Sample GEP Queries

1. How many stories do we have entered for each year?

   ![Query for counting stories by year](image1)

   **IMPORTANT:** To get the “Total” row to appear, click “Totals” on the top menu.

2. How many stories each year for each Dominant Science? (Note: a better way to do this is by using a crosstab query. See #10)

   ![Query for counting stories by year and dominant science](image2)
3. How many hard vs. soft SF stories for each year?

4. How many bad outcomes (Tragic, Tragicomic, Sad) per year?
5. How many stories published in the Golden Age were reprinted each year?

6. How many women authors by year?
7. What is the average age at publication by year?

8. What stories have the specified Genre Content?
9. What stories have a specific word or phrase in the Reader’s Notes?

10. Crosstab query: Year x Genre Form (Click Crosstab Query while in Design tab)
**Anatomy of an MS Access Select Query**

- **The tables in the query.** Right-click → “Show Table” to add more tables.
- **The type of query being executed.** To change, select “Query” and select the query type in the top menu.
- **The relationship between the tables.** Drag and drop field name to create link. Without this link, the query will not know how these tables are related (by GenreContentID).
- **The fields that will be part of the query.** Double click field names above to add.
- **The value in this field is created by an expression.** Click the “Magic Wand” (Build) icon to edit.
- **The “Total” row can be used to build aggregate queries.** In this example, the results will be grouped by year, counted by # of Text IDs, and the criteria (Where) will be the Outcome, GenreContent, and PubDate. To see the Total row, select “Totals” on the top menu.
- **Checkbox to indicate whether the field will be shown in the results.** In this example, the last three fields cannot be shown because they are part of the “Where” clause of an aggregate query where the results are being grouped by PubDate (one row per date).
- **Values these fields must meet these criteria.** Criteria in the same column indicate an OR relationship and criteria in the same row an AND. The “Like” operator, used with a wildcard like “*”, will match part of the field’s value. In this case it will return any values that begin with “Tragic” (Tragic and Tragicomic). Text must be enclosed in quotation marks. Either edit directly or select and click the “Magic Wand” (Build) icon on the top menu for built-in operators and expressions you can use.