

Pass-Through SQL Query

June 2015

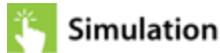
This document is intended for restricted use only.

Infinite Campus asserts that this document contains proprietary information that would give our competitors undue advantage should they come into possession of any part or all of it. As such, this document cannot be publicly disclosed unless so ordered by a court of competent jurisdiction.

©2015 Infinite Campus, Inc. All rights reserved.

INFINITE CAMPUS and Transforming K12 Education are registered trademarks of Infinite Campus, Inc. The INFINITE CAMPUS logo is a trademark of Infinite Campus, Inc. This publication, or any part thereof, may not be reproduced or transmitted in any form or any means, electronic or mechanical, including photocopying, recording, storage in an information retrieval system, or otherwise, by anyone other than Infinite Campus, Inc. without written permission of Infinite Campus, Inc., 4321 109th Avenue NE, Blaine, MN 55449, tel. (651) 631-0000, email info@infinitecampus.com.

Pass-Through SQL Query



Simulation



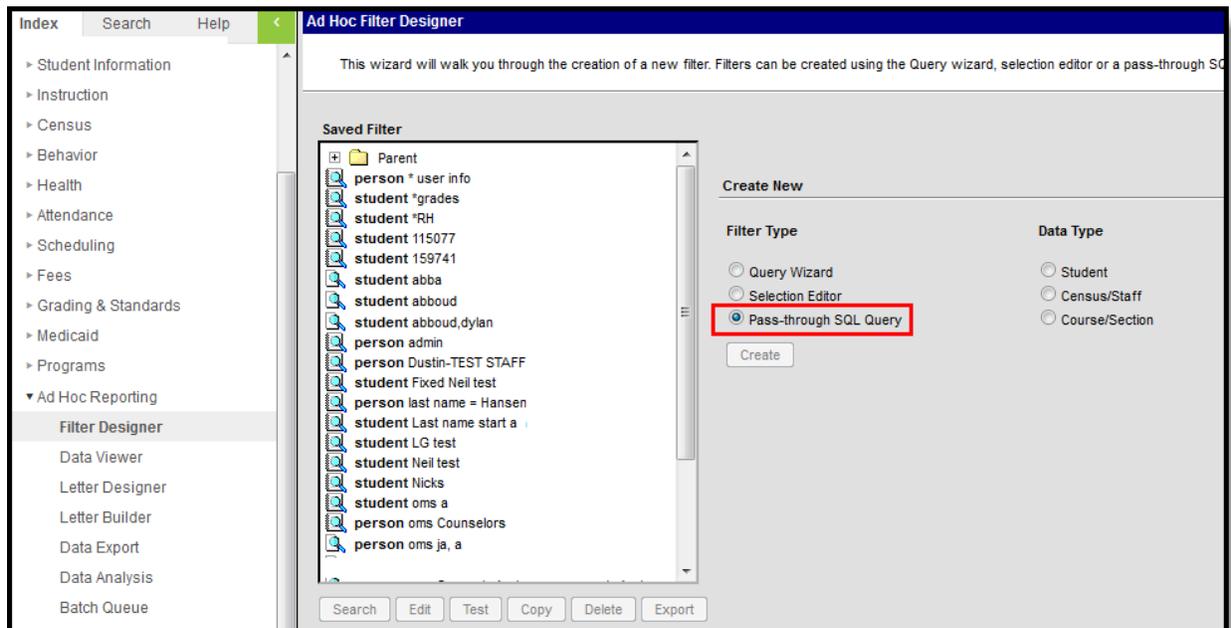
Video

[Create a Pass-Through Query](#) | [Save Filters to Folders](#) | [SELECT Statements and Pass-Through Queries](#)
| [Sample Pass-Through SQL Queries](#)

PATH: *Ad hoc Reporting > Filter Designer > Pass-Through SQL Query*

Users can return custom sets of data by using the pass-through SQL query option, available as part of the Ad hoc Filter Designer tool. A pass-through query uses SQL language to gather the desired information. A basic understanding of SQL and a working knowledge of the Campus data schema is helpful. Pass-through queries allow users to search for data in a more customized way, to search on tables and views not used in the Query Wizard and to use SQL operators.

Unless **All School** is selected in the Campus Toolbar, only students and course information from the selected calendar will be displayed in the query. Census/Staff information is not dependent on the selection of a calendar.



Pass-Through SQL Query

Use of the Pass-Through Query tool beyond the examples provided requires SQL knowledge. A copy of the Campus schema may be obtained through a Campus Client Executive.

Create a Pass-Through Query

Pass-through queries allow users to search for data in a customized manner, to join to tables and/or views not used in the Query Wizard, and to use SQL functions to manipulate results. Users should have the desired year, school and calendar displayed in the Campus toolbar when creating a pass-through query.

Once a pass-through query is saved, it can be used to generate reports created with the [Ad hoc Letter Designer](#) tool. The saved query appears for selection on the Saved Filters list of the Filter Designer main page. It also appears in the Saved Reports list of the Letter Builder tool.

The following information is returned, depending on the type of query selected:

- **Student** will return grade, last name, first name and student number.
- **Census/Staff** will return last name and first name.
- **Course/Section** will return course number and course name.

Creating a Pass-Through Query

Filter and Data Type

1. Select the **Create a New Filter using the Pass-Through Query** option.
2. Select the **Filter Data Type**.
3. Click the **Create** button. The screen will display the beginnings of the SQL SELECT statement.

Pass-through Query Detail

1. Enter a name for the filter in the **Filter Name** field.
2. Enter a **Short** and/or **Long Description** about the filter (if applicable). For more information, see the [Defining/Viewing Filter Descriptions](#) section of the Filter Designer page.
3. In the text fields on the left-handed side of the screen, enter more querying definitions. The beginning part of the query is already written (Select DISTINCT...). Users can join two database tables and views in the first text field.
4. In the second text field, enter more criteria for the SQL WHERE clause. For example, a desired query may list all students with the first name of Ashley. The text in this field would be *'and student.firstName = 'Ashley'*. The second text field can also include GROUP BY and HAVING clauses, which must be used together.
5. Click the **Test Query** button to verify that the data returned is the data needed. Results will appear in the Test Query Results field on the right-hand side of the screen.
6. Select which group to **Save To**. Selecting the **User Account** radio button will provide the option of saving the filter to the current user or saving the filter to a specific folder. See the [Saving Filters to Folders](#) section for more information. Selecting the **User Groups** radio button allows the filter to be saved to a user group or multiple user groups.

If a filter is saved to more than one User Group, a separate copy is stored for each group. Each group can independently edit the filter without affecting another group's copy.

7. Click the **Save** button when finished. The new filter will be listed in the **Saved Filters** list on the main page of the Filter Designer.

Pass-Through Query Details

Save Filters to Folders

Ad hoc filters can be saved to specific folders created in the Filter Designer tool. For more information about saving and organizing filters into folders, see the [Filter Designer](#) page.

Ad-Hoc Pass-through SQL Query Editor

Filter Name:

Short Description:

Long Description:

Create a Student Pass-through Query

```
SELECT DISTINCT student.personID
FROM student
LEFT OUTER JOIN RelatedPair rp ON rp.personID1 =
student.personID AND rp.guardian = 1
```

WHERE 1=1 AND student.calendarID = <selected Calendar>
AND student.endYear = <selected Year>
AND student.structureID = <selected Schedule>
AND rp.personID2 IS NULL

Save To: User Account
Folder:

User Groups

Test Query Results

Testing Query...

```
SELECT DISTINCT TOP 1000 student.personID,
student.lastName, student.firstName,
student.grade, student.studentNumber
FROM student WITH (NOEXPAND)
left join behaviorrole br on br.personid =
left join behaviorrevent be on be.eventid =
left join behaviorresolution brs on brs.rol
WHERE student.calendarID = 366
and brs.resolutionid is null
```

10
12
12
11
12
12

Saving a Filter to a Folder

SELECT Statements and Pass-Through Queries

The *SELECT* phrase changes depending on the filter data type chosen. The *SELECT* statement is predetermined; therefore, only certain fields are returned by a pass-through query.

Nested *SELECT* statements and *ORDER BY* clauses are not supported by the pass-through

query. Data may return when testing the query, but using the saved query that has an ORDER BY clause may return an error when used in search results.

Sample Pass-Through SQL Queries

The following provides examples of commonly used pass-through queries, organized by the Filter Data Type selected for the query on the Filter Designer main page.

- "Box A" refers to the upper text box that continues the SQL statement.
- "Box B" refers to the lower text box that specifies conditions of returned results.

When generating Student based queries, data returns based on the school year, calendar/school name and schedule selected in the Campus toolbar.

Create a Student Pass-through Query

```
SELECT DISTINCT student.personID
FROM student
LEFT OUTER JOIN RelatedPair rp ON rp.personID1 =
student.personID AND rp.guardian = 1
```

Box A

```
WHERE 1=1 AND student.calendarID = <selected Calendar>
AND student.endYear = <selected Year>
AND student.structureID = <selected Schedule>
AND rp.personID2 IS NULL
```

Box B

Box A, Box B

In SQL, all quotes MUST be straight single quotes (') or the query will return errors. Pass-through queries will not work if curly quotes are used (quotes copied from word processing programs). Copying and pasting from word processing programs is NOT recommended.

- [Census Staff Pass-Through Queries](#)
- [Course Section Pass-Through Queries](#)
- [Pass-Through SQL Query \(.1517 and previous\)](#)