

Assignment 3: Homework for the NPGS GRIN-Global before Webinar 3



Revision Date

Wednesday, July 29, 2013

This exercise should be completed *before* you attend
the 3rd webinar session.

“Remember, we’re all in this together”

--Red Green and the GRIN-Global Development Team

1. Log in

Login to the Curator Tool (CT) using the training server.



Reminder: The CT User Guide and other “stuff” have links on the NPGS Training page. If you copy the following link and bookmark it in your browser, you will have access to the latest revision:

http://www.ars-grin.gov/npgs/gringlobal/webpages/NPGS_training_links.html

Also, note that in each Guide, the Table of Contents has links to every section in the Guide. Since these links are hyperlinks, you can click on a link to “jump” to a section you are interested in. For example, there is a section on keyboard shortcuts; click and you will “jump” to that section:

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Keyboard Shortcuts

The GRIN-Global Curator Tool adheres to many of the standard Windows conventions. (The following shortcuts work within the Curator Tool and Windows, but on non-English keyboards the Windows keyboard shortcuts may be different whereas the Curator Tool shortcuts will function as described below.) For instance, when you need to copy data on the screen, you can highlight the data being copied and then use the keyboard shortcut **Ctrl-C**. This notation means “while holding the Ctrl key, tap the “C” key.”

There are other standard Windows keyboard combinations that are frequently used:

Keyboard Combinations	Effect
Ctrl + A	copy all (copy everything in the current “group”)
Ctrl + C	copy
Ctrl + D	duplicates down from the top cell to the bottom cell when a group of cells are selected
Ctrl + N	new (creates a new record when in Edit Mode)
Ctrl + V	paste



I appreciate any feedback on any documentation. If something isn’t clear to you, I would like to know so that I can review it and see how the wording and examples may be improved.

Thanks! -- marty

2. Practice! -- adding records from a spreadsheet into the CT...

If you did not yet complete the optional step 11 in assignment two, please do so now.

Also, you should be comfortable doing the following:

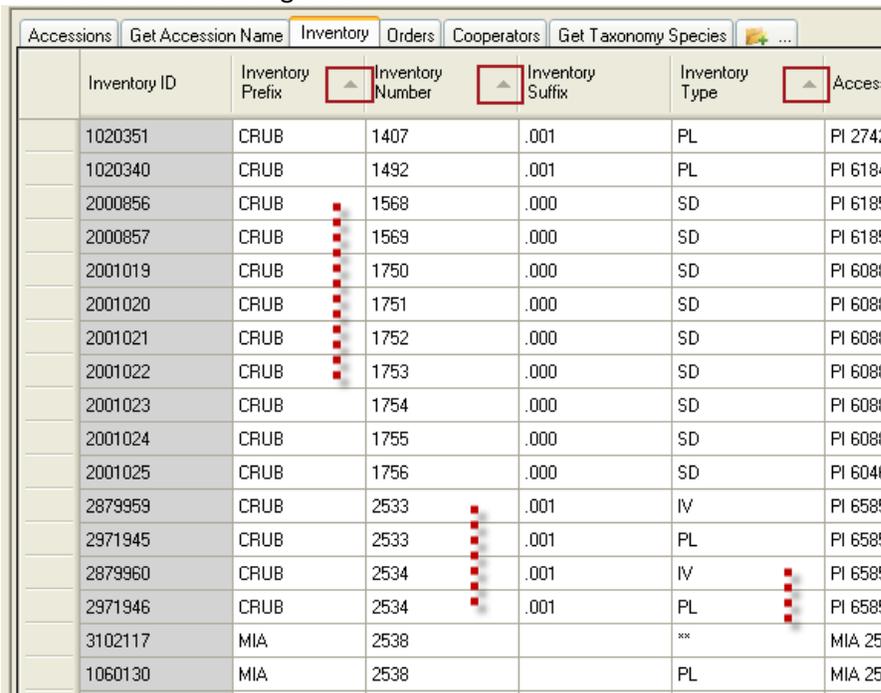
- a. managing the columns in a dataview
 - resizing
 - changing the column order
 - hiding unwanted columns
 - changing your column and other user settings
- b. dragging and dropping
 - new* records from a spreadsheet into the CT
 - dragging data from a spreadsheet to *update existing* records in the CT
- c. editing a record
- d. list management
 - a. building lists;
 - b. custom naming of lists (this was not demonstrated but is easy to do – refer to the CT User Guide, *List Items' Custom Naming Feature* section)

Do you know how to:

- Display a dataview that is currently not being displayed in the CT?
- Filter rows, so that you can specify which rows to display (or hide) within a list?
- Increase the response time, by modifying the Query Paging Size?
- Update your lookup tables, if necessary?

3. Sorting

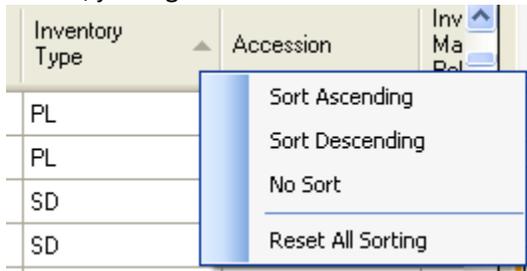
One question that is often asked: “Can you sort by multiple columns?” The answer is “yes.” Notice that there are icons next to several of the column heading names. The icons indicate that the column has been sorted in ascending order.



The screenshot shows a data table with columns: Inventory ID, Inventory Prefix, Inventory Number, Inventory Suffix, Inventory Type, and Accession Number. Red dashed vertical lines are placed next to the 'Inventory Number', 'Inventory Suffix', and 'Accession Number' column headers, indicating they are sorted in ascending order.

Inventory ID	Inventory Prefix	Inventory Number	Inventory Suffix	Inventory Type	Accession Number
1020351	CRUB	1407	.001	PL	PI 2742
1020340	CRUB	1492	.001	PL	PI 6184
2000856	CRUB	1568	.000	SD	PI 6185
2000857	CRUB	1569	.000	SD	PI 6185
2001019	CRUB	1750	.000	SD	PI 6088
2001020	CRUB	1751	.000	SD	PI 6088
2001021	CRUB	1752	.000	SD	PI 6088
2001022	CRUB	1753	.000	SD	PI 6088
2001023	CRUB	1754	.000	SD	PI 6088
2001024	CRUB	1755	.000	SD	PI 6088
2001025	CRUB	1756	.000	SD	PI 6048
2879959	CRUB	2533	.001	IV	PI 6588
2971945	CRUB	2533	.001	PL	PI 6588
2879960	CRUB	2534	.001	IV	PI 6588
2971946	CRUB	2534	.001	PL	PI 6588
3102117	MIA	2538		**	MIA 25
1060130	MIA	2538		PL	MIA 25

To sort, just right-click on the column heading, and select from the menu:



Notice that one option is **Reset All Sorting**, which of course clears all of the sorting. **No Sort**, when chosen, clears the sorting of the column whose heading you are currently clicking on.

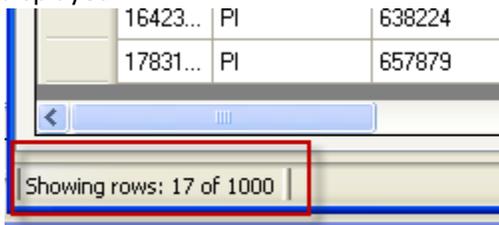
4. Search for sample records to review – a basic search

Practice doing a basic Search – find some existing records in the database. In the accession dataview, input in the search **Taxon** QBE cell; click the **Search Now!** button. The records will be displayed in the **Search** window's grid.

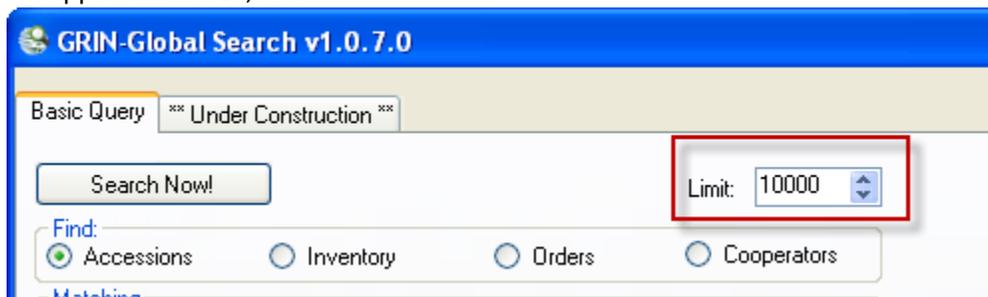
Do you know what wild cards can be used in the QBE searches? If you are not sure, visit the CT User Guide.

Feel free to experiment and use a taxon that you are familiar with or work with. Several things to point out:

Practice **filtering** the records, to display a subset of those found by the initial search query. Right-click on a cell containing data on which you intend to filter; select **Show only rows with this data**. The bottom, left corner of the grid, will indicate how many records are now being displayed:

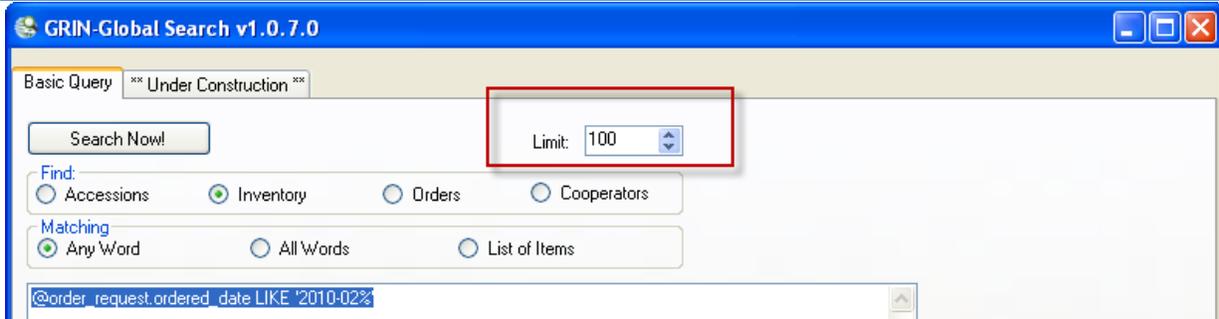


- Also, adjust the **Limit** when necessary. The default is 1000 records. Shown here, I have increased the upper limit to 10,000.



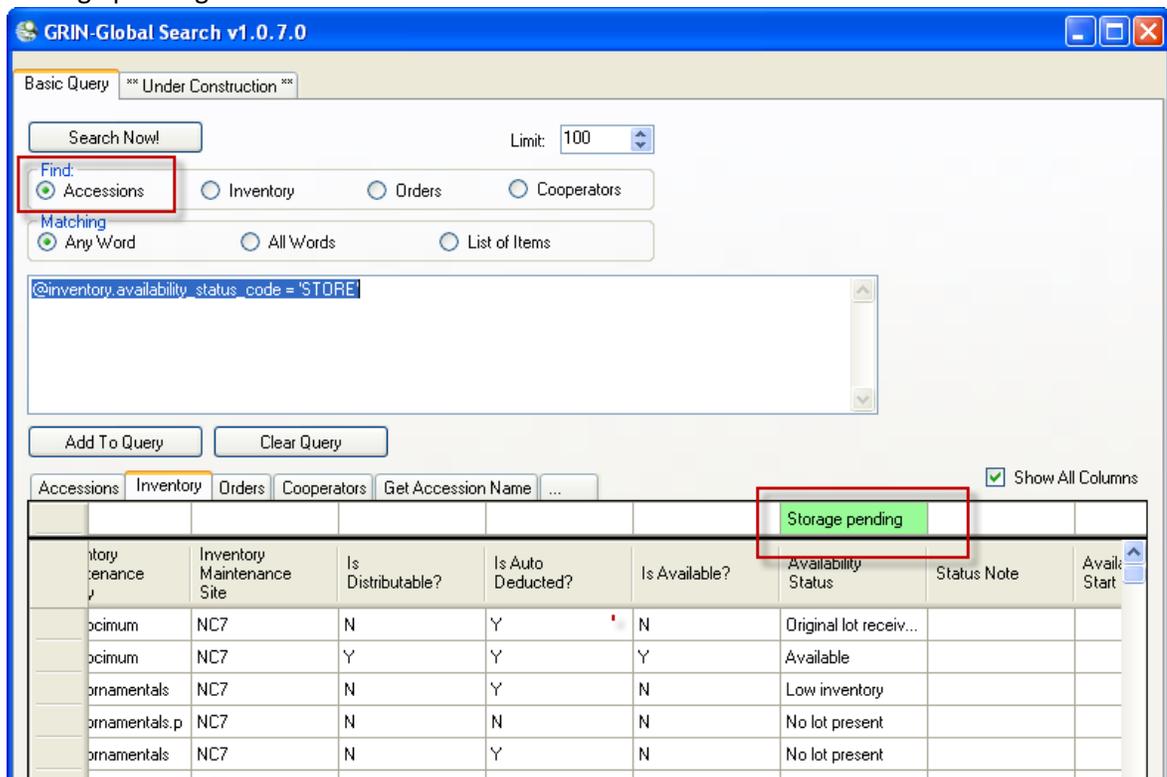
5. Searches

To expedite your response time, consider setting a Limit of 500 or 1000 records before doing these exercises since this is just practice.



Do the following:

- Using the **Inventory** tab, use the **Inventory Status** field, and search for records whose status is “Storage pending.”



- Try several different searches using multiple criteria – in different QBE cells. Experiment with the two **Matching** options, **Any Word** and **All Words**, indicating OR and AND conditions.

Search Now! Limit: 100

Find:

Accessions Inventory Orders Cooperators

Matching

Any Word All Words List of Items

Note: Be certain that the **List of Items** radio button *is not selected* when running QBE searches

- c. Now repeat one of your successful searches from step B above, but this time, click on the **List of Items** radio button. Did you get the same results?

- d. Open additional dataviews in the search grid. For example, do you want to look for records by Accession Inventory Name? Then open the **Accession Inv Name** dataview.

GRIN-Global Search v1.8.10.2

Basic Query ** Under Construction **

Search Now! Dynamic Limit: 500

Find:

Auto Accessions Inventory Orders Cooperators

Matching

Any Word All Words List of Items

(@accession_inv_name.plant_name LIKE 'Rub%' OR @accession_inv_name.plant_name = 'Black')

Add To Query Clear Query

Accessions Get Code Value Inventory Orders Cooperators **AcclInvName** Get Crop Get Crop Trait Accession Inventory Group Accession Inventory Name

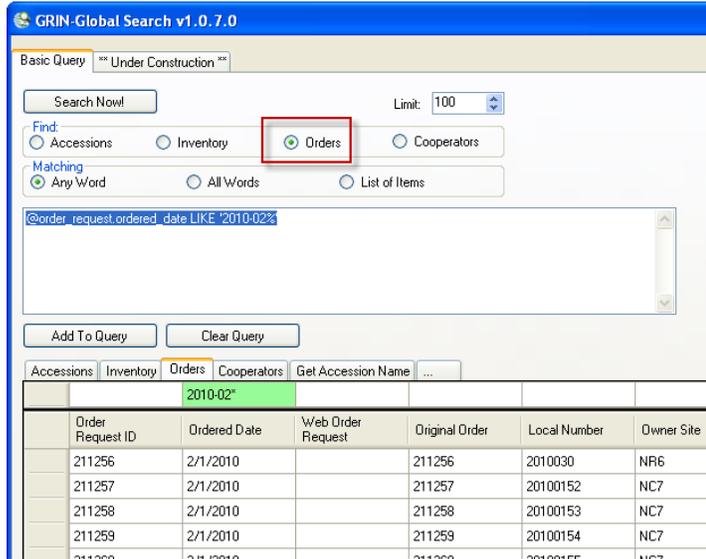
Accession Inventory Name ID	Accession	Inventory	Category	Name	Name Rank	Name Group
944852	PI 18246	PI 18246 **	Cultivar name	Black	1010	
947573	PI 19327	PI 19327 **	Cultivar name	Ruba	1010	
958081	G 30596	G 30596 **	Other or unclassif...	Ruby Star	100	
963864	Q 37019	Q 37019 **	Donor identifier	RUBINOLA	1060	
966351	PI 21817	PI 21817 **	Cultivar name	Black	1010	
979273	CRUB 0	CRUB 0 **	Site identifier	Rubus Information	80	RUBUS
983491	PI 27652	PI 27652 **	Cultivar name	Ruby Queen	1010	
983533	PI 27783	PI 27783 **	Cultivar name	Black	1010	

- e. Try several different searches using multiple criteria – in the *same* QBE cells. To do that, each time you enter a criterion, click the **Add to Query** button.

- f. (The training server is using Microsoft's SQL Server database. The following is true for dates in this environment.)

Internally a date is stored in the yyyy-mm-dd time... format, although in the U.S. English version the user sees the date displayed in the m/d/yyyy format. When searching, your search string in the QBE box needs to mimic the internally-stored version. For example, when searching for February records from 2010, enter the search string 2010-02*. The query will return all February 2010 records. (Note: 2010* produces all records for the year 2010, and 2010%02%14* or 2010-02-14* finds just February 14 2010 records. Note that you must end the search string with a wildcard, because the date fields also store time in the field.)

Try using wildcards in at least one date search. For example:



6. Dynamic Folders

A document that describes the dynamic folder in detail – is linked on the NPGS training page -- read the doc! (NPGS training page)

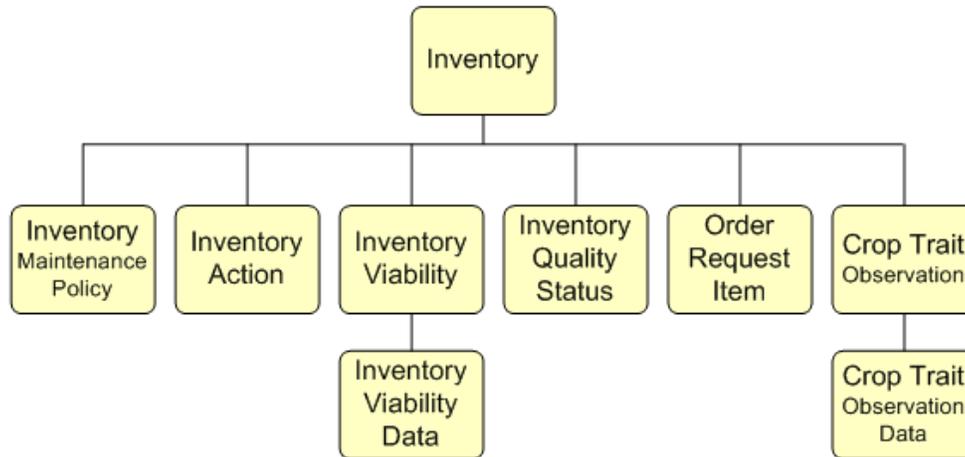
Set up some of the dynamic folder examples described in the table on the last page.

Then start experimenting with the dynamic folder feature and see if you can create a dynamic folder from scratch that finds records in which you are particularly interested.

Now write a 500 word essay, titled “Why I like Dynamic Folders So Much...” 😊

7. Inventory (Review)

The main inventory table is the parent to many children tables. In GRIN-Global, in the Curator Tool, we have many dataviews to facilitate the entering of data into the parent Inventory record and the children records – the Curator Tool is programmed to manage these relationships.



We mentioned that whenever an Accession record is created, a default inventory record is automatically created by the software. We sometimes refer to this default inventory record as the “system” inventory record or the “virtual” inventory record. It *does not* refer to physical inventory stored on a shelf or in a field somewhere.

For example, in the Avocado group session, as an example, I created two child inventory records for Accession PHV 95002 mar.

Accessions	Acc.Name	Inventory	Inv.Name	Orders	Cooperators	Tax.Species	Crop	CropTrait	Obs
	Inventory ID	Inventory Prefix	Inventory Number	Inventory Suffix	Inventory Type	Accession	Inventory Maintenance Policy		
	3924881	PHV	95002	mar	**	PHV 95002 mar	SYSTEM		
	3925195	PHV	95002	mar	SD	PHV 95002 mar	SYSTEM		
	3925196	PHV	95002	mar	BD	PHV 95002 mar	Pistachio		

Three inventory records are displayed – the two I created, and the virtual inventory record. The virtual record will always have the ** for **Inventory Type**.

Just a reminder about a couple of points we discussed. Unlike Accessions, there isn’t an Inventory wizard – yet! However, the **Inventory Maintenance Policy** dataview is used to fill a new inventory record with several fields:

Quantity On Hand Units	Standard Distribution Form	Standard Distribution Quantity	Unit of Distribution	Distribution Critical Amount	Replenishment Critical Amount	Pathogen Status
	SD	30.00000	count	300.00000	300.00000	

These five fields are filled by the values stored in the **Inventory Maintenance Policy**.

Inventory Practice

Use one of your accessions that you created in an earlier exercise.

- a. Create two inventory records for that accession.

Remember that when creating any new records, in Edit mode, the violet color in the cell indicates that that field is required. Also, if you are not sure what a field is accepting, or what the field is intended to store, now is a good time to explore the [online data dictionary](#).

- b. Create several accession_inventory name records – for starters, create at least one inventory *name* record per inventory record.
- c. Create at least one or two of each of the following child records: inventory_action, inventory_viability, and inventory_quality_status.
- d. Highlight the Accession item in the List Panel. Practice switching between the dataviews: Accession, Inventory, Accession Inv. Name, and the other inventory dataviews.