

SQL GUIDE FOR DV USERS

Version 1.1

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FOREWORD

This (incomplete) guide has been written by Olivier Richard with thanks to Alessandra, Emilio, Karel, Walter (and others) for their contributions to dejavu-l. Should you find any errors or omissions, please notify the author at olivier@french.com.au.

SQL is a powerful tool used to select, update and/or delete records. It is accessible through the Tools menus in DV Interactive, Database Maintenance and Terminology Maintenance.

Important Note and Disclaimer

Make sure to backup your databases before executing any SQL command as there is no undo function and the author will not be held responsible for data loss.

BASIC SYNTAX

Selecting records (Tools/SQL/Select)

```
field operator value
```

Updating records (Tools/SQL/Execute)

```
UPDATE table SET field1 = value1 WHERE field2 operator value2
```

Deleting records (Tools/SQL/Execute)

```
DELETE FROM table WHERE field operator value
```

NOTE

- You can create complex WHERE clauses using OR and AND

```
... WHERE field1 operator value1 AND field2 operator value2
```
- In a SELECT statement, you can sort pairs using an ORDER BY clause

```
ORDER BY field1 [ASC | DESC] [, field2 [ASC | DESC] [, ...]]
```

ASC (ascending) being the default
- You can update multiple fields in a single UPDATE statement using commas

```
UPDATE ... SET field1 = value1, field2 = value2 WHERE ...
```
- Make sure to include a WHERE clause in an UPDATE or DELETE statement unless you want to update/delete all records

DVI fields – Table: Pairs

Field	Type	Format	Example
Source	Text	Quoted	'SQL Guide'
Duplicate	Boolean	TRUE (-1) or FALSE (0)	TRUE
Lexwords	Boolean	TRUE (-1) or FALSE (0) TRUE (-1) selects lexicon entries	FALSE
Freq	Numeric	Frequency of lexicon entries	4
FileID	Numeric	-1 = lexicon 1 = first imported file 2 = second imported file, etc.	-1
Target_xy*	Text	Quoted	'Guide SQL'
Status_xy*	Numeric	-1= finished (grey) 0 = unpainted (white) 1 = exact (green) 2 = fuzzy (magenta) 3 = wrong codes (red) 4 = locked (yellow) 5 = pending (cyan) 6 = propagated (light green) 7 = almost exact (dark magenta) 8 = assembled (blue) 9 = multiple exact (dark green)	-1
Stop_xy*	Boolean	TRUE (-1) – pairs prevented from being sent to mdb FALSE (0) – pairs not prevented from being sent to mdb	TRUE
User_xy*	Text	Quoted	'EB'

* xy refers to the language code (sv for Swedish, pt for Portuguese, fr for French, etc.)

MDB fields – Table: LanguagePairs

Field	Type	Format	Example
SourceText	Text	Quoted	'SQL Guide'
TargetText	Text	Quoted	'Guide SQL'
Subject	Text	Quoted	'6292'
Client	Text	Quoted	'14'
DateValue(DateStamp)	Date	#MM/DD/YYYY# or #MM/DD/YY#	#03/02/01# or #03/02/2001# for March 2, 2001
TimeValue(DateStamp)	Time	#hh:mm:ss#	#23:10:30#
PrjID	Numeric	7 digit	1234567
Duplicate	Boolean	TRUE (-1) or FALSE (0)	TRUE
UserNick	Text	Quoted	'EB'

TDB fields – Table: TerminologyPairs

Field	Type	Format	Example
SourceTerm TargetTerm	Text	Quoted	'SQL Guide'
SourceGender TargetGender	Text	'Masculine', 'Feminine', 'Neutral'	'Neutral'
SourceNumber TargetNumber	Text	'Singular', 'Plural'	'Singular'
SourcePartOfSpeech SourcePartOfSpeech	Text	'Noun', 'Adjective', etc.	'Noun'
SourceDefinition TargetDefinition	Text	Quoted	'A guide about the Structured Query Language'
DateValue(DateStamp)	Date	#MM/DD/YYYY# or #MM/DD/YY#	#03/02/01# or #03/02/2001# for March 2, 2001
TimeValue(DateStamp)	Time	#hh:mm:ss#	#23:10:30#
Duplicate	Boolean	TRUE (-1) or FALSE (0)	FALSE
Client	Text	Quoted	'14'
Subject	Text	Quoted	'6292'

Comparison operators

Operator	Meaning
=	equal
<	less than
>	greater than
<=	less than or equal to
>=	greater than or equal to
<>	not equal
BETWEEN ... AND	Equivalent to Field >= Lowerbound AND Field <= Upperbound
LIKE	Pattern-matching using Visual Basic wildcards (see below)
IS NULL	Field is null
IS NOT NULL	Field is not null

Pattern-matching using LIKE operator (from MS Access Help)

Kind of match	Pattern	Match (returns True)	No match (returns False)
Multiple characters	a*a	aa, aBa, aBBBa	aBC
	ab	abc, AABb, Xab	aZb, bac
Special character	a[*]a	a*a	aaa
Multiple characters	ab*	abcdefg, abc	cab, aab
Single character	a?a	aaa, a3a, aBa	aBBBa
Single digit	a#a	a0a, a1a, a2a	aaa, a10a
Range of characters	[a-z]	f, p, j	2, &
Outside a range	[!a-z]	9, &, %	b, a
Not a digit	[!0-9]	A, a, &, ~	0, 1, 9
Combined	a[!b-m]#	An9, az0, a99	abc, aj0

EXAMPLES

To SELECT rather than UPDATE or DELETE records, go to Tools/SQL/Select and only enter the WHERE clause (without WHERE).

Delete Project 1234567 from MDB

```
DELETE FROM LanguagePairs WHERE PrjID = 1234567
```

Modify client in MDB

```
UPDATE LanguagePairs SET Client = '14' WHERE Client = '15'
```

Delete MDB pairs entered after February 28, 2001

```
DELETE FROM LanguagePairs WHERE DateValue(DateStamp) > #02/28/01#
```

Add client to MDB pairs when missing

```
UPDATE LanguagePairs SET Client = '14' WHERE Client = '' or Client is null
```

Select all non-grey rows (Portuguese)

```
Status_pt <> -1
```

Delete all TDB pairs with SourceTerm starting with 'check'

```
DELETE FROM TerminologyPairs WHERE SourceTerm LIKE 'check*'
```

Delete all MDB pairs with SourceText containing the words 'Part No.'

```
DELETE FROM LanguagePairs WHERE SourceText LIKE '* part no.*' OR SourceText LIKE 'part no.*'
```

Assign Subject and Client to MDB pairs entered after 10:30:00 on February 28, 2001

```
UPDATE LanguagePairs SET Client = '14', Subject = '6292' WHERE Datevalue(DateStamp) = #02/28/01# AND Timevalue(DateStamp) > #10:30:00#
```

Delete all aligned pairs from MDB

```
DELETE FROM LanguagePairs WHERE PrjID is null
```

Sort pairs by date, most recent first (Select)

```
ORDER BY DateStamp DESC
```

Sort duplicate TDB records by source term and date after finding duplicates (Select)

```
Duplicate=TRUE ORDER BY SourceTerm, DateStamp
```

Prevent DVI pairs (Swedish) containing the word 'SQL' from being sent to MDB

```
UPDATE Pairs SET Stop_sv = true WHERE Source LIKE '* SQL*' OR  
Source LIKE 'SQL*' OR Source = 'SQL'
```

Delete all TDB pairs containing digits

```
DELETE FROM TerminologyPairs WHERE SourceTerm LIKE '*#*'
```

This will also delete any pair containing codes!

Select all pairs with codes

```
Source LIKE '*{*'
```

Select all pairs entered between February 11, 2001 and February 12, 2001

```
Datestamp between #02/11/01# and #02/13/01#
```

Delete marked rows (French) from Lexicon (after sending them to TDB for instance)

```
DELETE FROM pairs where Status_fr =5 AND Lexwords=TRUE
```

NOTE

Commands are not case sensitive, spaces around operators are optional and quotes can be either single or double, i.e.

```
update languagepairs set client="14", subject="6292" where  
datevalue(datestamp)=#02/28/01# and  
timevalue(datestamp)>=#10:30:00#
```

is equivalent to

```
UPDATE LanguagePairs SET Client = '14', Subject = '6292' WHERE  
Datevalue(DateStamp) = #02/28/01# AND Timevalue(DateStamp) >=  
#10:30:00#
```