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Nota di contenuto	Cover; Copyright; Credits; About the Author; About the Reviewers; www.PacktPub.com; Table of Contents; Preface; Chapter 1:SAP Business One Query Users and Query Basics; Who can benefit from using SQL Queries in SAP Business One?; Consultant; Developer; SAP Business One end user; Non-SAP Business One users; SQL query and related terms; RDBMS; Table; Field; SQL; T-SQL; Subsets of SQL; Query; Data dictionary; SAP Business One-Database tables reference; Naming convention of tables for SAP Business One; Three letter words; ""O"" tables; ""A"" tables; Document header tables; Document line tables Important table examplesTable links-the key for the right query; Primary key; Foreign key; Example of table links within SAP Business One; Base tables versus target tables; Keeping it simple-The key to build a good query; Summary; Chapter 2:Query Generator and Query Wizard; Query Generator; Query Generator overview; Left part of Query Generator form; Middle and right parts of Query Generator form; Executing a query from query generator form; Query wizard; Query Wizard overview; Step 1-Splash screen; Step 2-Select tables for the

report; Step 3-Select fields and sort orders

Step 4-Conditions and relationsStep 5-Query wizard completion; What is the difference between Query generator and Query wizard?;

Benefitting from built-in system queries; Summary; Chapter 3:Query

Manager and Query Statements; Query manager user interface; Display all existing queries; Creating and saving user queries; Deleting user queries; Managing query categories; Commonly used statements;

SELECT-first statement to retrieve data; The scope of the value that can be retrieved; The numbers of columns to be included; Column name descriptions; Clauses can follow this statement

DISTINCT-duplicated records can be removedTOP-number of lines returned by ranking; FROM-data resource can be assigned; A single

table; A group of linked tables; Multiple tables separated by commas;

JOIN-addition table or tables can be linked; Inner Join; Outer Join;

WHERE-query conditions to be defined; BETWEEN-ranges to be defined from lower to higher end; IN/EXISTS-the value list that may satisfy the

condition; LIKE-similar records can be found; GROUP BY-summarizing the data according to the list; HAVING-conditions to be defined in

summary report

ORDER BY-report result can be by your preferred orderUNION/UNION

ALL-to put two or more queries together; Some important functions to return values; ISNULL() predicate; SUM() function; MAX() function; MIN()

function; COUNT() function; DATEDIFF() function; DATEADD() function;

DATEPART() function; CAST()/CONVERT() function; CASE expressions; IF expressions; Summary; Chapter 4:Query Examples; Why three

categories have been chosen; Defining variables for queries; Case 4-

R1: Four variables in one query; Case 4-R2: Variables first or last; Date

function-where the most problems emerge

Case 4-D1: Balance of production for a month

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## Sommario/riassunto

Utilize the power of SQL queries to bring Business Intelligence to your small to medium-sized business with this book and eBook

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