

Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver Overview

Visual FoxPro is a powerful object-oriented environment for database construction and application development. The Microsoft Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver enables applications to open, query and update data in Visual FoxPro and earlier versions of FoxPro through the Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) interface.

For example, with the Microsoft Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver you can:

- Use Microsoft Query to query and update Visual FoxPro data from Microsoft Excel worksheets.
- Create mail-merge letters using Visual FoxPro data with Microsoft Word.
- Query and update Visual FoxPro views and tables from Microsoft Access.
- Use Visual FoxPro as the data store for Visual Basic, Visual C++ and C applications.

You can use the driver to accomplish many other tasks. The following table lists a few topics to help you get started.

To	See
Find out more about using Visual FoxPro data with Microsoft Office	<u>Accessing Visual FoxPro data from a Microsoft Office Application</u>
Learn about using Visual FoxPro data in Visual Basic applications	<u>Using the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver with your Visual Basic Application</u>
View a simple example using Visual C++ to access Visual FoxPro data	<u>Using the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver with your C or C++ Application</u>
See a list of supported hardware and software	<u>System Requirements</u>
Read an overview of the system	<u>Overview of Driver Architecture</u>

Setting Up the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver

You use the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver Setup program to:

- Add new components.
- Remove installed components.
- Reinstall to restore missing files and settings.
- Remove all previously installed components.

► To set up the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver

- 1 Run Setup.exe from Disk 1 of the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver.
- 2 Follow the instructions on the screen.

Once you install the driver on your system, the Setup program recognizes the installed driver components and presents additional dialog boxes that enable you to change your driver's configuration.

Accessing Visual FoxPro Data from a Microsoft Office Application

You can use the Microsoft Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver to access Visual FoxPro data from your Microsoft Office for Windows 95 applications.

To	See
Use Microsoft Access	<u>Querying and Updating Visual FoxPro Data from Access</u>
Use Microsoft Excel	<u>Importing Data into Microsoft Excel from a Visual FoxPro Database</u>
Use Microsoft Word	<u>Creating Mailing Labels in Microsoft Word Using Visual FoxPro Data</u>

Adding a Visual FoxPro Data Source

To access Visual FoxPro data from your application, you must have a data source. You can create a data source from

- Within an application, such as Microsoft Word, [Microsoft Excel](#), or [Microsoft Access](#), that uses ODBC drivers.
- Outside of your application, using the Windows 95 or Windows NT Control Panel.

Once a data source exists on your system, you can reuse the same data source each time you want to access Visual FoxPro data. If you have several different databases or tables you want to access, you can create a separate data source for each database or directory.

The following procedure creates a data source using the Control Panel. For more information on creating a data source from an application, see [Accessing Visual FoxPro Data from a Microsoft Office Application](#).

► To add a Visual FoxPro data source

- 1 Choose the **32bit ODBC** icon from the Windows 95 or Windows NT Control Panel. This option is available after you've installed the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver, or any ODBC driver software.
- 2 In the **Data Sources** dialog box, click **Add**.
- 3 In the **Add Data Source** dialog box, select Microsoft Visual FoxPro Driver from the **Installed ODBC Drivers** list, then click **OK**.
- 4 In the **ODBC Visual FoxPro Setup** dialog box, enter the data source name, select the database type, select the database or directory, and click **OK**.
The new data source name is displayed in the **User Data Sources (Driver)** list in the **Data Sources** dialog box.
- 5 In the **Data Sources** dialog box, click **Close**.

Modifying a Visual FoxPro Data Source

You can modify a FoxPro data source.

► **To modify a Visual FoxPro data source**

- 1 Choose the **32bit ODBC** icon from the Windows 95 or Windows NT Control Panel. This option is available after you've installed the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver, or any ODBC driver software.
- 2 In the **Data Sources** dialog box, select the name of the data source you want to modify in the **Data Sources (Driver)** list and click **Setup**.
- 3 In the **ODBC Visual FoxPro Setup** dialog box, select and change the items you want to modify, and then click **OK**.
- 4 In the **Data Sources** dialog box, click **Close**.

The changes you made are saved and take effect the next time you access the data source from your application.

Deleting a Visual FoxPro Data Source

You can delete a FoxPro data source.

► **To delete a Visual FoxPro data source**

- 1** Choose the **32bit ODBC** icon from the Windows 95 or Windows NT Control Panel. This option is available after you've installed the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver, or any ODBC driver software.
- 2** In the **Data Sources** dialog box, select the name of the data source you want to delete in the **Data Sources (Driver)** list.
- 3** Click **Delete**.
The data source is no longer listed in the **Data Sources** dialog box.
- 4** Click **Close**.

Connecting to a Visual FoxPro Data Source

You can connect to a Visual FoxPro data source using your Microsoft Office application or using the SQL API.

To connect from	See
Microsoft Access, Microsoft Excel , or Word	Accessing Visual FoxPro Data from a Microsoft Office Application.
Your C or C++ application	SQLConnect SQLDriverConnect
Your Visual Basic application	Using the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver with your Visual Basic Application

Using Connection Strings

You can use a connection string to connect to a Visual FoxPro data source.

For example, to connect to the TasTrade data source and override the current setting of Exclusive associated with the data source, you would use the string:

```
DSN=TasTrade;Exclusive=Yes
```

For a list of the attribute keywords and values you can include in the connection string, see

SQLDriverConnect.

For a complete explanation of connection string syntax, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

Accessing a Visual FoxPro Data Source from Microsoft Excel

If you have Microsoft Query installed, you can create a data source in Microsoft Excel that connects to Visual FoxPro data.

► To access Visual FoxPro data from Microsoft Excel

- 1 Open a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.
- 2 From the **Data** menu, choose **Get External Data**. Microsoft Query opens.
- 3 In the **Select Data Source** dialog box, click **Other**.
- 4 In the **ODBC Data Sources** dialog box, click **New**.
- 5 In the **Add Data Source** dialog box, select **Microsoft Visual FoxPro Driver** from the **Installed ODBC Drivers** list box and click **OK**.
- 6 In the **ODBC Visual FoxPro Setup** dialog box, enter the data source name, select the Database type, enter the path to the database or directory, and click **OK**.

The new data source name is displayed in the **Enter Data Source text box** of the **ODBC Data Sources** dialog box.

- 7 Click **OK**.

The new data source name is selected in the **Available Data Sources** text box of the **Select Data Source** dialog box.

- 8 Click **Use**.

You can now add tables to the open query. For more information on building a query, see [Importing Data into Microsoft Excel from a Visual FoxPro Database](#).

Importing Data into Microsoft Excel from a Visual FoxPro Database

You can import Visual FoxPro data into your Microsoft Excel worksheet if you have defined a data source for it. For information about creating a Visual FoxPro data source, see [Accessing a Visual FoxPro Data Source from Microsoft Excel](#).

► To import Visual FoxPro data into an Microsoft Excel worksheet

- 1 Open a Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.
- 2 From the **Data** menu, choose **Get External Data**.
Microsoft Query opens.
- 3 In the **Select Data Source** dialog box, select a Visual FoxPro data source, then click **Use**.
- 4 If the database accessed by your data source includes tables, select a table from the **Add Tables** dialog box.
Microsoft Query displays the added table in the top half of the query designer.
Note The Owner list is not available in this dialog box because the driver does not support owners. The Database list is not available because the driver does not support multiple databases in a data source.
- 5 Select fields for your query by dragging them from the table onto the lower half of the designer.
- 6 Close Microsoft Query.
The data you selected is imported into your Microsoft Excel spreadsheet.

Creating Mailing Labels in Microsoft Word Using Visual FoxPro Data

You can use Visual FoxPro data in a Microsoft Word for Windows 95 document. For example, you might want to create mailing labels from the customer information stored in a FoxPro table.

► To create mailing labels

- 1 In Microsoft Word, create a new blank document.
- 2 From the **Tools** menu, choose **Mail Merge**.
- 3 In the Mail Merge Helper, choose **Create**, then select **Mailing Labels**.
- 4 Under **Main Document**, choose **Active Window**.
- 5 Under **Data Source**, choose **Get Data**, then select **Open Data Source**.
- 6 In the **Open Data Source** dialog box, choose **MS Query**.
- 7 In the **Select Data Source** dialog box, select a Visual FoxPro data source, then click **Use**.
- 8 If the database accessed by your data source includes tables, select a table from the **Add Tables** dialog box.
Microsoft Query displays the added table in the top half of the query designer.
- 9 Select fields for your query by dragging them from the table onto the lower half of the designer.
- 10 From the **File** menu, choose **Return Data to Microsoft Word**.
Microsoft Query closes, and the data you selected is available for use in your mail merge document.
- 11 Under **Main Document**, choose **Setup**.
- 12 In the **Label Options** dialog box, select the printer and label information you want, then click **OK**.
- 13 In the **Create Labels** dialog box, select the fields you want to print on the mailing labels, then click **OK**.
- 14 In the Mail Merge Helper, under **Merge the Data with the Document**, click **Merge**.
- 15 In the **Merge** dialog box, select the options you want, then click **Merge**.

Importing Visual FoxPro Data into Microsoft Access

You can import data stored in a Visual FoxPro database into a Microsoft Access database using the Import option.

► **To import Visual FoxPro data into a Microsoft Access database**

- 1 Open a Microsoft Access database.
- 2 From the **File** menu, choose **Get External Data**, then **Import**.
- 3 In the **Import** dialog box select **ODBC Databases()** in the Files of type list.
- 4 In the **SQL Data Sources** dialog box, select the Visual FoxPro data source that connects to the FoxPro data you want to query and click **OK**.
- 5 In the **Import Objects** dialog box, select one or more tables you want to import and click **OK**.

The names of the Visual FoxPro tables you imported are displayed in the **Tables** tab of the Microsoft Access database.

You can now use Microsoft Access to manipulate the data in the imported Visual FoxPro tables. The data you import is a snapshot of the data stored in Visual FoxPro; changes you make to imported data are not sent back to the Visual FoxPro data source.

If you want changes you make in Microsoft Access to change the data on the Visual FoxPro data source, see [Querying and Updating Visual FoxPro Data from Access](#).

Querying and Updating Visual FoxPro Data from Microsoft Access

You can query and update data stored in a Visual FoxPro database from a Microsoft Access database by using the Link Table option.

► **To link a Visual FoxPro database to a Microsoft Access database**

- 1 Open a Microsoft Access database.
- 2 From the **Tables** tab, click **New**.
- 3 In the **New Table** dialog box, select Link Table and click **OK**.
- 4 In the **Link** dialog box, select **ODBC Databases()** in the Files of type list.
- 5 In the **SQL Data Sources** dialog box, select the data source that connects to the Visual FoxPro data you want to query and click **OK**.
- 6 In the **Link Tables** dialog box, select the tables you want to query and update and click **OK**.

The linked Visual FoxPro tables are displayed in the **Tables** tab of the Microsoft Access database.

You can now use Microsoft Access to query and update data in the linked Visual FoxPro tables. Changes you make to linked data are sent back to the Visual FoxPro data source.

If you don't want changes you make in Microsoft Access to affect the data on the Visual FoxPro data source, see [Importing Visual FoxPro Data into Microsoft Access](#).

Using the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver with your Visual Basic Application

Your Visual Basic application can communicate with Visual FoxPro data by creating a data control that connects to a Visual FoxPro data source.

► To connect to Visual FoxPro data using the Data Control in Visual Basic 4.0

- 1 Create a data source called `test` that connects to the TasTrade sample database included in Visual FoxPro 3.0. The default Visual FoxPro installation places the TasTrade sample database in the location:

```
c:\vfp\samples\mainsamp\data\tastrade.dbc
```

- 2 In Visual Basic 4.0, create a new form and place a text box and a Data control on it.

- 3 Change the Data control's Connect property to:

```
ODBC;DATABASE=tastrade;DSN=test
```

- 4 Change the RecordsetType property to

```
2 - Snapshot
```

- 5 Change the RecordSource property to:

```
customer
```

- 6 Change the DataSource property for the text box to the default name for the Data control:

```
data1
```

- 7 Change the text box's DataField property to

```
customer_id
```

- 8 Run the form and use the Data control to skip through the customer id fields from the Visual FoxPro TasTrade sample database.

Using the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver with your C or C++ Application

Example

Your application communicates with Visual FoxPro data by sending a **SQLExecute** or **SQLExecDirect** statement to Visual FoxPro. This statement can contain:

- SQL statements native to the Visual FoxPro language, such as the DROP TABLE command
- Supported ODBC SQL grammar.
- Non-SQL Visual FoxPro language such as supported SET commands.

For more information about SQL native to Visual FoxPro, see the Visual FoxPro 3.0 documentation.

Using the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver with your C or C++ Application

The following example uses the ODBC C API to retrieve data stored in the `last_name` field in the `employee` table in the Visual FoxPro sample database `TasTrade`. This database is provided with Visual FoxPro 3.0 and is installed by default in the following location:

```
c:\vfp\samples\mainsamp\data\tastrade.dbc
```

The example displays one last name at a time, allowing you to click the OK button on the message box to see the next last name. It is assumed that a data source called `tastrade` has been set up to use the `tastrade.dbc` database.

Note Error checking should be performed on all ODBC API calls; this example excludes error checking for the sake of brevity.

```
//To the maximum extent permitted by law, Microsoft and //its suppliers
disclaim all warranties, either //expressed or implied, including, but not
limited to //implied warranties of merchantability and fitness for
//particular purpose, with regard to this example.
```

```
#include <windows.h>
#include <sql.h>
#include <sqlext.h>
#include <stdlib.h>
#include <mbstring.h>

#define MAX_DATA 100
#define MYSQLSUCCESS(rc) ((rc==SQL_SUCCESS) || (rc==SQL_SUCCESS_WITH_INFO))

class direxec
{
    RETCODE rc;           // ODBC return code
    HENV henv;           // Environment
    HDBC hdbc;           // Connection handle
    HSTMT hstmt;         // Statement handle
    unsigned char szData[MAX_DATA]; // Returned data storage
    SDWORD cbData;       // Output length of data
    unsigned char chr_ds_name[SQL_MAX_DSN_LENGTH]; // Data source
    name

public:
    direxec();           // Constructor
    void sqlconn();      // Allocate env, stat, and connect
    void sqlexec(unsigned char *); // Execute SQL statement
    void sqldisconnect(); // Free pointers to env, stat, conn,
                           // and disconnect.
    void error_out();   // Displays errors.
};

// Constructor initializes the string chr_ds_name with the data source
// name.
direxec::direxec()
{
    _mbscopy(chr_ds_name, (const unsigned char *)"tastrade");
}

// Allocate environment handle, allocate connection handle,
```



```

// connect to data source, and allocate statement handle.
void direxec::sqlconn(void)
{
    SQLAllocEnv(&henv);
    SQLAllocConnect(henv, &hdbc);
    rc=SQLConnect(hdbc, chr_ds_name, SQL_NTS, NULL, 0, NULL, 0);

    // Deallocate handles, display error message, and exit.
    if (!MYSQLSUCCESS(rc))
    {
        SQLFreeEnv(henv);
        SQLFreeConnect(hdbc);
        error_out();
        exit(-1);
    }

    rc=SQLAllocStmt(hdbc, &hstmt);
}

// Execute SQL command with SQLExecDirect() ODBC API.
void direxec::sqlexec(unsigned char * cmdstr)
{
    rc=SQLExecDirect(hstmt, cmdstr, SQL_NTS);
    if (!MYSQLSUCCESS(rc)) //Error
    {
        error_out();
        // Deallocate handles and disconnect.
        SQLFreeStmt(hstmt, SQL_DROP);
        SQLDisconnect(hdbc);
        SQLFreeConnect(hdbc);
        SQLFreeEnv(henv);
        exit(-1);
    }
    else
    {
        for (rc=SQLFetch(hstmt); rc == SQL_SUCCESS; rc=SQLFetch(hstmt))
        {
            SQLGetData(hstmt, 1, SQL_C_CHAR, szData, sizeof(szData), &cbData);
            // In this example, the data that is returned in a messagebox
            // for simplicity. However, normally the SQLBindCol() ODBC API
            // could be called to bind individual rows of data and assign
            // for a a rowset. See Chapter 15: Returning Results in the
            // ODBC SDK for a completed details.
            MessageBox(NULL, (const char *)szData, "ODBC", MB_OK);
        }
    }
}

// Free the statement handle, disconnect, free the connection handle and
// free the environment handle.
void direxec::sqldisconn(void)
{
    SQLFreeStmt(hstmt, SQL_DROP);
    SQLDisconnect(hdbc);
    SQLFreeConnect(hdbc);
    SQLFreeEnv(henv);
}

```

```

}

// Display error message in a message box that has an OK button.
void direxec::error_out(void)
{
    unsigned char szSQLSTATE[10];
    SDWORD nErr;
    unsigned char msg[SQL_MAX_MESSAGE_LENGTH+1];
    SWORD cbmsg;

    while (SQLERROR(0,0,hstmt,szSQLSTATE,&nErr,msg,sizeof(msg),&cbmsg)==
SQL_SUCCESS)
    {
        wsprintf((char *)szData,"Error:\nSQLSTATE=%s,Native error=
%ld,msg='%s'",
            szSQLSTATE,nErr,msg);
        MessageBox(NULL,(const char *)szData,"ODBC Error",MB_OK);
    }
}

int WINAPI WinMain (HANDLE hInstance, HANDLE hPrevInstance,
                    LPSTR lpszCmdLine, int nCmdShow)
{
    // Declare an instance of the direxec object.
    direxec x;

    // Allocate handles and connect.
    x.sqlconn();

    // Execute SQL command "SELECT last_name FROM employee"
    x.sqlexec((UCHAR FAR *)"SELECT last_name FROM employee");

    // Free handles and disconnect
    x.sqldisconn();

    // Return success code; example executed successfully.
    return (TRUE);
}

```

System Requirements

The system requirements for installation provide the minimum operating system and disk space needed to successfully install the driver. Once you've installed the driver, you can select the specific application software you want to use to access Visual FoxPro data.

Installation Requirements

To install the Microsoft Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver, you need:

- Windows NT 3.50 (or later) or Windows 95
- 2 MB disk space

For information about installing the driver, see [Setting Up the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver](#).

Accessing Visual FoxPro Data

To access Microsoft Visual FoxPro 3.0 or FoxPro 2.x data, you must have the following:

- ODBC Client Software (automatically installed with the driver)
- Microsoft Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver
- Any of the following types of application software:
 - Microsoft Office application such as Microsoft Excel or Word
 - C or C++ language ODBC application
 - Visual Basic 4.0 ODBC application
- Any of the following types of data:
 - Visual FoxPro 3.0 [database](#) or a directory of [free tables](#)
 - FoxPro 2.0, 2.5, 2.6 [table](#)

The Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver supports double-byte character sets (DBCS). For more information, see [International Support](#).

The driver does not support 16-bit Windows 3.1 applications.

Supported Versions of FoxPro

You can use the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver to access data stored in FoxPro tables. The following versions of FoxPro data are supported:

- 2.0
- 2.5
- 2.6
- 3.0 (Visual FoxPro)

When you access data stored in Visual FoxPro 3.0, you can choose to connect to a database containing zero or more tables or to a directory of free tables.

For more information on connecting to a data source, see [Adding a Visual FoxPro Data Source](#).

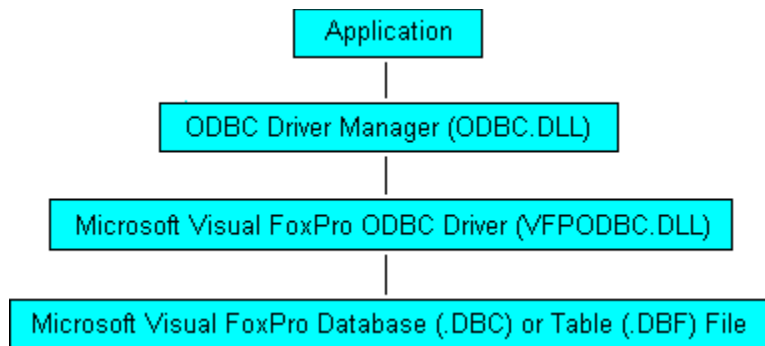
Overview of Driver Architecture

The Microsoft Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver is a 32-bit driver that enables you to open and query a Microsoft Visual FoxPro database or FoxPro tables through the Open Database Connectivity (ODBC) interface. You can access FoxPro data using:

- A Microsoft Office application, such as Excel or Microsoft Word, which uses Microsoft Query to communicate with ODBC.
- An application written in Visual C++ or C that uses the ODBC SDK API.
- An application written in Visual Basic or Visual Basic for Applications.

In each case, the request for information uses the ODBC API. The ODBC Driver Manager works with the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver to open and retrieve data from FoxPro tables and databases.

The architecture is represented in the following diagram:



Bookmark Support

The Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver supports simple bookmarks. When you call **SQLGetInfo** with the SQL_BOOKMARK_PERSISTENCE InfoType, the return value is SQL_BP_SCROLL.

For information about bookmarks, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

Supported Concurrency Model

The Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver supports *read-only* concurrency. Your application can call **SQLSetStmtOption** with a SQL_CONCURRENCY option of SQL_CONCUR_READ_ONLY.

For more information about concurrency and **SQLSetStmtOption**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

read-only concurrency

The cursor cannot be updated.

row versioning

Essentially timestamp support, in which row versions are compared at update time.

Supported Cursor Model

The Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver supports both *block (rowset)* and *static* cursors. Static cursors are supported for any driver that conforms to Level 1 ODBC compliance. The driver does not support dynamic, keyset-driven, or mixed (keyset and dynamic) cursors.

Your application can call **SQLSetStmtOption** with a SQL_CURSOR_TYPE option of SQL_CURSOR_FORWARD_ONLY (block cursor) or SQL_CURSOR_STATIC (static cursor).

Note If you call **SQLSetStmtOption** with a SQL_CURSOR_TYPE option other than SQL_CURSOR_FORWARD_ONLY or SQL_CURSOR_STATIC, the function returns SQL_SUCCESS_WITH_INFO with a SQLSTATE of 01S02 (Option value changed). The driver sets all unsupported cursor modes to SQL_CURSOR_STATIC.

For more information on cursor types and on **SQLSetStmtOption**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

block cursor

A forward-scrolling, read-only result set returned to the client, who is responsible for maintaining storage for the data.

static cursor

A snapshot of a set of data defined by the query. Static cursors do not reflect real-time changes by other users of the underlying data. The cursor's memory buffer is maintained by the ODBC cursor library, which allows forward and backward scrolling.

rowset

Blocks of data stored in a cursor, representing rows retrieved from a data source.

Data Types

The list of data types supported by the driver are presented through the ODBC API and in Microsoft Query.

Data Types in C Applications

You can obtain a list of data types supported by the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver by using the **SQLGetTypeInfo** function in C or C++ applications.

Data Types in Applications Using Microsoft Query

If your application uses Microsoft Query to create a new table on a Visual FoxPro data source, Microsoft Query displays the **New Table Definition** dialog box. Under **Field Description**, the **Type** box lists Visual FoxPro field data types, represented by single characters.

International Support

The Microsoft Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver supports:

- Double-byte character sets (DBCS)
- Multiple collating sequences

A collating sequence defines the sort order for data stored in a Visual FoxPro table or database. By default the driver is configured to use the collating sequences that support the language version of your operating system.

For a list of supported collating sequences, see SET COLLATE.

locale

The set of information that corresponds to a given language and country. A locale indicates specific settings such as decimal separators, date and time formats, and character-sorting order.

sort order

Sort orders incorporate the sorting rules of different locales, allowing you to sort data in those languages correctly. In Visual FoxPro, the current sort order determines the results of character expression comparisons and the order in which the records appear in indexed or sorted tables.

ODBC Visual FoxPro Setup Dialog Box

Enables you to add or change a Visual FoxPro data source.

Dialog Box Options

Data Source Name Enter the name you want to use for the data source.

Description Enter a description for the data source.

Database type Lets you choose the type of database you want your data source to connect to.

Visual FoxPro database (.DBC) Specifies that the data source connects to a Visual FoxPro database (.DBC file) and all the tables and local views in the database.

Free Table directory Specifies that the data source connects to a directory of free tables. Any database tables in the same directory are ignored by ODBC catalog functions such as SQLColumns or SQLTables. Database tables can be accessed by using SQL SELECT statements sent through SQLExecute and SQLExecDirect.

Path Displays the path and name for the database or the directory of free tables to which the data source connects

Browse Enables you to search your system and network for the database or directory to which you want to connect the data source.

Options Expands the dialog box so you can see and sets Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver options.

Driver

Collating sequence The sequence in which fields are sorted. The default sequences reflect the sequences supported by your language version of the operating system. For a list of supported collating sequences, see SET COLLATE.

Exclusive When this checkbox is checked, the driver opens the Visual FoxPro database exclusively when you access data using the data source. Other users cannot access the database or the tables in the database while the database is opened exclusively. Tables within the exclusively opened database are opened as SHARED. To open a table exclusively, use the SET EXCLUSIVE command. This checkbox is disabled when the Database type is set to **Free Table directory**.

Fetch data in background Determines whether records will be fetched in the background (progressive fetching) or your application will wait until all records in the result set are fetched.

Supported ODBC SQL Grammar

The Microsoft Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver supports:

- All SQL statements and clauses in the ODBC minimum SQL grammar
- An additional SQL statement from the ODBC core SQL grammar.

The following table lists the items supported by the driver by ODBC SQL Grammar level.

Level	Elements	Item
Minimum	Data Definition Language (DDL)	CREATE TABLE and DROP TABLE
	Data Manipulation Language (DML)	SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, and DELETE
	Expressions	Simple (such as A>B+C)
	Data Types	CHAR, VARCHAR, or LONG VARCHAR

In addition to the supported ODBC SQL grammar, the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver supports the complete native Visual FoxPro language syntax for these Visual FoxPro commands:

ALTER TABLE

CREATE TABLE

DELETE

DELETE TAG

DROP TABLE

INDEX

INSERT

SELECT

UPDATE

Registry Entries

When you install the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver, the installation program updates your system's registry, HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\ODBC\ODBCINST.INI, to add a new key called Microsoft Visual FoxPro Driver. Under that key, the following values are added:

Value Name	Value Type	Value
APILevel	REG_SZ	"1"
ConnectFunctions	REG_SZ	"YYN"
Driver	REG_SZ	System path to the VFPODBC.DLL file
DriverODBCVer	REG_SZ	"02.50"
FileExtns	REG_SZ	"*.dbf,*.cdx,*.fpt"
FileUsage	REG_SZ	"1"
Setup	REG_SZ	System path to the VFPODBC.DLL file
SQLLevel	REG_SZ	"0"

The installation program also adds the key "Visual FoxPro Files", representing the default Visual FoxPro driver, to your system's HKEY_CURRENT_USER\SOFTWARE\ODBC\ODBC.INI key. Under this key, the installation program adds the following values:

Value Name	Value Type	Value
Driver	REG_SZ	System path to the VFPODBC.DLL file

Each time you add a Visual FoxPro ODBC data source to your ODBC configuration, a new key is added for that data source name. The values for the data source correspond to values you set in the **ODBC Visual FoxPro Setup** dialog box, as listed in the following table:

Value Name	Value Type	Value
Collate	REG_SZ	Any supported collating sequence
Description	REG_SZ	User description of data source
Driver		System path to the VFPODBC.DLL file
Exclusive		Yes or No
BackgroundFetch		Yes or No
SourceDB	REG_SZ	Path to .DBC file
SourceType	REG_SZ	"DBC" or "DBF"

You should not access this information directly; any administration of the registry is handled by the ODBC administrator as you add, modify or delete a data source.

You can use some of these keywords and values entered when you use the **SQLDriverConnect** ODBC API function.

Supported Scalar Functions

The Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver supports three types of scalar functions as defined in the ODBC SQL grammar:

- String functions
- Numeric functions
- Time and date functions

String Functions

The following table lists ODBC string manipulation functions supported by the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver; when the Visual FoxPro grammar for the same function differs from the ODBC syntax, the Visual FoxPro equivalent is listed.

ODBC Grammar	Visual FoxPro Grammar
ASCII (<i>string_exp</i>)	ASC (<i>string_exp</i>)
CHAR (<i>code</i>)	CHR (<i>string_exp</i>)
CONCAT (<i>string_exp1</i> , <i>string_exp2</i>)	<i>string_exp1</i> + <i>string_exp2</i>
DIFFERENCE (<i>string_exp1</i> , <i>string_exp2</i>)	
INSERT (<i>string_exp1</i> , <i>start</i> , <i>length</i> , <i>string_exp2</i>)	STUFF (<i>string_exp1</i> , <i>start</i> , <i>length</i> , <i>string_exp2</i>)
LCASE (<i>string_exp</i>)	LOWER (<i>string_exp</i>)
LEFT (<i>string_exp</i> , <i>count</i>)	
LENGTH (<i>string_exp</i>)	LEN (<i>string_exp</i>)
LTRIM (<i>string_exp</i>)	
REPEAT (<i>string_exp</i> , <i>count</i>)	REPLICATE (<i>string_exp</i> , <i>count</i>)
REPLACE (<i>string_exp1</i> , <i>string_exp2</i> , <i>string_exp3</i>)	STRTRAN (<i>string_exp1</i> , <i>string_exp2</i> , <i>string_exp3</i>)
RIGHT (<i>string_exp</i> , <i>count</i>)	
RTRIM (<i>string_exp</i>)	
SOUNDEX (<i>string_exp</i>)	
SPACE (<i>count</i>)	
SUBSTRING (<i>string_exp</i> , <i>start</i> , <i>length</i>)	SUBSTR (<i>string_exp</i> , <i>start</i> , <i>length</i>)
UCASE (<i>string_exp</i>)	UPPER (<i>string_exp</i>)

Numeric Functions

The following table describes ODBC numeric functions supported by the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver; when the Visual FoxPro grammar for the same function differs from the ODBC syntax, the Visual FoxPro equivalent is listed.

ODBC Grammar	Visual FoxPro Grammar
ABS (<i>numeric_exp</i>)	
ACOS (<i>float_exp</i>)	
ASIN (<i>float_exp</i>)	
ATAN (<i>float_exp</i>)	
ATAN2 (<i>float_exp1, float_exp2</i>)	ATN2(<i>float_exp1, float_exp2</i>)
CEILING (<i>numeric_exp</i>)	
COS (<i>float_exp</i>)	
COT (<i>float_exp</i>)	
DEGREES (<i>numeric_exp</i>)	RTOD (<i>numeric_exp</i>)
EXP (<i>float_exp</i>)	
FLOOR (<i>numeric_exp</i>)	
LOG (<i>float_exp</i>)	
LOG10 (<i>float_exp</i>)	
MOD (<i>integer_exp1, integer_exp2</i>)	
PI ()	
RADIANS (<i>numeric_exp</i>)	DTOR (<i>numeric_exp</i>)
RAND (<i>[integer_exp]</i>)	
ROUND (<i>numeric_exp, integer_exp</i>)	
SIGN (<i>numeric_exp</i>)	
SIN (<i>float_exp</i>)	
SQRT (<i>float_exp</i>)	
TAN (<i>float_exp</i>)	

The following numeric functions are not supported:

POWER (*numeric_exp, integer_exp*)

TRUNCATE (*numeric_exp, integer_exp*)

Time and Date Functions

The following table lists ODBC time and date functions supported by the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver; when the Visual FoxPro grammar for the same function differs from the ODBC syntax, the Visual FoxPro equivalent is listed.

ODBC Grammar	Visual FoxPro Grammar
CURDATE()	DATE()
CURTIME()	TIME()
DAYNAME(<i>date_exp</i>)	CDOW(<i>date_exp</i>)
DAYOFMONTH(<i>date_exp</i>)	DAY()
HOUR(<i>time_exp</i>)	
MINUTE(<i>time_exp</i>)	
MONTH(<i>time_exp</i>)	
MONTHNAME(<i>date_exp</i>)	CMONTH(<i>date_exp</i>)
NOW()	DATETIME()
SECOND(<i>time_exp</i>)	SEC(<i>time_exp</i>)
WEEK(<i>date_exp</i>)	
YEAR(<i>date_exp</i>)	

The following time and date functions are not supported:

DAYOFYEAR (*date_exp*)
QUARTER (*date_exp*)
TIMESTAMPADD (*interval*, *integer_exp*, *timestamp_exp*)
TIMESTAMPDIFF (*interval*, *timestamp_exp1*, *timestamp_exp2*)

ODBC Escape Sequences

The driver also supports the ODBC escape sequence for date and timestamp data. The escape clause syntax is:

--(***vendor**(Microsoft),**product**(ODBC) **d** '*value*' *)--
--(***vendor**(Microsoft),**product**(ODBC) **ts** '*value*' *)--

In this syntax, **d** indicates *value* is a date in the "yyyy-mm-dd" format and **ts** indicates *value* is a timestamp in the "yyyy-mm-dd hh:mm:ss[f...]" format. The shorthand syntax for date and timestamp data is:

{**d** '*value*'}
{**ts** '*value*'}

For example, each of the following statements update the ALLTYPES table using the date and timestamp shorthand syntax in a supported SQL UPDATE command:

```
UPDATE alltypes
  SET DAT_COL={d'1968-04-28'}
  WHERE KEY=111
```

```
UPDATE alltypes
  SET DTI_COL={ts'1968-04-28 12:00:00'}
  WHERE KEY=111
```

For more information about escape sequences, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

Supported SET Commands

Your application can send the following Visual FoxPro SET commands to a data source:

SET ANSI

SET BLOCKSIZE

SET COLLATE

SET DELETED

SET EXACT

SET EXCLUSIVE

SET NULL

SET PATH

SET REPROCESS

SET UNIQUE

Thread Support

The Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver is thread-safe. Access to environment handles (*henv*), connection handles (*hdbc*), and statement handles (*hstmt*) are wrapped in appropriate semaphores to prevent other processes from accessing and potentially altering the driver's internal data structures.

In a multithreaded application, you can cancel a function that is running synchronously on an *hstmt* by calling **SQLCancel** on a separate thread.

The driver uses a separate thread to fetch data when you use progressive fetching. To employ progressive fetching for a data source, check the **Fetch data in background** checkbox on the ODBC Visual FoxPro Setup dialog box, or use the BackgroundFetch attribute keyword in your connection string. For information on connection string attribute keywords, see Using Connection Strings.

For more information about threads and **SQLCancel**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

Troubleshooting

The following sections discuss how to improve performance and solve problems you might encounter while using the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver.

Accessing Parameterized Views

You can't access parameterized views in a Visual FoxPro database using the driver. A parameterized view creates a WHERE clause in the view's SQL SELECT statement that limits the records downloaded to only those records that meet the conditions of the WHERE clause built using the value supplied for the parameter. Because the driver doesn't support passing parameters to the view, attempts to access a parameterized view will fail.

The parameter value can be:

- Supplied at run time.
- Passed programmatically to the view.

Accessing Remote Views

You can't access remote views in a Visual FoxPro database using the driver. Remote views are views that access either non-FoxPro data or a combination of FoxPro and non-FoxPro data. To access remote views, use Visual FoxPro 3.0.

Deleting Records

You can mark records for deletion using the driver, but you can't permanently remove records from the database. To permanently remove records from a table, use Visual FoxPro.

Increasing Performance Using Background Fetching

You can improve performance on large fetches by using the background fetching feature of the driver. Background fetching uses a separate thread to fetch data requested from a specific data source.

You can employ background fetching for a data source in one of two ways:

- Check the **Fetch data in background** checkbox on the [ODBC Visual FoxPro Setup dialog box](#).
- Use the BackgroundFetch attribute keyword in your connection string.

For information on connection string attribute keywords, see [Using Connection Strings](#).

Updating MultiTiered Views

A multitiered view is a view based on one or more views rather than on a base table. When you update data in a multitiered view, the updates go down only one level, to the view on which the top-level view is based; base tables are not updated.

Using Data Definition Language (DDL) in Stored Procedures

You can't use DDL, such as CREATE TABLE, or ALTER TABLE in Visual FoxPro stored procedures.

For information on language you can use in stored procedures, see [Visual FoxPro Language Support in Rules, Triggers, Default Values, and Stored Procedures](#).

Using Positioned Updates

The driver doesn't support positioned updates. Use the SQL WHERE clause to identify the rows you want to update.

Using the SET ANSI Command

If you're a Visual FoxPro developer, you should be aware that the default setting for SET ANSI is ON for the driver, in contrast to a default setting of OFF for Visual FoxPro. The default ON setting for SET ANSI allows Visual FoxPro data sources to behave consistently with other ODBC data sources that typically perform exact comparisons. You can change the default setting. For more information, see [SET ANSI](#).

Error Messages Overview

When an error occurs, the Visual FoxPro driver returns the following information:

- The native error number and error message text.
- The SQLSTATE (an ODBC error code) and error message text.

You access this error information by calling **SQLError**.

Native Errors

For errors that occur in the data source, the Visual FoxPro driver returns the native error number and error message text. For a list of native error numbers, see [Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver Native Error Messages](#).

SQLSTATE (ODBC Error Codes)

For errors that are detected and returned by the Visual FoxPro driver, the driver maps the returned native error number to the appropriate SQLSTATE. If a native error number does not have an ODBC error code to map to, the Visual FoxPro driver returns SQLSTATE S1000 (General error).

For a list of SQLSTATE values generated by the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver for corresponding Visual FoxPro errors, see [ODBC Error Codes](#).

Syntax

Error messages have the following format:

[*vendor*][*ODBC_component*]*error_message*

The prefixes in brackets ([]) identify the source of the error as defined in the following table.

Data Source	Prefix	Value
Driver Manager	[<i>vendor</i>]	[Microsoft]
	[<i>ODBC_component</i>]	[ODBC Driver Manager]
	[<i>data_source</i>]	N/A
Visual FoxPro driver	<i>vendor</i>]	[Microsoft]
	[<i>ODBC_component</i>]	[ODBC Visual FoxPro driver]
	[<i>data_source</i>]	N/A

For example, if the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver could not find the file EMPLOYEE.DBF, it might return the following error message:

“[Microsoft][ODBC Visual FoxPro Driver]File ‘employee.dbf’ does not exist”

Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver Native Error Messages

001	100	200	300	400
500	600	700	800	900

The following table lists error messages native to the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver.

001

1	Feature is not available.
2	Input/output operation failure.
3	Free handle is not found.
5	Use of unallocated handle.
14	???????
97	???????
99	Procedure canceled.

100

100	Too many files open.
101	Cannot open file.
102	Cannot create file.
105	Error writing to file.
107	Invalid key length.
109	Record is out of range.
110	Record is not in index.
111	Invalid file descriptor.
113	File is not open.
114	Not enough disk space for <i>value</i> .
115	Invalid operation for the cursor.
118	Index file does not match table.
119	No table is open.
120	File does not exist.
121	File already exists.
122	Table has no index order set.
123	Not a table.
125	Index expression exceeds maximum length.
127	You must use a logical expression with a FOR or WHILE clause.
128	Not a numeric expression.
129	Variable is not found.
132	File is in use.
133	Index does not match the table. Delete the index file and re-create the index.
135	End of file encountered.
136	Beginning of file encountered.
137	Alias is not found.
139	You must use a logical expression with FILTER.

142 Cyclic relation.
143 No fields were found to copy.
144 The LOCATE command must be issued before the
CONTINUE command.
145 Must be a character or numeric key field.
146 Cannot write to a read-only file.
147 Target table is already engaged in a relation.
148 Expression has been re-entered while the filter is
executing.
149 Not enough memory for buffer.
150 Not enough memory for file map.
155 Invalid buffdirty call.
156 Duplicate field names.
158 No fields found to process.
159 Numeric overflow. Data was lost.
162 Procedure '*value*' is not found.
165 '*value*' is not related to the current work area.
170 Variable '*value*' is not found.
171 Cannot open file '*value*'.
173 File '*value*' does not exist.
174 '*value*' is not a memory variable.
175 '*value*' is not a file variable.
176 '*value*' is not an array.
177 Alias '*value*' is not found.
180 File was not placed in memory using the LOAD
command.
182 There is not enough memory to complete this
operation.

200

200 Syntax error.
201 Too many names used.
202 Program is too large.
203 Too many memory variables.
205 Nesting error.
206 Recursive macro definition.
209 Line is too long.
210 Allowed DO nesting level exceeded.
211 An IF | ELSE | ENDIF statement is missing.
212 Structure nesting is too deep.
213 There is a missing keyword in the FOR...ENDFOR or
DO CASE...ENDCASE command structure.
219 Command contains unrecognized phrase/keyword.
221 Command is missing required clause.
222 Unrecognized command verb.
224 Invalid subscript reference.

227 Missing expression.
228 Table number is invalid.
229 Too few arguments.
230 Too many arguments.
233 Statement is not allowed in interactive mode.
234 Subscript is outside defined range.
236 Suspend program before using RESUME.
238 No PARAMETER statement is found.
239 Must specify additional parameters.
240 Not a character expression.
250 Too many PROCEDURE commands are in effect.
252 Compiled code for this line is too long.
257 Key string is too long.
291 Expression used with ASIN() is out of range.
292 Cannot use 0 or negative as the argument for LOG10().
293 Expression used with ACOS() is out of range.
294 FOXUSER.DBF file is invalid.
295 Invalid path or file name.
296 Error reading the resource.
297 Command is allowed only in interactive mode.

300

301 Operator/operand type mismatch.
302 Data type mismatch.
305 Expression evaluated to an illegal value.
307 Cannot divide by 0.
308 Insufficient stack space.
337 Cannot nest the PRINTJOB command.

400

406 Printer is not ready.
407 Invalid argument used with the SET function.
410 Unable to create temporary work files.
423 Error creating the OLE object.
424 Error copying the OLE object to the Clipboard.
462 *value* internal consistency error.
465 SQL pass-through internal consistency error.
466 Connection handle is invalid.
467 Property is invalid for local cursors.
468 Property is invalid for table cursors.
469 Property value is out of bounds.
470 Incorrect property name.
471 Incorrect column format.
473 Environment-level property is invalid.

474 Invalid call issued while executing a SQLEXEC()
sequence.

479 Invalid update column name *value*\
489 General fields cannot be used in the WHERE condition
of an update statement. Change the WhereType
property of the view.

491 No update tables are specified. Use the Tables
property of the cursor.

492 No key columns are specified for the update table \
value\
493 SQL parameter is missing.

494 View definition has been changed.

495 Warning: The key defined by the KeyField property for
table *value* is not unique

498 SQL SELECT statement is invalid.

499 SQL parameter *value* is invalid.

500

502 Cannot write to the record because it is in use.

503 File cannot be locked.

508 Error initializing OLE.

520 No database is open or set as the current database.

522 Connectivity internal consistency error.

523 Execution was canceled by the user.

525 Function is not supported on remote tables.

526 Connectivity error: *value*

527 Cannot load ODBC library, ODBC32.DLL.

528 ODBC entry point missing, *value*.

530 Fetching canceled; remote table is closed.

532 Type conversion is not supported.

533 This property is read-only.

536 Function is not supported on native tables.

538 A stored procedure is executing.

540 Session number is invalid.

541 Connection *value* is busy.

542 Base table fields have been changed and no longer
match view fields. View field properties cannot be set.

543 Type conversion required by the DataType property for
field '*value*' is invalid.

544 DataType property for field '*value*' is invalid.

545 Table buffer for alias *value*\
contains uncommitted
changes.

546 Cannot close table during execution of table-bound
expression.

547 Cannot insert an empty row from a view into its base
table(s).

548 Table *value* has one or more non-structural indexes

open. Please close them and retry the Begin Transaction

549 Data session #*value* cannot be released with open transaction(s).

550 .DBC internal consistency error.

557 The database must be opened exclusively.

559 Property is not found.

560 Property value is invalid.

561 Database is invalid. Please validate.

562 Cannot find object *value* in the database.

563 Cannot find view *value* in the current database.

566 Cannot issue the PACK command on a database while its tables are in use.

567 Primary key property is invalid; please validate database.

570 Database is read-only.

571 The name *value* is already used for another

575 Object name is invalid.

577 Table *value* is referenced in a relation.

578 Invalid database table name.

579 Command cannot be issued on a table with cursors in table buffering mode.

580 Feature is not supported for non-.DBC tables.

581 Field *value* does not accept null *value*.

583 Record validation rule is violated.

585 Update conflict. Use TABLEUPDATE() with the IForce parameter to commit the update or TABLEREVERT() to roll back the update.

586 Function requires row or table buffering mode.

587 Illegal nested OLDVAL() or CURVAL().

589 Table or row buffering requires that SET MULTILOCKS is set to ON.

590 BEGIN TRANSACTION command failed. Nesting level is too deep.

591 END TRANSACTION command cannot be issued without a corresponding BEGIN TRANSACTION command.

592 ROLLBACK command cannot be issued without a corresponding BEGIN TRANSACTION command.

593 Command cannot be issued within a transaction.

594 Illegal to attempt a file lock in a transaction after taking prior record locks.

596 Table buffering is not enabled.

597 Views require either DB_BUFOPTROW or DB_BUFOPTTABLE.

598 Rule and trigger code must balance transaction usage.

599 Data session #*value* was forced to ROLLBACK all transactions to avoid deadlock.

600

- 601 Alias name is already in use.
- 602 Operation is invalid for a Memo, General, or Picture field.
- 612 No such menu or menu item is defined.
- 618 Menu has not been defined with DEFINE MENU.
- 624 Menu title has not been defined with DEFINE PAD.
- 625 Menu has not been defined with DEFINE POPUP.
- 631 Array dimensions are invalid.
- 637 File must be opened exclusively to convert the Memo file.
- 638 Field must be a Memo field.
- 649 No previous PRINTJOB command to correspond to this command.
- 651 CANCEL or SUSPEND is not allowed.
- 659 The table has memo fields that cannot be converted while open read-only.
- 683 Index tag is not found.

700

- 700 Record is in use by another user.
- 701 File must be opened exclusively.
- 702 File is in use by another user.
- 703 Record is not locked.
- 705 File access is denied.
- 706 Cannot sort .IDX files in descending order.
- 707 Structural .CDX file is not found.
- 708 File is open in another work area.
- 712 Field name is a duplicate or invalid.
- 714 Window '*value*' has not been defined.
- 718 File is read-only.
- 722 Preprocessor expression is invalid.
- 734 Property *value* is not found.
- 737 *value* is a method, event, or object.
- 738 Property *value* is not a method or event.
- 740 *value* is a read-only property.
- 748 This file is incompatible with the current version of Visual FoxPro. Run 30UPDATE.PRG to update the file to the current version.
- 750 File was created in a later version of Visual FoxPro than the current version.
- 763 Property *value* already exists.
- 773 Database object type is invalid.
- 784 This object is derived from a base class and does not have a parent class.

800

- 802 SQL: Cannot locate table.
- 872 Too many columns.
- 879 No primary key.
- 884 Uniqueness of index *value* is violated.
- 885 Only structural tags can be defined as candidate.
- 886 Index does not accept NULL.
- 887 Illegal recursion in rule evaluation.
- 888 Tag name is too long.

900

- 901 Function argument value, type, or count is invalid.
- 902 Expression evaluator failed.
- 903 String is too long to fit.
- 904 ** or ^ domain error.
- 905 LOG(): Zero or negative used as argument.
- 906 SQRT() argument cannot be negative.
- 912 Operation is invalid for a General field.
- 914 Code page number is invalid.
- 915 Collating sequence '*value*' is not found.
- 918 File name is too long.
- 922 Volume does not exist.
- 923 Object *value* is not found.
- 924 *value* is not an object.
- 925 Unknown member *value*.
- 928 Statement is only valid within a class definition.
- 929 *value* can only be used within a method.
- 930 Cannot redefine *value*.
- 931 Statement is not in a procedure.
- 934 Statement is only valid within a method.
- 935 The current object does not inherit from class *value*.
- 937 Procedure file '*value*' is not found.
- 938 Object is not contained in a *value*.
- 939 WITH/ENDWITH mismatch.
- 940 Expression is not valid outside of WITH/ENDWITH.
- 941 Error code is invalid.
- 942 Objects cannot be assigned to arrays.
- 943 Member *value* does not evaluate to an object.
- 945 The current object has been released.
- 947 Expression is too complex.
- 951 Cannot clear the object in use.
- 955 WIN.INI/registry is corrupted.
- 957 Error accessing printer spooler.
- 959 Invalid coordinates.
- 960 Illegal redefinition of variable *value*.

971 Cannot compile until the current COMPILE command
has completed.

972 Array *value* is in use.

974 Arrays cannot be assigned to array elements.

976 Cannot resolve backlink.

988 Currency value is out of range.

990 Cancel.

999 Function is not implemented.

ODBC Error Codes

The following table lists Visual FoxPro error codes mapped to ODBC Error Code SQLSTATE values. The mapped SQLSTATE values come from **SQLExecDirect** and **SQLPrepare**. No other SQLSTATE values from other ODBC API are mapped because **SQLExecDirect** and **SQLPrepare** are the only functions that access the Visual FoxPro engine.

For more information on ODBC error codes, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLSTATE	Visual FoxPro Error Code
S1001	149
	150
	182
	202
	308
1004	159
37000	132
	200
	219
	221
	222
	227
	229
	230
	498
	499
	713
901	
22005	301
	302
22012	307
23000	581
	583
	884
	886
	988
S0001	121
	571
S0002	173
	120
	123
	295
	562
	563
	802
S0012	683
S0021	156
	712
S0022	158

S1000

100
101
102
105
107
109
110
111
113
114
115
118
119
125
133
135
136
137
145
146
171
173
177
201
205
239
240
252
257
296
305
407
410
462
502
503
520
538
550
561
567
570
575
578
580
585
602
702
705
707
708
718
750
872

879
887
888
912
914
915
918
922
923
947
976
999

Visual FoxPro Language Support in Rules, Triggers, Default Values, and Stored Procedures



You cannot create Visual FoxPro rules, triggers, default values or stored procedures using the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver. However, your application might interact with existing rules, triggers, default values or stored procedures as it inserts, updates, or deletes Visual FoxPro data stored in a database.

The following table lists the Visual FoxPro commands and functions supported by the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver when the commands or functions exist in rules, triggers, default values or stored procedures.

If your application interacts with data whose rules, triggers, default values or stored procedures call any other Visual FoxPro commands or functions, the driver generates an error. See [Unsupported Visual FoxPro Commands and Functions](#) for a list of commands and functions not supported by the driver.

Tip If you want to insert conditional code into your rules, triggers or stored procedures that determines the commands to execute when called by the driver, you can use the VERSION() function. The VERSION() function returns “Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver <version>” when called by the driver.

Visual FoxPro Commands and Functions Supported in Rules, Triggers, Default Values and Stored Procedures

\$ Operator	% Operator	& Command
&& Command	* Command	= Command

A

ABS() Function	ACOPY() Function	ACOS() Function
ADATABASES() Function	ADBOBJECTS() Function	ADD TABLE Command
ADEL() Function	AELEMENT() Function	AERROR() Function
AFIELDS() Function	AINS() Function	ALEN() Function
ALIAS() Function	ALLTRIM() Function	ALTER TABLE - SQL Command
AND Operator	ANSITOOEM() Function	APPEND Command
APPEND FROM ARRAY Command	APPEND FROM Command	APPEND GENERAL Command
APPEND MEMO Command	APPEND PROCEDURES Command	ASC() Function
ASCAN() Function	ASIN() Function	ASORT() Function
ASUBSCRIPT() Function	AT() Function	AT_C() Function
ATAN() Function	ATC() Function	ATCC() Function
ATCLINE() Function	ATLINE() Function	ATN2() Function
AUSED() Function	AVERAGE Command	

B

BEGIN TRANSACTION Command	BETWEEN() Function	BITAND() Function
BITCLEAR() Function	BITLSHIFT() Function	BITNOT() Function
BITOR() Function	BITRSHIFT() Function	BITSET() Function
BITTEST() Function	BITXOR() Function	BLANK Command
BOF() Function		

C

CALCULATE Command	CANDIDATE() Function	CD Command
CDOW() Function	CDX() Function	CEILING() Function
CHDIR Command	CHR() Function	CHRTRAN() Function
CHRTRANC() Function	CLOSE Commands	CMONTH() Function
CONTINUE Command	COPY INDEXES Command	COPY MEMO Command
COPY PROCEDURES Command	COPY STRUCTURE Command	COPY STRUCTURE EXTENDED Command
COPY TAG Command	COPY TO ARRAY Command	COPY TO Command
COS() Function	COUNT Command	CPCONVERT() Function
CPCURRENT() Function	CPDBF() Function	CTOD() Function
CTOT() Function	CURDIR() Function	CURSORGETPROP() Function
CURSORSETPROP() Function	CURVAL() Function	

D

DATE() Function	DATETIME() Function	DAY() Function
DBC() Function	DBF() Function	DBGETPROP() Function
DBUSED() Function	DECLARE Command	DELETE - SQL Command
DELETE Command	DELETE FILE Command	DELETE TAG Command
DELETED() Function	DESCENDING() Function	DIFFERENCE() Function
DIMENSION Command	DISKSPACE() Function	DMY() Function
DO CASE ... ENDCASE Command	DO Command	DO WHILE ... ENDDO Command
DOW() Function	DTOC() Function	DTOR() Function
DTOS() Function	DTOT() Function	

E

EMPTY() Function	END TRANSACTION Command	EOF() Function
-------------------	-------------------------	-----------------

ERASE Command	ERROR Command	ERROR() Function
EVALUATE() Function	EXIT Command	EXP() Function

F

FCHSIZE() Function	FCLOSE() Function	FCOUNT() Function
FCREATE() Function	FDATE() Function	FEOF() Function
FERROR() Function	FFLUSH() Function	FGETS() Function
FIELD() Function	FILE() Function	FILTER() Function
FLDLIST() Function	FLOCK() Function	FLOOR() Function
FLUSH Command	FOPEN() Function	FOR ... ENDFOR Command
FOR() Function	FOUND() Function	FPUTS() Function
FREAD() Function	FREE TABLE Command	FSEEK() Function
FSIZE() Function	FTIME() Function	FULLPATH() Function
FUNCTION Command	FV() Function	FWRITE() Function

G

GATHER Command	GETCP() Function	GETENV() Function
GETEXPR Command	GETFLDSTATE() Function	GETNEXTMODIFIED() Function
GO/GOTO Command	GOMONTH() Function	

H

HEADER() Function	HOME() Function	HOUR() Function
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I

IDXCOLLATE() Function	IF ... ENDIF Command	IIF() Function
INDBC() Function	INDEX Command	INLIST() Function
INSERT-SQL Command	INT() Function	ISALPHA() Function
ISBLANK() Function	ISDIGIT() Function	ISEXCLUSIVE() Function
ISLEADBYTE() Function	ISLOWER() Function	ISNULL() Function
ISREADONLY() Function	ISUPPER() Function	

J

K

KEY() Function	KEYMATCH() Function
-----------------	----------------------

L

LEFT() Function	LEFTC() Function	LEN() Function
LENC() Function	LIKE() Function	LIKEC() Function

LINENO() Function	LOCAL Command	LOCATE Command
LOCK() Function	LOG() Function	LOG10() Function
LOOKUP() Function	LOWER() Function	LPARAMETERS Command
LTRIM() Function	LUPDATE() Function	

M

_MLINE System Memory Variable	MAX() Function	MD Command
MDX() Function	MDY() Function	MEMLINES() Function
MESSAGE() Function	MIN() Function	MINUTE() Function
MKDIR Command	MLINE() Function	MOD() Function
MONTH() Function	MTON() Function	

N

NDX() Function	NORMALIZE() Function	NOT Operator
NOTE Command	NTOM() Function	NVL() Function

O

OCCURS() Function	OEMTOANSI() Function	OLDVAL() Function
ON ERROR Command	ON KEY Command	ON() Function
OPEN DATABASE Command	OR Operator	ORDER() Function
OS() Function		

P

PACK Command	PAD() Function	PADL() PADR() PADC() Functions
PARAMETERS Command	PARAMETERS() Function	PAYMENT() Function
PI() Function	PRIMARY() Function	PRIVATE Command
PROCEDURE Command	PROGRAM() Function	PROPER() Function
PUBLIC Command	PV() Function	

Q

R

RAND() Function	RAT() Function	RATC() Function
RATLINE() Function	RD Command	RECALL Command
RECCOUNT() Function	RECNO() Function	RECSIZE() Function
REGIONAL Command	RELATION() Function	REMOVE TABLE Command
REPLACE Command	REPLACE FROM ARRAY Command	REPLICATE() Function

RETRY Command	RETURN Command	RIGHT() Function
RIGHTC() Function	RLOCK() Function	RMDIR Command
ROLLBACK Command	ROUND() Function	RTOD() Function
RTRIM() Function		

S

SCAN ... ENDSCAN Command	SCATTER Command	SEC() Function
SECONDS() Function	SEEK Command	SEEK() Function
SELECT Command	SELECT() Function	SELECT-SQL Command
SET BLOCKSIZE Command	SET CARRY Command	SET CENTURY Command
SET COLLATE Command	SET DATABASE Command	SET DATE Command
SET DEFAULT Command	SET DELETED Command	SET EXACT Command
SET EXCLUSIVE Command	SET FDOW Command	SET FIELDS Command
SET FILTER Command	SET FIXED Command	SET FULLPATH Command
SET FWEEK Command	SET HOURS Command	SET INDEX Command
SET LOCK Command	SET MULTILOCKS Command	SET NEAR Command
SET NOCPTRANS Command	SET NOTIFY Command	SET NULL Command
SET OPTIMIZE Command	SET ORDER Command	SET PATH Command
SET PROCEDURE Command	SET RELATION Command	SET RELATION OFF Command
SET REPROCESS Command	SET SKIP Command	SET UDFPARMS Command
SET UNIQUE Command	SET VOLUME Command	SET() Function
SETFLDSTATE() Function	SIGN () Function	SIN() Function
SKIP Command	SORT Command	SPACE() Function
SQRT() Function	STORE Command	STR() Function
STRCONV() Function	STRTRAN() Function	STUFF() Function
STUFFC() Function	SUBSTR() Function	SUBSTRC() Function
SUM Command	SYS(2011) Function	

T

TABLEREVERT() Function	TABLEUPDATE() Function	TAG() Function
TAGCOUNT() Function	TAGNO() Function	_TALLY System Memory Variable
TAN() Function	TARGET() Function	TIME() Function

TOTAL Command

_TRIGGERLEVEL
System Memory
Variable

TRIM() Function

TTOC() Function

TTOD() Function

TXNLEVEL() Function

TYPE() Function

U

UNIQUE() Function

UNLOCK Command

UPDATE - SQL
Command

UPDATE Command

UPPER() Function

USE Command

USED() Function

V

VAL() Function

VERSION() Function

W

WEEK() Function

WITH ... ENDWITH
Command

X

Y

YEAR() Function

Z

ZAP Command

Unsupported FoxPro Commands and Functions



The following table lists FoxPro commands and functions that are not supported by the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver, but are supported by Microsoft Visual FoxPro 3.0.

If your application interacts with data whose rules, triggers, default values or stored procedures call these Visual FoxPro commands or functions, the driver generates an error.

Unsupported Visual FoxPro Commands and Functions

#DEFINE ... #UNDEF	#IF ... #ENDIF Preprocessor Directive	#IFDEF #IFNDEF
#INCLUDE Preprocessor Directive	:: Scope Resolution Operator	! Command (see RUN ! Command)
? ?? Command	??? Command	\ \\ Command
@ ... BOX Command	@ ... CLASS Command	@ ... CLEAR Command
@ ... EDIT - Edit Boxes Command	@ ... FILL Command	@ ... GET
@ ... MENU Command	@ ... PROMPT Command	@ ... SAY Command
@ ... SCROLL Command	@ ... TO Command	

A

ACCEPT Command	AClass() Function	ACTIVATE MENU Command
ACTIVATE POPUP Command	ACTIVATE SCREEN Command	ACTIVATE WINDOW Command
ActivateCell Method	ADD CLASS Command	ADIR() Function
AFONT() Function	AINSTANCE() Function	_ALIGNMENT System Memory Variable
AMEMBERS() Function	APRINTERS() Function	ASELOBJ() Function
ASSIST Command		

B

BAR() Function	BARCOUNT() Function	BARPROMPT() Function
_BEAUTIFY System Memory Variable	_BOX System Memory Variable	BROWSE Command
_BROWSER System Memory Variable	BUILD APP Command	BUILD EXE Command
BUILD PROJECT Command	_BUILDER System Memory Variable	

C

_CALCVALUE System Memory Variable	CALL Command	CANCEL Command
CAPSLock() Function	CHANGE Command	CHRSAW() Function

_CLIPTEXT System Memory Variable	CLOSE MEMO Command	CNTBAR() Function
CNTPAD() Function	COL() Function	COMPILE Command
COMPILE DATABASE Command	COMPILE FORM Command	COMPOBJ() Function
Container Object	Control Object	_CONVERTER System Memory Variable
COPY FILE Command	CREATE CLASS Command	CREATE CLASSLIB Command
CREATE COLOR SET Command	CREATE Command	CREATE CONNECTION Command
CREATE DATABASE Command	CREATE FORM Command	CREATE FROM Command
CREATE LABEL Command	CREATE MENU Command	CREATE PROJECT Command
CREATE QUERY Command	CREATE REPORT Command	CREATE SCREEN Command
CREATE SQL VIEW Command	CREATE TRIGGER Command	CREATE VIEW Command
CREATEOBJECT() Function	_CUROBJ System Memory Variable	

D

_DBLCLICK System Memory Variable	DBSETPROP() Function	DDE Functions
DEACTIVATE MENU Command	DEACTIVATE POPUP Command	DEACTIVATE WINDOW Command
DECLARE - DLL Command	DEFINE BAR Command	DEFINE BOX Command
DEFINE CLASS Command	DEFINE MENU Command	DEFINE PAD Command
DEFINE POPUP Command	DEFINE WINDOW Command	DELETE CONNECTION Command
DELETE DATABASE Command	DELETE TRIGGER Command	DELETE VIEW Command
_DIARYDATE System Memory Variable	DIR Command	DIRECTORY Command
DISPLAY Command	DISPLAY CONNECTIONS Command	DISPLAY DATABASE Command
DISPLAY DLLS Command	DISPLAY FILES Command	DISPLAY MEMORY Command
DISPLAY OBJECTS Command	DISPLAY PROCEDURES Command	DISPLAY STATUS Command
DISPLAY STRUCTURE Command	DISPLAY TABLES Command	DISPLAY VIEWS Command
DO FORM Command		

E

EDIT Command	EJECT Command	EJECT PAGE Command
EXPORT Command	EXTERNAL Command	

F

FILER Command	FIND Command	FKLABEL() Function
FKMAX() Function	FONTMETRIC() Function	_FOXDOC System Memory Variable
_FOXGRAPH System Memory Variable		

G

_GENGRAPH System Memory Variable	_GENMENU System Memory Variable	_GENPD System Memory Variable
_GENSCRN System Memory Variable	_GENXTAB System Memory Variable	GETBAR() Function
GETCOLOR() Function	GETDIR() Function	GETFILE() Function
GETFONT() Function	GETOBJECT() Function	GETPAD() Function
GETPICT() Function	GETPRINTER() Function	

H

HELP Command	HIDE MENU Command	HIDE POPUP Command
HIDE WINDOW Command		

I

IMESTATUS() Function	IMPORT Command	_INDENT System Memory Variable
INDEX ON Command	INKEY() Function	INPUT Command
INSERT Command	INSMODE() Function	ISCOLOR() Function
ISMOUSE() Function		

J

JOIN Command

K

KEYBOARD Command

L

LABEL Command	LASTKEY() Function	LIST Commands
---------------	---------------------	---------------

LIST CONNECTIONS
Command
LOCFILE() Function

_LMARGIN System
Memory Variable

LOAD Command

M

MCOL() Function
MENU Command
MESSAGEBOX()
Function
MODIFY
CONNECTION
Command
MODIFY FORM
Command
MODIFY MEMO
Command
MODIFY PROJECT
Command
MODIFY SCREEN
Command
MODIFY WINDOW
Command
MOVE WINDOW
Command
MROW() Function

MDOWN() Function
MENU TO Command
MODIFY CLASS
Command
MODIFY DATABASE
Command
MODIFY GENERAL
Command
MODIFY MENU
Command
MODIFY QUERY
Command
MODIFY STRUCTURE
Command
MOUSE Command
MRKBAR() Function
MWINDOW() Function

MEMORY() Function
MENU() Function
MODIFY COMMAND
Command
MODIFY FILE
Command
MODIFY LABEL
Command
MODIFY PROCEDURE
Command
MODIFY REPORT
Command
MODIFY VIEW
Command
MOVE POPUP
Command
MRKPAD() Function

N

NUMLOCK() Function

O

OBJNUM() Function
ON APLABOUT
Command
ON EXIT BAR
Command
ON EXIT POPUP
Command
ON MACHELP
Command
ON READERROR
Command
ON SELECTION PAD
Command

OBJTOCLIENT()
Function
ON BAR Command
ON EXIT MENU
Command
ON KEY = Command
ON PAD Command
ON SELECTION BAR
Command
ON SELECTION
POPUP Command

OBJVAR() Function
ON ESCAPE Command
ON EXIT PAD
Command
ON KEY LABEL
Command
ON PAGE Command
ON SELECTION MENU
Command
ON SHUTDOWN
Command

P

PACK DATABASE
Command

_PADVANCE System
Memory Variable

_PAGENO System
Memory Variable

_PBPAGE System Memory Variable	PCOL() Function	_PCOLNO System Memory Variable
_PCOPIES System Memory Variable	_PDRIVER System Memory Variable	_PDSETUP System Memory Variable
_PECODE System Memory Variable	_PEJECT System Memory Variable	PEMSTATUS() Function
_PEPAGE System Memory Variable	_PLENGTH System Memory Variable	_PLINENO System Memory Variable
_POFFSET System Memory Variable	PLAY MACRO Command	POP KEY Command
POP MENU Command	POP POPUP Command	POPUP() Function
_PPITCH System Memory Variable	_PQUALITY System Memory Variable	_PRETEXT System Memory Variable
PRINTJOB ... ENDPRINTJOB Command	PRINTSTATUS() Function	PRMBAR() Function
PRMPAD() Function	PROMPT() Function	PROW() Function
PRTINFO() Function	_PSCODE System Memory Variable	_PSPACING System Memory Variable
PUSH KEY Command	PUSH MENU Command	PUSH POPUP Command
PUTFILE() Function	_PWAIT System Memory Variable	

Q

QUIT Command

R

RDLEVEL() Function	READ Command	READ MENU Command
READKEY() Function	REFRESH() Function	REINDEX Command
RELEASE BAR Command	RELEASE CLASSLIB Command	RELEASE Command
RELEASE LIBRARY Command	RELEASE MENUS Command	RELEASE MODULE Command
RELEASE PAD Command	RELEASE POPUPS Command	RELEASE PROCEDURE Command
RELEASE WINDOWS Command	REMOVE CLASS Command	RENAME CLASS Command
RENAME Command	RENAME CONNECTION Command	RENAME TABLE Command
RENAME VIEW Command	REPORT Command	REQUERY() Function
RESTORE FROM Command	RESTORE MACROS Command	RESTORE SCREEN Command
RESTORE WINDOW Command	RESUME Command	RGB() Function

RGBSCHEME()
Function
RUN | ! Command

_RMARGIN System
Memory Variable
RUNSCRIPT Command

ROW() Function

S

SAVE MACROS
Command

SAVE SCREEN
Command

SAVE TO Command

SAVE WINDOWS
Command

SCHEME() Function

SCOLS() Function

SCROLL Command

_SCREEN System
Memory Variable

SET Command

SET ALTERNATE
Command

SET ANSI Command

SET APLABOUT
Command

SET AUTOSAVE
Command

SET BELL Command

SET BLINK Command

SET BORDER
Command

SET BRSTATUS
Command

SET CLASSLIB
Command

SET CLEAR Command

SET CLOCK Command

SET COLOR OF
Command

SET COLOR OF
SCHEME Command

SET COLOR SET
Command

SET COLOR TO
Command

SET COMPATIBLE
Command

SET CONFIRM
Command

SET CONSOLE
Command

SET CPCOMPILE

SET CPDIALOG

SET CURRENCY
Command

SET CURSOR
Command

SET DATASESSION
Command

SET DEBUG Command

SET DECIMALS
Command

SET DELIMITERS
Command

SET DEVELOPMENT
Command

SET DEVICE Command

SET DISPLAY
Command

SET DOHISTORY
Command

SET ECHO Command

SET ESCAPE
Command

SET FORMAT
Command

SET FUNCTION
Command

SET HEADINGS
Command

SET HELP Command

SET HELPFILTER
Command

SET INTENSITY
Command

SET KEY Command

SET KEYCOMP
Command

SET LOGERRORS
Command

SET MACDESKTOP
Command

SET MACHELP
Command

SET MACKEY
Command

SET MARGIN
Command

SET MARK OF
Command

SET MARK TO
Command

SET MEMOWIDTH
Command

SET MESSAGE
Command

SET MOUSE Command

SET ODOMETER
Command

SET OLEOBJECT
Command

SET PALETTE
Command

SET PDSETUP
Command

SET POINT Command

SET PRINTER
Command

SET READBORDER
Command

SET REFRESH

SET RESOURCE

SET SAFETY

Command	Command	Command
SET SCOREBOARD	SET SECONDS	SET SEPARATOR
Command	Command	Command
SET SHADOWS	SET SKIP OF	SET SPACE Command
Command	Command	
SET STATUS	SET STATUS BAR	SET STEP Command
Command	Command	
SET STICKY Command	SET SYSFORMATS	SET SYSMENU
	Command	Command
SET TALK Command	SET TEXTMERGE	SET TEXTMERGE
	Command	DELIMITERS
		Command
SET TOPIC Command	SET TOPIC ID	SET TRBETWEEN
	Command	Command
SET TYPEAHEAD	SET VIEW Command	SET WINDOW OF
Command		MEMO Command
SET XCMDFILE	_SHELL System	SHOW GET Command
Command	Memory Variable	
SHOW GETS	SHOW MENU	SHOW OBJECT
Command	Command	Command
SHOW POPUP	SHOW WINDOW	SIZE POPUP
Command	Command	Command
SIZE WINDOW	SKPBAR() Function	SKPPAD() Function
Command		
SOUNDEX() Function	_SPELLCHK System	SQL functions
	Memory Variable	
SROWS() Function	_STARTUP System	SUSPEND Command
	Memory Variable	
SYS() Functions except	SYSMETRIC()	
SYS(2011)	Function	

T

_TABS System Memory	TEXT ... ENDTEXT	_THROTTLE System
Variable	Command	Memory Variable
TRANSFORM()	_TRANSPORT System	TXTWIDTH() Function
Function	Memory Variable	
TYPE Command		

U

UPDATED() Function	USE Command	
---------------------	-------------	--

V

VALIDATE DATABASE	VARREAD() Function	VERSION() Function
Command		

W

WAIT Command	WBORDER() Function	WCHILD() Function
WCOLS() Function	WEXIST() Function	WFONT() Function

_WINDOWS System
Memory Variable

WLCOL() Function

WMINIMUM() Function

WPARENT() Function

WROWS() Function

X

Y

Z

ZOOM WINDOW
Command

_WIZARD System
Memory Variable

WLROW() Function

WONTOP() Function

_WRAP System
Memory Variable

WTITLE() Function

WLAST() Function

WMAXIMUM()
Function

WOUTPUT() Function

WREAD() Function

WVISIBLE() Function

Supported ODBC API

The Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver supports:

- All Core Level API
- All Level 1 API
- Most Level 2 API

For more detail on any ODBC API function, refer to the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

Each API topic provides a brief summary and any Visual FoxPro-specific details. Note that several of the functions behave differently depending on whether the data source is defined as a connection to a directory of free tables (.DBF files) or to a Visual FoxPro database (.DBC file). Certain operations are only supported for database connections.

[Core Level API Support](#)

[Level 1 API Support](#)

[Level 2 API Support](#)

Core Level API Support

All of the ODBC Core Level API are supported. A brief description of each plus any details as they pertain to Visual FoxPro are available below.

[SQLAllocConnect](#)

[SQLAllocEnv](#)

[SQLAllocStmt](#)

[SQLBindCol](#)

[SQLCancel](#)

[SQLColAttributes](#)

[SQLConnect](#)

[SQLDescribeCol](#)

[SQLDisconnect](#)

[SQLError](#)

[SQLExecDirect](#)

[SQLExecute](#)

[SQLFetch](#)

[SQLFreeConnect](#)

[SQLFreeEnv](#)

[SQLFreeStmt](#)

[SQLGetCursorName](#)

[SQLNumResultCols](#)

[SQLPrepare](#)

[SQLRowCount](#)

[SQLSetCursorName](#)

[SQLTransact](#)

Level 1 API Support

All of the ODBC Level 1 API are supported. A brief description of each plus any details as they pertain to Visual FoxPro are available below.

[SQLBindParameter](#)

[SQLColumns](#)

[SQLDriverConnect](#)

[SQLGetConnectOption](#)

[SQLGetData](#)

[SQLGetFunctions](#)

[SQLGetInfo](#)

[SQLGetStmtOption](#)

[SQLGetTypeInfo](#)

[SQLParamData](#)

[SQLPutData](#)

[SQLSetConnectOption](#)

[SQLSetStmtOption](#)

[SQLSpecialColumns](#)

[SQLStatistics](#)

[SQLTables](#)

Level 2 API Support

The following ODBC Level 2 APIs are fully or partially supported:

SQLDataSources

SQLDrivers

SQLExtendedFetch

SQLMoreResults

SQLNumParams

SQLParamOptions

SQLPrimaryKeys

SQLSetPos

SQLSetScrollOptions (partial support)

The following Level 2 APIs are not supported:

SQLBrowseConnect

SQLColumnPrivileges

SQLDescribeParam

SQLForeignKeys

SQLNativeSql

SQLProcedureColumns

SQLProcedures

SQLTablePrivileges

SQLAllocConnect

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Core Level

Allocates memory for a connection handle, *hdbc*, within the environment identified by *henv*. The driver manager processes this call and calls the driver's **SQLAllocConnect** whenever **SQLConnect**, **SQLBrowseConnect**, or **SQLDriverConnect** is called.

For more information on **SQLAllocConnect**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLAllocEnv

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Core Level

Allocates memory for an environment handle, *henv*, and initializes the ODBC call level interface for use by an application.

For more information on **SQLAllocEnv**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLAllocStmt

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Core Level

Allocates memory for a statement handle and associates the statement handle with the connection specified by *hdbc*. The Driver Manager passes this call to the driver, which allocates the memory for the *hstmt* structure.

For more information on **SQLAllocStmt**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLBindCol

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Core Level

Assigns storage space for a result column and specifies the type of the result. When **SQLFetch** or **SQLExtendedFetch** is called, the driver places the data for all bound columns in the assigned locations. See **SQLGetTypeInfo** for the mapping between ODBC and Visual FoxPro data types.

For more information on **SQLBindCol**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLBindParameter

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Level One

Associates a buffer with a parameter marker in a SQL statement. The Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver supports input parameters as specified by the *fParamType* argument.

For more information on **SQLBindParameter**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLCancel

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Core Level

Cancels the processing on a statement handle, *hstmt*.

For more information on **SQLCancel**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLColAttributes

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Core Level

Returns descriptor information for a column in a result set; Descriptor information is returned as a character string, a 32-bit descriptor-dependent value, or an integer value.

Note **SQLColAttributes** cannot be used to return information about the bookmark column (column 0).

The Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver supports all *fDescType* values. The following table includes comments on the driver's implementation of selected values:

<i>fDescType</i>	Comment
SQL_COLUMN_AUTO_INCREMENT	Returns FALSE: Visual FoxPro has no counter fields.
SQL_COLUMN_CASE_SENSITIVE	Always returns TRUE if the column type is Character.
SQL_COLUMN_LABEL	Returns the column name, which is also returned by SQL_COLUMN_NAME.
SQL_COLUMN_MONEY	Returns TRUE if the column type is Currency (represented by a "Y" in the Visual FoxPro language).
SQL_COLUMN_OWNER_NAME	Always returns an empty string.
SQL_COLUMN_SEARCHABLE	Returns SQL_UNSEARCHABLE for columns of type General; these columns cannot be used in a WHERE clause. Returns SQL_SEARCHABLE for columns of type Character or Memo with NOCPTRANS not set; these columns can be used in a WHERE clause with any comparison operator. Returns SQL_ALL_EXCEPT_LIKE for all other column types; these columns can be used in a WHERE clause with all comparison operators except LIKE.

For more information on **SQLColAttributes**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLColumns

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Level One

Creates a result set for a table which is the column list for the specified table or tables.

For more information on **SQLColumns**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLConnect

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Core Level

Connects to a data source, which can be either a database or a directory of tables. The Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver ignores the *szUID*, *cbUID*, *szAuthStr*, and *cbAuthStr* arguments.

For more information on **SQLConnect**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLDataSources

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Level Two

Lists data source names.

For more information on **SQLDataSources**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLDescribeCol

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Core Level

Returns the name, type, precision, scale and nullability of the given result column.

For more information on **SQLDescribeCol**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLDisconnect

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Core Level

Closes a connection.

For more information on **SQLDisconnect**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLDriverConnect

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Level One

Connects to an existing data source, which can be either a database or a directory of free tables. The ODBC attribute keywords UID and PWD are ignored. The following table lists the additional supported attribute keywords.

ODBC Attribute Keyword	Attribute Value
DSN	
UID	Ignored by the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver, but does not generate an error.
PWD	Ignored by the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver, but does not generate an error.
Driver	The name and location of the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver; implemented by the driver manager.

Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver

Attribute Keyword	Attribute Value
BackgroundFetch	"Yes" or "No"
Collate	"Machine" or other collating sequence. For a list of supported collating sequences, see <u>SET COLLATE</u> .
Description	
Exclusive	"Yes" or "No"
SourceDB	A fully qualified path to a directory containing zero or more <u>free tables</u> , or the absolute path and filename for a <u>database</u> .
SourceType	"DBC" or "DBF"
Version	

If the data source name is not specified, the driver manager prompts the user for the information (depending on the setting of the *fDriverCompletion* argument) and then continues. If more information is required, the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver displays the prompt dialog.

For more information on **SQLDriverConnect**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLDrivers

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Level Two

Lists driver descriptions and driver attribute keywords.

For more information on **SQLDrivers**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLError

Support: Full

ODBC API Conformance: Core Level

Returns error or status information about the last error. The driver maintains a stack or list of errors that can be returned for the *hstmt*, *hdbc*, and *henv* arguments, depending on how the call to **SQLError** is made. The error queue is flushed after each statement.

The following table describes the **SQLError** arguments and return values used by the driver.

SQLError Argument	Return Value Description
<i>szSQLState</i>	The value for the SQLSTATE represented by the error.
<i>pfNativeError</i>	A non-zero value indicates a Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver Native Error Message . A value of zero indicates the error has been detected by the driver and mapped to the appropriate ODBC Error Code .
<i>szErrorMsg</i>	The text for the native error or ODBC error.
<i>pcbErrorMsg</i>	The length of the message text plus the length of the identifiers.

For more information on driver error messages, see [Error Messages Overview](#). For more information on **SQLError**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLExecDirect

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Core Level

Executes a new, preparable SQL statement. The Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver uses the current values of the parameter marker variables if any parameters exist in the statement.

If you want to create a batch command to submit more than one SQL statement at a time, use a semicolon (;) to separate each SQL statement in the batch.

If your table, view or field names contain spaces, contain the names in back quote marks. For example, if your database contains a table named `My Table` and the field `My Field`, enclose each element of the identifier as shown below:

```
SELECT `My Table`.`Field1`, `My Table`.`Field2` FROM `My Table`
```

For more information on **SQLExecDirect**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLExecute

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Core Level

Executes a prepared SQL statement (a statement already prepared by **SQLPrepare**). The driver uses the current values of the parameter marker variables if any parameters exist in the statement.

For more information on **SQLExecute**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLExtendedFetch

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Level Two

Similar to **SQLFetch**, but returns multiple rows using an array for each column. The result set is forward-scrollable and can be made backward-scrollable if the cursor is defined to be static, not forward-only.

By default, the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver does not return rows marked as deleted in a FoxPro table. Rows marked for deletion but not yet removed from a table are not included in the result set cursor. You can change this behavior by using the SET DELETED command.

For more information on **SQLExtendedFetch**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLFetch

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Core Level

Retrieves one row from a result set into the locations specified by the previous calls to **SQLBindCol**. Prepares the driver for a call to **SQLGetData** for the unbound columns.

For more information on **SQLFetch**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLFreeConnect

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Core Level

Releases a connection handle and frees all memory allocated for the handle.

For more information on **SQLFreeConnect**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLFreeEnv

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Core Level

Closes the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver, and releases all memory associated with the driver.

For more information on **SQLFreeEnv**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLFreeStmt

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Core Level

Stops processing associated with a specific *hstmt*, closes any open cursors associated with the *hstmt*, discards pending results, and, optionally, frees all resources associated with the statement handle.

For more information on **SQLFreeStmt**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLGetConnectOption

Support: Partial ODBC API Conformance: Level One

Returns the current setting of a connection option. This function is partially supported: the driver supports all values for the *fOption* argument, but does not support some of *vParam* values for the *fOption* argument SQL_TXN_ISOLATION.

For a complete list of *fOption* arguments, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

The following table describes only those arguments with behavior specific to the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver implementation of **SQLGetConnectOption**:

<i>fOption</i>	Remarks
SQL_AUTOCOMMIT	If you choose SQL_AUTOCOMMIT_OFF, your application must explicitly commit or roll back transactions with SQLTransact ; the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver does not automatically commit a transactable statement upon completion. The driver does begin a transaction if the statement is transactable.
SQL_CURRENT_QUALIFIER	Can be a fully qualified database (.DBC file) name or fully qualified path to a directory containing zero or more tables (.DBF files).
SQL_LOGINTIMEOUT	Returns "Driver Not Capable" error
SQL_CURSORS	Returns "Driver Not Capable" error
SQL_PACKET_SIZE	Returns "Driver Not Capable" error
SQL_TXN_ISOLATION	The driver allows only: SQL_TXN_READ_COMMITTED; The following <i>vParams</i> are not supported: SQL_TXN_READ_UNCOMMITTED; SQL_TXN_REPEATABLE_READ; SQL_TXN_SERIALIZABLE

For more information on **SQLGetConnectOption**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLGetCursorName

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Core Level

Returns the name of the cursor associated with the given *hstmt*. **SQLGetCursorName** is included in the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver API because it is a part of Core Level API functionality; it cannot be used with other API functions because the driver does not support positioned updates.

For more information on **SQLGetCursorName**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLGetData

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Level One

Retrieves the value of a single field in the current record of the given result set.

For more information on **SQLGetData**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLGetFunctions

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Level One

Returns TRUE for all supported functions.

The Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver supports all ODBC API Core and Level 1 functions. The following table indicates whether the driver supports a specific Level 2 function:

<i>fFunction</i>	Supported
SQL_API_SQLBROWSECONNECT	No
SQL_API_SQLCOLUMNPRIVELEGES	No
SQL_API_SQLDATASOURCES	Yes
SQL_API_SQLDESCRIBEPARAM	No
SQL_API_SQLDRIVERS	Yes
SQL_API_SQLEXTENDEDFETCH	Yes
SQL_API_SQLFOREIGNKEYS	No
SQL_API_SQLMORERESULTS	Yes
SQL_API_SQLNATIVESQL	No
SQL_API_SQLNUMPARAMS	Yes
SQL_API_SQLPARAMOPTIONS	Yes
SQL_API_SQLPRIMARYKEYS	Yes
SQL_API_SQLPROCEDURECOLUMNS	No
SQL_API_SQLPROCEDURES	No
SQL_API_SQLSETPOS	Yes
SQL_API_SQLSETSCROLLOPTIONS	Yes
SQL_API_SQLTABLEPRIVELEGES	No

For more information on **SQLGetFunctions**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLGetInfo

Support: Full

ODBC API Conformance: Level One

A	B	C	D	E	F	G	H	I	J	K	L	M
N	O	P	Q	R	S	T	U	V	W	X	Y	Z

Returns general information about the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver and data source associated with a connection handle, *hdbc*. The following list shows the value returned by the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver for each *InfoType* argument, and comments regarding the returned values.

For more information on **SQLGetInfo**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

A

SQL_ACCESSIBLE_PROCEDURES returns 'N'.

SQL_ACCESSIBLE_TABLES returns 'Y'.

SQL_ACTIVE_CONNECTIONS returns 0.

SQL_ACTIVE_STATEMENTS returns 0.

SQL_ALTER_TABLE returns
SQL_AT_ADD_COLUMN
SQL_AT_DROP_COLUMN .

B

SQL_BOOKMARK_PERSISTENCE returns SQL_BP_SCROLL.

C

SQL_COLUMN_ALIAS returns 'Y'.

SQL_CONCAT_NULL_BEHAVIOR returns SQL_CB_NULL.

SQL_CONVERT_BIGINT returns 0. The Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver does not support BigInt.

SQL_CONVERT_BINARY returns 0.

SQL_CONVERT_BIT returns 0.

SQL_CONVERT_CHAR returns 0.

SQL_CONVERT_DATE returns 0.

SQL_CONVERT_DECIMAL returns 0.

SQL_CONVERT_DOUBLE returns 0.

SQL_CONVERT_FLOAT returns 0.

SQL_CONVERT_INTEGER returns 0.

SQL_CONVERT_LONGVARBINARY returns 0.

SQL_CONVERT_LONGVARCHAR returns 0.

SQL_CONVERT_NUMERIC returns 0.

SQL_CONVERT_REAL returns 0.

SQL_CONVERT_SMALLINT returns 0.

SQL_CONVERT_TIME returns 0.

SQL_CONVERT_TIMESTAMP returns 0.

SQL_CONVERT_TINYINT returns 0.

SQL_CONVERT_VARBINARY returns 0.

SQL_CONVERT_VARCHAR returns 0.

SQL_CONVERT_FUNCTIONS returns 0.
SQL_CORRELATION_NAME returns SQL_CN_ANY.
SQL_CURSOR_COMMIT_BEHAVIOR returns SQL_CB_PRESERVE.
SQL_CURSOR_ROLLBACK_BEHAVIOR returns SQL_CB_PRESERVE.

D

SQL_DATA_SOURCE_NAME returns the value passed as DSN to **SQLConnect**, or **SQLDriverConnect**; returns an empty string if no DSN is specified.
SQL_DATA_SOURCE_READ_ONLY returns 'N'.
SQL_DATABASE_NAME returns a full UNC path to the current database if the data source is a database. If the data source connects to a directory of tables, the function returns the path to the directory.
SQL_DBMS_NAME returns "Visual FoxPro".
SQL_DBMS_VER returns "03.00.0000".
SQL_DEFAULT_TXN_ISOLATION returns SQL_TXN_READ_COMMITTED. Dirty reads are not possible, but nonrepeatable reads and phantoms are possible.
SQL_DRIVER_HDBC is implemented by the Driver Manager.
SQL_DRIVER_HENV is implemented by the Driver Manager.
SQL_DRIVER_HLIB is implemented by the Driver Manager.
SQL_DRIVER_HSTMT is implemented by the Driver Manager.
SQL_DRIVER_NAME returns "VFPODBC.DLL".
SQL_DRIVER_ODBC_VER returns "02.50" (SQL_SPEC_MAJOR, SQL_SPEC_MINOR).
SQL_DRIVER_VER returns "01.00.0000".

E

SQL_EXPRESSIONS_IN_ORDERBY returns 'N'.

F

SQL_FETCH_DIRECTION returns
SQL_FD_FETCH_NEXT
SQL_FD_FETCH_FIRST
SQL_FD_FETCH_LAST
SQL_FD_FETCH_PRIOR
SQL_FD_FETCH_ABSOLUTE
SQL_FD_FETCH_RELATIVE
SQL_FD_FETCH_BOOKMARK.
SQL_FILE_USAGE returns SQL_FILE_QUALIFIER for both database (.DBC file) and free table (.DBF file) data sources.

G-H

SQL_GETDATA_EXTENSIONS returns
SQL_GD_ANY_COLUMN
SQL_GD_ANY_BLOCK
SQL_GD_ANY_BOUND
SQL_GD_ANY_ORDER.
SQL_GROUP_BY returns SQL_GB_NO_RELATION.

I-J

SQL_IDENTIFIER_CASE returns SQL_IC_MIXED.
SQL_IDENTIFIER_QUOTE_CHAR returns `.

K

SQL_KEYWORDS returns "".

L

SQL_LIKE_ESCAPE_CLAUSE returns 'N'.
SQL_LOCK_TYPES returns SQL_LCK_NO_CHANGE.

M

SQL_MAX_BINARY_LITERAL_LEN returns 0.
SQL_MAX_CHAR_LITERAL_LEN returns 254.
SQL_MAX_COLUMN_NAME_LEN returns 128.
SQL_MAX_COLUMNS_IN_GROUP_BY returns 16.
SQL_MAX_COLUMNS_IN_ORDER_BY returns 16.
SQL_MAX_COLUMNS_IN_INDEX returns 0.
SQL_MAX_COLUMNS_IN_SELECT returns 254.
SQL_MAX_COLUMNS_IN_TABLE returns 254.
SQL_MAX_CURSOR_NAME_LEN returns 254.
SQL_MAX_INDEX_SIZE returns 0.
SQL_MAX_OWNER_NAME_LEN returns 0.
SQL_MAX_PROCEDURE_NAME_LEN returns 0. The Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver does not allow direct access to Visual FoxPro stored procedures.
SQL_MAX_QUALIFIER_NAME_LEN returns the maximum operating system path length.
SQL_MAX_ROW_SIZE returns 254^2.
SQL_MAX_ROW_SIZE_INCLUDES_LONG returns 'N'.
SQL_MAX_STATEMENT_LEN returns 8192.
SQL_MAX_TABLE_NAME_LEN returns 128.
SQL_MAX_TABLES_IN_SELECT returns 16.
SQL_MAX_USER_NAME_LEN returns 0.
SQL_MULT_RESULT_SETS returns 'Y'.
SQL_MULTIPLE_ACTIVE_TXN returns 'Y'. Multiple connections can have transactions open at once.

N

SQL_NEED_LONG_DATA_LEN returns 'N'.
SQL_NON_NULLABLE_COLUMNS returns SQL_NNC_NON_NULL.
SQL_NULL_COLLATION returns SQL_NC_LOW.
SQL_NUMERIC_FUNCTIONS returns all functions except SQL_FN_NUM_POWER, which is not supported by Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver. The following functions are supported:
SQL_FN_NUM_ABS
SQL_FN_NUM_ACOS
SQL_FN_NUM_ASIN
SQL_FN_NUM_ATAN
SQL_FN_NUM_ATAN2
SQL_FN_NUM_CEILING
SQL_FN_NUM_COS

SQL_FN_NUM_COT
SQL_FN_NUM_DEGREES
SQL_FN_NUM_EXP
SQL_FN_NUM_FLOOR
SQL_FN_NUM_LOG
SQL_FN_NUM_LOG10
SQL_FN_NUM_MOD
SQL_FN_NUM_PI
SQL_FN_NUM_RADIANS
SQL_FN_NUM_RAND
SQL_FN_NUM_ROUND
SQL_FN_NUM_SIGN
SQL_FN_NUM_SIN
SQL_FN_NUM_SQRT
SQL_FN_NUM_TAN.

O

SQL_ODBC_API_CONFORMANCE returns SQL_OAC_LEVEL1.
SQL_ODBC_SAG_CLI_CONFORMANCE returns SQL_OSCC_COMPLIANT. .
SQL_ODBC_SQL_CONFORMANCE returns SQL_OSC_MINIMUM. Minimum SQL syntax is supported .
SQL_ODBC_SQL_OPT_IEF returns “N”. .
SQL_ODBC_VER is implemented by the Driver Manager.
SQL_ORDER_BY_COLUMNS_IN_SELECT returns “N”.
SQL_OUTER_JOINS returns “N”.
SQL_OWNER_TERM returns “”. The Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver does not support owners for its objects.
SQL_OWNER_USAGE returns 0. The Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver does not support owners for its objects.

P

SQL_POS_OPERATIONS returns SQL_POS_POSITION.
SQL_POSITIONED_STATEMENTS returns 0.
SQL_PROCEDURE_TERM returns “”.
SQL_PROCEDURES returns ‘N’.

Q

SQL_QUALIFIER_LOCATION returns SQL_QL_START.
SQL_QUALIFIER_NAME_SEPARATOR returns ‘!’ or ‘\’. The separator between database and table is ‘!’ for data sources connected to databases, and ‘\’ for data sources that are directories of free tables.
SQL_QUALIFIER_TERM returns “database” or “directory”. The qualifier is “database” for data sources connected to databases, and “directory” for data sources that are directories of free tables.
SQL_QUALIFIER_USAGE does not support SQL_QU_PRIVILEGE_DEFINITION; it returns:
SQL_QU_DML_STATEMENT
SQL_QU_TABLE_DEFINITION .
SQL_QUOTED_IDENTIFIER_CASE returns SQL_IC_MIXED.

R

SQL_ROW_UPDATES returns "N". The Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver supports only static and forward cursors.

S

SQL_SCROLL_CONCURRENCY returns SQL_SCCO_READ_ONLY.

SQL_SCROLL_OPTIONS returns

SQL_SO_STATIC

SQL_SO_READONLY.

SQL_SEARCH_PATTERN_ESCAPE returns "\".

SQL_SERVER_NAME returns "".

SQL_SPECIAL_CHARACTERS returns "~@#\$\$%^".

SQL_STATIC_SENSITIVITY returns 0. The Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver does not supports positional updates.

SQL_STRING_FUNCTIONS does not support SQL_FN_STR_INSERT, SQL_FN_STR_LOCATE, SQL_FN_STR_LOCATE_2, or SQL_FN_STR_SOUNDEX.

It returns

SQL_FN_STR_ASCII

SQL_FN_STR_CHAR

SQL_FN_STR_CONCAT

SQL_FN_STR_DIFFERENCE

SQL_FN_STR_LCASE

SQL_FN_STR_LEFT

SQL_FN_STR_LENGTH

SQL_FN_STR_LTRIM

SQL_FN_STR_REPEAT

SQL_FN_STR_REPLACE

SQL_FN_STR_RIGHT

SQL_FN_STR_RTRIM

SQL_FN_STR_SUBSTRING

SQL_FN_STR_UCASE

SQL_FN_STR_SPACE.

SQL_SUBQUERIES returns

SQL_SQ_CORRELATED_SUBQUERIES

SQL_SQ_COMPARISON

SQL_SQ_EXISTS

SQL_SQ_IN

SQL_SQ_QUANTIFIED.

SQL_SYSTEM_FUNCTIONS returns

SQL_FN_SYS_DBNAME

SQL_FN_SYS_IFNULL

but not

SQL_FN_SYS_USERNAME.

T

SQL_TABLE_TERM returns "table".

SQL_TIMEDATE_ADD_INTERVALS returns

SQL_FN_TSI_SECOND

SQL_FN_TSI_MINUTE

SQL_FN_TSI_HOUR

SQL_FN_TSI_DAY

SQL_FN_TSI_MONTH

SQL_FN_TSI_YEAR

Not SQL_FN_TSI_FRAC_SECOND, SQL_FN_TSI_WEEK, or SQL_FN_TSI_QUARTER.

SQL_TIMEDATE_DIFF_INTERVALS returns

- SQL_FN_TSI_SECOND
- SQL_FN_TSI_MINUTE
- SQL_FN_TSI_HOUR
- SQL_FN_TSI_DAY
- SQL_FN_TSI_MONTH
- SQL_FN_TSI_YEAR.

SQL_TIMEDATE_FUNCTIONS does not support SQL_FN_TD_QUARTER,

SQL_FN_TD_TIMESTAMPADD, SQL_FN_TD_DAYOFYEAR, or SQL_FN_TD_WEEK.

It returns

- SQL_FN_TD_CURDATE
- SQL_FN_TD_CURTIME
- SQL_FN_TD_DAYNAME
- SQL_FN_TD_DAYOFMONTH
- SQL_FN_TD_DAYOFWEEK
- SQL_FN_TD_HOUR
- SQL_FN_TD_MINUTE
- SQL_FN_TD_MONTH
- SQL_FN_TD_MONTHNAME
- SQL_FN_TD_NOW
- SQL_FN_TD_SECOND
- SQL_FN_TD_TIMESTAMPDIFF
- SQL_FN_TD_YEAR .

SQL_TXN_CAPABLE returns SQL_TC_DML.

SQL_TXN_ISOLATION_OPTION returns SQL_TXN_READ_COMMITTED.

U-Z

SQL_UNION returns

- SQL_U_UNION
- SQL_U_UNION_ALL.

SQL_USER_NAME returns <blank>.

SQLGetStmtOption

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Level One

Returns the current setting of a statement option.

<i>fOption</i>	Returns
SQL_GET_BOOKMARK	32-bit integer value that is the bookmark for the current record number
SQL_ROW_NUMBER	32 bit integer specifying the position of the current row within the result set
SQL_TRANSLATE_DLL	Error: "Driver not capable".

The Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver has no translation DLLs.

For more information on **SQLGetStmtOption**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLGetTypeInfo

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Level One

Returns information about the data types supported by a data source. The driver returns the information in a SQL result set. The following table lists ODBC data types and the corresponding Visual FoxPro data type.

ODBC Type	Visual FoxPro Type
SQL_BIGINT	Not supported. There is no 64-bit Visual FoxPro type.
SQL_BIT	Logical
SQL_CHAR	Character
SQL_DATE	Date
SQL_DECIMAL	Numeric
SQL_DOUBLE	Double
SQL_FLOAT	Double
SQL_INTEGER	Integer
SQL_LONGVARBINARY	Memo (Binary)
SQL_LONGVARCHAR	Memo
SQL_NUMERIC	Numeric*, Currency, Float
SQL_REAL	Double
SQL_SMALLINT	Integer
SQL_TIME	Not supported. There is no Visual FoxPro <i>time</i> type.
SQL_TIMESTAMP	DateTime
SQL_TINYINT	Integer
SQL_VARBINARY	Memo (Binary)*, eneral
SQL_VARCHAR	Character

*Default type

For more information on Visual FoxPro data types, see [CREATE TABLE](#). For more information on **SQLGetTypeInfo**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLMoreResults

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Level Two

Determines whether more results are pending on a statement handle, *hstmt*, containing SELECT, UPDATE, INSERT, or DELETE statements and, if so, initializes processing for those results.

For more information on **SQLMoreResults**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLNumParams

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Level Two

Returns the number of parameters in a SQL statement. The number of parameters should equal the number of question marks in the SQL statement passed to **SQLPrepare**.

For more information on SQL grammar, see Supported ODBC SQL Grammar. For more information on **SQLNumParams**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLNumResultCols

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Core Level

Returns the number of columns in a result set cursor.

For more information on **SQLNumResultCols**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLParamData

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Level One

Used in conjunction with [SQLPutData](#) to specify parameter data at statement execution time.

For more information on **SQLParamData**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLParamOptions

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Level One

Allows an application to specify multiple values for the set of parameters assigned by **SQLBindParameter**. The ability to specify multiple values for a set of parameters is useful for bulk inserts and other work that requires the data source to process the same SQL statement multiple times with various parameter values. An application can, for example, specify three sets of values for the set of parameters associated with an INSERT statement, and then execute the INSERT statement once to perform the three insert operations.

For more information on **SQLParamOptions**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLPrepare

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Core Level

Prepares a SQL statement by planning how to optimize and execute the statement. The SQL statement is compiled for execution by **SQLExecDirect**.

If your table, view or field names contain spaces, contain the names in back quote (`) marks. For example, if your database contains a table named `My Table` and the field `My Field`, enclose each element of the identifier as shown below:

```
SELECT * FROM `My Table`.`My Field`
```

For more information on **SQLPrepare**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLPrimaryKeys

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Level Two

Returns the column names that comprise the primary key for a table. The Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver implementation of **SQLPrimaryKeys**:

- Ignores the *szTableOwner* and *cbTableOwner* arguments.
- Only works for data sources that are databases. The driver returns the error “Driver does not support this function” if the data source is a directory of free tables.

For more information on **SQLPrimaryKeys**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer’s Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLPutData

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Level One

Allows an application to send data for a parameter or column to the driver at statement execution time.

For more information on **SQLPutData**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLRowCount

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Core Level

Returns the number of rows affected by the last UPDATE, INSERT, or DELETE statement.

For more information on **SQLRowCount**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLSetConnectOption

Support: Partial ODBC API Conformance: Level One

Sets options that govern aspects of connections. This function is partially supported: the driver supports all values for the *fOption* argument, but does not support some of *vParam* values for the *fOption* argument SQL_TXN_ISOLATION.

For a complete list of *fOption* arguments, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

The following table describes only those arguments with behavior specific to the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver implementation of **SQLSetConnectOption**:

<i>fOption</i>	Remarks
SQL_AUTOCOMMIT	If you choose SQL_AUTOCOMMIT_OFF, your application must explicitly commit or roll back transactions with SQLTransact ; the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver does not automatically commit a transactable statement upon completion. The driver does begin a transaction if the statement is transactable.
SQL_CURRENT_QUALIFIER	Can be a fully qualified <u>dbname</u> or fully qualified path to a directory containing zero or more <u>free tables</u> .
SQL_LOGINTIMEOUT	Returns "Driver not capable" error
SQL_CURSORS	Returns "Driver not capable" error
SQL_PACKET_SIZE	Returns "Driver not capable" error
SQL_TXN_ISOLATION	The driver allows only: SQL_TXN_READ_COMMITTED; The following <i>vParams</i> are not supported: SQL_TXN_READ_UNCOMMITTED; SQL_TXN_REPEATABLE_READ; SQL_TXN_SERIALIZABLE

For more information on **SQLSetConnectOption**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLSetCursorName

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Core Level

Associates a cursor name with an active statement handle, *hstmt*. **SQLSetCursorName** is included in the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver API because it is a part of Core Level ODBC API functionality; it cannot be used with other API functions because the driver does not support positioned updates.

For more information on **SQLSetCursorName**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLSetPos

Support: Full

ODBC API Conformance: Level Two

Sets the cursor position in a rowset. You can use **SQLSetPos** with **SQLGetData** to retrieve rows from unbound columns after positioning the cursor to a specific row in the rowset.

For more information on **SQLSetPos**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLSetScrollOptions

Support: Partial ODBC API Conformance: Level Two

Sets options that control the behavior of cursors associated with a statement handle, *hstmt*.

The Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver supports only SQL_CONCUR_READ_ONLY; it does not support the *fConcurrency* value SQL_CONCUR_ROWVER. The driver converts SQL_KEYSET_SIZE, SQL_CURSOR_DYNAMIC and SQL_CURSOR_KEYSET_DRIVEN to SQL_SCROLL_STATIC with warning ODBC_01S02.

For more information on **SQLSetScrollOptions**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLSetStmtOption

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Level One

Sets options related to a statement handle, *hstmt*.

<i>fOption</i>	Allowed Values	Comments
SQL_ASYNC_ENABLE	SQL_ASYNC_ENABLE_OFF	If you attempt to set this <i>fOption</i> , the driver returns the error: "Driver not capable". Visual FoxPro does not support asynchronous execution.
SQL_BIND_TYPE	SQL_BIND_BY_COLUMN or a 32-bit value denoting the length of the structure or an instance of a buffer into which result columns will be bound.	
SQL_CONCURRENCY	SQL_CONCUR_READ_ONLY SQL_CONCUR_LOCK SQL_CONCUR_VALUES	The driver doesn't allow SQL_CONCUR_ROWVER, since Visual FoxPro does not have row versioning based on timestamps.
SQL_CURSOR_TYPE	SQL_CURSOR_FORWARD_ONLY SQL_CURSOR_STATIC	The driver does not allow SQL_CURSOR_KEYSET_DRIVEN or SQL_CURSOR_DYNAMIC; see SQLSetScrollOptions for more information.
SQL_KEYSET_SIZE	Error: "Driver not capable"	Visual FoxPro does not support the keyset cursor model.
SQL_MAX_LENGTH	0	If you attempt to set this <i>fOption</i> value, the driver returns the error "Driver not capable".
SQL_MAX_ROWS	0	If you attempt to set this <i>fOption</i> value, the driver returns the error "Driver not capable".
SQL_NOSCAN	SQL_NOSCAN_OFF	
SQL_QUERY_TIMEOUT	0	If you attempt to set this <i>fOption</i> value, the driver returns the error "Driver not capable".
SQL_RETRIEVE_DATA	SQL_RD_ON, SQL_RD_OFF	
SQL_ROWSET_SIZE	1 to 4,294,967,296	
SQL_SIMULATE_CURSOR	Error: "Driver not capable"	
SQL_USE_BOOKMARKS	SQL_UB_OFF SQL_UB_ON	

For more information on **SQLSetStmtOption**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLSpecialColumns

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Level One

Retrieves the optimal set of columns that uniquely identifies a row in the table.

The Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver returns the columns that make up the primary key on the FoxPro table (see **SQLPrimaryKeys**). If called with *fColType* set to SQL_ROWVER, no columns are returned. **SQLSpecialColumns** only works for data sources that are databases.

For more information on **SQLSpecialColumns**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLStatistics

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Level One

Retrieves a list of statistics about a single table and the indexes, or tag names, associated with the table. The driver returns the information as a result set.

For more information on **SQLStatistics**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLTables

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Level One

Returns the list of table names specified by the parameter in the **SQLTables** statement. If no parameter is specified, returns the table names stored in the current data source. The driver returns the information as a result set.

Enumeration type calls will not receive a result set entry for remote views or local parameterized views. However, a call to **SQLTables** with a unique table name specifier will find a match for such a view if present with that name; this allows the API to be used to check for name conflicts prior to creation of a new table.

Note The Visual FoxPro ODBC driver differentiates between database tables and free tables, even when both types of tables are stored in the same directory on your system. If your data source is a directory of free tables, the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver does not catalog or return the names of any tables that are associated with a database.

For more information on **SQLTables**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

SQLTransact

Support: Full ODBC API Conformance: Core Level

Requests a commit or rollback operation for all active operations on all statement handles (*hstmts*) associated with a connection, or all connections associated with the environment handle, *henv*.

SQLTransact only works for data sources that are databases.

If a commit fails when in manual mode, the transaction remains active; you can choose to rollback the transaction or retry the commit operation. If a commit operation fails when in automatic transaction mode, the transaction is rolled back automatically; the transaction cannot be inactive.

For more information on **SQLTransact**, see the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

database

In Visual FoxPro, a database file has a .DBC extension and can contain one or more tables.

database table

In Visual FoxPro, a table that is associated with a database. Contrast free table.

free table

In Visual FoxPro, a table that is not associated with a database.

A .DBF file created in FoxPro version 2.x is a free table, unless it is converted to a Visual FoxPro table and added to a Visual FoxPro database. Contrast database table.

preparable SQL statement

A SQL statement that has not already been processed by SQLPrepare.

table

In Visual FoxPro, records are stored in a table. Each row of a table represents a record and the columns of the table represent the fields of the record. Each Visual FoxPro table is stored in its own file with a .DBF extension. Visual FoxPro tables can be associated with a database.

FoxPro versions 2.x tables are not associated with a database.

ALTER TABLE - SQL Command

[See Also](#)

Programmatically modifies the structure of a table.

Syntax

```
ALTER TABLE TableName1
  ADD | ALTER [COLUMN] FieldName1
    FieldType [(nFieldWidth [, nPrecision])]
    [NULL | NOT NULL]
    [CHECK IExpression1 [ERROR cMessageText1]]
    [DEFAULT eExpression1]
    [PRIMARY KEY | UNIQUE]
    [REFERENCES TableName2 [TAG TagName1]]
    [NOCPTRANS]
- Or -
ALTER TABLE TableName1
  ALTER [COLUMN] FieldName2
    [NULL | NOT NULL]
    [SET DEFAULT eExpression2]
    [SET CHECK IExpression2 [ERROR cMessageText2]]
    [DROP DEFAULT]
    [DROP CHECK]
- Or -
ALTER TABLE TableName1
  [DROP [COLUMN] FieldName3]
  [SET CHECK IExpression3 [ERROR cMessageText3]]
  [DROP CHECK]
  [ADD PRIMARY KEY eExpression3 TAG TagName2]
  [DROP PRIMARY KEY]
  [ADD UNIQUE eExpression4 [TAG TagName3]]
  [DROP UNIQUE TAG TagName4]
  [ADD FOREIGN KEY [eExpression5] TAG TagName4
    REFERENCES TableName2 [TAG TagName5]]
  [DROP FOREIGN KEY TAG TagName6 [SAVE]]
  [RENAME COLUMN FieldName4 TO FieldName5]
  [NOVALIDATE]
```

Arguments

TableName1 Specifies the name of the table whose structure is modified.

ADD [COLUMN] *FieldName1* Specifies the name of the field to add.

ALTER [COLUMN] *FieldName1* Specifies the name of an existing field to modify.

FieldType [(*nFieldWidth* [, *nPrecision*])] Specifies the field type, field width, and field precision (number of decimal places) for a new or modified field.

FieldType is a single letter indicating the field's data type. Some field data types require that you specify *nFieldWidth* or *nPrecision* or both.

nFieldWidth and *nPrecision* are ignored for D, T, I, Y, L, M, G, and P types. *nPrecision* defaults to zero (no decimal places) if *nPrecision* isn't included for the N, F, or B types.

NULL | NOT NULL Allows or prevents null values in the field.

If you omit NULL and NOT NULL, the current setting of SET NULL determines if null values are allowed in the field. However, if you omit NULL and NOT NULL and include the PRIMARY KEY or

UNIQUE clause, the current setting of SET NULL is ignored and the field defaults to NOT NULL.

CHECK *IExpression1* Specifies a validation rule for the field. *IExpression1* must evaluate to a logical expression, and can be a user-defined function or a stored procedure. Note that when a blank record is appended, the validation rule is checked. An error is generated if the validation rule doesn't allow for a blank field value in an appended record.

ERROR *cMessageText1* Specifies the error message displayed when the field validation rule generates an error.

DEFAULT *eExpression1* Specifies a default value for the field. The data type of *eExpression1* must be the same as the data type for the field.

PRIMARY KEY Creates a primary index tag. The index tag has the same name as the field.

UNIQUE Creates a candidate index tag with the same name as the field.

Note Candidate indexes (created by including the UNIQUE option, provided for ANSI compatibility in ALTER TABLE or CREATE TABLE) are not the same as indexes created with the UNIQUE option in the INDEX command. An index created with UNIQUE in the INDEX command allows duplicate index keys; candidate indexes do not allow duplicate index keys.

Null values and duplicate records are not permitted in a field used for a primary or candidate index.

If you are creating a new field with ADD COLUMN, Visual FoxPro will not generate an error if you create a primary or candidate index for a field that supports null values. However, Visual FoxPro will generate an error if you attempt to enter a null or duplicate value into a field used for a primary or candidate index.

If you are modifying an existing field and the primary or candidate index expression consists of fields in the table, Visual FoxPro checks the fields to see if they contain null values or duplicate records. If they do, Visual FoxPro generates an error and the table is not altered.

REFERENCES *TableName2* TAG *TagName1* Specifies the parent table to which a persistent relationship is established. TAG *TagName1* specifies the parent table's index tag on which the relationship is based. Index tag names can contain up to 10 characters.

NOCPTRANS Prevents translation to a different code page for character and memo fields. If the table is converted to another code page, the fields for which NOCPTRANS has been specified are not translated. NOCPTRANS can only be specified for character and memo fields.

The following example creates a table named MYTABLE containing two character fields and two memo fields. The second character field `char2` and the second memo field `memo2` include NOCPTRANS to prevent translation.

```
CREATE TABLE mytable (char1 C(10), char2 C(10) NOCPTRANS, ;  
memo1 M, memo2 M NOCPTRANS)
```

ALTER [COLUMN] *FieldName2* Specifies the name of an existing field to modify.

SET DEFAULT *eExpression2* Specifies a new default value for an existing field. The data type of *eExpression2* must be the same as the data type for the field.

SET CHECK *IExpression2* Specifies a new validation rule for an existing field. *IExpression2* must evaluate to a logical expression, and may be a user-defined function or a stored procedure.

ERROR *cMessageText2* Specifies the error message displayed when the field validation rule generates an error. The message is displayed only when data is changed within a Browse or Edit window.

DROP DEFAULT Removes the default value for an existing field.

DROP CHECK Removes the validation rule for an existing field.

DROP [COLUMN] *FieldName3* Specifies a field to remove from the table. Removing a field from the table also removes the field's default value setting and field validation rule.

If index key or trigger expressions reference the field, the expressions become invalid when the field is removed. In this case, an error isn't generated when the field is removed, but the invalid index key or trigger expressions will generate errors at run time.

SET CHECK *IExpression3* Specifies the table validation rule. *IExpression3* must evaluate to a

logical expression, and may be a user-defined function or a stored procedure.

ERROR *cMessageText3* Specifies the error message displayed when the table validation rule generates an error. The message is only displayed when data is changed within a Browse or Edit window.

DROP CHECK Removes the table's validation rule.

ADD PRIMARY KEY *eExpression3* TAG *TagName2* Adds a primary index to the table. *eExpression3* specifies the primary index key expression, and *TagName2* specifies the name of the primary index tag. Index tag names can contain up to 10 characters. If TAG *TagName2* is omitted and *eExpression3* is a single field, the primary index tag has the same name as the field specified in *eExpression3*.

DROP PRIMARY KEY Removes the primary index and its index tag. Because a table can have only one primary key, it isn't necessary to specify the name of the primary key. Removing the primary index also deletes any persistent relations based on the primary key.

ADD UNIQUE *eExpression4* [TAG *TagName3*] Adds a candidate index to the table. *eExpression4* specifies the candidate index key expression, and *TagName3* specifies the name of the candidate index tag. Index tag names can contain up to 10 characters. If you omit TAG *TagName3*, and if *eExpression4* is a single field, the candidate index tag has the same name as the field specified in *eExpression4*.

DROP UNIQUE TAG *TagName4* Removes the candidate index and its index tag. Because a table can have multiple candidate keys, you must specify the name of the candidate index tag.

ADD FOREIGN KEY [*eExpression5*] TAG *TagName4* Adds a foreign (non-primary) index to the table. *eExpression5* specifies the foreign index key expression and *TagName4* specifies the name of the foreign index tag. Index tag names can contain up to 10 characters.

REFERENCES *TableName2* [TAG *TagName5*] Specifies the parent table to which a persistent relationship is established. Include TAG *TagName5* to establish a relation based on an existing index tag for the parent table. Index tag names can contain up to 10 characters. If you omit TAG *TagName5*, the relationship is established using the parent table's primary index tag.

DROP FOREIGN KEY TAG *TagName6* [SAVE] Deletes a foreign key whose index tag is *TagName6*. If you omit SAVE, the index tag is deleted from the structural index. Include SAVE to prevent the index tag from being deleted from the structural index.

RENAME COLUMN *FieldName4* TO *FieldName5* Allows you to change the name of a field in the table. *FieldName4* specifies the name of the field that is renamed. *FieldName5* specifies the new name of the field.

Caution Exercise care when renaming table fields – index expressions, field and table validation rules, commands, functions, and so on may reference the original field names.

NOVALIDATE Specifies that Visual FoxPro allows changes to be made to the structure of the table that may violate the integrity of the data in the table. By default, Visual FoxPro prevents ALTER TABLE from making changes to the structure of the table that violates the integrity of the data in the table. Include NOVALIDATE to override this default behavior.

Remarks

ALTER TABLE can be used to modify the structure of a table that has not been added to a database. However, Visual FoxPro generates an error if you include the DEFAULT, FOREIGN KEY, PRIMARY KEY, REFERENCES, or SET clauses when modifying a free table.

ALTER TABLE may rebuild the table by creating a new table header and appending records to the table header. For example, changing a field's type or width may cause the table to be rebuilt.

After a table is rebuilt, field validation rules are executed for any fields whose type or width are changed. If you change the type or width of any field in the table, the table rule is executed.

If you modify field or table validation rules for a table that has records, Visual FoxPro tests the new field or table validation rules against the existing data and issues a warning on the first occurrence of

a field or table validation rule or a trigger violation.

If the table you modify is in a database, ALTER TABLE - SQL requires exclusive use of the database. To open a database for exclusive use, include EXCLUSIVE in OPEN DATABASE.

See Also

[CREATE TABLE - SQL](#)

[INDEX](#)

CREATE TABLE - SQL Command

[See Also](#)

Creates a table having the specified fields.

The Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver supports the native Visual FoxPro language syntax for this command. For driver-specific information, see [Driver Remarks](#) below.

Syntax

```
CREATE TABLE | DBF TableName1 [NAME LongTableName] [FREE]
  (FieldName1 FieldType [(nFieldWidth [, nPrecision])]
    [NULL | NOT NULL]
    [CHECK IExpression1 [ERROR cMessageText1]]
    [DEFAULT eExpression1]
    [PRIMARY KEY | UNIQUE]
    [REFERENCES TableName2 [TAG TagName1]]
    [NOCPTRANS]
  [, FieldName2 ...]
  [, PRIMARY KEY eExpression2 TAG TagName2
  |, UNIQUE eExpression3 TAG TagName3]
  [, FOREIGN KEY eExpression4 TAG TagName4 [NODUP]
    REFERENCES TableName3 [TAG TagName5]]
  [, CHECK IExpression2 [ERROR cMessageText2]])
| FROM ARRAY ArrayName
```

Arguments

CREATE TABLE | DBF *TableName1* Specifies the name of the table to create. The TABLE and DBF options are identical.

NAME *LongTableName* Specifies a long name for the table. A long table name can be specified only when a database is open because long table names are stored in databases.

Long names can contain up to 128 characters and can be used in place of short file names in the database.

FREE Specifies that the table will not be added to an open database. FREE isn't required if a database isn't open.

(*FieldName1* *FieldType* [(*nFieldWidth* [, *nPrecision*])] Specifies the field name, field type, field width, and field precision (number of decimal places), respectively.

FieldType is a single letter indicating the field's data type. Some field data types require that you specify *nFieldWidth* or *nPrecision*, or both.

nFieldWidth and *nPrecision* are ignored for D, T, I, Y, L, M, G, and P types. *nPrecision* defaults to zero (no decimal places) if *nPrecision* isn't included for the N, F, or B types.

NULL Allows null values in the field.

NOT NULL Prevents null values in the field.

If you omit NULL and NOT NULL, the current setting of SET NULL determines if null values are allowed in the field. However, if you omit NULL and NOT NULL and include the PRIMARY KEY or UNIQUE clause, the current setting of SET NULL is ignored and the field defaults to NOT NULL.

CHECK *IExpression1* Specifies a validation rule for the field. *IExpression1* can be a user-defined function. Note that when a blank record is appended, the validation rule is checked. An error is generated if the validation rule doesn't allow for a blank field value in an appended record.

ERROR *cMessageText1* Specifies the error message Visual FoxPro displays when the field rule generates an error. The message is only displayed when data is changed within a Browse window or Edit window.

DEFAULT *eExpression1* Specifies a default value for the field. The data type of *eExpression1* must be the same as the field's data type.

PRIMARY KEY Creates a primary index for the field. The primary index tag has the same name as the field.

UNIQUE Creates a candidate index for the field. The candidate index tag has the same name as the field.

Note Candidate indexes (created by including the UNIQUE option in CREATE TABLE or ALTER TABLE - SQL) are not the same as indexes created with the UNIQUE option in the INDEX command. An index created with the UNIQUE option in the INDEX command allows duplicate index keys; candidate indexes do not allow duplicate index keys. See [INDEX](#) for additional information on its UNIQUE option.

Null values and duplicate records are not permitted in a field used for a primary or candidate index. However, Visual FoxPro will not generate an error if you create a primary or candidate index for a field that supports null values. Visual FoxPro will generate an error if you attempt to enter a null or duplicate value into a field used for a primary or candidate index.

REFERENCES *TableName2* [TAG *TagName1*] Specifies the parent table to which a persistent relationship is established. If you omit TAG *TagName1*, the relationship is established using the primary index key of the parent table. If the parent table does not have a primary index, Visual FoxPro generates an error.

Include TAG *TagName1* to establish a relation based on an existing index tag for the parent table. Index tag names can contain up to 10 characters.

The parent table cannot be a free table.

NOCPTRANS Prevents translation to a different code page for character and memo fields. If the table is converted to another code page, the fields for which NOCPTRANS has been specified are not translated. NOCPTRANS can only be specified for character and memo fields.

The following example creates a table named MYTABLE containing two character fields and two memo fields. The second character field CHAR2 and the second memo field MEMO2 include NOCPTRANS to prevent translation.

```
CREATE TABLE mytable (char1 C(10), char2 C(10) NOCPTRANS, ;  
memo1 M, memo2 M NOCPTRANS)
```

PRIMARY KEY *eExpression2* TAG *TagName2* Specifies a primary index to create. *eExpression2* specifies any field or combination of fields in the table. TAG *TagName2* specifies the name for the primary index tag that is created. Index tag names can contain up to 10 characters.

Because a table can have only one primary index, you cannot include this clause if you have already created a primary index for a field. Visual FoxPro generates an error if you include more than one PRIMARY KEY clause in CREATE TABLE.

UNIQUE *eExpression3* TAG *TagName3* Creates a candidate index. *eExpression3* specifies any field or combination of fields in the table. However, if you have created a primary index with one of the PRIMARY KEY options, you cannot include the field that was specified for the primary index. TAG *TagName3* specifies a tag name for the candidate index tag that is created. Index tag names can contain up to 10 characters.

A table can have multiple candidate indexes.

FOREIGN KEY *eExpression4* TAG *TagName4* [NODUP] Creates a foreign (non-primary) index, and establishes a relationship to a parent table. *eExpression4* specifies the foreign index key expression and *TagName4* specifies the name of the foreign index key tag that is created. Index tag names can contain up to 10 characters. Include NODUP to create a candidate foreign index.

You can create multiple foreign indexes for the table, but the foreign index expressions must specify different fields in the table.

REFERENCES *TableName3* [TAG *TagName5*] Specifies the parent table to which a persistent relationship is established. Include TAG *TagName5* to establish a relation based on an index tag for the parent table. Index tag names can contain up to 10 characters. If you omit TAG *TagName5*,

the relationship is established using the parent table's primary index key by default.

CHECK *eExpression2* [ERROR *cMessageText2*] Specifies the table validation rule. **ERROR *cMessageText2*** specifies the error message Visual FoxPro displays when the table validation rule is executed. The message is displayed only when data is changed within a Browse window or Edit window.

FROM ARRAY *ArrayName* Specifies the name of an existing array whose contents are the name, type, precision, and scale for each field in the table. The contents of the array can be defined with the **AFIELDS()** function.

Remarks

The new table is opened in the lowest available work area, and can be accessed by its alias. The new table is opened exclusively, regardless of the current setting of SET EXCLUSIVE.

If a database is open and you don't include the FREE clause, the new table is added to the database. You cannot create a new table with the same name as a table in the database.

If a database is open, CREATE TABLE -SQL requires exclusive use of the database. To open a database for exclusive use, include EXCLUSIVE in OPEN DATABASE.

If a database isn't open when you create the new table, including the NAME, CHECK, DEFAULT, FOREIGN KEY, PRIMARY KEY, or REFERENCES clauses generates an error.

Note that the CREATE TABLE syntax uses commas to separate certain CREATE TABLE options. Also, the NULL, NOT NULL, CHECK, DEFAULT, PRIMARY KEY and UNIQUE clause must be placed within the parentheses containing the column definitions.

Driver Remarks

When your application sends the ODBC SQL statement CREATE TABLE to the data source, the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver translates the command into the Visual FoxPro CREATE TABLE command using the following syntax:

ODBC Syntax	Visual FoxPro Syntax
CREATE TABLE <i>base-table-name</i> (<i>column-identifier data type</i> [NOT NULL] [, <i>column-identifier data type</i> [NOT NULL] ...)	CREATE TABLE <i>TableName1</i> [NAME <i>LongTableName</i>] (<i>FieldName1 FieldType</i> [(<i>nFieldWidth</i> [, <i>nPrecision</i>])] [NOT NULL])

When you create a table using the driver, the driver closes the table immediately after creation to allow access to the table by other users. This differs from Visual FoxPro, which leaves the table open exclusively upon creation. However, if a stored procedure on your data source containing a CREATE TABLE statement executes, the table is left open.

If the data source is a database (.DBC file), the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver creates a table named *LongTableName* with the same name as the *base-table-name*.

Using Data Definition Language (DDL)

You cannot include DDL in the following places:

- In a batch SQL statements that requires a transaction
- Following a previously executed statement that required a transaction if not in autocommit mode and if your application has not yet called SQLTransact.

If you want to create a temporary table, for example, you should create the table before you begin the statement requiring a transaction. If you include the CREATE TABLE statement in a batch SQL statement that requires a transaction, the driver returns an error message.

See Also

[ALTER TABLE - SQL](#)

[Data Types](#)

[INSERT - SQL](#)

[SELECT - SQL](#)

DELETE - SQL Command

[See Also](#)

Marks records for deletion.

The Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver supports the native Visual FoxPro language syntax for this command. For driver-specific information, see [Driver Remarks](#) below.

Syntax

```
DELETE FROM [DatabaseName!]TableName  
  [WHERE FilterCondition1 [AND | OR FilterCondition2 ...]]
```

Arguments

FROM [*DatabaseName!*]*TableName* Specifies the table in which records are marked for deletion.

DatabaseName! specifies the name of a database containing the table if the containing database is not the database specified with the data source. You must include the name of a database containing the table if the database is not the database specified with the data source. Include the exclamation point (!) delimiter after the database name and before the table name.

WHERE *FilterCondition1* [AND | OR *FilterCondition2* ...] Specifies that Visual FoxPro only mark certain records for deletion.

FilterCondition specifies the criteria that records must meet to be marked for deletion. You can include as many filter conditions as you like, connecting them with the AND or OR operator. You can also use the NOT operator to reverse the value of a logical expression, or use EMPTY() to check for an empty field.

Remarks

If SET DELETED is set to ON, records marked for deletion are ignored by all commands that include a scope.

DELETE - SQL uses record locking when marking multiple records for deletion in tables opened for shared access. This reduces record contention in multiuser situations, but may reduce performance. For maximum performance, open the table for exclusive use.

Driver Remarks

When your application sends the ODBC SQL statement DELETE to the data source, the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver converts the command into the Visual FoxPro DELETE command without translation.

See Also

SET DELETED

DELETE TAG Command

See Also

Removes a tag or tags from a compound index (.CDX) file.

Syntax

```
DELETE TAG TagName1 [OF CDXFileName1]  
    [, TagName2 [OF CDXFileName2]] ...
```

- Or -

```
DELETE TAG ALL [OF CDXFileName]
```

Arguments

TagName1 OF *CDXFileName1* [, *TagName2* [OF *CDXFileName2*]] ... Specifies a tag to remove from a compound index file. You can delete multiple tags with one DELETE TAG by including a list of tag names separated by commas. If two or more tags with the same name exist in the open index files, you can remove a tag from a specific index file by including OF *CDXFileName*.

ALL [OF *CDXFileName*] Removes every tag from a compound index file. If the current table has a structural compound index file, all tags are removed from the index file, the index file is deleted from the disk, and the flag in the table's header indicating the presence of an associated structural compound index file is removed. Use ALL with OF *CDXFileName* to remove all tags from an open compound index file other than the structural compound index file.

Remarks

Compound index files, created with INDEX, contain tags corresponding to index entries. DELETE TAG is used to remove a tag or tags from open compound index files. You can delete only tags from compound index files open in the current work area. If you remove all the tags from a compound index file, the file is deleted from the disk.

Visual FoxPro looks first for a tag in the structural compound index file (if one is open). If the tag isn't in the structural compound index file, Visual FoxPro then looks for the tag in the other open compound index files.

See Also

[INDEX](#)

DROP TABLE Command

Removes a table from the database specified with the data source and deletes it from disk.

The Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver supports the native Visual FoxPro language syntax for this command. For driver-specific information, see [Driver Remarks](#) below.

Syntax

DROP TABLE *TableName* | *FileName* | ?

Settings

TableName Specifies the table to remove from the database specified with the data source and delete from disk.

FileName Specifies a free table to delete from disk.

? Displays the Remove dialog from which you can choose a table to remove from the database specified with the data source and delete from disk.

Remarks

When DROP TABLE is issued, all primary indexes, default values, and validation rules associated with the table are also removed. DROP TABLE also affects other tables in the database specified with the data source if those tables have rules or relations associated with the table being removed. The rules and relations are no longer valid when the table is removed from the database.

Driver Remarks

When your application sends the ODBC SQL statement DROP TABLE to the data source, the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver converts the command into the Visual FoxPro DROP TABLE command using the following syntax:

ODBC Syntax	Data Source	Visual FoxPro Syntax
DROP TABLE <i>base-table-name</i>	Database (.DBC file)	REMOVE TABLE <i>TableName</i> DELETE
	Directory of free tables (.DBF files)	ERASE <i>dbfName</i> ERASE <i>cdxName</i> ERASE <i>fptName</i>

INDEX Command

[See Also](#)

Creates an index file to display and access table records in a logical order.

Syntax

```
INDEX ON eExpression TO IDXFileName | TAG TagName [OF CDXFileName]  
  [FOR IExpression]  
  [COMPACT]  
  [ASCENDING | DESCENDING]  
  [UNIQUE | CANDIDATE]  
  [ADDITIVE]
```

Arguments

eExpression Specifies an index expression that can include the name of a field or fields from the current table. An index key based on the index expression is created in the index file for each record in the table. Visual FoxPro uses these keys to display and access records in the table.

Note Although not recommended, *eExpression* can also be a memory variable, an array element, or a field or field expression from a table in another work area. Memo fields cannot be used alone in index file expressions; they must be combined with other character expressions. If you access an index that contains a variable or field that no longer exists or cannot be located, Visual FoxPro generates an error message.

If you attempt to build an index with a key that varies in length, the key will be padded with spaces. Variable-length index keys aren't supported in Visual FoxPro.

It is possible to create an index key with zero length. For example, a zero length index key is created when the index expression is a substring of an empty memo field. A zero length index key generates an error message. When Visual FoxPro creates an index, it evaluates fields in the first record in the table. If a field is empty, it may be necessary to enter some temporary data in the field in the first record to prevent a 0 length index key.

TO *IDXFileName* Creates an .IDX index file. The index file is given the default extension .IDX.

TAG *TagName* [OF *CDXFileName*] Creates a compound index file. A compound index file is a single index file that consists of any number of separate tags (index entries). Each tag is identified by its unique tag name. Tag names must begin with a letter or an underscore and can consist of any combination of up to 10 letters, digits, or underscores. The number of tags in a compound index file is limited only by available memory and disk space.

Multiple-entry compound index files are always compact. It isn't necessary to include COMPACT when creating a compound index file. Names of compound index files are given a .CDX extension.

Two types of compound index files can be created: structural and non-structural.

Structural Compound Index Files You can create a structural compound index file with TAG *TagName* by excluding the optional OF *CDXFileName* clause. A structural compound index file always has the same base name as the table and is automatically opened when the table is opened.

Non-Structural Compound Index Files You can create a non-structural compound index file by including OF *CDXFileName* after TAG *TagName*. Unlike a structural compound index file, a non-structural compound index file must be explicitly opened with the INDEX clause in USE.

If a compound index file has already been created and opened, issuing INDEX with TAG *TagName* adds a tag to the compound index file.

FOR *IExpression* Specifies a condition whereby only records that satisfy the filter expression *IExpression* are available for display and access; index keys are created in the index file for just those records matching the filter expression.

Rushmore optimizes an INDEX ... FOR *IExpression* command if *IExpression* is an optimizable

expression. For best performance, use an optimizable expression in the FOR clause.

COMPACT Creates a compact .IDX file.

ASCENDING Specifies an ascending order for the .CDX file. By default, .CDX tags are created in ascending order (you can include ASCENDING as a reminder of the index file's order). A table can be indexed in reverse order by including DESCENDING.

DESCENDING Specifies a descending order for the .CDX file. You can't include DESCENDING when creating .IDX index files.

UNIQUE Specifies that only the first record encountered with a particular index key value is included in an .IDX file or a .CDX tag. UNIQUE can be used to prevent the display of or access to duplicate records. All records added with duplicate index keys are excluded from the index file. Using the UNIQUE option of INDEX is identical to executing SET UNIQUE ON before issuing INDEX or REINDEX.

When a UNIQUE index or index tag is active and a duplicate record is changed in a manner that changes its index key, the index or index tag is updated. However, the next duplicate record with the original index key cannot be accessed or displayed until you reindex the file using REINDEX.

CANDIDATE Creates a candidate structural index tag. The CANDIDATE keyword can be included only when creating a structural index tag; otherwise Visual FoxPro generates an error message.

A candidate index tag prevents duplicate values in the field or combination of fields specified in the index expression *eExpression*. The term "candidate" refers to the type of index; because candidate indexes prevent duplicate values, they qualify as a "candidate" to be a primary index.

Visual FoxPro generates an error if you create a candidate index tag for a field or combination of fields that already contain duplicate values.

ADDITIVE Keeps open any previously opened index files. If you omit the ADDITIVE clause when you create an index file or files for a table with INDEX, any previously opened index files (except the structural compound index) are closed.

Remarks

Records in a table that has an index file are displayed and accessed in the order specified by the index expression. The physical order of the records in the table isn't changed by an index file.

Index Types

Visual FoxPro lets you create two types of index files:

- Compound .CDX index files containing multiple index entries called tags
- .IDX index files containing one index entry

You can also create a structural compound index file, which is automatically opened with the table.

Tip Because structural compound index files are automatically opened when the table is opened, they are the preferred index type.

Include COMPACT to create compact .IDX index files. Compound index files are always compact.

Index Order and Updating

Only one index file (the master index file) or tag (the master tag) controls the order in which the table is displayed or accessed. Certain commands (SEEK, for example) use the master index file or tag to search for records. However, all open .IDX and .CDX index files are updated as changes are made to the table.

User-Defined Functions

Although an index expression can contain a user-defined function, you should not use user-defined functions in an index expression. User-defined function in an index expression increase the time it takes to create or update the index. Also, index updates may not occur when a user-defined function

is used for an index expression.

If you use a user-defined function in an index expression, Visual FoxPro must be able to locate the user-defined function. When Visual FoxPro creates an index, the index expression is saved in the index file, but only a reference to the user-defined function is included in the index expression.

See Also

[ALTER TABLE](#)

[DELETE TAG](#)

[SET COLLATE](#)

[SET UNIQUE](#)

INSERT - SQL Command

[See Also](#)

Appends a record to the end of a table that contains the specified field values.

The Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver supports the native Visual FoxPro language syntax for this command. For driver-specific information, see [Driver Remarks](#) below.

Syntax

```
INSERT INTO dbf_name [(fname1 [, fname2, ...])]  
VALUES (eExpression1 [, eExpression2, ...])
```

Arguments

INSERT INTO *dbf_name* Specifies the name of the table to which the new record is appended. *dbf_name* can include a path and can be a name expression.

If the table you specify isn't open, it is opened exclusively in a new work area and the new record is appended to the table. The new work area isn't selected; the current work area remains selected.

If the table you specify is open, INSERT appends the new record to the table. If the table is open in a work area other than the current work area, it isn't selected after the record is appended; the current work area remains selected.

[(*fname1* [, *fname2* [, ...]])] Specifies the names of the fields in the new record into which the values are inserted.

VALUES (*eExpression1* [, *eExpression2* [, ...]]) Specifies the field values inserted into the new record. If you omit the field names, you must specify the field values in the order defined by the table structure.

Remarks

The new record contains the data listed in the VALUES clause.

Driver Remarks

When your application sends the ODBC SQL statement INSERT to the data source, the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver converts the command into the Visual FoxPro INSERT command without translation.

See Also

[CREATE TABLE - SQL](#)

[SELECT - SQL](#)

SELECT - SQL Command

[See Also](#)

Retrieves data from one or more tables.

The Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver supports the native Visual FoxPro language syntax for this command. For driver-specific information, see [Driver Remarks](#) below.

Syntax

```
SELECT [ALL | DISTINCT]
  [Alias.] Select_Item [AS Column_Name]
  [, [Alias.] Select_Item [AS Column_Name] ...]
FROM [DatabaseName!]Table [Local_Alias]
  [, [DatabaseName!]Table [Local_Alias] ...]
[WHERE JoinCondition [AND JoinCondition
...]]
  [AND | OR FilterCondition [AND | OR FilterCondition ...]]]
[GROUP BY GroupColumn [, GroupColumn ...]]
[HAVING FilterCondition]
[UNION [ALL] SELECTCommand]
[ORDER BY Order_Item [ASC | DESC] [, Order_Item [ASC | DESC] ...]]
```

Arguments

[ALL | DISTINCT]
[Alias.] *Select_Item* [AS *Column_Name*]
[, [Alias.] *Select_Item* [AS *Column_Name*] ...] The SELECT clause specifies the fields, constants, and expressions that are displayed in the query results.

ALL, by default, displays all the rows in the query results.

DISTINCT excludes duplicates of any rows from the query results.

Note You can use DISTINCT only once per SELECT clause.

Alias. qualifies matching item names. Each item you specify with *Select_Item* generates one column of the query results. If two or more items have the same name, include the table alias and a period before the item name to prevent columns from being duplicated.

Select_Item specifies an item to be included in the query results. An item can be one of the following:

- The name of a field from a table in the FROM clause.
- A constant specifying that the same constant value is to appear in every row of the query results.
- An expression that can be the name of a user-defined function.

User-Defined Functions with SELECT

Although using user-defined functions in the SELECT clause has obvious benefits, you should also consider the following restrictions:

- The speed of operations performed with SELECT may be limited by the speed at which such user-defined functions are executed. High-volume manipulations involving user-defined functions may be better accomplished by using API and user-defined functions written in C or assembly language.
- The only reliable way to pass values to user-defined functions invoked from SELECT is by the argument list passed to the function when it is invoked.
- If you experiment and discover a supposedly forbidden manipulation that works correctly in a certain version of FoxPro, there is no guarantee it will continue to work in later versions.

Apart from these restrictions, user-defined functions are acceptable in the SELECT clause. However, don't forget that using SELECT might slow performance.

The following field functions are available for use with a select item that is a field or an expression involving a field:

- *AVG(Select_Item)*, which averages a column of numeric data.
- *COUNT(Select_Item)*, which counts the number of select items in a column. *COUNT(*)* counts the number of rows in the query output.
- *MIN(Select_Item)*, which determines the smallest value of *Select_Item* in a column.
- *MAX(Select_Item)*, which determines the largest value of *Select_Item* in a column.
- *SUM(Select_Item)*, which totals a column of numeric data.

You cannot nest field functions.

AS *Column_Name* Specifies the heading for a column in the query output. This is useful when *Select_Item* is an expression or contains a field function and you want to give the column a meaningful name. *Column_Name* can be an expression but cannot contain characters (for example, spaces) that aren't permitted in table field names.

FROM [*DatabaseName!*] *Table* [*Local_Alias*]

[, [*DatabaseName!*] *Table* [*Local_Alias*] ...] Lists the tables containing the data that the query retrieves. If no table is open, Visual FoxPro displays the Open dialog box so you can specify the file location. Once open, the table remains open once the query is complete.

DatabaseName! specifies the name of a database other than the one specified with the data source. You must include the name of database containing the table if the database is not specified with the data source. Include the exclamation point (!) delimiter after the database name and before the table name.

Local_Alias specifies a temporary name for the table named in *Table*. If you specify a local alias, you must use the local alias in place of the table name throughout the SELECT statement. The local alias doesn't affect the Visual FoxPro environment.

WHERE *JoinCondition* [AND *JoinCondition* ...]

[AND | OR *FilterCondition* [AND | OR *FilterCondition* ...]] Tells Visual FoxPro to include only certain records in the query results. WHERE is required to retrieve data from multiple tables.

JoinCondition specifies fields that link the tables in the FROM clause. If you include more than one table in a query, you should specify a join condition for every table after the first.

Important Keep the following information in mind when creating join conditions:

- If you include two tables in a query and don't specify a join condition, every record in the first table is joined with every record in the second table as long as the filter conditions are met. Such a query can produce lengthy results.
- Use caution when joining tables with empty fields because Visual FoxPro matches empty fields. For example, if you join on CUSTOMER.ZIP and INVOICE.ZIP, and CUSTOMER contains 100 empty zip codes and INVOICE contains 400 empty zip codes, the query output contains 40,000 extra records resulting from the empty fields. Use the *EMPTY()* function to eliminate empty records from the query output.

You must use the AND operator to connect multiple join conditions. Each join condition has the following form:

FieldName1 *Comparison* *FieldName2*

FieldName1 is the name of a field from one table, *FieldName2* is the name of a field from another table, and *Comparison* is one of the following operators.

Operator	Comparison
=	Equal
==	Exactly equal
LIKE	SQL LIKE

<>, !=, #	Not equal
>	More than
>=	More than or equal to
<	Less than
<=	Less than or equal to

When you use the = operator with strings, it acts differently depending on the setting of SET ANSI. When SET ANSI is set to OFF, Visual FoxPro treats string comparisons in a manner familiar to Xbase users. When SET ANSI is set to ON, Visual FoxPro follows ANSI standards for string comparisons. See [SET ANSI](#) and [SET EXACT](#) for additional information about how Visual FoxPro performs string comparisons.

FilterCondition specifies the criteria that records must meet to be included in the query results. You can include as many filter conditions as you like in a query, connecting them with the AND or OR operator. You can also use the NOT operator to reverse the value of a logical expression, or use EMPTY() to check for an empty field. *FilterCondition* can take any of the forms in the following examples:

Example 1 *FieldName1 Comparison FieldName2*

```
customer.cust_id = orders.cust_id
```

Example 2 *FieldName Comparison Expression*

```
payments.amount >= 1000
```

Example 3 *FieldName Comparison ALL (Subquery)*

```
company < ALL ;
(SELECT company FROM customer WHERE country = "UK")
```

When the filter condition includes ALL, the field must meet the comparison condition for all values generated by the subquery before its record is included in the query results.

Example 4 *FieldName Comparison ANY | SOME (Subquery)*

```
company < ANY ;
(SELECT company FROM customer WHERE country = "UK")
```

When the filter condition includes ANY or SOME, the field must meet the comparison condition for at least one of the values generated by the subquery.

The following example checks to see whether the values in the field are within a specified range of values.

Example 5 *FieldName [NOT] BETWEEN Start_Range AND End_Range*

```
customer.postalcode BETWEEN 90000 AND 99999
```

The following example checks to see whether at least one row meets the criteria in the subquery. When the filter condition includes EXISTS, the filter condition evaluates to true (.T.) unless the subquery evaluates to the empty set.

Example 6 *[NOT] EXISTS (Subquery)*

```
EXISTS ;
(SELECT * FROM orders WHERE customer.postalcode =
orders.postalcode)
```

Example 7 *FieldName [NOT] IN Value_Set*

```
customer.postalcode NOT IN ("98052", "98072", "98034")
```

When the filter condition includes IN, the field must contain one of the values before its record is included in the query results.

Example 8 *FieldName [NOT] IN (Subquery)*

```
customer.cust_id IN ;
(SELECT orders.cust_id FROM orders WHERE orders.city="Seattle")
```

Here, the field must contain one of the values returned by the subquery before its record is included in the query results.

Example 9 *FieldName* [NOT] LIKE *cExpression*

```
customer.country NOT LIKE "UK"
```

This filter condition searches for each field that matches *cExpression*. You can use the percent sign (%) and underscore (_) wildcards as part of *cExpression*. The underscore represents a single unknown character in the string.

GROUP BY *GroupColumn* [, *GroupColumn* ...] Groups rows in the query based on values in one or more columns. *GroupColumn* can be the name of a regular table field, or a field that includes a SQL field function, or a numeric expression indicating the location of the column in the result table (the leftmost column number is 1).

HAVING *FilterCondition* Specifies a filter condition which groups must meet to be included in the query results. HAVING should be used with GROUP BY. It can include as many filter conditions as you like, connected with the AND or OR operator. You can also use NOT to reverse the value of a logical expression.

FilterCondition cannot contain a subquery.

A HAVING clause without a GROUP BY clause acts like a WHERE clause. You can use local aliases and field functions in the HAVING clause. Use a WHERE clause for faster performance if your HAVING clause contains no field functions.

[UNION [ALL] SELECTCommand] Combines the final results of one SELECT with the final results of another SELECT. By default, UNION checks the combined results and eliminates duplicate rows. Use parentheses to combine multiple UNION clauses.

ALL prevents UNION from eliminating duplicate rows from the combined results.

UNION clauses follow these rules:

- You cannot use UNION to combine subqueries.
- Both SELECT commands must have the same number of columns in their query output.
- Each column in the query results of one SELECT must have the same data type and width as the corresponding column in the other SELECT.
- Only the final SELECT can have an ORDER BY clause, which must refer to output columns by number. If an ORDER BY clause is included, it affects the entire result.

You can also use the UNION clause to simulate an outer join.

When you join two tables in a query, only records with matching values in the joining fields are included in the output. If a record in the parent table doesn't have a corresponding record in the child table, the record in the parent table isn't included in the output. An outer join allows you to include all the records in the parent table in the output, along with the matching records in the child table. To create an outer join in Visual FoxPro, you need to use a nested SELECT command, as in the following example:

```
SELECT customer.company, orders.order_id, orders.emp_id ;
  FROM customer, orders ;
  WHERE customer.cust_id = orders.cust_id ;
UNION ;
  SELECT customer.company, 0, 0 ;
  FROM customer ;
  WHERE customer.cust_id NOT IN ;
    (SELECT orders.cust_id FROM orders)
```

Note Be sure to include the space immediately preceding each semicolon. Otherwise, you'll receive an error.

The section of the command before the UNION clause selects records from both tables that have matching values. The customer companies that do not have associated invoices are not included. The section of the command after the UNION clause selects records in the `customer` table that do

not have matching records in the `orders` table.

Regarding the second section of the command, note the following:

- The SELECT statement within the parentheses is processed first. This statement results in a selection of all customer numbers in the `orders` table.
- The WHERE clause finds all customer numbers in the `customer` table that are not in the `orders` table. Since the first section of the command provided all companies that had a customer number in the `orders` table, all companies in the `customer` table are now included in the query results.
- Because the structures of tables included in a UNION must be identical, there are two placeholders in the second SELECT statement to represent `orders.order_id` and `orders.emp_id` from the first SELECT statement.

Note The placeholders must be the same type as the fields they represent. If the field is a date type, the placeholder should be `{ / / }`. If the field is a character field, the placeholder should be the empty string, `''`.

ORDER BY *Order_Item* [ASC | DESC] [, *Order_Item* [ASC | DESC] ...] Sorts the query results based on the data in one or more columns. Each *Order_Item* must correspond to a column in the query results and can be one of the following:

- A field in a FROM table that is also a select item in the main SELECT clause (not in a subquery).
- A numeric expression indicating the location of the column in the result table. (The leftmost column is number 1.)

ASC specifies an ascending order for query results, according to the order item or items, and is the default for ORDER BY.

DESC specifies a descending order for query results.

Query results appear unordered if you don't specify an order with ORDER BY.

Remarks

SELECT is a SQL command that is built into Visual FoxPro like any other Visual FoxPro command. When you use SELECT to pose a query, Visual FoxPro interprets the query and retrieves the specified data from the tables. You can create a SELECT query from within:

- The Command window
- A Visual FoxPro program (as with any other Visual FoxPro command)

Note that SELECT does not respect the current filter condition specified with SET FILTER.

Note A *subquery*, referred to in the following arguments, is a SELECT within a SELECT and must be enclosed in parentheses. You can have up to two subqueries at the same level (not nested) in the WHERE clause (see that section of the arguments). Subqueries can contain multiple join conditions.

Driver Remarks

When your application sends the ODBC SQL statement SELECT to the data source, the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver converts the command into the Visual FoxPro SELECT command without translation unless the command contains an ODBC escape sequence. Items enclosed in an ODBC escape sequence are converted to Visual FoxPro syntax. For more information on using ODBC escape sequences, see [Time and Date Functions](#) and the *Microsoft ODBC 2.0 Programmer's Reference and SDK Guide*.

See Also

[CREATE TABLE - SQL](#)

[INSERT - SQL](#)

[SET ANSI](#)

[SET EXACT](#)

SET ANSI Command

See Also

Determines how comparisons between strings of different lengths are made with the = operator in Visual FoxPro SQL commands.

Syntax

SET ANSI ON | OFF

Arguments

ON (Default for the driver; the default for Visual FoxPro is OFF) Pads the shorter string with the blanks needed to make it equal to the longer string's length. The two strings are then compared character for character for their entire lengths. Consider this comparison:

```
'Tommy' = 'Tom'
```

The result is false (.F.) if SET ANSI is on because when padded, 'Tom' becomes 'Tom ' and the strings 'Tom ' and 'Tommy' don't match character for character.

The == operator uses this method for comparisons in Visual FoxPro SQL commands.

OFF Specifies that the shorter string not be padded with blanks. The two strings are compared character for character until the end of the shorter string is reached. Consider this comparison:

```
'Tommy' = 'Tom'
```

The result is true (.T.) when SET ANSI is off because the comparison stops after 'Tom'.

Remarks

SET ANSI determines whether the shorter of two strings is padded with blanks when a SQL string comparison is made. SET ANSI has no effect on the == operator; when you use the == operator, the shorter string is always padded with blanks for the comparison.

String Order

In SQL commands, the left-to-right order of the two strings in a comparison is irrelevant—switching a string from one side of the = or == operator to the other doesn't affect the result of the comparison.

See Also

[SELECT - SQL](#)

[SET EXACT](#)

SET BLOCKSIZE Command

Specifies how disk space is allocated for the storage of memo fields.

Syntax

SET BLOCKSIZE TO *nBytes*

Arguments

nBytes Specifies the block size in which disk space for memo fields is allocated. If *nBytes* is 0, disk space is allocated in single bytes (blocks of 1 byte). If *nBytes* is an integer between 1 and 32, disk space is allocated in blocks of *nBytes* bytes multiplied by 512. If *nBytes* is greater than 32, disk space is allocated in blocks of *nBytes* bytes. If you specify a block size value greater than 32, you can save substantial disk space.

Remarks

The default value for SET BLOCKSIZE is 64. To reset the block size to a different value after the file has been created, set it to a new value and then use COPY to create a new table. The new table has the specified block size.

SET COLLATE Command

[See Also](#)

Specifies a collation sequence for character fields in subsequent indexing and sorting operations.

Syntax

SET COLLATE TO *cSequenceName*

Arguments

cSequenceName Specifies a collation sequence. The following collation sequence options are available.

Options	Language
DUTCH	Dutch
GENERAL	English, French, German, Modern Spanish, Portuguese, and other Western European languages
GERMAN	German phone book order (DIN)
ICELAND	Icelandic
MACHINE	Machine (the default collation sequence for earlier FoxPro versions)
NORDAN	Norwegian, Danish
SPANISH	Traditional Spanish
SWEFIN	Swedish, Finnish
UNIQWT	Unique Weight

Note When you specify the SPANISH option, "ch" is a single letter that sorts between "c" and "d", and "ll" sorts between "l" and "m".

If you specify a collation sequence option as a literal character string, be sure to enclose the option in quotation marks:

```
SET COLLATE TO "SWEFIN"
```

MACHINE is the default collation sequence option and is the sequence Xbase users are familiar with. Characters are ordered as they appear in the current code page.

GENERAL may be preferable for U.S. and Western European users. Characters are ordered as they appear in the current code page. In FoxPro versions earlier than 2.5, indexes might have been created using the UPPER() or LOWER() functions to convert character fields to a consistent case. In FoxPro versions later than 2.5, you can instead specify the GENERAL collation sequence option and omit the UPPER() conversion.

Note that if you specify a collation sequence option other than MACHINE and if you create an .IDX file, a compact .IDX is always created.

Use SET("COLLATE") to return the current collation sequence.

You can specify a collating sequence for a data source by using the [ODBC Visual FoxPro Setup Dialog Box](#) or by using the Collate keyword in your connection string with [SQLDriverConnect](#).

This is identical to issuing the following command:

```
SET COLLATE TO cSequenceName
```

Remarks

SET COLLATE enables you to order tables containing accented characters for any of the supported languages. Changing the setting of SET COLLATE doesn't affect the collating sequence of previously opened indexes. Visual FoxPro automatically maintains existing indexes, providing the flexibility to create many different types of indexes, even for the same field.

For example, if an index is created with SET COLLATE set to GENERAL, and the SET COLLATE setting is later changed to SPANISH, the index retains the GENERAL collation sequence.

See Also

[ODBC Visual FoxPro Setup Dialog Box](#)

SET DELETED Command

See Also

Specifies whether records marked for deletion are processed and whether they are available for use in other commands.

Syntax

SET DELETED ON | OFF

Arguments

ON (Default for the driver; the default for Visual FoxPro is OFF) Specifies that commands which operate on records (including records in related tables) using a scope ignore records marked for deletion.

OFF Specifies that records marked for deletion can be accessed by commands that operate on records (including records in related tables) using a scope.

Remarks

Queries that use DELETED() to test the status of records can be optimized using Rushmore technology if the table is indexed on DELETED().

Important SET DELETED is ignored if the default scope for the command is the current record or you include a scope of a single record. INDEX always ignores SET DELETED and indexes all records in the table.

See Also

[DELETE - SQL](#)

SET EXACT Command

See Also

Specifies the rules for comparing two strings of different lengths.

Syntax

SET EXACT ON | OFF

Arguments

ON Specifies that expressions must match character for character to be equivalent. Any trailing blanks in the expressions are ignored for the comparison. For the comparison, the shorter of the two expressions is padded on the right with blanks to match the length of the longer expression.

OFF (Default) Specifies that, to be equivalent, expressions must match character for character until the end of the expression on the right side is reached.

Remarks

The SET EXACT setting has no effect if both strings are the same length.

String Comparisons

Visual FoxPro has two relational operators that test for equality.

The = operator performs a comparison between two values of the same type. This operator is suited for comparing character, numeric, date, and logical data.

However, when you compare character expressions with the = operator, the results might not be exactly what you expect. Character expressions are compared character for character from left to right until one of the expressions isn't equal to the other, or until the end of the expression on the right side of the = operator is reached (SET EXACT OFF), or until the ends of both expressions are reached (SET EXACT ON).

The == operator can be used when an exact comparison of character data is needed. If two character expressions are compared with the == operator, the expressions on both sides of the == operator must contain exactly the same characters, including blanks, to be considered equal. The SET EXACT setting is ignored when character strings are compared using ==.

The following table shows how the choice of operator and the SET EXACT setting affect comparisons. (An underscore represents a blank space.)

Comparison	= EXACT OFF	= EXACT ON	== EXACT ON or OFF
"abc" = "abc"	Match	Match	Match
"ab" = "abc"	No match	No match	No match
"abc" = "ab"	Match	No match	No match
"abc" = "ab_"	No match	No match	No match
"ab" = "ab_"	No match	Match	No match
"ab_" = "ab"	Match	Match	No match
"" = "ab"	No match	No match	No match
"ab" = ""	Match	No match	No match
"_" = ""	Match	Match	No match
"" = " _"	No match	Match	No match
TRIM(" _") = ""	Match	Match	Match
"" = TRIM(" _")	Match	Match	Match

See Also

[SET ANSI](#)

SET EXCLUSIVE Command

See Also

Specifies whether table files are opened for exclusive or shared use on a network.

Syntax

SET EXCLUSIVE ON | OFF

Arguments

ON Limits accessibility of a table opened on a network to the user who opened it. The table isn't accessible to other users on the network. SET EXCLUSIVE ON also prevents all other users from having read-only access.

OFF (Default for the driver; the defaults for Visual FoxPro are ON for the global data session and OFF for a private data session.) Allows a table opened on a network to be shared and modified by any user on the network.

Remarks

Changing the setting of SET EXCLUSIVE doesn't change the status of previously opened tables. For example, if a table is opened with SET EXCLUSIVE set to ON, and SET EXCLUSIVE is later changed to OFF, the table retains its exclusive-use status.

See Also

[ODBC Visual FoxPro Setup Dialog Box](#)

SET NULL Command

See Also

Determines how null values are supported by the ALTER TABLE - SQL, CREATE TABLE - SQL and INSERT - SQL commands.

Syntax

SET NULL ON | OFF

Arguments

ON (Default for the driver; the default for Visual FoxPro is OFF) Specifies that all columns in a table created with ALTER TABLE and CREATE TABLE will allow null values. You can override null value support for columns in the table by including the NOT NULL clause in the columns' definitions.

Also, specifies that INSERT - SQL will insert null values into any columns not included in the INSERT - SQL VALUE clause. INSERT - SQL will only insert null values into columns that allow null values.

OFF Specifies that all columns in a table created with ALTER TABLE and CREATE TABLE will not allow null values. You can designate null value support for columns in ALTER TABLE and CREATE TABLE by including the NULL clause in the columns' definitions.

Also, specifies that INSERT - SQL will insert blank values into any columns not included in the INSERT - SQL VALUE clause.

Remarks

SET NULL only affects how null values are supported by ALTER TABLE, CREATE TABLE and INSERT - SQL. Other commands are unaffected by SET NULL.

See Also

[ALTER TABLE](#)

[CREATE TABLE - SQL](#)

[INSERT - SQL](#)

SET PATH Command

[See Also](#)

Specifies a path for file searches. For driver-specific information, see [Driver Remarks](#) below.

Syntax

SET PATH TO [*Path*]

Arguments

TO [*Path*] Specifies the directories you want Visual FoxPro to search. Use commas or semicolons to separate the directories.

Remarks

SET PATH allows you to specify search paths for other Visual FoxPro programs that can be called within stored procedures. SET PATH will not change the path of the data source that you've specified for the connection.

Issue SET PATH TO without *Path* to restore the path to the default directory or folder.

Driver Remarks

If you issue SET PATH in a stored procedure, it will be ignored by the following functions and commands:

- Catalog functions such as **SQLTables** and **SQLColumns** will ignore the new path and continue to reference the path specified by the data source in **SQLPrepare** or **SQLExecDirect**.
- Commands such as SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, and CREATE TABLE will ignore the new path and continue to reference the path specified by the data source in **SQLPrepare** or **SQLExecDirect**.

If you issue SET PATH in a stored procedure and don't subsequently set the path back to its original state, other connections to the database will use the new path (because SET PATH is not scoped to data sessions).

If you want to create or select or update tables in a directory other than that specified by the data source, specify the full path of the file with your command.

See Also

[ODBC Visual FoxPro Setup Dialog Box](#)

[SQLColumns](#)

[SQLDriverConnect](#)

[SQLTables](#)

SET REPROCESS Command

Specifies how many times or for how long to lock a file or record after an unsuccessful locking attempt.

Syntax

SET REPROCESS TO *nAttempts* [SECONDS] | TO AUTOMATIC

Arguments

TO *nAttempts* [SECONDS] Specifies the number of times or number of seconds to try to lock a record or file after an initial unsuccessful attempt. The default value is 0, the maximum value is 32,000.

SECONDS specifies that Visual FoxPro attempts to lock a file or record for *nAttempts* seconds. It's available only when *nAttempts* is greater than zero.

For example, if *nAttempts* is 30, Visual FoxPro attempts to lock a record or file up to 30 times. If you also include SECONDS (SET REPROCESS TO 30 SECONDS), Visual FoxPro continuously attempts to lock a record or file for up to 30 seconds.

If an ON ERROR routine is in effect, and attempts by a command to lock the record or file are unsuccessful, the ON ERROR routine is executed. However, if a function attempts the lock, an ON ERROR routine isn't executed and the function returns false (.F.).

If an ON ERROR routine isn't in effect, a command attempts to lock the record or file, and the lock can't be placed, an error is generated. If a function attempts to place the lock, the alert isn't displayed, and the function returns false (.F.).

If *nAttempts* is 0 (the default value), and you issue a command or function that attempts to lock a record or file, Visual FoxPro tries to lock the record or file indefinitely. The lock is placed and the system message is cleared if the record or file becomes available for locking while you wait. If a function attempted to place the lock, the function returns true (.T.).

If an ON ERROR routine is in effect and a command is attempting to lock the record or file, the ON ERROR routine takes precedence over additional attempts to lock the record or file. The ON ERROR routine is immediately executed. Visual FoxPro does not attempt additional record or file locks and does not display the system message.

If *nAttempts* is -1, Visual FoxPro attempts to lock the record or file indefinitely, and an ON ERROR routine isn't executed.

If a lock has been placed by another user on the record or file you are attempting to lock, you must wait until the user releases the lock.

TO AUTOMATIC Specifies that Visual FoxPro attempts to lock the record or file indefinitely. (SET REPROCESS TO -2 is an equivalent command.)

Remarks

The first attempt to lock a record or file isn't always successful. Frequently, a record or file is locked by another user on the network. SET REPROCESS determines if Visual FoxPro makes additional attempts to lock the record or file when the initial attempt is unsuccessful. You can specify either how many times additional attempts are made or for how long the attempts are made. An ON ERROR routine affects how unsuccessful lock attempts are handled.

SET UNIQUE Command

See Also

Specifies if records with duplicate index key values are maintained in an index file.

Syntax

SET UNIQUE ON | OFF

Arguments

ON Specifies that any record with a duplicate index key value not be included in the index file. Only the first record with the original index key value is included in the index file.

OFF (Default) Specifies that records with duplicate index key values be included in the index file.

Remarks

An index file retains its SET UNIQUE setting when you issue REINDEX. For more information, see [INDEX](#).

See Also

[INDEX](#)

UPDATE - SQL Command

[See Also](#)

Updates records in a table with new values.

The Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver supports the native Visual FoxPro language syntax for this command. For driver-specific information, see [Driver Remarks](#) below.

Syntax

```
UPDATE [DatabaseName1!]TableName1
SET Column_Name1 = eExpression1
  [, Column_Name2 = eExpression2 ...]
WHERE FilterCondition1 [AND | OR FilterCondition2 ...]
```

Arguments

UPDATE [*DatabaseName1!*]*TableName1* Specifies the table in which records are updated with new values.

DatabaseName1! specifies the name of a database other than the database specified with the data source containing the table. You must include the name of the database containing the table if the database is not the current one. Include the exclamation point (!) delimiter after the database name and before the table name.

SET *Column_Name1* = *eExpression1*
 [, *Column_Name2* = *eExpression2* Specifies the columns that are updated and their new values. If you omit the WHERE clause, every row in the column is updated with the same value.

WHERE *FilterCondition1* [AND | OR *FilterCondition2* ...] Specifies the records that are updated with new values.

FilterCondition specifies the criteria that records must meet to be updated with new values. You can include as many filter conditions as you like, connecting them with the AND or OR operator. You can also use the NOT operator to reverse the value of a logical expression, or use EMPTY() to check for an empty field.

Remarks

UPDATE - SQL can only update records in a single table.

Unlike REPLACE, UPDATE - SQL uses record locking when updating multiple records in tables opened for shared access. This reduces record contention in multiuser situations, but may reduce performance. For maximum performance, open the table for exclusive use or use FLOCK() to lock the table.

Driver Remarks

When your application sends the ODBC SQL statement UPDATE to the data source, the Visual FoxPro ODBC Driver converts the command into the Visual FoxPro UPDATE command without translation.

See Also

[DELETE - SQL](#)

[INSERT - SQL](#)

Visual FoxPro Field Data Types

The following table lists the values for the *FieldType* argument in ALTER TABLE and CREATE TABLE and indicates whether *nFieldWidth* and *nPrecision* arguments are required.

<i>FieldType</i>	<i>nFieldWidth</i>	<i>nPrecision</i>	Description
C	n	-	Character field of width <i>n</i>
D	-	-	Date
T	-	-	DateTime
N	n	d	Numeric field of width <i>n</i> with <i>d</i> decimal places
F	n	d	Floating numeric field of width <i>n</i> with <i>d</i> decimal places
I	-	-	Integer
B	-	d	Double
Y	-	-	Currency
L	-	-	Logical
M	-	-	Memo
G	-	-	General

