

# Creating a Class module from a Table

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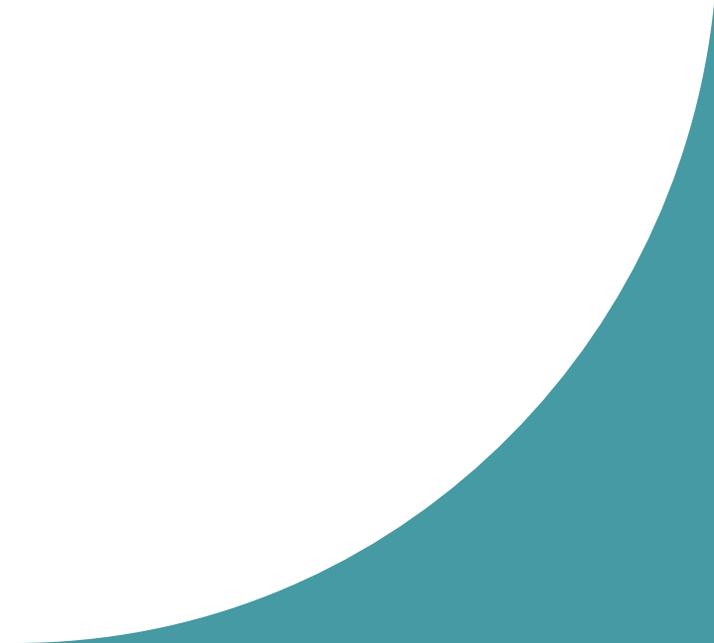
# What is a class object in Access?

- A class is like a User Defined Type (UDT) on steroids.
- Both allow you to define an encapsulated set of differing fields as an object
- A class builds upon this encapsulated set of fields
- It allows you to create functions and subroutines specifically to manage the object
- For example:
  - ❖ Initialize the field values
  - ❖ Validate user entered data before saving
  - ❖ Read / write / update / delete records
  - ❖ Define read only and write only variables
  - ❖ Define variables, functions and subroutines as public or private
  - ❖ Run code when the object is terminated

# Some more benefits of classes

- Place the business logic in a module which can be compiled.
- Public properties of a class are picked up by IntelliSense
- Break steps into bite sized chunks so code is easier to understand
- Make code more transferable to other backends
- Support inheritance
- Work with Object Oriented Programming (OOP)
- Works well with (Model-View-Controller) MVC architecture

# Summary

- Classes manage the business layer of your code
  - This is a key component in object-oriented programming
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- A decorative teal-colored curved shape is located in the bottom right corner of the slide, extending from the right edge towards the bottom.

# When to consider using a class

- If using an Array/Dictionary/Collection, the additional functionality of a class may be beneficial
- Having a frontend that doesn't have a stable connection to the backend
- Using an unbound form
- If more than one coder is working on the code. Classes tend towards modularity of code
- If at some time in the future, the backend will need to be upgraded
- If at some point, the frontend will be rewritten in another language