQL Server works very efficiently on Microsoft Windows 2000 or later by processing queries in parallel (using multiple native threads within a single process to handle user requests) and minimizing additional memory requirements when more users are added.

Increased availability

SQL Server allows you to do a dynamic backup, either incremental or complete, of the database while it's in use. Consequently, you do not have to force users to exit the database to back up data. This means your database can be running up to 24 hours a day, seven days a week.

Improved security

Using a trusted connection, SQL Server can integrate with the Windows 2000 or later system security to provide a single access to the network and the database, employing the best of both security systems. This makes it much easier to administer complex security schemes. A SQL Server database on a server also employs innovative security features, which helps prevent unauthorized users from getting to the database file directly, but rather they must access the server first.

Immediate recoverability

In case of system failure (such as an operating system crash or power outage), SQL Server has an automatic recovery mechanism that recovers a database to the last state of consistency in a matter of minutes, with no database administrator intervention. Critical applications can be up and running again right away.

Server-based processing

Microsoft designed SQL Server from the beginning as a client/server database, where data and indexes reside on a single server computer that is often accessed over the network by many client computers. SQL Server reduces network traffic by processing database queries on the server before sending results to the client. Thus, your client/server application can do processing where it's done best, on the server.

Your application can also use user-defined functions, stored procedures, and triggers to centralize and share application logic, business rules and policies, complex queries, and data validation and referential integrity code on the server, rather than on the client.

Security Warning (At Starting MerchanNet)

About Microsoft Jet Expression Service sandbox mode

Microsoft Office Access2003 uses the Microsoft Jet Expression Service to evaluate expressions(expression: Any combination of mathematical or logical operators, constants, functions, and names of fields, controls, and properties that evaluates to a single value. Expressions can perform calculations, manipulate characters, or test data.). The Jet Expression Service can be configured to run in sandbox mode. Sandbox mode is a mode of operation where only safe expressions can be evaluated.

About unsafe expressions

Unsafe expressions contain functions that could be exploited by malicious users to access drives, files, or other resources for which they do not have authorization. If malicious users have access to these resources, then they may be able to perform actions such as deleting all of the files from a folder, tying up a network resource, or modifying a file.

To make your Access databases (MDBs) and projects (ADPs) more resistant to malicious attacks, you should enable sandbox mode. Sandbox mode allows Access to be fully functional while blocking unsafe expressions.

Functions that are blocked in sandbox mode

The following functions are blocked when the Jet Expression Service is configured to run in sandbox mode. The functions cannot be used in expressions, but they can be utilized in Visual Basic for Applications (VBA) code.

Blocked functions located in the Visual Basic for Applications (VBA) object library

Function Name

AppActivate
Beep
Calendar
CallByName
ChDir
ChDrive
Command
Command$
CreateObject
CurDir
CurDir$
DeleteSetting
DoEvents
Environ
Environ$
EOF
Err
FileAttr
FileCopy
FileDateTime
FileLen
FreeFile
GetAllSettings

GetAttr

GetObject

GetSetting

Input

Input$

InputB

InputB$

Kill

Load

Loc

LOF

Randomize

Reset

SaveSetting

Seek

SendKeys

SetAttr

Shell

Spc

Tab

Unload

UserForms

Width

Blocked functions and properties in the Microsoft Access object library

Object	Blocked Function/Property
Application	AddAutoCorrect
Application	AddToFavorites
Application	ADOConnectString
Application	AnswerWizard
Application	Application
Application	Assistant
Application	AutoCorrect

Application	BeginUndoable
Application	CloseCurrentDatabase
Application	CodeContextObject
Application	CodeDb
Application	COMAddIns
Application	CommandBars
Application	CompactRepair
Application	ConvertAccessProject
Application	CreateAccessProject
Application	CreateAdditionalData
Application	CreateControl
Application	CreateControlEx
Application	CreateDataAccessPage
Application	CreateForm
Application	CreateGroupLevel
Application	CreateNewWorkgroupFile
Application	CreateReport
Application	CreateReportControl
Application	CreateReportControlEx
Application	CurrentDb
Application	DataAccessPages
Application	DBEngine
Application	DDEExecute
Application	DDEInitiate
Application	DDEPoke
Application	DDERequest
Application	DDETerminate
Application	DDETerminateAll
Application	DefaultWebOptions
Application	DefaultWorkspaceClone
Application	DelAutoCorrect
Application	DeleteControl
Application	DeleteReportControl
Application	DoCmd

Application	Echo
Application	ExportXML
Application	FeatureInstall
Application	FileDialog
Application	FileSearch
Application	FollowHyperlink
Application	GetHiddenAttribute
Application	ImportXML
Application	InsertText
Application	LanguageSettings
Application	LoadFromText
Application	LoadPicture
Application	Modules
Application	NewAccessProject
Application	NewCurrentDatabase
Application	NewFileTaskPane
Application	OpenAccessProject
Application	OpenCurrentDatabase
Application	Parent
Application	ProductCode
Application	Quit
Application	References
Application	RefreshDatabaseWindow
Application	RefreshTitleBar
Application	ReloadAddIns
Application	ReplaceModule
Application	RunCommand
Application	SaveAsText
Application	SetDefaultWorkgroupFile
Application	SetHiddenAttribute
Application	SetOption
Application	SetUndoRecording
Application	SysCmd
Application	TransformXML

Application	VBE
BoundObjectFrame	Object
Combobox	Recordset
Control	Object
CurrentProject	AccessConnection
CurrentProject	BaseConnectionString
CurrentProject	CloseConnection
CurrentProject	Connection
CurrentProject	OpenConnection
CustomControl	Object
Form	Dynaset
Form	Recordset
Form	RecordsetClone
Hyperlink	AddToFavorites
Hyperlink	CreateNewDocument
Hyperlink	Follow
ListBox	Recordset
ObjectFrame	Object
Report	Recordset
SmartTagAction	Execute
Screen	ActiveDataAccessPage

How to enable sandbox mode

Follow these steps to enable sandbox mode:

1. On the **Tools** menu, point to **Macro**, and then click **Security**.
2. Click the **Security Level** tab, and then click **Medium** or **High**.
3. Click **OK**.
4. Restart Access.

NoteEnabling the sandbox mode setting applies to all users of the computer.

When are unsafe expressions blocked?

These functions are blocked only when used in expressions such as for a default value, a control source, or in a SQL statement. These functions are not blocked for use in VBA code.

How to use a blocked function in an expression

You can utilize a blocked function in an expression by wrapping the function in a public VBA function. For example, you can create the following VBA function in order to use the blocked CurDir function:

```
Public Function MyCurDir() As String

    MyCurDir = CurDir()

End Function
```

You would call the MyCurDir() function in your expression instead of calling the CurDir() function.

How to disable sandbox mode

Follow these steps to disable sandbox mode:

1. On the **Tools** menu, point to **Macro**, and then click **Security**.
2. Click the **Security Level** tab, and then click **Low**.
3. Click **OK**.
4. Restart Access.

NoteAt this security level, macros are always enabled when you open files.

NoteDisabling the sandbox mode setting applies to all users of the computer.

There are some issues from Microsoft Window OS when using this software.

For Better Viewing and outlook of the control buttons.
Please switch your Window Application to WindowXp (Modify)
In the Control panel - Monitor - Theme - select WindowXp (Modify).
Thus you will get the better view on the control button and interface.

Window updates:
We always recommend our user to upgrade their computer OS to the most updated version of services pack in order to get the
Best viewing result, stability, security and driver for using MerchanNet.
Window2000 - SP4
Window2003 - SP2
WindowNT - SP6

MerchanNet are no longer support Window98 and Window ME. If you need a version for these OS.
Please contact us separately.
We will tailor made one for you.

A. Issues:

1. Microsoft Database Jet engine.

You may need the most updated Jet engine 4.0 to run our software. In order to avoid sandbox operation error.

http://support.microsoft.com/?scid=kb;zh-tw;239114

2. DAO Object Error

A Visual Basic Data Access Object (DAO) application starts to fail with the following error message after Office 2000 SR-1 is installed:

Run-time error '429': ActiveX component can't create object.

http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?scid=kb;en-us;260885

RESOLUTION
Download the Microsoft Office 2000/Windows 2000 Registry Repair Utility. The Microsoft Office 2000/Windows 2000 Registry Repair Utility restores the registry settings for several important files that prevent potential issues.

http://download.microsoft.com/download/office2000pro/o9regfix/2000/win98/en-us/o9regfix.exe

3. Active X Parameters

Windows 2000 Security Patch: ActiveX Parameter Validation Vulnerability
Microsoft has released a patch that eliminates a security vulnerability affecting customers using Microsoft Windows 2000. The vulnerability could allow enable a malicious user to potentially run code on another user’ s machine.

http://www.microsoft.com/Downloads/details.aspx?displaylang=en&FamilyID=19B2BF01-BA79-47D6-9372-79A9FFF9663B

4. Microsoft Data Access Components (MDAC) 2.8

For some version of MS windows OS may not get the most updated MDAC.
Microsoft Data Access Components (MDAC) 2.8 contains core Data Access components such as the Microsoft SQL Server? OLE DB provider and ODBC driver. Please download from here

http://www.microsoft.com/downloads/details.aspx?FamilyID=6c050fe3-c795-4b7d-b037-185d0506396c&DisplayLang=en

5. OLE customs control.

Some MS windows may not get the most updated OCX control. If you have error message regarding this.
If you want to use an OLE custom control (OCX) in Microsoft Access, you need to install the dynamic-link library file Oc1016.dll on your computer and to register the file. The library file and its installation instructions are available in the Oc1016.exe file.

The following file is available for download from the Microsoft Download Center:

http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?scid=kb;en-us;128387

6. COM/OLE Server Fails to Start on Windows NT 4.0

When you try to start a (COM) Automation server or embed an OLE object, you may receive one of the following error messages:

Microsoft Visual Basic:
Run-time error '429': ActiveX component can't create object
Run-time error '53': File not found
Microsoft Visual C++:
0x80070003: The system cannot find the path specified.
Microsoft Visual FoxPro:
DCOM error: %1 is not a valid Windows NT application
Microsoft Office (OLE):
Failed to create object.
[Office App Name] can't start the application required to open this object.
This problem only occurs on computers that are running Microsoft Windows NT 4.0.

RESOLUTION
Here are three resolutions: • Reinstall the ActiveX server to a short folder path. For example, you can reinstall Microsoft Office to C:\Office97. To reinstall to a different path, you should first uninstall the application before reinstalling.

-Or-
• Uninstall any applications that are installed in the conflicting folder (for example, C:\Program), and then delete or rename this folder so that it no longer conflicts. After you rename or delete this folder, you might need to re-register or reinstall your ActiveX server application to ensure it is properly registered.

-Or-
• Edit the LocalServer32 key in the Registry for the ActiveX server application. The LocalServer32 key specifies the path to the ActiveX server. Change the path from a long path name to a short path name.

http://support.microsoft.com/default.aspx?scid=kb;en-us;185126

B. Basic drivers' requirement.

If you have OLE server problem, OCX, ActiveX communication error. May be your computer is missing the following object library.
Please check and see if it is missed in your operating system.

1. MS Form 2.0 Object Library C:/Windows/System32/fm20.dll

2. Snapshot Viewer Control C:/program files/common files/microsoft shared/snapshot viewer/snapview.ocx

3. MS Window Common Control 6.0 (SP6) C/windows/system32/mscomctl.ocx

4. MS Shell Control & Automation C:/windows/system32/shell32.dll

5. MS Active X Data Object 2.5 Library C:/program files/common files/system/ADO/msado25.tlb

6.MS DAO 3.6 Object Library C:/program files/common files/microsoft shared/DAO/dao360.dll

7. OLE Automation C:/windows/system32/stdole2.tlb

8. MS Access 11.0 Object Library C:/program files/microsoft office/office 11/msacc.olb

9. Visual Basic For Application C:/program files/common files/microsoft shared/VBA/VBA6/vbe6ext.olb

10. MS Office Document Imaging 11.0 Type Library C:/program files/common files/microsoft shared/MODI/11.0/mdivwctl.dll

C. Known Issue

when importing photos some of the Microsoft Windows will have freeze progress bar on the screen. if you face this error. Please
Close the application and reopen. It will clear the memory and close the progress bar.
You may also turn off the import progress bar in the system registry. However, we only recommend advance user of MS windows to
Perform this kind of hot fix.