



Exporting and Importing PowerDB Test Forms

Exporting Forms

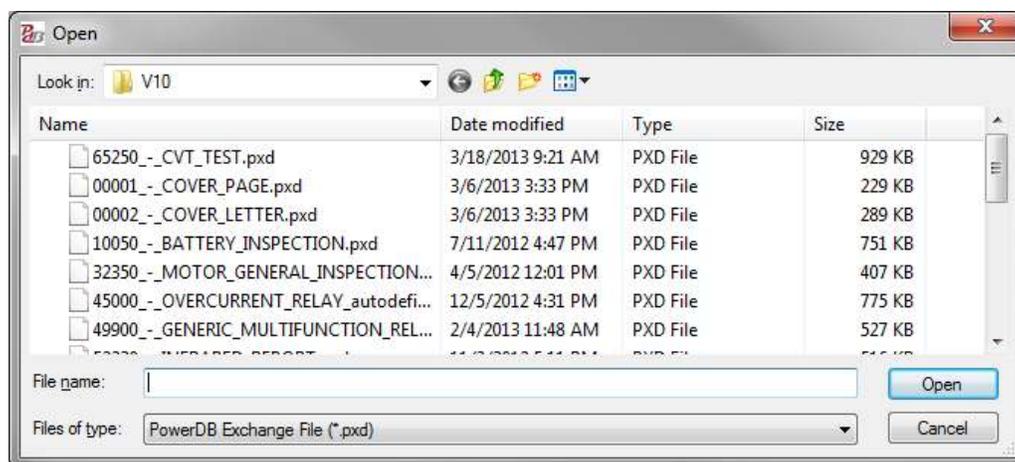
In PowerDB Pro, individual test forms and subforms may be exported from a master or development database by an administrator or form designer level user.

To export a form, simply highlight the form name in the Form Editor tree then either right-click and select 'Export Form (*.PXD)' or, alternatively, select File > Export > Export... Use the default name for the file and select the path where you want the file saved.

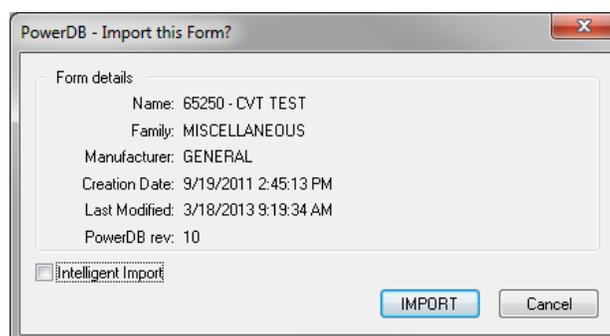
When exporting a form all the controls that are a part of the form, including subforms on the form, are a part of the resulting file. Make note that subforms that are called dynamically onto a form will not be in the PXD file.

Importing Forms

To import a form, select File > Import > Import Form PXD.... Browse to the location where the PXD file is saved. Select the file and press <Open>.



The dialog box that opens provides very specific information about the form you have chosen to import. These details include: the form name, the form family and manufacturer (subcategory), its creation date, last modified date and the PowerDB revision number. Older forms can be imported into newer versions of PowerDB, but newer forms cannot be imported into older versions of the application.





Importing and exporting subforms is handled in exactly the same way as forms with the only difference being that instead of being in the Form Editor you must be viewing the Subform Editor.

Intelligent Import

An option called 'Intelligent Import' can be used when importing a form or subform. What this does is it automatically skips subforms that are commonly customized. A list of subforms that are skipped includes:

Header	Header-Basic Info	Header-Title
Header-PageNum	Footer	Footer-Common
Comments	Divider	Logo1
Logo2	Header-Weidmann Basic Info	Weidmann Disclaimer
User Data		

Generally you will want to turn on Intelligent Import for most of the importing you will do. As you become more acquainted with PowerDB and your subforms, you will probably want to turn it off so you can have better control over which subforms are imported and which are not.

During the import process, you should review the details of the form and each subform, and then make the selection to import or skip that particular one. Form details are shown below. Here you will compare the last modified date of the form you are importing against the form already in the database. This dialog will not appear the first time a form is imported. Only when there is one to replace will you see it.



Subforms that are part of the form design will also be imported when the form is imported. Each subform that is not already in the database will automatically be imported. If the subform already exists, you will get a dialog box (like below) to decide if you want to import it or not.



Remember that if Intelligent Import is checked, some of the subforms will be automatically skipped. If not, you can compare the modification date for the subform against the one already in the database. This is most important when importing a form from a non-related database, such as when importing a form that came from latest_forms.mdb or sent to you by PowerDB.

If you intend to import one of the forms that gets skipped during intelligent import, you will have to uncheck that option so that you get the option to import it. This is even true when you are importing one of those subforms by itself.

Note: It is always wise to know what subforms are being imported into your database. Comparing the modification dates should give you an idea of which subform may have been recently edited.

Note: It is a good idea to import forms from outside sources into your development database first, before importing directly into your master database. If the imported form/subforms cause some undesired result, such as script errors, then you won't introduce the same result into your master database. This gives you the opportunity to correct any problems in advance.