



15 Minute Tip Talk – May 10, 2018

Useful B1 Queries

Background

Queries are a powerful tool within SAP Business One. They give you the ability to display data from SAP Business One company database tables. They allow you to customize alerts, approval procedures, and user defined values. In addition, they also provide you the capability to create ad hoc reports.

Useful B1 Queries

Top 10 Customers

```
SELECT TOP 10 T0.CardCode, MAX(T0.Cardname) as Customer, SUM(T0.doctotal) as "Amount(LC)"
FROM OINV T0
WHERE T0.DocDate BETWEEN [%0] AND [%1]
GROUP BY T0.CardCode
Order by SUM(T0.DocTotal) DESC
```

What's useful about this query

You can sort the top 10 customers by total invoice.

Sales History by Item Group

```
SELECT T0.[DocEntry], T0.[DocDate],T0.[CardName], T2.[ItmsGrpCod], T2.[ItemCode], T2.[ItemName],
T1.[Quantity]
FROM ORDR T0
INNER JOIN RDR1 T1 ON T0.DocEntry = T1.DocEntry
INNER JOIN OITM T2 ON T1.ItemCode = T2.ItemCode
WHERE T2.[ItmsGrpCod] = [%0] AND T0.[DocDate] BETWEEN [%1] AND [%2]
```

What's useful about this query

The system Sales Analysis Report provides sales analyses for sales orders. However, when sales orders are closed as they are converted to deliveries and/or invoices, they are no longer applied in the Sales Analysis report. Thus to track historical sales order records, you can use the above query to complement the Sales Analysis report.

Sales Orders with No Salesperson Code

```
SELECT T1.[DocNum], T1.[CardName], T1.[DocDate], T0.[SlpCode]
FROM OSLP T0 INNER JOIN ORDR T1 ON T0.SlpCode = T1.SlpCode
WHERE T0.[SlpCode] = '-1'
ORDER BY T0.[SlpCode]
```

What's useful about this query

Some salespeople or sales admins may forget to designate a salesperson when entering sales orders. This query helps identify these cases easily.

Average Number of Days Until Payment

```
SELECT T0.DocNum, AVG(DATEDIFF(DAY, T1.DocDate, T0.DocDate))
  AS 'Average Num Days', SUM(T0.CreditSum) AS 'Credit Sum',
  SUM(T0.CheckSum) AS 'Check Sum'
FROM ORCT T0 INNER JOIN OINV T1 ON T0.DocEntry = T1.ReceiptNum
WHERE T0.DocDate >=[%0] and T0.DocDate <=[%1]
GROUP BY T0.DocNum
ORDER BY AVG(DATEDIFF(DAY, T1.DocDate, T0.DocDate)) DESC
```

What's useful about this query

This query looks at incoming payments and calculates the average number of days it takes to receive payments on invoices. This provides a good complement to the aging report.

Manual Journal Entry Postings to Inventory Account

```
SELECT T1.[TransId], T1.[Debit], T1.[Credit] FROM OJDT T0 INNER JOIN JD1 T1 ON T0.[TransId] = T1.[TransId]
INNER JOIN OACT T2 ON T1.[Account] = T2.[AcctCode] WHERE T0.[RefDate] >= [%0]
and T0.[RefDate] <= [%1]
and T0.[TransType] = '30'
and T2.[AcctName] =[%2]
```

What's useful about this query

Though this query can be used to find manual journal entries to any account, it is particularly helpful for finding manual journal entries to inventory accounts. In most cases, this will help answer why the G/L balance of your inventory account differs from the balance found in the Inventory Audit Report. Since the Inventory Audit Report includes only postings that are supported with an underlying inventory document, manual journal entries are not included. Note that in the above query we have made the inventory account selectable by name. You may also use the field FormatCode (if you have a segmented Chart of Accounts) or AcctCode (if you have a non-segmented Chart of Accounts).

Conclusion

Depending on your industry practices and business processes, the above queries may be modified to become more granular. Please revisit our document on query generation for a refresher on query writing.

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