Data Viewer Help File

This program will display the Chilcotin data that is stored in a Microsoft Access database. No software is needed to view this data. There are 3 parts to this program:

1) Station data
2) Analysis data
3) Toolbar

1) Station Data

This is the main form that shows the location and general information for each sample station. There are 11 fields:

Sample ID
Easting - coordinates in NAD83
Northing - coordinates in NAD83
Latitude - coordinates in NAD83
Longitude - coordinates in NAD83

NTS Sheet
Rock Type
Locality -
Owner – geologist who collected the sample
Geological Unit
Sample Type – why the sample was collected?

There are 4 green arrow buttons that are used to navigate through the different sample records.

A   B   C   D
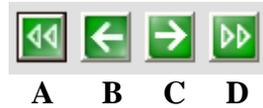
A) Button **A** (<<) will display the first sample record.
B) Button **B** (←) will display the previous sample record.
C) Button **C** (→) will display the next sample record.
D) Button **D** (>>) will display the last sample record.

2) Analysis Data

Below the sample data are 9 tabs which display different sample analytical data. They are linked to the main Sample Form by the sample number. As you scroll through the sample records, you will notice that the names of the tabs will either be grey or black, if it is grey it means there is was no analysis of that type done on the sample, and if it is black it means there was an analysis of that type done on the sample and the results are displayed in the tab. Below is a description of each tab:

A) *Chilcotin Geochem*

SampleID
Locality
Quality Rank - The level of confidence that the authors feel each data point deserves.

> A (Excellent)
> B (Very Good Data)
> C (Adequate Data)
> D (Adequate Data)
> E (Unusable Data)

The rest of the fields are different mineral, elemental, and isotopic analysis.

B) *Chilcotin Geochron*

SampleID
Age – in millions of years
Error – age error in millions of years
Method – dating method
Era – geological age

C) *Drilling*

Report Number – Drilling report number (not included with Open File).
Drill Hole Number – same as Sample ID
NTS Sheet
Dip – drilling dip angle
Bearing – drilling dip direction
Overburden thickness – in metres
1st Lithology
1st Thickness – in metres
2nd Lithology
2nd Thickness – in metres

D) *Sample Organization*

Sample ID

Sent For Ar-Ar – sent for Ar-Ar analysis
Thin Section – yes or no
Cored for Physical Properties- yes or no
Crushed for Geochem – yes or no

E) *Stratigraphic Data*

Sample ID
Rock Type
Unit # / Lith #
Sample Type

F) *Public Well Logs*

Well Log Number – links to Sample ID
BCGS – British Columbia Geological Survey unique sample number
NTS Sheet
Drift – in metres
Certainty
1st Lithology
1st Thickness – in metres
2nd Lithology
Total Depth – in metres

G) Petrographic Database

Sample ID
Rock Type
Petrographic Type
Phenocrysts
Vesiculated
HCL fizz – is it a carbonate?
Diktytaxitic
Picture Number – not included in Open File
Alteration
Groundmass
Colour Index
Amygdules

H) Physical Properties

Sample ID
Density – in grams / cubic centimetre
SUSC (SI)
Methodology
SUSC Average
SUSC
Polarity
Comments

I) **Pyctnometry Data**

Sample ID
Length of core
Diameter of core

Volume of core
Mass of core
Bulk Density
Mass of powder
Volume of powder
Porosity (Isolated, Normalized)
Porosity (Isolated)
Porosity (Connected)
Density (Skeletal of core)
Volume (Skeletal of core)
Total porosity
Density of powder

3) Toolbar

The toolbar has 4 parts:

A) Data
B) Query - opens the query form
C) Export - opens the export form
D) Help - opens the help file.

A) Data

There is 1 form that does not link to the sample information and that is the Bibliography form. This form displays all the relevant bibliographical information relating to the Chilcotin Basalts.
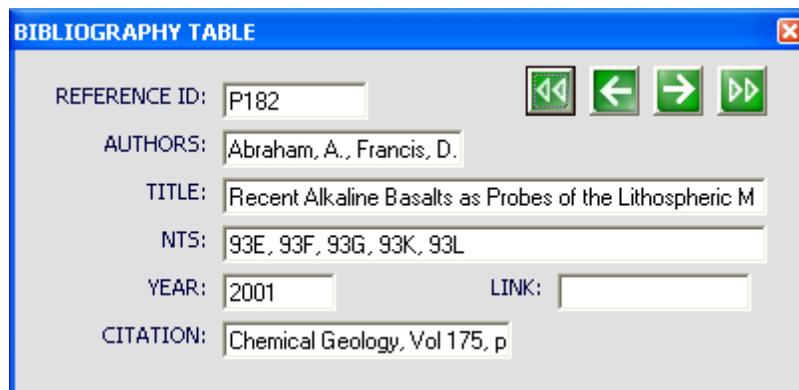

Reference ID
Authors
Title
NTS

Year
Link
Citation

B) Query

The query form allows the user to filter out data to display only what they are interested in viewing. If the Bibliography form is open, then you will only be able to query the bibliography data, otherwise you will be able to query from the sample data and all the data within the tabs. You are only allowed to query from one table at a time, so once you pick the table from the combo box, you then have to select a field, and once you do that you can enter the values you want to see.

If you want to query the sample and its child data, make sure you pick the table you want to query. This will display the fields as shown below, in this case it is Chilcotin Geochron.
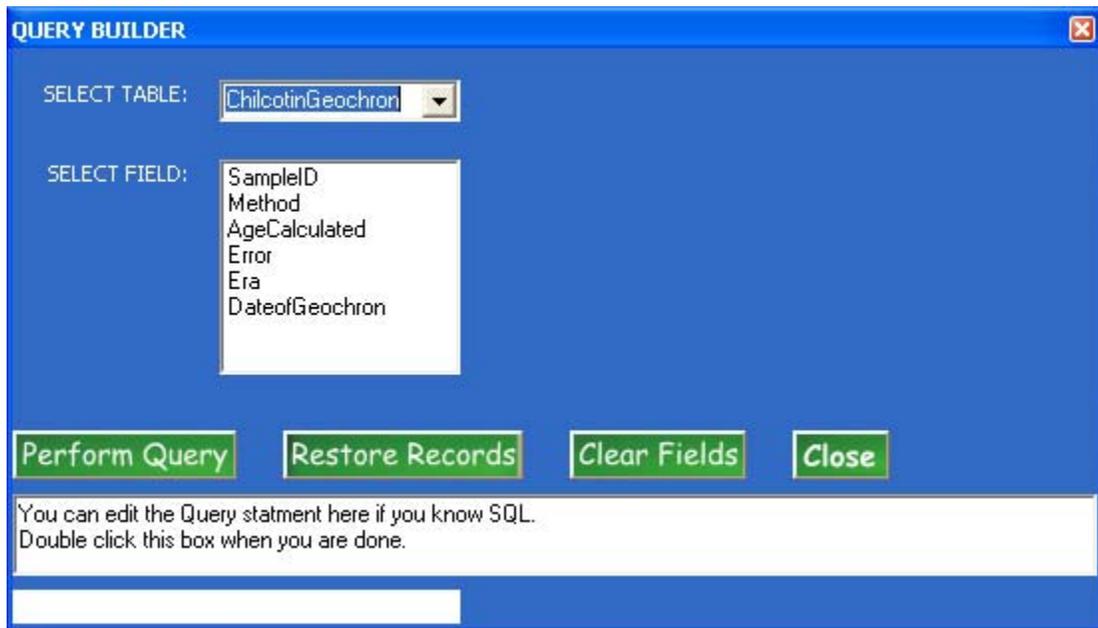
Next select a field that you would like to query, in this case Error.
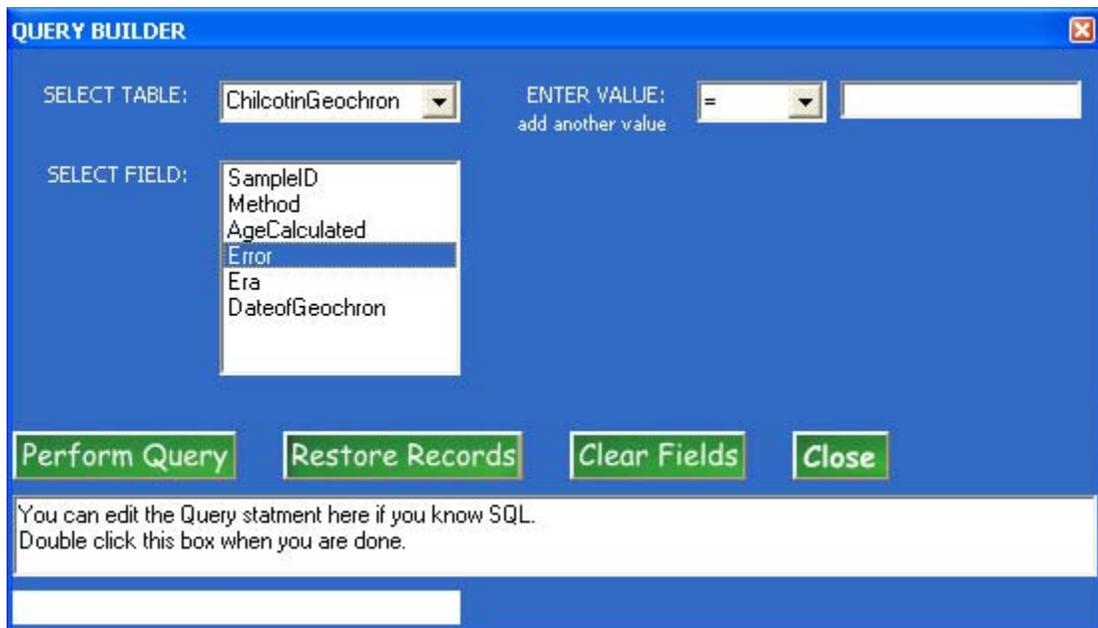
Next you need to enter a value, and this step is a 2 step process. The first step is to select the type of operator from the dropdown menu. There are 4 types:

= is where you want the value to match completely. You need double quotes if you want to do text (ex. "basalt").
> is when you want to return all values that are greater than the number you entered.
< is when you want to return all values that are less than the number you entered.
LIKE is when you want to return all the records that have the word or number you entered as part of the value (ex. "seds" will return all records that have seds as part of the value).

We will select > for this example because the Error field holds numbers. The second step is to enter the text or number you want to find. It is very important to add double quotes (ex. "chilcotin") to all text. Since Error is a number we do not need quotes, so just a number is fine, in this case 1.

Once that is complete, you can either click the "Perform Query" button, or filter the records more by clicking the "add another value" text next to the first value. If you click "add another value", then the following appears.

Another add value row appears and in between the 1st and 2nd rows is a combo box that has AND and OR values inside. When making a query, if you want to query based on 2 values you need to include an AND or an OR.

AND = you want both the first and second values to be correct in order to show the record
OR = you want just one of the 2 values to be correct in order to show the record

In this example I want to show all records where the Error values are between 1 and 2 so AND is selected, and in the next row of values the < sign and 2 is entered, as shown below.
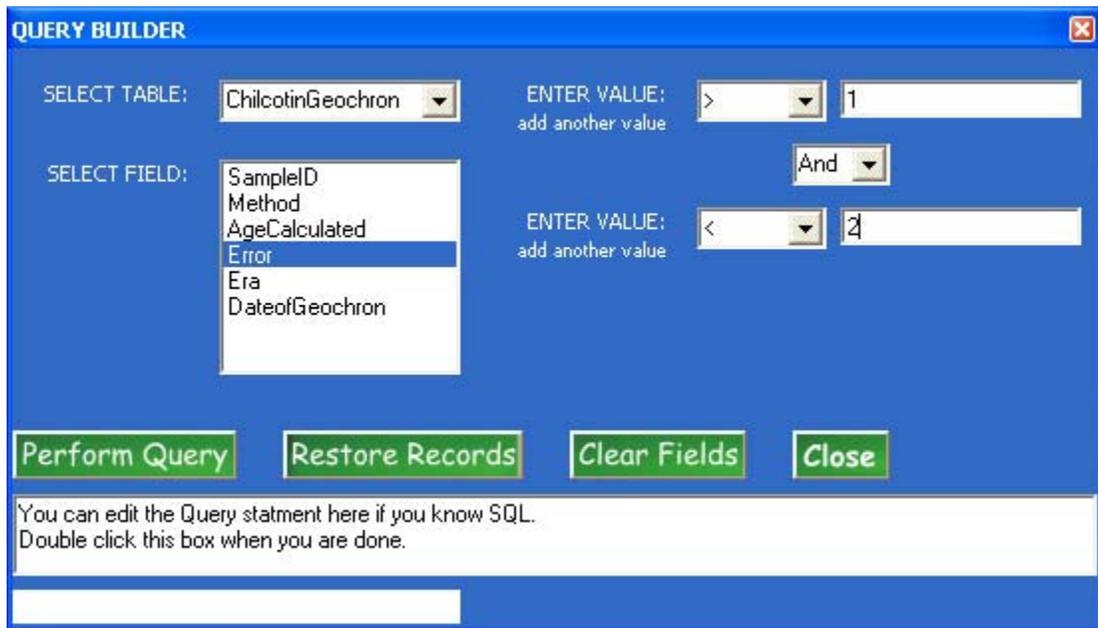
One more value can be queried by clicking the "add another value" text but in this case we are done so if we click on "Perform Query" all the records that satisfy the query will display in the main form.
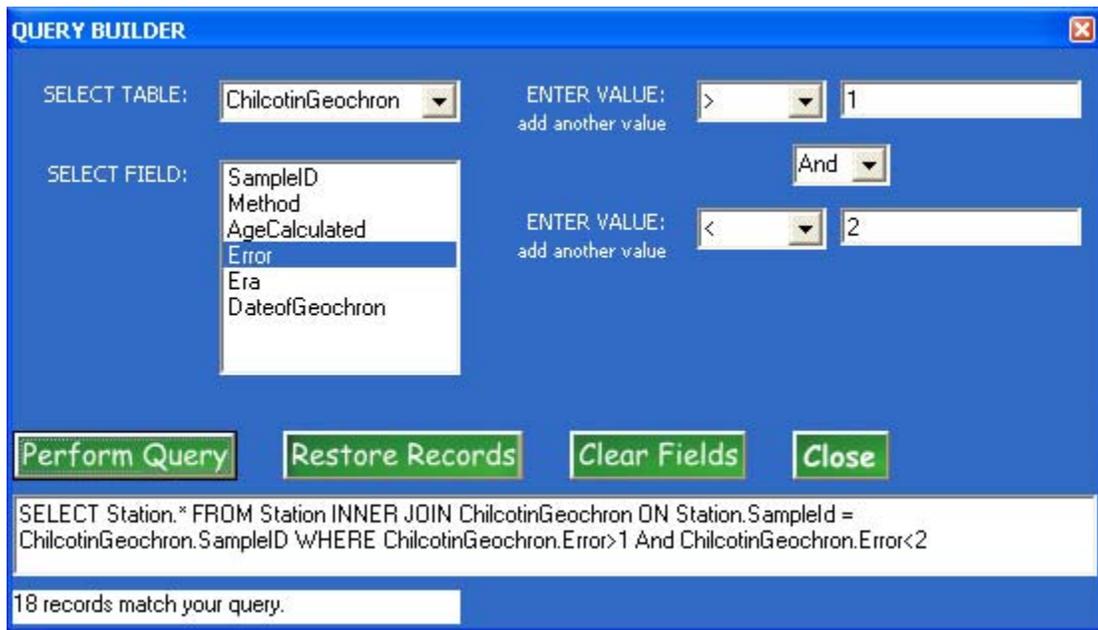

It says there are 18 records that have Error values between 1 and 2. Now you will notice that below the green buttons is a text box that has lots of text starting with SELECT. This is the SQL query created from you selecting your criteria in the boxes above. If you know the SQL language then you can enter your SQL query here and then double click inside the box to run it, but the advantage of this is so you can make minor changes or copy and paste the SQL code for later use.

If you want to display all the records again just click "Restore Records". To clear all the values in the boxes just click "Clear Fields".

C) Export

The export form gives users an interface to export the raw data to their computer.
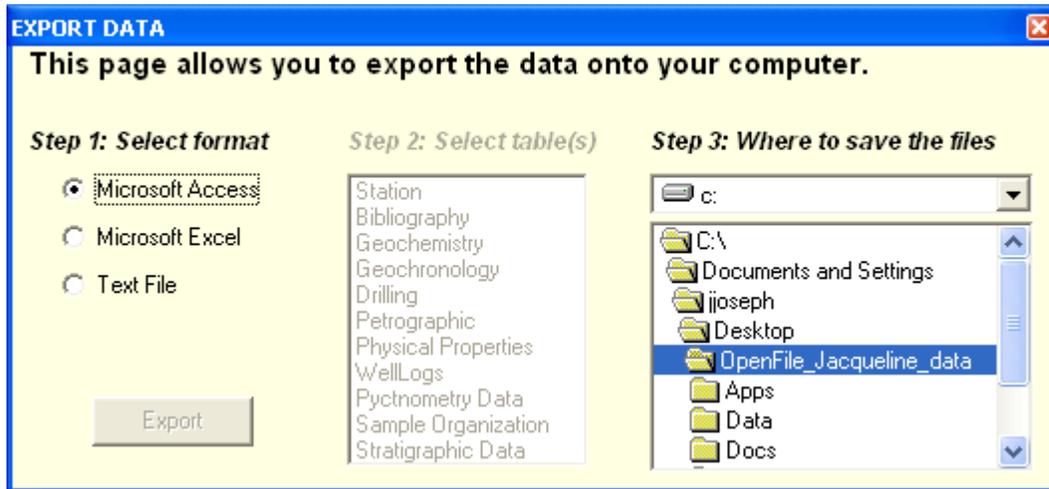
There are 4 steps to this, step one is to select the format you would like the data to be in (.mdb, .xls, or .txt). Step 2 is only if you select Excel or Text file; select the tables you would like to export (can be 1 or more). Step 3 is to select where you would like to export the data. Step 4 is to click the "Export" button and the files will appear in the location you selected. The files are stored in Drive:\Data\database so you can get them there too.