SQL for OPAC statistics (using z69 OPAC-event table)

- **Product:** Aleph
- **Product Version:** 20, 21, 22, 23
- **Relevant for Installation Type:** Dedicated-Direct, Direct, Local

Description

How can we get a report of the number of Aleph OPAC searches and search types per college for the fiscal year? (We're a consortium.) The " Canned Aleph OPAC statistics reports " article has some interesting suggestions, but we just need something basic.

Resolution

Note: If you have the ARC (Aleph Reporting Center) product, then it has canned reports similar to the below. You should check those first.

`> s+ xxx01` <to connect to bib library>

To get the total number of searches of all kinds (between July 1, 2015, and June 30, 2016):

```
SQL> select count(*) from z69 where substr (z69_time_stamp,1,8) >= '20150701' and substr
(z69_time_stamp,1,8) <= '20160630';
```

To group results by base/location:

```
SQL> select Z69_SEARCH_BASE, count(*) from z69 where substr (z69_time_stamp,1,8) >= '20150701' and
substr (z69_time_stamp,1,8) <= '20160630' group by Z69_SEARCH_BASE;
```

To get counts of keyword searches by search types:

```
SQL> select count(*) from z69 where z69_search_query like 'Words=%' and substr (z69_time_stamp,1,8)
>= '20150701' and substr (z69_time_stamp,1,8) <= '20160630';
```

<the above is for the WRD / W-001 All fields index>

Then do these for Words-in-Titles and Words-in-Authors, and Words-in-Subjects:

```
SQL> select count(*) from z69 where z69_search_query like '%Titles=%' and substr
```

```
(z69_time_stamp,1,8) >= '20150701' and substr (z69_time_stamp,1,8) <= '20160630';

SQL> select count(*) from z69 where z69_search_query like '%Authors=%' and substr
(z69_time_stamp,1,8) >= '20150701' and substr (z69_time_stamp,1,8) <= '20160630';

SQL> select count(*) from z69 where z69_search_query like '%Subjects=%' and substr
(z69_time_stamp,1,8) >= '20150701' and substr (z69_time_stamp,1,8) <= '20160630';
```

Then, using the tab00.eng column 11 values, do the same for whatever other W-nnn entries you want to report on.
{The problem with having a single search giving counts for all Word searches is that the Word search type text (the part before the equal sign) is of varying length.}

To group browses by browse types:

```
SQL> select z69_scan_code, count(*) from z69 where z69_scan_code is not null and substr
(z69_time_stamp,1,8) >= '20150701' and substr (z69_time_stamp,1,8) <= '20160630' group by
z69_scan_code;
```

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