



Translation Office 3000, Version 10 Custom Queries Guide

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1 Introduction

SQL queries can be made to *TO3000, Version 10* database to extract and export required data. This feature recommended for users with basic knowledge of SQL.

Structured Query Language (SQL) is a language of structured requests. It is intended for working with relational databases, which constitute the sets of interrelated data, stored in tables.

Currently SQL is a part of a large number of programs, executed on various types of computers. "Owing to its elegance and machine independence, as well as to the industrial leaders support in relational base technology, SQL was acknowledged the standard language and will keep this position in the foreseeable future." [2000, Mastering SQL, Martin Grubber]

2 Beginning creating a query

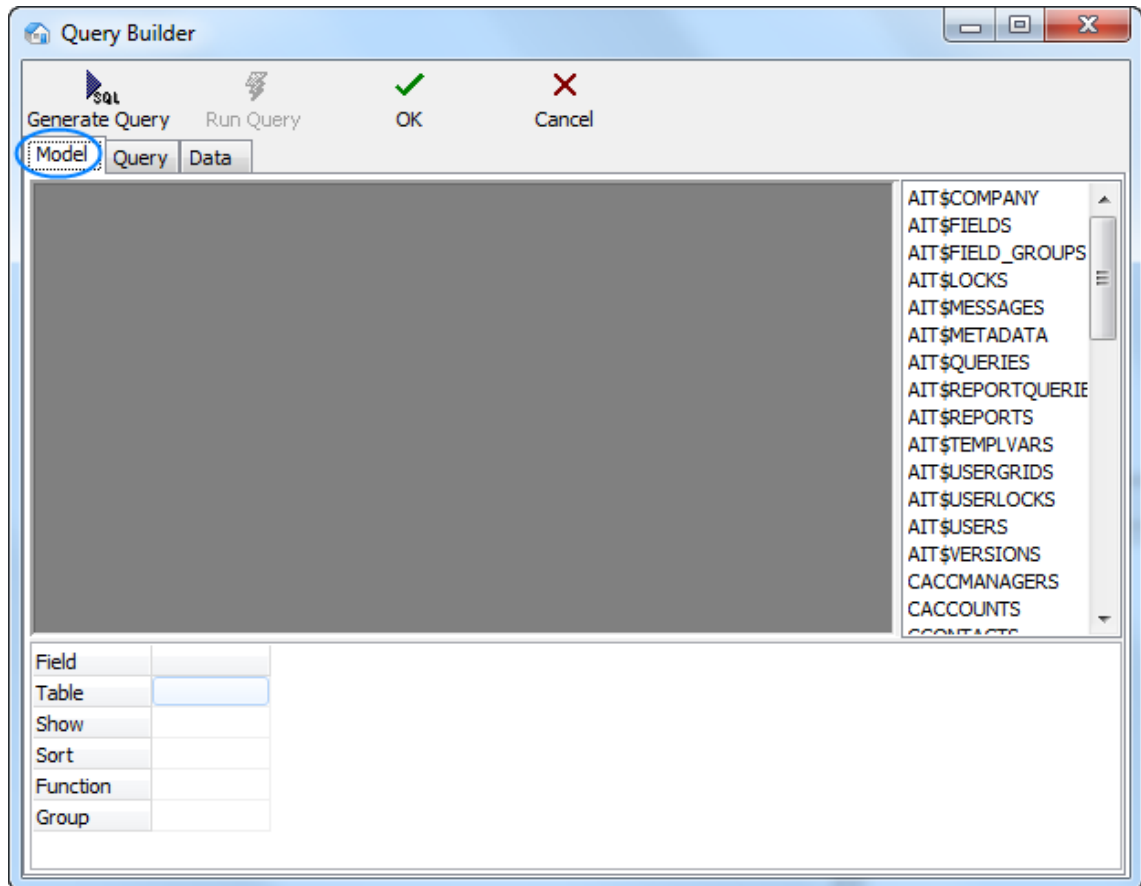
User queries are built and managed with the help of **Custom Queries** section of **Advanced Settings** window of **TO3000, Version 10**.

Click the **New** button and the **Query Builder** window shown below appears. Enter the name of your query in the **Query Name** field, and (optionally) description of the new query in the **Description** field.

The screenshot shows the 'Query Builder' window. At the top, there is a toolbar with icons for 'Generate Query', 'Run Query', 'OK', and 'Cancel'. Below the toolbar are three tabs: 'Model', 'Query', and 'Data'. The 'Query' tab is selected and highlighted with a blue circle. Below the tabs are three input fields: 'Query Name:' (a text box), 'Content:' (a large text area), and 'Description:' (a text box). The 'Query Name' and 'Description' fields are also highlighted with blue circles.

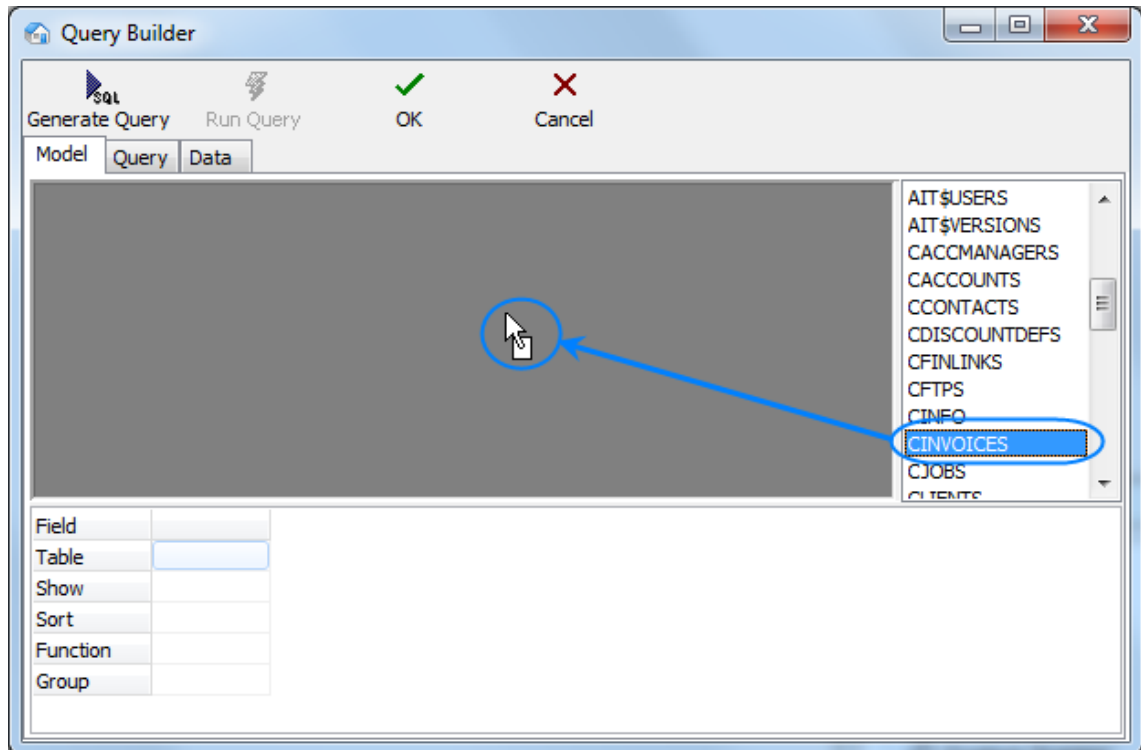
3 Beginning creating the model of the query

Switch to the **Model** tab:



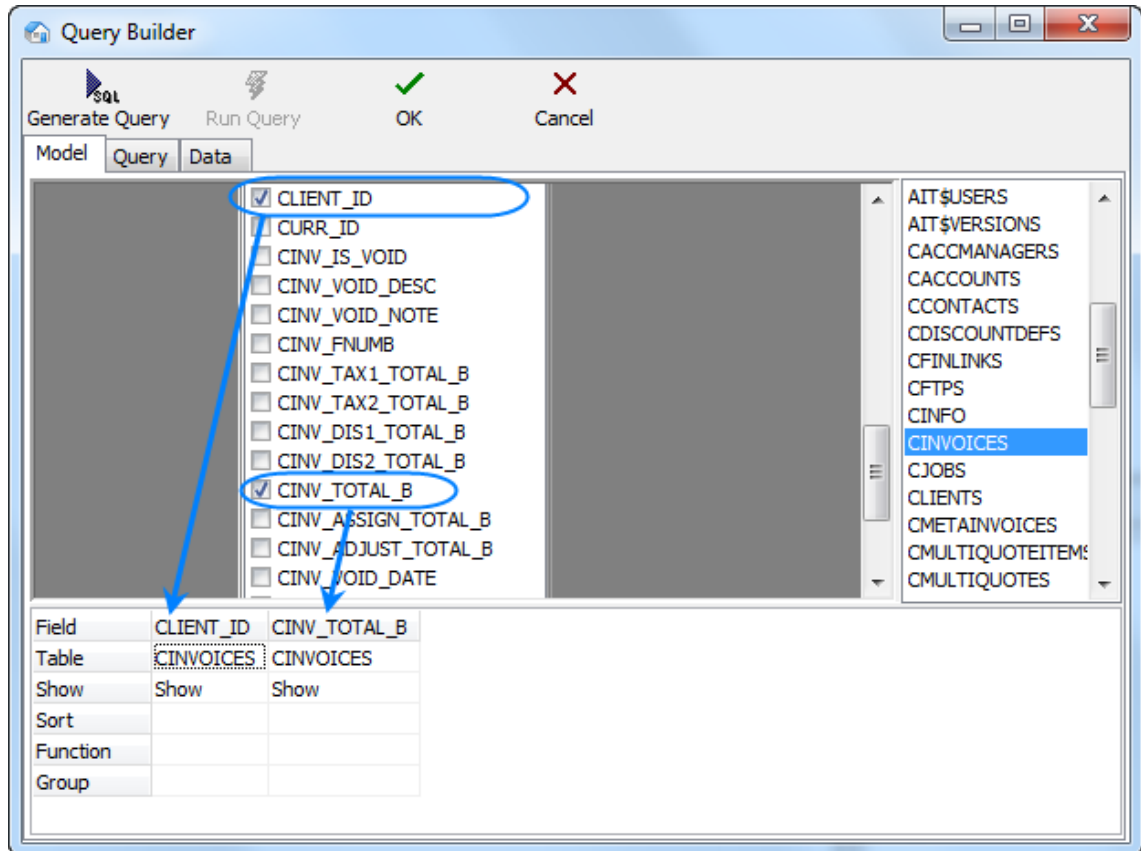
4 Selecting database tables

Locate the required tables on the list to the right (in this case – *CINVOICES* table) and drag them to the gray field of the **Model** tab of **Query Builder** window.



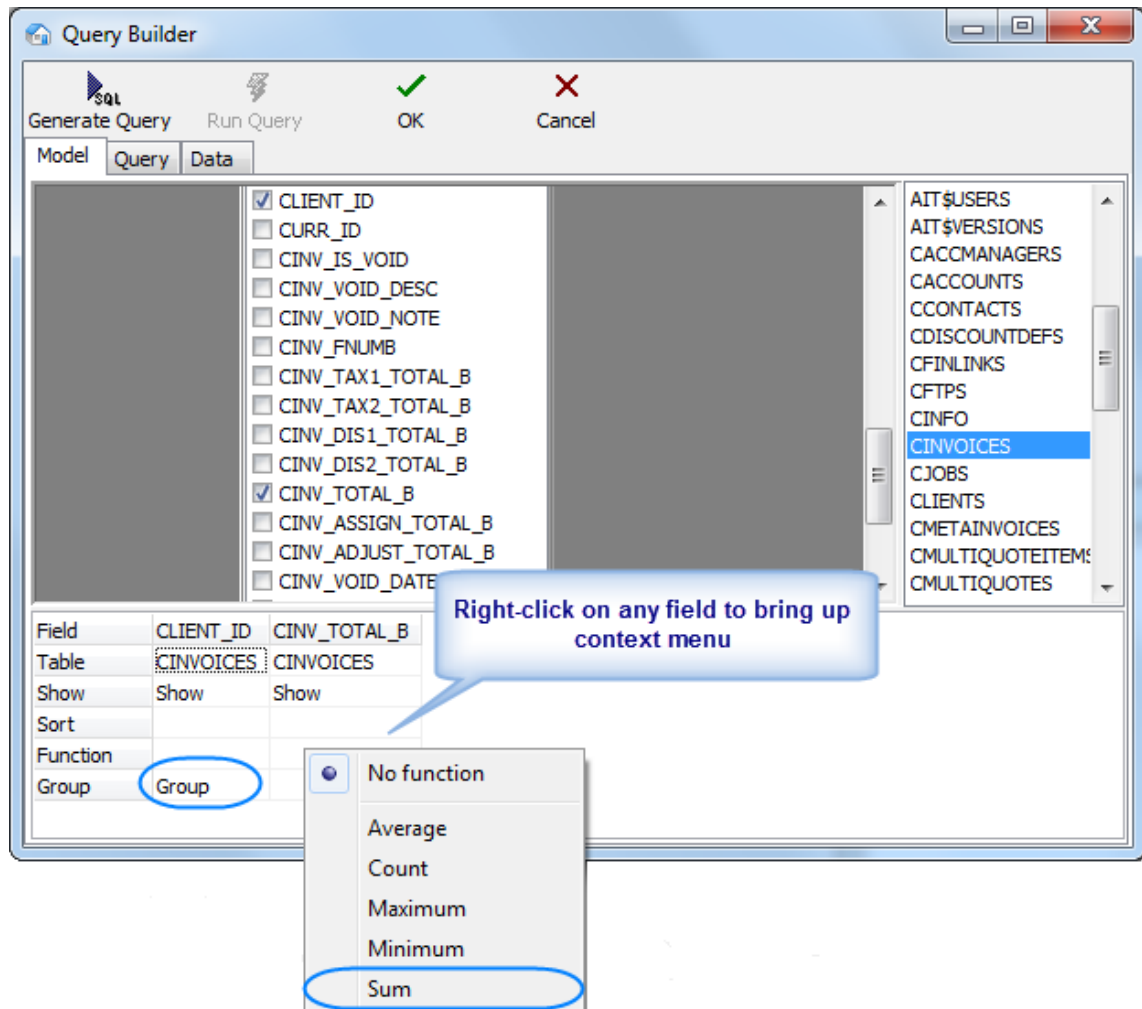
5 Selecting fields to be added to query

Select two fields, (in this case *CLIENT_ID* and *CINV_TOTAL_B* — client ID and sum of the invoice in basic currency) by clicking near the names of this fields in the table windows. These fields will appear in the lower area, which represents the list of selected fields.



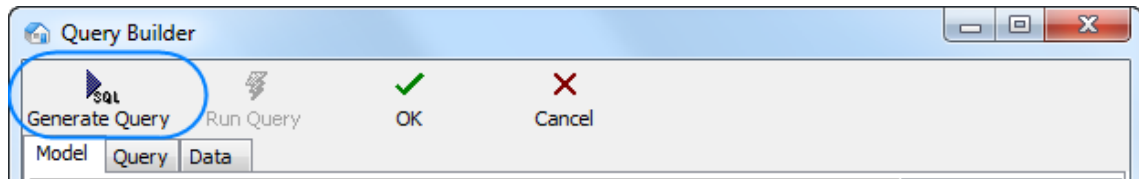
6 Assigning functions

Right-click on the cell where fields CLIENT_ID (the selected field) and GROUP (SQL section Group by) intersect and select the **Group** option. Similarly in the cell of intersecting CINV_TOTAL_B and **Function** fields we select the **Sum** option:

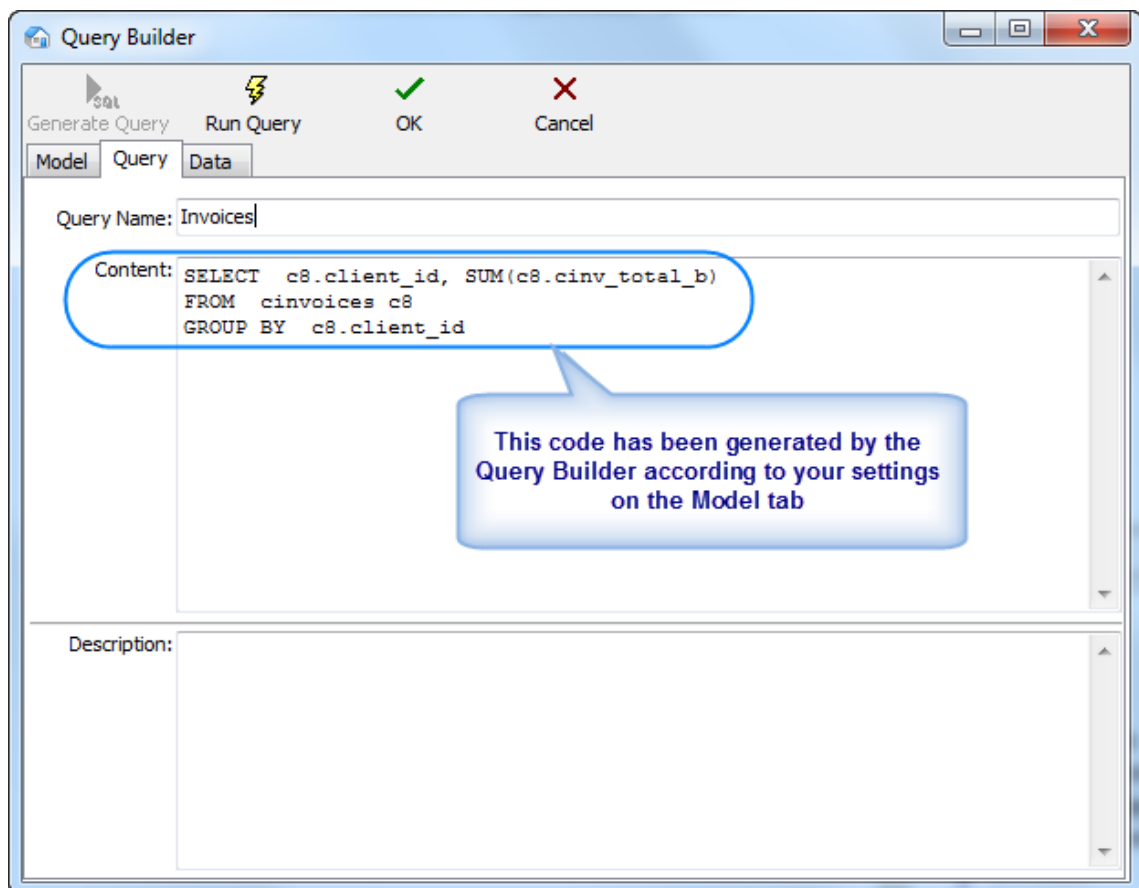


7 Generating query

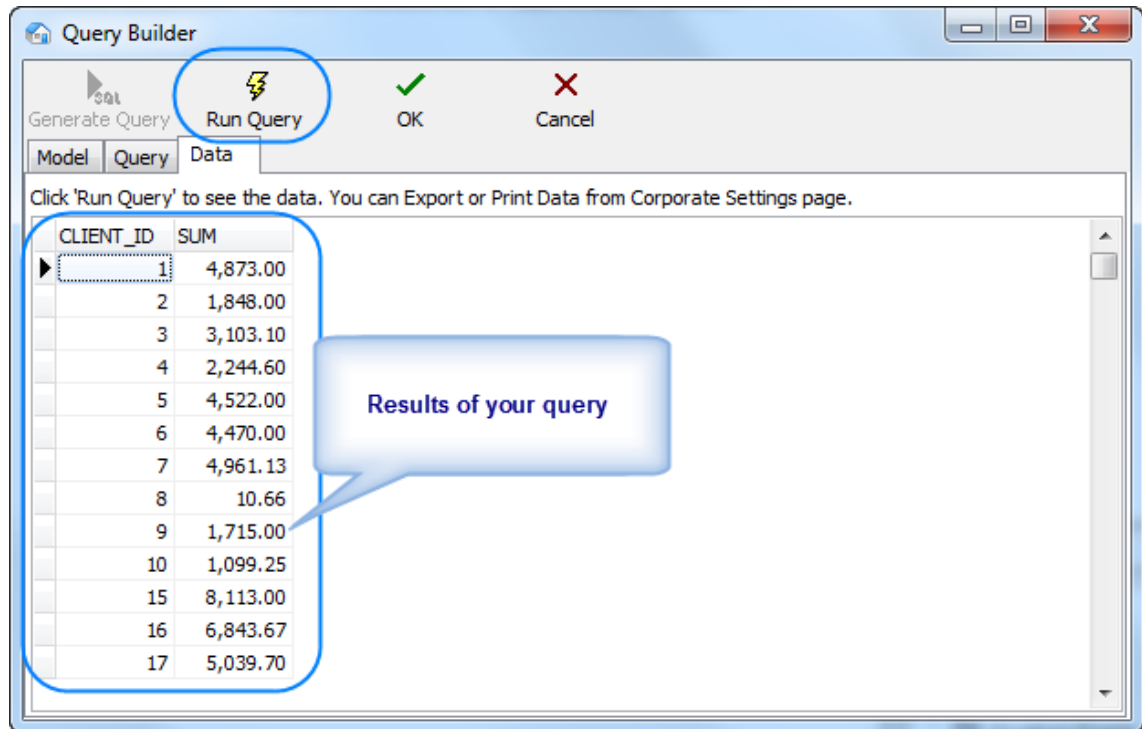
Click the **Generate Query** button.




Newly built SQL-query will appear.



Start executing the query (clicking **Run Query** button from the toolbar in the upper part of the window) and you will see the results.




 **Note:** Although for most basic queries you are not required to write the SQL code of the query manually, any additional code can be added by SQL-versed users to fully customize their queries. For example, the following strings can be added to this particular query:

```
SELECT FIRST 10 c4.client_id, SUM(c4.cinv_total_b),
(select client_name from clients where client_id = c4.client_id)
FROM cinvoices c4
GROUP BY c4.client_id
ORDER BY 2 DESC
```

In simple words it will mean the following: To select first ten clients (first 10 client_id) by counting the sum of invoices and display them in the order of sum reduction (ORDER BY 2 DESC).

Click **Run Query** button once again to see the new result.

 **Note:** If you click **Generate SQL** after editing the query manually the query will be rebuilt and the results of your work will be lost.

8 Saving newly created query

To save the query model switch to the **Query** tab, specify the **Query Name** and **Description** (optionally) and click **OK** button.

