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Chapter 1
Introduction

As a database developer, you can use Claris® FileMaker Pro® to create database solutions without any knowledge of SQL. But if you have some knowledge of SQL, you can use a FileMaker Pro database file as an ODBC or JDBC data source, sharing your data with other applications using ODBC and JDBC. You can also use the FileMaker Pro ExecuteSQL function to retrieve data from any table occurrence within a FileMaker Pro database.

This reference describes the SQL statements and standards supported by Claris FileMaker® software. The FileMaker ODBC and JDBC client drivers support all of the SQL statements described in this reference. The FileMaker Pro ExecuteSQL function supports only the SELECT statement.

About this reference
- For information on using ODBC and JDBC with previous versions of FileMaker Pro, see the Product Documentation Center.
- This reference assumes that you are familiar with the basics of using FileMaker Pro functions, coding ODBC and JDBC applications, and constructing SQL queries. Refer to a third-party book for more information on these topics.

About SQL

SQL, or Structured Query Language, is a programming language that was designed to query data from a relational database. The primary statement used to query a database is the SELECT statement.

In addition to language for querying a database, SQL provides statements for performing data manipulation, which allow you to add, update, and delete data.

SQL also provides statements for performing data definition. These statements allow you to create and modify tables and indexes.

The SQL statements and standards supported by FileMaker software are described in chapter 2, “Supported standards.”

Using a FileMaker Pro database as a data source

When you host a FileMaker Pro database as an ODBC or JDBC data source, FileMaker data can be shared with ODBC- and JDBC-compliant applications. The applications connect to the FileMaker data source using the FileMaker client drivers, construct and execute the SQL queries using ODBC or JDBC, and process the data retrieved from the FileMaker Pro database solution.

See FileMaker ODBC and JDBC Guide for extensive information on how you can use FileMaker software as a data source for ODBC and JDBC applications.

The FileMaker ODBC and JDBC client drivers support all of the SQL statements described in this reference.
Using the ExecuteSQL function

The FileMaker Pro ExecuteSQL function lets you retrieve data from table occurrences named in the relationships graph but independent of any defined relationships. You can retrieve data from multiple tables without creating table joins or any relationship between the tables. In some cases, you may be able to reduce the complexity of your relationships graph by using the ExecuteSQL function.

The fields you query with the ExecuteSQL function do not have to be on any layout, so you can use the ExecuteSQL function to retrieve data independent of any layout context. Because of this context independence, using the ExecuteSQL function in scripts may improve the portability of the scripts. You can use the ExecuteSQL function anywhere you can specify calculations, including for charting and reporting.

The ExecuteSQL function supports only the SELECT statement, described in the section “SELECT statement” on page 8.

Also, the ExecuteSQL function accepts only the SQL-92 syntax ISO date and time formats with no braces ({}). The ExecuteSQL function does not accept the ODBC/JDBC format date, time, and timestamp constants in braces.

For information about the syntax and use of the ExecuteSQL function, see FileMaker Pro Help.
Supported standards

Use the FileMaker ODBC and JDBC client drivers to access a FileMaker Pro database solution from an ODBC- or JDBC-compliant application. The FileMaker Pro database solution can be hosted by either FileMaker Pro or Claris FileMaker Server®.

- The ODBC client driver supports ODBC 3.0 Level 1.
- The JDBC client driver provides partial support for the JDBC 3.0 specification.
- The ODBC and JDBC client drivers both support SQL-92 entry-level conformance, with some SQL-92 intermediate features.

Support for Unicode characters

The ODBC and JDBC client drivers support the Unicode API. However, if you're creating a custom application that uses the client drivers, use ASCII for field names, table names, and filenames (in case a non-Unicode query tool or application is used).

**Note** To insert and retrieve Unicode data, use `SQL_C_WCHAR`.

SQL statements

The ODBC and JDBC client drivers provide support for the following SQL statements:

- SELECT (page 8)
- DELETE (page 17)
- INSERT (page 17)
- UPDATE (page 19)
- CREATE TABLE (page 20)
- TRUNCATE TABLE (page 21)
- ALTER TABLE (page 22)
- CREATE INDEX (page 22)
- DROP INDEX (page 23)

The client drivers also support FileMaker data type mapping to ODBC SQL and JDBC SQL data types. See [FileMaker ODBC and JDBC Guide](#) for data type conversions. For more information on constructing SQL queries, refer to a third-party book.

**Note** The ODBC and JDBC client drivers do not support FileMaker Pro portals.
**SELECT statement**

Use the `SELECT` statement to specify which columns you're requesting. Follow the `SELECT` statement with the column expressions (similar to field names) you want to retrieve (for example, `last_name`). Expressions can include mathematical operations or string manipulation (for example, `SALARY * 1.05`).

The `SELECT` statement can use a variety of clauses:

```
SELECT [DISTINCT] {* | column_expression [[AS] column_alias],...}  
FROM table_name [table_alias], ...  
[ WHERE expr1 rel_operator expr2 ]  
[ GROUP BY {column_expression, ...} ]  
[ HAVING expr1 rel_operator expr2 ]  
[ UNION [ALL] (SELECT...) ]  
[ ORDER BY {sort_expression [DESC | ASC]}, ... ]  
[ OFFSET n {ROWS | ROW} ]  
[ FETCH FIRST [ n [ PERCENT ] ] { ROWS | ROW } {ONLY | WITH TIES } ]  
[ FOR UPDATE [OF {column_expression, ...}] ]
```

Items in brackets are optional.

`column_alias` can be used to give the column a more descriptive name, or to abbreviate a longer column name.

**Example**

```
Assign the alias department to the column dept.
```

```
SELECT dept AS department FROM emp
```

Field names can be prefixed with the table name or the table alias. For example, `EMP.LAST_NAME` or `E.LAST_NAME`, where `E` is the alias for the table `EMP`.

The `DISTINCT` operator can precede the first column expression. This operator eliminates duplicate rows from the result of a query.

**Example**

```
SELECT DISTINCT dept FROM emp
```
**SQL clauses**

The ODBC and JDBC client drivers provide support for the following SQL clauses.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Use this SQL clause</th>
<th>To</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>FROM</strong> (page 9)</td>
<td>Indicate which tables are used in the <strong>SELECT</strong> statement.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>WHERE</strong> (page 11)</td>
<td>Specify the conditions that records must meet to be retrieved (like a FileMaker Pro find request).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>GROUP BY</strong> (page 11)</td>
<td>Specify the names of one or more fields by which the returned values should be grouped. This clause is used to return a set of aggregate values by returning one row for each group (like a FileMaker Pro subsummary).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HAVING</strong> (page 12)</td>
<td>Specify conditions for groups of records (for example, display only the departments that have salaries totaling more than $200,000).</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UNION</strong> (page 12)</td>
<td>Combine the results of two or more <strong>SELECT</strong> statements into a single result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>ORDER BY</strong> (page 13)</td>
<td>Indicate how the records are sorted.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>OFFSET</strong> (page 13)</td>
<td>State the number of rows to be skipped before starting to retrieve rows.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FETCH FIRST</strong> (page 13)</td>
<td>Specify the number of rows to be retrieved. No more than the specified number of rows are returned although fewer rows may be returned if the query yields less than the number of rows specified.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>FOR UPDATE</strong> (page 14)</td>
<td>Perform Positioned Updates or Positioned Deletes via SQL cursors.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**  If you attempt to retrieve data from a table with no columns, the **SELECT** statement returns nothing.

**FROM clause**

The FROM clause indicates the tables that are used in the **SELECT** statement. The format is:

```
FROM table_name [table_alias] [, table_name [table_alias]]
```

table_name is the name of a table in the current database. The table name must begin with an alphabetic character. If the table name begins with other than an alphabetic character, enclose it in double quotation marks (quoted identifier).

table_alias can be used to give the table a more descriptive name, to abbreviate a longer table name, or to include the same table in the query more than once (for example, in self-joins).

Field names begin with an alphabetic character. If the field name begins with other than an alphabetic character, enclose it in double quotation marks (quoted identifier).

**Example**

The **ExecuteSQL** statement for the field named `_LASTNAME` is:

```
SELECT "_LASTNAME" from emp
```
Field names can be prefixed with the table name or the table alias.

Example

Given the table specification `FROM employee E, you can refer to the LAST_NAME field as E.LAST_NAME. Table aliases must be used if the SELECT statement joins a table to itself. SELECT * FROM employee E, employee F WHERE E.manager_id = F.employee_id The equal sign (=) includes only matching rows in the results.

If you are joining more than one table, and you want to discard all rows that don’t have corresponding rows in both source tables, you can use INNER JOIN.

Example

```
SELECT *
FROM Salespeople INNER JOIN Sales_Data
ON Salespeople.Salesperson_ID = Sales_Data.Salesperson_ID
```

If you are joining two tables, but you don’t want to discard rows of the first table (the “left” table), you can use LEFT OUTER JOIN.

Example

```
SELECT *
FROM Salespeople LEFT OUTER JOIN Sales_Data
ON Salespeople.Salesperson_ID = Sales_Data.Salesperson_ID
```

Every row from the “Salespeople” table will appear in the joined table.

Notes

- **RIGHT OUTER JOIN** is not currently supported.
- **FULL OUTER JOIN** is not currently supported.
**WHERE clause**

The WHERE clause specifies the conditions that records must meet to be retrieved. The **WHERE** clause contains conditions in the form:

```
WHERE expr1 rel_operator expr2
```

- `expr1` and `expr2` can be field names, constant values, or expressions.
- `rel_operator` is the relational operator that links the two expressions.

**Example**

Retrieve the names of employees who make $20,000 or more.

```
SELECT last_name, first_name FROM emp WHERE salary >= 20000
```

The WHERE clause can also use expressions such as these:

```
WHERE expr1 IS NULL
WHERE NOT expr2
```

**Note** If you use fully qualified names in the SELECT (projection) list, you must also use fully qualified names in the related WHERE clause.

**GROUP BY clause**

The GROUP BY clause specifies the names of one or more fields by which the returned values should be grouped. This clause is used to return a set of aggregate values. It has the following format:

```
GROUP BY columns
```

The scope of the GROUP BY clause is the table expression in the FROM clause. As a result, the column expressions specified by `columns` must be from the tables specified in the FROM clause. A column expression can be one or more field names of the database table separated by commas.

**Example**

Sum the salaries in each department.

```
SELECT dept_id, SUM(salary) FROM emp GROUP BY dept_id
```

This statement returns one row for each distinct department ID. Each row contains the department ID and the sum of the salaries of the employees in the department.
HAVING clause

The HAVING clause enables you to specify conditions for groups of records (for example, display only the departments that have salaries totaling more than $200,000). It has the following format:

```
HAVING expr1 rel_operator expr2
```

`expr1` and `expr2` can be field names, constant values, or expressions. These expressions do not have to match a column expression in the SELECT clause.

`rel_operator` is the relational operator that links the two expressions.

Example

Return only the departments whose sums of salaries are greater than $200,000.

```
SELECT dept_id, SUM(salary) FROM emp
  GROUP BY dept_id HAVING SUM(salary) > 200000
```

UNION operator

The UNION operator combines the results of two or more SELECT statements into a single result. The single result is all of the returned records from the SELECT statements. By default, duplicate records are not returned. To return duplicate records, use the ALL keyword (UNION ALL). The format is:

```
SELECT statement UNION [ALL] SELECT statement
```

When using the UNION operator, the select lists for each SELECT statement must have the same number of column expressions, with the same data types, and must be specified in the same order.

Example

```
SELECT last_name, salary, hire_date FROM emp UNION SELECT name, pay, birth_date FROM person
```

The following example is not valid because the data types of the column expressions are different (`SALARY` from `EMP` has a different data type than `LAST_NAME` from `RAISES`). This example has the same number of column expressions in each SELECT statement, but the expressions are not in the same order by data type.

Example

```
SELECT last_name, salary FROM emp UNION SELECT salary, last_name FROM raises
```
**ORDER BY clause**

The ORDER BY clause indicates how the records are to be sorted. If your SELECT statement doesn’t include an ORDER BY clause, the records may be returned in any order.

The format is:

```
ORDER BY {sort_expression [DESC | ASC]}, ...
```

*sort_expression* can be the field name or the positional number of the column expression to use. The default is to perform an ascending (ASC) sort.

**Examples**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Sort by</th>
<th>order</th>
<th>SQL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>last_name then by first_name</td>
<td></td>
<td><code>SELECT emp_id, last_name, first_name FROM emp ORDER BY last_name, first_name</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The second example uses the positional numbers 2 and 3 to get the same ordering as the prior example that specified *last_name* and *first_name* explicitly.

```
SELECT emp_id, last_name, first_name FROM emp ORDER BY 2,3
```

**Note**   FileMaker Server uses a unicode binary sort order, which is different from language sorting in FileMaker Pro or with the default language-neutral sort order.

**OFFSET and FETCH FIRST clauses**

The OFFSET and FETCH FIRST clauses are used to return a specified range of rows beginning from a particular starting point in a result set. The ability to limit the rows retrieved from large result sets allows you to “page” through the data and improves efficiency.

The OFFSET clause indicates the number of rows to skip before starting to return data. If the OFFSET clause is not used in a SELECT statement, the starting row is 0. The FETCH FIRST clause specifies the number of rows to be returned, either as an unsigned integer greater than or equal to 1 or as a percentage, from the starting point indicated in the OFFSET clause. If both OFFSET and FETCH FIRST are used in a SELECT statement, the OFFSET clause should come first.

The OFFSET and FETCH FIRST clauses are not supported in subqueries.

**OFFSET format**

The OFFSET format is:

```
OFFSET n {ROWS | ROW} ]
```

*n* is an unsigned integer. If *n* is larger than the number of rows returned in the result set, then nothing is returned and no error message appears.

ROWS is the same as ROW.
FETCH FIRST format

The **FETCH FIRST** format is:

```
FETCH FIRST [ n [ PERCENT ] ] { ROWS | ROW } {ONLY | WITH TIES }
```

- **n** is the number of rows to be returned. The default value is 1 if **n** is omitted.
- **n** is an unsigned integer greater than or equal to 1 unless it is followed by **PERCENT**. If **n** is followed by **PERCENT**, the value may be either a positive fractional value or an unsigned integer.

**ROWS** is the same as **ROW**.

**WITH TIES** must be used with the **ORDER BY** clause.

**WITH TIES** allows more rows to be returned than specified in the **FETCH** count value because peer rows, those rows that are not distinct based on the **ORDER BY** clause, are also returned.

Examples

```
Return information from the twenty-sixth row of the result set sorted by last_name then by first_name.
```

```
SELECT emp_id, last_name, first_name FROM emp ORDER BY last_name, first_name
OFFSET 25 ROWS
```

Specify that you want to return only ten rows.

```
SELECT emp_id, last_name, first_name FROM emp ORDER BY last_name, first_name
OFFSET 25 ROWS FETCH FIRST 10 ROWS ONLY
```

Return the ten rows and their peer rows (rows that are not distinct based on the **ORDER BY** clause).

```
SELECT emp_id, last_name, first_name FROM emp ORDER BY last_name, first_name
OFFSET 25 ROWS FETCH FIRST 10 ROWS WITH TIES
```

FOR UPDATE clause

The **FOR UPDATE** clause locks records for Positioned Updates or Positioned Deletes via SQL cursors. The format is:

```
FOR UPDATE [OF column_expressions]
```

- **column_expressions** is a list of field names in the database table that you intend to update, separated by a comma. **column_expressions** is optional, and is ignored.

Example

```
Return all records in the employee database that have a **SALARY** field value of more than $20,000.
```

```
SELECT * FROM emp WHERE salary > 20000
   FOR UPDATE OF last_name, first_name, salary
```

When each record is fetched, it is locked. If the record is updated or deleted, the lock is held until you commit the change. Otherwise, the lock is released when you fetch the next record.
## Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Using</th>
<th>Sample SQL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>text constant</td>
<td>SELECT 'CatDog' FROM Salespeople</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numeric constant</td>
<td>SELECT 999 FROM Salespeople</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date constant</td>
<td>SELECT DATE '2021-06-05' FROM Salespeople</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time constant</td>
<td>SELECT TIME '02:49:03' FROM Salespeople</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timestamp constant</td>
<td>SELECT TIMESTAMP '2021-06-05 02:49:03' FROM Salespeople</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>text column</td>
<td>SELECT Company_Name FROM Sales_Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SELECT DISTINCT Company_Name FROM Sales_Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numeric column</td>
<td>SELECT Amount FROM Sales_Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SELECT DISTINCT Amount FROM Sales_Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date column</td>
<td>SELECT Date_Sold FROM Sales_Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SELECT DISTINCT Date_Sold FROM Sales_Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time column</td>
<td>SELECT Time_Sold FROM Sales_Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SELECT DISTINCT Time_Sold FROM Sales_Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timestamp column</td>
<td>SELECT Timestamp_Sold FROM Sales_Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SELECT DISTINCT Timestamp_Sold FROM Sales_Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOB(^a) column</td>
<td>SELECT Company_Brochures FROM Sales_Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SELECT GETAS(Company_Logo, 'JPEG') FROM Sales_Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Wildcard *</td>
<td>SELECT * FROM Salespeople</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>SELECT DISTINCT * FROM Salespeople</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

\(^a\) A BLOB is a FileMaker Pro database file container field.

### Notes from the examples

A column is a reference to a field in the FileMaker Pro database file. (The field can contain many distinct values.)

The asterisk (*) wildcard character is shorthand for "everything". For the example SELECT * FROM Salespeople, the result is all the columns in the Salespeople table. For the example SELECT DISTINCT * FROM Salespeople, the result is all the unique rows in the Salespeople table (no duplicates).

- FileMaker software does not store data for empty strings, so the following queries always return no records:
  ```sql
  SELECT * FROM test WHERE c = ''
  SELECT * FROM test WHERE c <> ''
  ```
- If you use SELECT with binary data, you must use the GetAs() function to specify the stream to return. See the following section “Retrieving the contents of a container field: CAST() function and GetAs() function,” for more information.
Retrieving the contents of a container field: CAST() function and GetAs() function

You can retrieve file reference information, binary data, or data of a specific file type from a container field.

- To retrieve file reference information from a container field, such as the file path to a file, picture, or QuickTime movie, use the CAST() function with a SELECT statement.
- If file data or JPEG binary data exists, the SELECT statement with GetAs(field name, 'JPEG') retrieves the data in binary form; otherwise, the SELECT statement with field name returns NULL.

Example

Use the CAST() function with a SELECT statement to retrieve file reference information.

```
SELECT CAST(Company_Brochures AS VARCHAR) FROM Sales_Data
```

In this example, if you:

- inserted a file into the container field using FileMaker Pro but stored only a reference to the file, the SELECT statement retrieves the file reference information as type SQL_VARCHAR.
- inserted the contents of a file into the container field using FileMaker Pro, the SELECT statement retrieves the name of the file.
- imported a file into the container field from another application, the SELECT statement displays '?' (the file displays as Untitled.dat in FileMaker Pro).

You can use the SELECT statement with the GetAs() function to retrieve the data in binary form in the following ways:

- When you use the GetAs() function with the DEFAULT option, you retrieve the default stream for the container without the need to explicitly define the stream type.

Example

```
SELECT GetAs(Company_Brochures, DEFAULT) FROM Sales_Data
```

- To retrieve an individual stream type from a container, use the GetAs() function with the file’s type based on how the data was inserted into the container field in FileMaker Pro.

Example

```
If the data was inserted using the Insert > File command, specify 'FILE' in the GetAs() function.
SELECT GetAs(Company_Brochures, 'FILE') FROM Sales_Data
```

Example

```
If the data was inserted using the Insert > Picture command, drag and drop, or paste from the clipboard, specify one of the file types listed in the following table, for example, 'JPEG'.
SELECT GetAs(Company_Logo, 'JPEG') FROM Company_Icons
```
DELETE statement

Use the `DELETE` statement to delete records from a database table. The format of the `DELETE` statement is:

```
DELETE FROM table_name [ WHERE { conditions } ]
```

*Note*  The `WHERE` clause determines which records are to be deleted. If you don’t include the `WHERE` keyword, all records in the table are deleted (but the table is left intact).

**Example**

Delete a record from `emp` table.

```
DELETE FROM emp WHERE emp_id = 'E10001'
```

Each `DELETE` statement removes every record that meets the conditions in the `WHERE` clause. In this case, every record having the employee ID `E10001` is deleted. Because employee IDs are unique in the Employee table, only one record is deleted.

INSERT statement

Use the `INSERT` statement to create records in a database table. You can specify either:

- A list of values to be inserted as a new record
- A `SELECT` statement that copies data from another table to be inserted as a set of new records

The format of the `INSERT` statement is:

```
INSERT INTO table_name [(column_name, ...)] VALUES (expr, ...)
```

*column_name* is an optional list of column names that provides the name and order of the columns whose values are specified in the `VALUES` clause. If you omit *column_name*, the value expressions (*expr*) must provide values for all columns defined in the table and must be in the same order that the columns are defined for the table. *column_name* may also specify a field repetition, for example `lastDates[4]`.

*expr* is the list of expressions giving the values for the columns of the new record. Usually the expressions are constant values for the columns (but they can also be a subquery). You must enclose character string values in pairs of single quotation marks (`'`). To include a single quotation mark in a character string value enclosed by single quotation marks, use two single quotation marks together (for example, `'Don't'`).

Subqueries must be enclosed in parentheses.
Example

Insert a list of expressions.

```
INSERT INTO emp (last_name, first_name, emp_id, salary, hire_date)
VALUES ('Smith', 'John', 'E22345', 27500, DATE '2019-06-05')
```

Each `INSERT` statement adds one record to the database table. In this case a record has been added to the employee database table, `emp`. Values are specified for five columns. The remaining columns in the table are assigned a blank value, meaning Null.

Note  In container fields, you can `INSERT` text only, unless you prepare a parameterized statement and stream the data from your application. To use binary data, you may simply assign the filename by enclosing it in single quotation marks or use the `PutAs()` function. When specifying the filename, the file type is deduced from the file extension:

```
INSERT INTO table_name (container_name) VALUES('? AS 'filename.file extension')
```

Unsupported file types will be inserted as type FILE.

When using the `PutAs()` function, specify the type: `PutAs(col, 'type')`, where the type value is a supported file type as described in "Retrieving the contents of a container field: CAST() function and GetAs() function" on page 16.

The `SELECT` statement is a query that returns values for each column_name value specified in the column name list. Using a `SELECT` statement instead of a list of value expressions lets you select a set of rows from one table and insert it into another table using a single `INSERT` statement.

Example

Insert using a `SELECT` statement.

```
INSERT INTO emp1 (first_name, last_name, emp_id, dept, salary)
SELECT first_name, last_name, emp_id, dept, salary FROM emp
WHERE dept = 'D050'
```

In this type of `INSERT` statement, the number of columns to be inserted must match the number of columns in the `SELECT` statement. The list of columns to be inserted must correspond to the columns in the `SELECT` statement just as it would to a list of value expressions in the other type of `INSERT` statement. For example, the first column inserted corresponds to the first column selected; the second inserted to the second, and so on.

The size and data type of these corresponding columns must be compatible. Each column in the `SELECT` list should have a data type that the ODBC or JDBC client driver accepts on a regular `INSERT/UPDATE` of the corresponding column in the `INSERT` list. Values are truncated when the size of the value in the `SELECT` list column is greater than the size of the corresponding `INSERT` list column.

The `SELECT` statement is evaluated before any values are inserted.
**UPDATE statement**

Use the `UPDATE` statement to change records in a database table. The format of the `UPDATE` statement is:

```
UPDATE table_name SET column_name = expr, ... [ WHERE { conditions } ]
```

column_name is the name of a column whose value is to be changed. Several columns can be changed in one statement.

expr is the new value for the column.

Usually the expressions are constant values for the columns (but they can also be a subquery). You must enclose character string values in pairs of single quotation marks ('). To include a single quotation mark in a character string value enclosed by single quotation marks, use two single quotation marks together (for example, 'Don''t').

Subqueries must be enclosed in parentheses.

The `WHERE` clause is any valid clause. It determines which records are updated.

**Example**

**UPDATE statement on the emp table.**

```
UPDATE emp SET salary=32000, exempt=1 WHERE emp_id = 'E10001'
```

The `UPDATE` statement changes every record that meets the conditions in the `WHERE` clause. In this case the salary and exempt status are changed for all employees having the employee ID E10001. Because employee IDs are unique in the Employee table, only one record is updated.

**Example**

**UPDATE statement on the emp table with a subquery.**

```
UPDATE emp SET salary = (SELECT avg(salary) from emp) WHERE emp_id = 'E10001'
```

In this case, the salary is changed to the average salary in the company for the employee having employee ID E10001.

**Note** In container fields, you can `UPDATE` with text only, unless you prepare a parameterized statement and stream the data from your application. To use binary data, you may simply assign the filename by enclosing it in single quotation marks or use the `PutAs()` function. When specifying the filename, the file type is deduced from the file extension:

```
UPDATE table_name SET (container_name) = ? AS 'filename.file extension'
```

Unsupported file types will be inserted as type FILE.

When using the `PutAs()` function, specify the type: `PutAs(col, 'type')`, where the type value is a supported file type as described in “Retrieving the contents of a container field: CAST() function and GetAs() function” on page 16.
**CREATE TABLE statement**

Use the **CREATE TABLE** statement to create a table in a database file. The format of the **CREATE TABLE** statement is:

```
CREATE TABLE table_name ( table_element_list [, table_element_list...] )
```

Within the statement, you specify the name and data type of each column.

- **table_name** is the name of the table. **table_name** has a 100 character limit. A table with the same name must not already be defined. The table name must begin with an alphabetic character. If the table name begins with other than an alphabetic character, enclose it in double quotation marks (quoted identifier).

- **The format for table_element_list is:**
  
  ```
  field_name field_type [[repetitions]]
  [DEFAULT expr] [UNIQUE | NOT NULL | PRIMARY KEY | GLOBAL]
  [EXTERNAL relative_path_string [SECURE | OPEN calc_path_string]]
  ```

  - **field_name** is the name of the field. Field names must be unique. Field names begin with an alphabetic character. If the field name begins with other than an alphabetic character, enclose it in double quotation marks (quoted identifier).

  Example

  The **CREATE TABLE** statement for the field named **_LASTNAME** is:

  ```
  CREATE TABLE "_EMPLOYEE" (ID INT PRIMARY KEY, "_FIRSTNAME" VARCHAR(20), "_LASTNAME" VARCHAR(20))
  ```

  - For the **CREATE TABLE** statement repetitions, specify a field repetition by using a number from 1 to 32000 in brackets after the field type.

  Example

  ```
  EMPLOYEE_ID INT[4]
  LASTNAME VARCHAR(20)[4]
  ```

  - **field_type** may be any of the following: NUMERIC, DECIMAL, INT, DATE, TIME, TIMESTAMP, VARCHAR, CHARACTER VARYING, BLOB, VARBINARY, LONGVARBINARY, or BINARY VARYING. For NUMERIC and DECIMAL, you can specify the precision and scale. For example: DECIMAL(10,0). For TIME and TIMESTAMP, you can specify the precision. For example: TIME(6). For VARCHAR and CHARACTER VARYING, you can specify the length of the string.

  Example

  ```
  VARCHAR(255)
  ```

  - The **DEFAULT** keyword allows you to set a default value for a column. For expr, you may use a constant value or expression. Allowable expressions are USER, USERNAME, CURRENT_USER, CURRENT_DATE, CURDATE, CURRENT_TIME, CURTIME, CURRENT_TIMESTAMP, CURTIMESTAMP, and NULL.
- Defining a column to be **UNIQUE** automatically selects the Unique Validation Option for the corresponding field in the FileMaker Pro database file.

- Defining a column to be **NOT NULL** automatically selects the Not Empty Validation Option for the corresponding field in the FileMaker Pro database file. The field is flagged as a Required Value in the Fields tab of the Manage Database dialog box in FileMaker Pro.

- To define a column as a container field, use **BLOB**, **VARBINARY**, or **BINARY VARYING** for the field_type.

- To define a column as a container field that stores data externally, use the **EXTERNAL** keyword. The relative_path_string defines the folder where the data is stored externally, relative to the location of the FileMaker Pro database. This path must be specified as the base directory in the FileMaker Pro Manage Containers dialog box. You must specify either **SECURE** for secure storage or **OPEN** for open storage. If you are using open storage, the calc_path_string is the folder inside the relative_path_string folder where container objects are to be stored. The path must use forward slashes (/) in the folder name.

### Examples

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Using</th>
<th>Sample SQL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>text column</td>
<td><code>CREATE TABLE T1 (C1 VARCHAR, C2 VARCHAR (50), C3 VARCHAR (1001), C4 VARCHAR (500276))</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>text column, NOT NULL</td>
<td><code>CREATE TABLE T1NN (C1 VARCHAR NOT NULL, C2 VARCHAR (50) NOT NULL, C3 VARCHAR (1001) NOT NULL, C4 VARCHAR (500276) NOT NULL)</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>numeric column</td>
<td><code>CREATE TABLE T2 (C1 DECIMAL, C2 DECIMAL (10,0), C3 DECIMAL (7539,2), C4 DECIMAL (497925,301))</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>date column</td>
<td><code>CREATE TABLE T3 (C1 DATE, C2 DATE, C3 DATE, C4 DATE)</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>time column</td>
<td><code>CREATE TABLE T4 (C1 TIME, C2 TIME, C3 TIME, C4 TIME)</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>timestamp column</td>
<td><code>CREATE TABLE T5 (C1 TIMESTAMP, C2 TIMESTAMP, C3 TIMESTAMP, C4 TIMESTAMP)</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>column for container field</td>
<td><code>CREATE TABLE T6 (C1 BLOB, C2 BLOB, C3 BLOB, C4 BLOB)</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>column for external storage</td>
<td><code>CREATE TABLE T7 (C1 BLOB EXTERNAL 'Files/MyDatabase/' SECURE)</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>container field</td>
<td><code>CREATE TABLE T8 (C1 BLOB EXTERNAL 'Files/MyDatabase/' OPEN 'Objects')</code></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### TRUNCATE TABLE statement

Use the **TRUNCATE TABLE** statement to quickly delete all records in the specified table, emptying the table of all data.

**TRUNCATE TABLE table_name**

You cannot specify a **WHERE clause** with the **TRUNCATE TABLE** statement. The **TRUNCATE TABLE** statement deletes all records.

Only the records in the table specified by **table_name** are deleted. Records from any related tables are not affected.

The **TRUNCATE TABLE** statement needs to be able to lock all records in the table in order to delete the record data. If any record in the table is locked by another user, FileMaker software returns the error code 301 (“Record is in use by another user”).
**ALTER TABLE statement**

Use the **ALTER TABLE** statement to change the structure of an existing table in a database file. You can modify only one column in each statement. The formats of the **ALTER TABLE** statement are:

```
ALTER TABLE table_name ADD [COLUMN] column_definition  
ALTER TABLE table_name DROP [COLUMN] unqualified_column_name  
ALTER TABLE table_name ALTER [COLUMN] column_definition SET DEFAULT expr  
ALTER TABLE table_name ALTER [COLUMN] column_definition DROP DEFAULT
```

You must know the table’s structure and how you want to modify it before using the **ALTER TABLE** statement.

**Examples**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>To</th>
<th>Sample SQL</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>add columns</td>
<td>ALTER TABLE Salespeople ADD C1 VARCHAR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remove columns</td>
<td>ALTER TABLE Salespeople DROP C1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>set the default value for a</td>
<td>ALTER TABLE Salespeople ALTER Company SET DEFAULT 'Claris'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>column</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>remove the default value for</td>
<td>ALTER TABLE Salespeople ALTER Company DROP DEFAULT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>a column</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**  
**SET DEFAULT** and **DROP DEFAULT** do not affect existing rows in the table, but change the default value for rows that are subsequently added to the table.

**CREATE INDEX statement**

Use the **CREATE INDEX** statement to speed searches in your database file. The format of the **CREATE INDEX** statement is:

```
CREATE INDEX ON table_name.column_name  
CREATE INDEX ON table_name (column_name)
```

**CREATE INDEX** is supported for a single column (multi-column indexes are not supported). Indexes are not allowed on columns that correspond to container field types, summary fields, fields that have the global storage option, or unstored calculation fields in a FileMaker Pro database file.

Creating an index for a text column automatically selects the Storage Option of Minimal in Indexing for the corresponding field in the FileMaker Pro database file. Creating an index for a non-text column (or a column formatted as Japanese text) automatically selects the Storage Option of All in Indexing for the corresponding field in the FileMaker Pro database file.

Creating an index for any column automatically selects the Storage Option of Automatically create indexes as needed in Indexing for the corresponding field in the FileMaker Pro database file.

FileMaker software automatically creates indexes as needed. Using **CREATE INDEX** causes the index to be built immediately rather than on demand.

**Example**

```
CREATE INDEX ON Salespeople.Salesperson_ID
```
DROP INDEX statement

Use the DROP INDEX statement to remove an index from a database file. The format of the DROP INDEX statement is:

DROP INDEX ON table_name.column_name
DROP INDEX ON table_name (column_name)

Remove an index when your database file is too large, or you don’t often use a field in queries. If your queries are experiencing poor performance, and you’re working with an extremely large FileMaker Pro database file with many indexed text fields, consider dropping the indexes from some fields. Also consider dropping the indexes from fields that you rarely use in SELECT statements.

Dropping an index for any column automatically selects the Storage Option of None and clears Automatically create indexes as needed in Indexing for the corresponding field in the FileMaker Pro database file.

The PREVENT INDEX CREATION attribute is not supported.

Example

```
DROP INDEX ON Salespeople.Salesperson_ID
```

SQL expressions

Use expressions in WHERE, HAVING, and ORDER BY clauses of SELECT statements to form detailed and sophisticated database queries. Valid expression elements are:

- Field names
- Constants
- Exponential/scientific notation
- Numeric operators
- Character operators
- Date operators
- Relational operators
- Logical operators
- Functions

Field names

The most common expression is a simple field name, such as calc or Sales_Data.Invoice_ID.

Constants

Constants are values that do not change. For example, in the expression PRICE * 1.05, the value 1.05 is a constant. Or you might assign a value of 30 to the constant Number_Of_Days_In_June.

You must enclose character constants in pairs of single quotation marks ('). To include a single quotation mark in a character constant enclosed by single quotation marks, use two single quotation marks together (for example, 'Don't').
For ODBC and JDBC applications, FileMaker software accepts the ODBC/JDBC format date, time, and timestamp constants in braces ({}).

Examples

- `{D '2019-06-05'}`
- `{T '14:35:10'}`
- `{TS '2019-06-05 14:35:10'}`

FileMaker software allows the type specifier (D, T, TS) to be in upper case or lower case. You may use any number of spaces after the type specifier, or even omit the space.

FileMaker software also accepts SQL-92 syntax ISO date and time formats with no braces.

Examples

- `DATE 'YYYY-MM-DD'`
- `TIME 'HH:MM:SS'`
- `TIMESTAMP 'YYYY-MM-DD HH:MM:SS'`

The FileMaker Pro ExecuteSQL function accepts only the SQL-92 syntax ISO date and time formats with no braces.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Constant</th>
<th>Acceptable syntax (examples)</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Text</td>
<td>'Paris'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Number</td>
<td>1.05</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Date</td>
<td><code>DATE '2019-06-05'</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>{ D '2019-06-05' }</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>{06/05/2019}</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>{06/05/19}</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong> The 2-digit year syntax is not supported for the ODBC/JDBC format or the SQL-92 format.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Time</td>
<td><code>TIME '14:35:10'</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>{ T '14:35:10' }</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>{14:35:10}</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Timestamp</td>
<td><code>TIMESTAMP '2019-06-05 14:35:10'</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>{ TS '2019-06-05 14:35:10' }</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>{06/05/2019 14:35:10}</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><code>{06/05/19 14:35:10}</code></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note</strong> The 2-digit year syntax is not supported for the ODBC/JDBC format or the SQL-92 format.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

When entering date and time values, match the format of the database file locale. For example, if the database was created on an Italian language system, use Italian date and time formats.
Exponential/scientific notation

Numbers can be expressed using scientific notation.

Example

```
SELECT column1 / 3.4E+7 FROM table1 WHERE calc < 3.4E-6 * column2
```

Numeric operators

You can include the following operators in number expressions: +, -, *, /, and ^ or ** (exponentiation).

You can precede numeric expressions with a unary plus (+) or minus (-).

Character operators

You can concatenate characters. In the following, `last_name` is 'JONES' and `first_name` is 'ROBERT'.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Concatenation</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Keep trailing blank characters</td>
<td>first_name + last_name</td>
<td>'ROBERT JONES'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Move trailing blank characters to the end</td>
<td>first_name - last_name</td>
<td>'ROBERTJONES'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Date operators

You can modify dates. In the following, `hire_date` is DATE '2019-01-30'.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Effect on date</th>
<th>Example</th>
<th>Result</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>+</td>
<td>Add a number of days to a date</td>
<td>hire_date + 5</td>
<td>DATE '2019-02-04'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>-</td>
<td>Find the number of days between two dates</td>
<td>hire_date - DATE '2019-01-01'</td>
<td>29</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>Subtract a number of days from a date</td>
<td>hire_date - 10</td>
<td>DATE '2019-01-20'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Additional examples

```
SELECT Date_Sold, Date_Sold + 30 AS agg FROM Sales_Data
SELECT Date_Sold, Date_Sold - 30 AS agg FROM Sales_Data
```
## Relational operators

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Operator</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>=</td>
<td>Equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;&gt;</td>
<td>Not equal</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;</td>
<td>Greater than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&gt;=</td>
<td>Greater than or equal to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;</td>
<td>Less than</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>&lt;=</td>
<td>Less than or equal to</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LIKE</td>
<td>Matching a pattern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT LIKE</td>
<td>Not matching a pattern</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS NULL</td>
<td>Equal to Null</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IS NOT NULL</td>
<td>Not equal to Null</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BETWEEN</td>
<td>Range of values between a lower and upper bound</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>IN</td>
<td>A member of a set of specified values or a member of a subquery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NOT IN</td>
<td>Not a member of a set of specified values or a member of a subquery</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXISTS</td>
<td>‘True’ if a subquery returned at least one record</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANY</td>
<td>Compares a value to each value returned by a subquery (operator must be preceded by =, &lt;&gt;, &gt;, &gt;=, &lt;, or &lt;=); =Any is equivalent to In</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>Compares a value to each value returned by a subquery (operator must be preceded by =, &lt;&gt;, &gt;, &gt;=, &lt;, or &lt;=)</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Example

```
SELECT Sales_Data.Invoice_ID FROM Sales_Data
  WHERE Sales_Data.Salesperson_ID = 'SP-1'
SELECT Sales_Data.Amount FROM Sales_Data WHERE Sales_Data.Invoice_ID <> 125
SELECT Sales_Data.Amount FROM Sales_Data WHERE Sales_Data.Amount > 3000
SELECT Sales_Data.Time_Sold FROM Sales_Data
  WHERE Sales_Data.Time_Sold < '12:00:00'
SELECT Sales_Data.Company_Name FROM Sales_Data
  WHERE Sales_Data.Company_Name LIKE '%University'
SELECT Sales_Data.Company_Name FROM Sales_Data
  WHERE Sales_Data.Company_Name NOT LIKE '%University'
SELECT Sales_Data.Amount FROM Sales_Data WHERE Sales_Data.Amount IS NULL
SELECT Sales_Data.Amount FROM Sales_Data WHERE Sales_Data.Amount IS NOT NULL
SELECT Sales_Data.Invoice_ID FROM Sales_Data
  WHERE Sales_Data.Invoice_ID BETWEEN 1 AND 10
SELECT COUNT(Sales_Data.Invoice_ID) AS agg
  FROM Sales_Data WHERE Sales_Data.INVOICE_ID IN (50,250,100)
SELECT COUNT(Sales_Data.Invoice_ID) AS agg
  FROM Sales_Data WHERE Sales_Data.INVOICE_ID NOT IN (50,250,100)
SELECT COUNT(Sales_Data.Invoice_ID) AS agg FROM Sales_Data
  WHERE Sales_Data.INVOICE_ID NOT IN (SELECT Sales_Data.Invoice_ID
  FROM Sales_Data WHERE Sales_Data.Salesperson_ID = 'SP-4')
SELECT *
  FROM Sales_Data WHERE EXISTS (SELECT Sales_Data.Amount
  FROM Sales_Data WHERE Sales_Data.Salesperson_ID IS NOT NULL)
SELECT *
  FROM Sales_Data WHERE Sales_Data.Amount = ANY (SELECT Sales_Data.Amount
  FROM Sales_Data WHERE Sales_Data.Salesperson_ID = 'SP-1')
SELECT *
  FROM Sales_Data WHERE Sales_Data.Amount = ALL (SELECT Sales_Data.Amount
  FROM Sales_Data WHERE Sales_Data.Salesperson_ID IS NULL)
```

Logical operators

You can combine two or more conditions. The conditions must be related by AND or OR, such as:

```
salary = 40000 AND exempt = 1
```

The logical NOT operator is used to reverse the meaning, such as:

```
NOT (salary = 40000 AND exempt = 1)
```

Example

```
SELECT * FROM Sales_Data WHERE Sales_Data.Company_Name
  NOT LIKE '%University' AND Sales_Data.Amount > 3000
SELECT * FROM Sales_Data WHERE (Sales_Data.Company_Name
  LIKE '%University' OR Sales_Data.Amount > 3000)
  AND Sales_Data.Salesperson_ID = 'SP-1'
```
Operator precedence

As expressions become more complex, the order in which the expressions are evaluated becomes important. This table shows the order in which the operators are evaluated. The operators in the first line are evaluated first, and so on. Operators in the same line are evaluated left to right in the expression.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Precedence</th>
<th>Operator</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>1</td>
<td>Unary '-' , Unary '+'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>2</td>
<td>'^', '**'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>3</td>
<td>'*', '/'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>4</td>
<td>'+', '-'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>5</td>
<td>'=' , '&lt;&gt;', '&lt;=', '&gt;', '&gt;=', 'Like', 'Not Like', 'IsNull', 'IsNotNull', 'Between', 'In', 'Exists', 'Any', 'All'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>6</td>
<td>'Not'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>7</td>
<td>'AND'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>8</td>
<td>'OR'</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Examples

WHERE salary > 40000 OR hire_date > (DATE '2008-01-30') AND dept = 'D101'

Because AND is evaluated first, this query retrieves employees in department D101 hired after January 30, 2008, as well as every employee making more than $40,000, no matter what department or hire date.

To force the clause to be evaluated in a different order, use parentheses to enclose the conditions to be evaluated first.

WHERE (salary > 40000 OR hire_date > DATE '2008-01-30') AND dept = 'D101'

This example retrieves employees in department D101 that either make more than $40,000 or were hired after January 30, 2008.

SQL functions

Claris provides an implementation of the SQL standard for the FileMaker Platform and supports many functions you can use in expressions. Some of the functions return character strings, some return numbers, some return dates, and some return values that depend on conditions met by the function arguments.

Aggregate functions

Aggregate functions return a single value from a set of records. You can use an aggregate function as part of a SELECT statement, with a field name (for example, \texttt{AVG(SALARY)}) , or in combination with a column expression (for example, \texttt{AVG(SALARY * 1.07)}).

You can precede the column expression with the \texttt{DISTINCT} operator to eliminate duplicate values.
Example

```
COUNT (DISTINCT last_name)
```

In this example, only unique last name values are counted.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Aggregate function</th>
<th>Returns</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUM</strong></td>
<td>The total of the values in a numeric field expression. For example, <code>SUM(SALARY)</code> returns the sum of all salary field values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>AVG</strong></td>
<td>The average of the values in a numeric field expression. For example, <code>AVG(SALARY)</code> returns the average of all salary field values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>COUNT</strong></td>
<td>The number of values in any field expression. For example, <code>COUNT(NAME)</code> returns the number of name values. When using <code>COUNT</code> with a field name, <code>COUNT</code> returns the number of non-null field values. A special example is <code>COUNT(*)</code>, which returns the number of records in the set, including records with null values.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MAX</strong></td>
<td>The maximum value in any field expression. For example, <code>MAX(SALARY)</code> returns the maximum salary field value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MIN</strong></td>
<td>The minimum value in any field expression. For example, <code>MIN(SALARY)</code> returns the minimum salary field value.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Example

```
SELECT SUM (Sales_Data.Amount) AS agg FROM Sales_Data
SELECT AVG (Sales_Data.Amount) AS agg FROM Sales_Data
SELECT COUNT (Sales_Data.Amount) AS agg FROM Sales_Data
SELECT MAX (Sales_Data.Amount) AS agg FROM Sales_Data
WHERE Sales_Data.Amount < 3000
SELECT MIN (Sales_Data.Amount) AS agg FROM Sales_Data
WHERE Sales_Data.Amount > 3000
```

You cannot use an aggregate function as an argument to other functions. If you do, FileMaker software returns the error code 8309 (“Expressions involving aggregations are not supported”). For example, the following statement is not valid because the aggregate function `SUM` cannot be used as an argument to the function `ROUND`:

Example

```
SELECT ROUND(SUM(Salary), 0) FROM Payroll
```

However, aggregate functions can use functions that return numbers as arguments. The following statement is valid.

Example

```
SELECT SUM(ROUND(Salary, 0)) FROM Payroll
```
## Functions that return character strings

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Functions that return character strings</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>CHR</strong></td>
<td>Converts an ASCII code to a one-character string</td>
<td><code>CHR(67)</code> returns 'C'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>CURRENT_USER</strong></td>
<td>Returns the login ID specified at connect time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>DAYNAME</strong></td>
<td>Returns the name of the day that corresponds to a specified date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RTRIM</strong></td>
<td>Removes trailing blanks from a string</td>
<td><code>RTRIM(' ABC ')</code> returns ' ABC'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TRIM</strong></td>
<td>Removes leading and trailing blanks from a string</td>
<td><code>TRIM(' ABC ')</code> returns 'ABC'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LTRIM</strong></td>
<td>Removes leading blanks from a string</td>
<td><code>LTRIM(' ABC')</code> returns 'ABC'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>UPPER</strong></td>
<td>Changes each letter of a string to uppercase</td>
<td><code>UPPER('Allen')</code> returns 'ALLEN'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LOWER</strong></td>
<td>Changes each letter of a string to lowercase</td>
<td><code>LOWER('Allen')</code> returns 'allen'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>LEFT</strong></td>
<td>Returns leftmost characters of a string</td>
<td><code>LEFT('Mattson',3)</code> returns 'Mat'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>MONTHNAME</strong></td>
<td>Returns the names of the calendar month</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>RIGHT</strong></td>
<td>Returns rightmost characters of a string</td>
<td><code>RIGHT('Mattson',4)</code> returns 'tson'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SUBSTR</strong></td>
<td>Returns a substring of a string, with parameters of the string, the first character to extract, and the number of characters to extract (optional)</td>
<td><code>SUBSTR('Conrad',2,3)</code> returns 'onr'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>SPACE</strong></td>
<td>Generates a string of blanks</td>
<td><code>SPACE(5)</code> returns '     '</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>STRVAL</strong></td>
<td>Converts a value of any type to a character string</td>
<td><code>STRVAL('Woltman')</code> returns 'Woltman'</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TIME</strong></td>
<td>Returns the time of day as a string</td>
<td>At 9:49 PM, <code>TIME()</code> returns 21:49:00</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>TIMEVAL</strong></td>
<td>Returns the time of day as a string</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USERNAME</strong></td>
<td>Returns the login ID specified at connect time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>USER</strong></td>
<td>Returns the login ID specified at connect time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**  The `TIME()` function is deprecated. Use the SQL standard `CURRENT_TIME` instead.
Example

```sql
SELECT CHR(67) + SPACE(1) + CHR(70) FROM Salespeople
SELECT RTRIM(' ' + Salespeople.Salesperson_ID) AS agg FROM Salespeople
SELECT TRIM(SPACE(1) + Salespeople.Salesperson_ID) AS agg FROM Salespeople
SELECT LTRIM(' ' + Salespeople.Salesperson_ID) AS agg FROM Salespeople
SELECT UPPER(Salespeople.Salesperson) AS agg FROM Salespeople
SELECT LOWER(Salespeople.Salesperson) AS agg FROM Salespeople
SELECT LEFT(Salespeople.Salesperson, 5) AS agg FROM Salespeople
SELECT RIGHT(Salespeople.Salesperson, 7) AS agg FROM Salespeople
SELECT SUBSTR(Salespeople.Salesperson_ID, 2, 2) + SUBSTR(Salespeople.Salesperson_ID, 4, 2) AS agg FROM Salespeople
SELECT SUBSTR(Salespeople.Salesperson_ID, 2) + SUBSTR(Salespeople.Salesperson_ID, 4) AS agg FROM Salespeople
SELECT SPACE(2) + Salespeople.Salesperson_ID AS Salesperson_ID FROM Salespeople
SELECT STRVAL('60506') AS agg FROM Sales_Data WHERE Sales_Data.Invoice = 1
```
## Functions that return numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABS</td>
<td>Returns the absolute value of the numeric expression</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATAN</td>
<td>Returns the arc tangent of the argument as an angle expressed in radians</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ATAN2</td>
<td>Returns the arc tangent of x and y coordinates as an angle expressed in radians</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEIL</td>
<td>Returns the smallest integer value that is greater than or equal to the argument</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CEILING</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEG</td>
<td>Returns the number of degrees of the argument, which is an angle expressed in radians</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DEGREES</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAY</td>
<td>Returns the day part of a date</td>
<td>DAY(DATE '2019-01-30') returns 30</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DAYOFWEEK</td>
<td>Returns the day of week (1-7) of a date expression</td>
<td>DAYOFWEEK(DATE '2004-05-01') returns 7</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MOD</td>
<td>Divides two numbers and returns the remainder of the division</td>
<td>MOD(10,3) returns 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>EXP</td>
<td>Returns a value that is the base of the natural logarithm (e) raised to a power specified by the argument</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>FLOOR</td>
<td>Returns the largest integer value that is less than or equal to the argument</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>HOUR</td>
<td>Returns the hour part of a value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT</td>
<td>Returns the integer part of a number</td>
<td>INT(6.4321) returns 6</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LENGTH</td>
<td>Returns the length of a string</td>
<td>LENGTH('ABC') returns 3</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MONTH</td>
<td>Returns the month part of a date</td>
<td>MONTH(DATE '2019-01-30') returns 1</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LN</td>
<td>Returns the natural logarithm of the argument</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>LOG</td>
<td>Returns the common logarithm of the argument</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MAX</td>
<td>Returns the larger of two numbers</td>
<td>MAX(66,89) returns 89</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MIN</td>
<td>Returns the smaller of two numbers</td>
<td>MIN(66,89) returns 66</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>MINUTE</td>
<td>Returns the minute part of a value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NUMVAL</td>
<td>Converts a character string to a number. The function fails if the character string is not a valid number.</td>
<td>NUMVAL('123') returns 123</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>PI</td>
<td>Returns the constant value of the mathematical constant pi</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>RADIANS</td>
<td>Returns the number of radians for an argument that is expressed in degrees</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ROUND</td>
<td>Rounds a number</td>
<td>ROUND(123.456,0) returns 123 ROUND(123.456,2) returns 123.46 ROUND(123.456,-2) returns 100</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SECOND</td>
<td>Returns the seconds part of a value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
## Functions that return numbers

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>SIGN</td>
<td>An indicator of the sign of the argument: -1 for negative, 0 for 0, and 1 for positive</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SIN</td>
<td>Returns the sine of the argument</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQRT</td>
<td>Returns the square root of the argument</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TAN</td>
<td>Returns the tangent of the argument</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>YEAR</td>
<td>Returns the year part of a date</td>
<td>YEAR(DATE '2019-01-30') returns 2019</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

## Functions that return dates

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Function</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CURDATE</td>
<td>Returns today's date</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT_DATE</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURTIME</td>
<td>Returns the current time</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT_TIME</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURTIMESTAMP</td>
<td>Returns the current timestamp value</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>CURRENT_TIMESTAMP</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TIMESTAMPVAL</td>
<td>Converts a character string to a timestamp</td>
<td>TIMESTAMPVAL('2019-01-30 14:00:00') returns its timestamp value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATE</td>
<td>Returns today's date</td>
<td>If today is 11/21/2019, DATE() returns 2019-11-21</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>TODAY</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>DATEVAL</td>
<td>Converts a character string to a date</td>
<td>DATEVAL('2019-01-30') returns 2019-01-30</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

**Note**  The **DATE()** function is deprecated. Use the SQL standard **CURRENT_DATE** instead.
# Conditional functions

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Conditional functions</th>
<th>Description</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>CASE WHEN</td>
<td><strong>Simple CASE format</strong></td>
<td>Compares the value of ( \text{input_exp} ) to the values of ( \text{value_exp} ) arguments to determine the result.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CASE ( \text{input_exp} ) {WHEN ( \text{value_exp} ) THEN ( \text{result} )} [...] [ELSE ( \text{result} )] END</td>
<td>SELECT Invoice_ID, CASE Company_Name WHEN 'Exports UK' THEN 'Exports UK Found' WHEN 'Home Furniture Suppliers' THEN 'Home Furniture Suppliers Found' ELSE 'Neither Exports UK nor Home Furniture Suppliers' END, Salesperson_ID FROM Sales_Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Searched CASE format</strong></td>
<td>Returns a result based on whether the condition specified by a WHEN expression is true.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>CASE {WHEN ( \text{boolean_exp} ) THEN ( \text{result} )} [...] [ELSE ( \text{result} )] END</td>
<td>SELECT Invoice_ID, Amount, CASE WHEN Amount &gt; 3000 THEN 'Above 3000' WHEN Amount &lt; 1000 THEN 'Below 3000' ELSE 'Between 1000 and 3000' END, Salesperson_ID FROM Sales_Data</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>COALESCE</td>
<td><strong>Returns the first value that is not NULL</strong></td>
<td>Returns the first value that is not NULL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>COALESCE(Sales_Manager, Salesperson)</td>
<td>SELECT Salesperson_ID, COALESCE(Sales_Manager, Salesperson) FROM Salespeople</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>NULLIF</td>
<td><strong>Compares two values and returns NULL if the two values are equal; otherwise, returns the first value.</strong></td>
<td>Compares two values and returns NULL if the two values are equal; otherwise, returns the first value.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>NULLIF(Amount, -1)</td>
<td>SELECT Invoice_ID, NULLIF(Amount, -1), Salesperson_ID FROM Sales_Data</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
FileMaker system objects

FileMaker Pro database files include the following system objects that you can access using SQL queries.

FileMaker system tables

Every FileMaker Pro database file includes these system tables: FileMaker_Tables, FileMaker_Fields, and FileMaker_BaseTableFields. For ODBC applications, these tables are included in the information returned by the catalog function SQLTables. For JDBC applications, these tables are included in the information returned by the DatabaseMetaData method getTables. The tables can also be used in ExecuteSQL functions.

FileMaker_Tables

The FileMaker_Tables table contains information about the database tables defined in the FileMaker Pro file.

The FileMaker_Tables table includes a row for each table occurrence in the relationships graph with the following columns:

- TableName - The name of the table occurrence.
- TableId - The unique ID for the table occurrence.
- BaseTableName - The name of the base table from which the table occurrence was created.
- BaseFileName - The FileMaker Pro filename for the database file that contains the base table.
- ModCount - The total number of times changes to this table’s definition have been committed.

Example

```sql
SELECT TableName FROM FileMaker_Tables WHERE TableName LIKE 'Sales%'
```

FileMaker_Fields table

The FileMaker_Fields table contains information about the fields defined in the FileMaker Pro file for all table occurrences.

The FileMaker_Fields table includes the following columns:

- TableName - The name of the table that contains the field.
- FieldName - The name of the field.
- FieldType - The SQL data type of the field.
- FieldId - The unique ID for the field.
- FieldClass - One of three values: Summary, for summary fields; Calculated, for calculated results; or Normal.
- FieldReps - The number of repetitions of the field.
- ModCount - The total number of times changes to this table’s definition have been committed.

Example

```sql
SELECT * FROM FileMaker_Fields WHERE TableName='Sales'
```
FileMaker_BaseTableFields table

Introduced in FileMaker Platform version 19.4.1, the FileMaker_BaseTableFields table contains information about the fields defined in the FileMaker Pro file for only the source (or base) tables. The FileMaker_BaseTableFields table includes the following columns:

- **BaseTableName** - The name of the base table that contains the field.
- **FieldName** - The name of the field.
- **FieldType** - The SQL data type of the field.
- **FieldId** - The unique ID for the field.
- **FieldClass** - One of three values: Summary, for summary fields; Calculated, for calculated results; or Normal.
- **FieldReps** - The number of repetitions of the field.
- **ModCount** - The total number of times changes to this base table’s definition have been committed.

Example

```
SELECT * FROM FileMaker_BaseFields WHERE BaseTableName='Sales'
```

FileMaker system columns

FileMaker software adds system columns (fields) to all of the rows (records) in all of the tables that are defined in the FileMaker Pro file. For ODBC applications, these columns are included in the information returned by the catalog function SQLSpecialColumns. For JDBC applications, these columns are included in the information returned by the DatabaseMetaData method getVersionColumns. The columns can also be used in ExecuteSQL functions.

ROWID column

The **ROWID** system column contains the unique ID number of the record. This is the same value that the FileMaker Pro Get(RecordID) function returns.

ROWMODID column

The **ROWMODID** system column contains the total number of times changes to the current record have been committed. This is the same value that the FileMaker Pro Get(RecordModificationCount) function returns.

Example

```
SELECT ROWID, ROWMODID FROM MyTable WHERE ROWMODID > 3
```
Reserved SQL keywords

This section lists reserved keywords that should not be used as names for columns, tables, aliases, or other user-defined objects. If you are getting syntax errors, these errors may be due to using one of these reserved words. If you want to use one of these keywords, you need to use quotation marks to prevent the word from being treated as a keyword.

Example

Use the `DEC` keyword as a data element name.

```
create table t ("dec" numeric)
```

```
<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>Keyword</th>
<th>Keyword</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>ABSOLUTE</td>
<td>CATALOG</td>
<td>CURRENT_USER</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ACTION</td>
<td>CHAR</td>
<td>CURSOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ADD</td>
<td>CHARACTER</td>
<td>CURTIME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALL</td>
<td>CHARACTER_LENGTH</td>
<td>CURTIMESTAMP</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALLOCATE</td>
<td>CHAR_LENGTH</td>
<td>DATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ALTER</td>
<td>CHECK</td>
<td>DATEVAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AND</td>
<td>CHR</td>
<td>DAY</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ANY</td>
<td>CLOSE</td>
<td>DAYNAME</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ARE</td>
<td>COALESCE</td>
<td>DAYOFWEEK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AS</td>
<td>COLLATE</td>
<td>DEALLOCATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASC</td>
<td>COLLATION</td>
<td>DEC</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>ASSERTION</td>
<td>COLUMN</td>
<td>DECIMAL</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AT</td>
<td>COMMIT</td>
<td>DECLARE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AUTHORIZATION</td>
<td>CONNECT</td>
<td>DEFAULT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>AVG</td>
<td>CONNECTION</td>
<td>DEFERRABLE</td>
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<td>BEGIN</td>
<td>CONSTRAINT</td>
<td>DEFERRED</td>
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<tr>
<td>BETWEEN</td>
<td>CONSTRAINTS</td>
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<td>BINARY</td>
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<td>DESC</td>
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<tr>
<td>BIT</td>
<td>CONVERT</td>
<td>DESCRIBE</td>
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<td>BIT_LENGTH</td>
<td>CORRESPONDING</td>
<td>DESCRIPTOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BLOB</td>
<td>COUNT</td>
<td>DIAGNOSTICS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BOOLEAN</td>
<td>CREATE</td>
<td>DISCONNECT</td>
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<tr>
<td>BOTH</td>
<td>CROSS</td>
<td>DISTINCT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>BY</td>
<td>CURDATE</td>
<td>DOMAIN</td>
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<tr>
<td>CASCADE</td>
<td>CURRENT</td>
<td>DOUBLE</td>
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<td>CASCADED</td>
<td>CURRENT_DATE</td>
<td>DROP</td>
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<tr>
<td>CASE</td>
<td>CURRENT_TIME</td>
<td>ELSE</td>
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<tr>
<td>CAST</td>
<td>CURRENT_TIMESTAMP</td>
<td>END</td>
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<tr>
<td>Identifier</td>
<td>Keyword</td>
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<tr>
<td>END_EXEC</td>
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<td>EVERY</td>
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<td>ON</td>
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<td>EXCEPT</td>
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<td>EXECUTE</td>
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<tr>
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<td>OVERLAPS</td>
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<td>FETCH</td>
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<td>PAD</td>
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<td>LONGVARBINARY</td>
<td>PRECISION</td>
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<td>PRESERVE</td>
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<tr>
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<td>MATCH</td>
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<td>MAX</td>
<td>PRIOR</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GO</td>
<td>MIN</td>
<td>PRIVILEGES</td>
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<td>GOTO</td>
<td>MINUTE</td>
<td>PROCEDURE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>GRANT</td>
<td>MODULE</td>
<td>PUBLIC</td>
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<tr>
<td>GROUP</td>
<td>MONTH</td>
<td>READ</td>
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</tr>
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<td>NCHAR</td>
<td>REVOKE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
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<td>NEXT</td>
<td>RIGHT</td>
</tr>
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<td>ROLLBACK</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INITIALLY</td>
<td>NOT</td>
<td>ROUND</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INNER</td>
<td>NULL</td>
<td>ROW</td>
</tr>
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<td>NULLIF</td>
<td>ROWID</td>
</tr>
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<td>INSENSITIVE</td>
<td>NUMERIC</td>
<td>ROWS</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INSERT</td>
<td>NUMVAL</td>
<td>RTRIM</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>INT</td>
<td>OCTET_LENGTH</td>
<td>SCHEMA</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
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SECOND
SECTION
SELECT
SESSION
SESSION_USER
SET
SIZE
SMALLINT
SOME
SPACE
SQL
SQLCODE
SQLERROR
SQLSTATE
STRVAL
SUBSTRING
SUM
SYSTEM_USER
TABLE
TEMPORARY
THEN
TIES
TIME
TIMESTAMP
TIMESTAMPVAL
TIMEVAL
TIMEZONE_HOUR
TIMEZONE_MINUTE
TO
TODAY
TRAILING
 TRANSACTION
TRANSLATE
TRANSLATION
TRIM
TRUE
TRUNCATE
UNION
UNIQUE
UNKNOWN
UPDATE
UPPER
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