

1. Record Nr.	UNINA9910781227403321
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Titolo	Mastering SQL queries for SAP Business One [[electronic resource] ] : utilize the power of SQL queries to bring Business Intelligence to your small to medium-sized business / / Gordon Du
Pubbl/distr/stampa	Birmingham, U.K., : Packt Enterprise Pub., 2011
ISBN	1-283-34958-2 9786613349583 1-84968-237-2
Edizione	[1st edition]
Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (352 p.)
Disciplina	005.75/85 650.0285 658.02/2
Soggetti	Small business - Management - Computer programs SQL (Computer program language)
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Note generali	Includes index.
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?; Benefiting 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

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