

Enfield Observatory

Stats portal Query Examples



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Query Examples

Building a query in the Stats portal generally involves using the same process each time. The only difference is in how you use the operators or functions. The purpose of this document is to give examples of how you can use some of the main functions: addition, subtraction, multiplication, and how you can create percentages. This document assumes that you have also read the User Manual with its explanation of how to build a query.

Addition

The screenshot shows the 'Query' tab in the Stats portal. On the left, there's a sidebar with 'My Datasets' containing three items: 'Malicious fires by ward 01/02', 'Malicious fires by ward 02/03', and 'Malicious fires by ward 03/04'. Below this is a 'My Favourites' section with dropdown menus for 'Datasets', 'Searches', 'Queries', 'Maps', 'Graphs', and 'Reports'. The main area is titled 'Step Two of Four' and contains the following elements:

- Navigation: Home, Choose Data, Query (active), Help, Logout.
- Buttons: Re-Start Query Builder, Back.
- Text: 'The tools below provide a query framework through which to build custom tables using those datasets currently loaded in 'My Datasets'.'
- Section: 'Step Two of Four' - Choose the fields to include in the query.
- Table: 'Fields In Chosen Tables' with three rows, each for a different ward. Each row has a checked 'Name' checkbox and an unchecked 'MALICIOUS_FIRES' checkbox.
- Form: 'Make a Field' section with:
 - Field Name: 'sum'
 - Expression: '[Malicious fires by ward 01/02.MALICIOUS_FIRES]+[Malicious fires by ward 02/03.MALICIOUS_FIRES]+[Malicious fires by ward 03/04.MALICIOUS_FIRES]'
 - Fields: '[Malicious fires by ward 03/04.MALICIOUS_FIRES]' (selected from a dropdown)
 - Functions: '+' (selected from a dropdown) and 'Add Value' button.
 - Buttons: 'Clear' and 'Add Field'.
- Text: 'Tables joined on 'Name'' and a 'Go' button.

Stages

Select the table which you wish to add together. (They will appear in 'My datasets'). Select the tables in step One of the query builder.

In step two we are going to add the three 'malicious fire' columns together from the three tables into a new column called 'sum'. We do this by building an expression and adding a new field.

To build the expression first click on 'Fields' dropdown. This shows all the fields that you can use. Click on one of the fields and this will appear in the expression box.

Go to the functions dropdown and click on '+' (add). Click on the 'Fields' and choose the next field. Repeat this until there are three fields in the expression builder.

In the 'Field name' type 'Sum'.

Press 'add field' and 'Sum' will appear as a custom field.

Click on the check boxes to choose fields you want to appear in the new table. In this example each individual Malicious_fires fields are selected so there will be 5 fields in the final table.

The table or query can then be saved. The result of the query is shown below in the table 'sum'.

Table

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sum

<input type="checkbox"/> Name <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MALICIOUS_FIRES <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MALICIOUS_FIRES <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> MALICIOUS_FIRES <input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> sum <input type="checkbox"/>
Bowes	17	10	8	35
Southgate Green	12	12	12	36
Southgate	12	21	7	40
Cockfosters	49	34	18	101
Chase	6	21	15	42
Turkey Street	38	20	32	90
Enfield Lock	20	13	27	60
Enfield Highway	44	36	39	119
Ponders End	64	93	85	242
Jubilee	25	32	39	96
Upper Edmonton	81	76	40	197
Edmonton Green	67	47	54	168
Lower Edmonton	41	31	33	105
Town	18	15	17	50
Highlands	8	15	5	28
Southbury	34	30	29	93
Winchmore Hill	12	11	7	30
Bush Hill Park	11	6	5	22
Palmers Green	13	12	15	40
Haselbury	35	40	24	99
Grange	36	14	7	57
Totals	643.00	589.00	518.00	1,750.00
Mean	30.62	28.05	24.67	83.33
Mode	12	12	7	40
Median	25	21	18	60

Specifying a 'where clause'

In step three, instead of just accepting all the data, you can filter the data that you are interested in. If you don't want to filter the data just press go.

In this example you want to look at data fields greater than 20. Firstly choose the field, followed by the operator and then type in the value.

[Re-Start Query Builder](#)

The tools below provide a query framework through which to build custom tables using those datasets currently loaded in 'My Datasets'.

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Below you will see a number of WHERE clauses. Simply choose a field from the dropdown list, choose an operator and type a value.

Malicious fires by ward 01/02.MALICIOUS_FIRES	>	20
Malicious fires by ward 02/03.MALICIOUS_FIRES	>	20
Malicious fires by ward 03/04.MALICIOUS_FIRES	>	20
Choose a field	=	

[Go](#)

Press go.

All values greater than 20 will appear in the new table.

Table

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twentyplus

Name	MALICIOUS_FIRES	MALICIOUS_FIRES	MALICIOUS_FIRES	sum
Turkey Street	38	20	32	90
Enfield Highway	44	36	39	119
Ponders End	64	93	85	242
Jubilee	25	32	39	96
Upper Edmonton	81	76	40	197
Edmonton Green	67	47	54	168
Lower Edmonton	41	31	33	105
Southbury	34	30	29	93
Haselbury	35	40	24	99
Totals	429.00	405.00	375.00	1,209.00
Mean	47.67	45.00	41.67	134.33
Mode			39	
Median	41	36	39	105

Subtraction

In this example we want to subtract one column from the other to look at the difference between the years.

First pick the table 'Incapacity benefit total claimant by ward'.

Table
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Incapacity benefit Total claimants by ward 2001-02 ⓘ

NAME	2001 Claimants	2002 Claimants
Bowes	450	445
Bush Hill Park	260	265
Chase	395	430
Cockfosters	290	310
Edmonton Green	855	855
Enfield Highway	580	575
Enfield Lock	500	545
Grange	165	175
Haselbury	680	705
Highlands	335	365
Jubilee	510	520
Lower Edmonton	610	665
Palmers Green	415	450
Ponders End	570	570
Southbury	510	515
Southgate	250	255
Southgate Green	385	395
Town	285	295
Turkey Street	565	575
Upper Edmonton	650	655
Winchmore Hill	285	285
Totals	9,545.00	9,850.00
Mean	454.52	469.05
Mode	285	575
Median	450	450

Save this dataset to My Favourite Datasets [Save](#)

In step two of four of the Query builder, choose the field '2002' to drop in the expression box, choose the '-' (minus) function, and then drop in the second field '2001'.

Type 'difference' in the field name. Press 'add field' and 'difference' will appear as a custom field.

Re-Start Query Builder

The tools below provide a query framework through which to build custom tables using those datasets currently loaded in 'My Datasets'.

Step Two of Four

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Choose the fields to include in the query

Fields In Chosen Tables
Incapacity benefit Total claimants by ward 2001-02

NAME
 2001 Claimants
 2002 Claimants

Make a Field

Field Name: difference

Expression:
 [Incapacity benefit Total claimants by ward 2001-02.2001 Claimants] - [Incapacity benefit Total claimants by ward 2001-02.2002 Claimants]

Fields: Choose a field

Functions: Choose a Function Add Value

[Clear](#) [Add Field](#)

Custom Fields For Use In This Query

difference

[Go](#)

Click on the check boxes for what fields you want to appear in the new table.

Go through stages three and four saving the table as 'difference'. The table can now be used like any other table and saved in 'My favourites'

Table

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difference

<input type="checkbox"/> NAME <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 2001 Claimants <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> 2002 Claimants <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> difference <input type="checkbox"/>
Bowes	450	445	5
Bush Hill Park	260	265	-5
Chase	395	430	-35
Cockfosters	290	310	-20
Edmonton Green	855	855	0
Enfield Highway	580	575	5
Enfield Lock	500	545	-45
Grange	165	175	-10
Haselbury	680	705	-25
Highlands	335	365	-30
Jubilee	510	520	-10
Lower Edmonton	610	665	-55
Palmers Green	415	450	-35
Ponders End	570	570	0
Southbury	510	515	-5
Southgate	250	255	-5
Southgate Green	385	395	-10
Town	285	295	-10
Turkey Street	565	575	-10
Upper Edmonton	650	655	-5
Winchmore Hill	285	285	0
Totals			
	9,545.00	9,850.00	-305.00
Mean			
	454.52	469.05	-14.52
Mode			
	285	575	-10
Median			
	450	450	-10

Percentage

In this example we are using two unrelated datasets to produce a percentage query. Remember, any tables can be joined together as long as they share the same geography e.g. ward. Non geographic tables can be joined together but must contain the same column name and value in the column, e.g. school name with school name.

The tools below provide a query framework through which to build custom tables using those datasets currently loaded in 'My Datasets'.

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Choose the fields to include in the query

Fields In Chosen Tables

State Pension Claimants 2001-2003

- Name
- Total claimants of State Pension 01
- Total claimants of State Pension 02
- Total claimants of State Pension 03

Census Ward Profile data

- NAME
- POPULATION
- HOUSEHOLDS
- OWN
- CHA
- PRENT
- COMMEST
- AGE0T4
- AGE5T15

Make a Field

Field Name:

Expression:

Fields:

Functions:

Custom Fields For Use In This Query

- percentage

This query calculates the percentage of pensioners in each Enfield ward from Pensions data, and the 2001 Census data.

After picking the two tables 'State pension claimants' and 'Census ward profile data' you are ready to build the expression. The formula for creating a percentage is $(x / y) \times 100$ which we will replicate in the expression builder.

First choose '(' (open brackets) from the function dropdown followed by the first field.

Next choose '/' (divide) from the function dropdown followed by the second field.

Choose ')' close brackets

Finally choose '*' (multiply) and type 100 into the adjacent box. Press 'add value' and the number will appear in the expression box.

Type 'percentage' in the field name Press 'add field' and 'percentage' will appear as a custom field

Click on the check boxes for what fields you want to appear in the new table. Go through steps three and four saving the table as 'percentage'. The table can now be used like any other table and saved in 'My favourites'

Table

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percentage

<input type="checkbox"/> Name <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> Total claimants of State Pension 01 <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> POPULATION <input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/> percentage <input type="checkbox"/>
Bowes	1415	11678	12.12
Bush Hill Park	2335	13346	17.5
Chase	2010	12531	16.04
Cockfosters	2715	12536	21.66
Edmonton Green	1635	15103	10.83
Enfield Highway	1880	14137	13.3
Enfield Lock	1435	12714	11.29
Grange	2570	11605	22.15
Haselbury	1620	14485	11.18
Highlands	2495	12305	20.28
Jubilee	1945	13052	14.9
Lower Edmonton	1560	12686	12.3
Palmer's Green	1990	13197	15.08
Ponders End	1455	12978	11.21
Southbury	1640	12466	13.16
Southgate	2215	12103	18.3
Southgate Green	2075	12897	16.09
Town	2445	13928	17.55
Turkey Street	1975	12744	15.5
Upper Edmonton	1785	14843	12.03
Winchmore Hill	2055	12225	16.81
Totals			
	41,250.00	273,559.00	319.28
Mean			
	1,964.29	13,026.62	15.20
Mode			
Median			
	1975	12744	15.08

Multiplication

To multiply a value, add a field in the expression builder from a chosen table. Add '*' (multiply) from the function dropdown, type, e.g. '10' in the box and press 'add value'.

The tools below provide a query framework through which to build custom tables using those datasets currently loaded in 'My Datasets'.

Step Two of Four

Choose the fields to include in the query

Fields In Chosen Tables

Incapacity benefit Total claimants by ward 2001-02

- NAME
- 2001 Claimants
- 2002 Claimants

Make a Field

Field Name: multiply

Expression: [Incapacity benefit Total claimants by ward 2001-02.2001 Claimants]*10

Fields: Choose a field

Functions: Choose a Function Add Value

Clear Add Field

Custom Fields For Use In This Query

- multiply

Go

Re-Start Query Builder

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Click on the boxes for what fields you want to appear in the new table.

The table or query can then be saved.