

22. Index command :-

Indexing a database create an index file which is almost similar to the index at the end of the book. As you use the index of a book to locate or to search the page number where a particular record or topic is discussed, FoxPro also use the index file for the same purpose. Unlike a sorting Indexing a database file does not duplicate the file. It just stores the index fields and corresponding record number in the index file. So it is smaller than sorted file.

Syntax:-

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INDEX ON <expr> TO <idx file> | TAG <tag name> [OF <cdx file>]
      [FOR <expL>]
      [COMPACT]
      [ASCENDING | DESCENDING]
      [UNIQUE]
      [ADDITIVE]
```

<expr>

The index expression <expr> can include the name of a field or fields from the current table/.DBF. An index key based on the index expression is created in the index file for each record in the table/.DBF.

TO <idx file> <idx file> specifies the name of index file.

TAG <tag name> [OF <cdx file>] clause:-

Tag<tagname> clause is use to create a structural compound index file.

[OF <cdx file>] clause:- Of <cdx file> specify the name compound index file.

UNIQUE clause:-

UNIQUE clause is use to creat a unique index file. Unique clause prevent to add duplicate record in index file at time of creating index file. By default all the records from the table are included for indexing. But if you include unique option the duplicate record will not be display.

ADDITIVE clause:-

When you create an index file for a table with index command any previous open index file is close. if the Additive clause is included previously open file remains open.

COMPACT clause:-

you include compact option with the index file that you create will be in the compact format. It may have less size than the original index file.

[<scope>] clause:-

The scope clauses are: [1] ALL [2] NEXT <expN> [3]RECORD <expN> [4] REST

You can specify a scope of records to index. Only the records that fall within the range of records specified by the scope are indexed. The default scope for INDEX is ALL records.

[FOR<expL1>] clause :-

If the FOR clause is included, only the records for which <expL1> evaluates to true (.T.) are Sorted. Including a FOR clause lets you conditionally Sorting the records, filtering out undesired records.

[WHILE <expL2>] clause :-

If the WHILE clause is included, records are indexing for as long as <expL2> evaluates to true.

23. Erase command :-

Erase command is use to delete any database file. You have to specify the name of file that you want to delete.

Syntax:- Erase <tablename>

Example:- Erase student

24. Copy command :-

Copy command is use to copy one folder to another folder.

Syntax:- copy <source path+tablename> to <destination path>

Example:- copy e:\pgdca\student.dbf to e:\bca\student.dbf

25. Rename command :-

Rename command is use to change the name of your file.

Syntax:- rename <old tablename> to <new tablename>

Example:- rename student to pgstudent

15. Pack command:-

PACK command is use to permanently removes all records marked for deletion in the current table/.DBF.

Syntax:- pack

16. Zap command:-

ZAP command is use to permanently removes all records from current table/.DBF. by leaving just structure of a table.

Example:- zap

17. Skip command :-

Skip command is use to Moves the record pointer forward or backward in the current or specified table/.DBF.

Syntax:- Skip <expN>[in <expN> or <expC>]

Example:- skip 2

18. Go/Goto command:-

Go/Goto command is use to Positions the record pointer on the specified record number in a table/.DBF.

Syntax:- Go <expN>[in <expN> or <expC>]

GO TOP | BOTTOM

Example:- Go top

19. Replace command :-

Replace command is use to insert a value in field. Replace is also use to change the value of fields in table/.DBF.

Syntax:- REPLACE <field1> WITH <expr1>
[ADDITIVE]
[, <field2> WITH <expr2>
[ADDITIVE]] ...
[<scope>]
[FOR <expL1>]
[WHILE <expL2>]

RPLACE <field1> WITH <expr1>[,<field2> WITH <expr2>]:

Data in a field1 is replaced with the value of exp1,the data in field2 is replaced with exp2.

ADDITIVE clause:-

The ADDITIVE clause applies to replacements in memo fields only. If ADDITIVE is included, replacements to memo fields are appended to the end of the memo fields. If ADDITIVE is not included, the memo field is overwritten with the value of the expression.

[<scope>] clause:-

The scope clauses are: [1] ALL [2] NEXT <expN> [3]RECORD <expN> [4] REST

You can specify a scope of records to replace. Only the records that fall within the range of records specified by the scope are replaced. The default scope for REPLACE is the current record NEXT 1.

[FOR<expL1>] clause :-

if the FOR clause is included, the specified fields are replaced only in records for which <expL1> evaluates to true. Including FOR lets you conditionally replace records, filtering out undesired records.

[WHILE <expL2>] clause :-

If the WHILE clause is included, fields in records are replaced for as long as the logical expression <expL2> evaluates to true.

20. Locate command :-

Locate command is use to search the record sequentially in table/.DBF. for the first record that matches a given logical exp.

Syntax:- LOCATE FOR <expL1>
[<scope>]
[WHILE <expL2>]
