Database Requirements for Using Database Export Connector

Database Requirements

The Database Export Connector exports document index data to a **Microsoft Access** or **ODBC**-compliant **database**.

To use this export connector, you must create a database using your database management software to store your index data. The database must contain two tables: a document table and an index table. You can name the tables anything you like.

Target Database Requirements

When using the Database Export Connector, you must set up a target database to hold your data. The target database must have two tables: one to hold document location information and another to hold document index values.

Index Table

The index table must contain a field for the DocumentID and a database field for each of the **document class index fields** you want to save. ODBC database tables must each have at least one unique index.

Data Type	**Microsoft Access**	**ODBC**
DocumentID	Long Integer	SQL_INTEGER
Char	Text	SQL_CHAR
VarChar	Text	SQL_VARCHAR
Smallint	Number/Integer	SQL_SMALLINT
Integer	Number/Long Integer	SQL_INTEGER
Decimal	Text or Number/Double	SQL_DECIMAL
Numeric	Text or Number/Double	SQL_NUMERIC
Double Float	Number/Double	SQL_DOUBLE
Real	Single	SQL_REAL
Date	Date/Time	SQL_TIMESTAMP
Time	Date/Time	SQL_TIMESTAMP

Document Table

The document table must contain fields for the DocumentID and the path to the exported image file. The required data types for these fields are as follows:

Field	**Microsoft Access**	**ODBC**
DocumentID	Long Integer	SQL_INTEGER
DocumentPath	Text (VarChar)	SQL_VARCHAR

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The document location table must contain two columns to hold the following data:

- **Document ID**: This column (named DOCUMENT_ID for example) provides a reference between the index data and the image for each document. It must be a primary key, have a key/index ensuring it is unique and non–null.
- **Document path**: This column (named DOCUMENT_PATH for example) contains the complete path name of the folder where the image data for each document is stored.

In addition, the table in the target database that is used to store the index data must also contain a column to hold unique document IDs (for example, DOCUMENT_ID), and which is referenced by foreign key to the primary key in the Document Path table. When a batch is exported, a unique identification number is stored in this column. This identification number is also stored in the DOCUMENT_ID column in the Document Path table.

When you are establishing your database schema, it is important to use a foreign key designation in tables that refer to the Document Path table. Doing so will help to maintain referential integrity in your database: if you use a foreign key designation as described, a table entry cannot be deleted unless all references to that document ID in other tables have also been deleted.

The benefit of storing the document path in a separate table is that it allows you to change the physical location of the documents if necessary without affecting the table referencing the DOCUMENT_ID.

The names of the required database tables and columns may be changed as long as the corresponding references to them are modified in the export connector source code.

Note It is a **Visual Basic** requirement that every table that is written to via ODBC must have at least one unique index.

If your processing requirements dictate the need for customized export settings, you can write your own custom export connectors.

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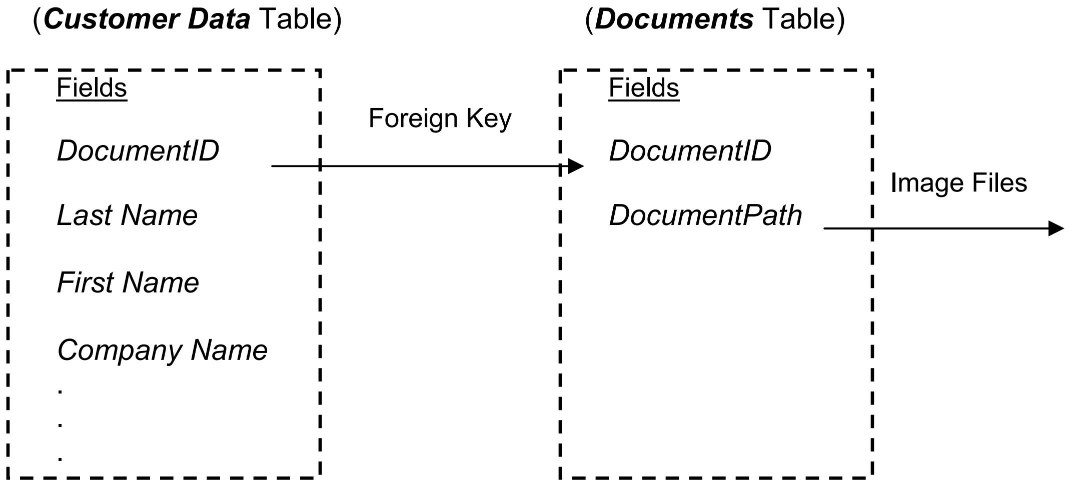
Customers.mdb
(MS Access Database)



(***Customer Data*** Table)

Fields

DocumentID

Last Name

First Name

Company Name

.
.
.

Foreign Key

(***Documents*** Table)

Fields

DocumentID

DocumentPath

Image Files

Notes:
You must first create your database (mdb file) with two tables: ***Customer Data*** and ***Documents***.

DocumentID is the foreign key -- the common field linking the two tables.

DocumentID uniquely identifies the document. The value in this field must be a Long Integer

DocumentPath specifies the destination location of the processed image file. The value in this field must be Text (VarChar).