

For each Command. Syntax Summary

GeneXus 16 Course

GeneXus 16

For Each Command Syntax

```
For each BaseTransaction
  skip expression1 count expression2
  order att1, att2, ... , attn [when condition]
  order att1, att2, ... , attn [when condition]
  unique att1, att2, ... , attn
  using DataSelector(parm1, parm2, ... , parmn)
  where condition [when condition]
  where condition [when condition]
  where att IN DataSelector(parm1, parm2, ... , parmn)
  blocking N
    main_code
  When duplicate
    when_duplicate_code
  When none
    when_none_code
Endfor
```

In this slide, we've summed up the complete syntax of the For each command that we've been building throughout the course. Remember that the blocking clause, the update of attributes in the main code, as well as the When duplicate clause, are only valid when the For each command is located in the Source of a procedure. The reason is that the database can be directly updated only in those objects.

To learn more about clauses, including their objective, base table identification, and so on, visit our wiki: <http://wiki.genexus.com/commwiki/servlet/wiki?24744,For+Each+command>.

Remember that the attributes included in the When Duplicate clause, as well as those included in the When None clause, will not be taken into account when determining the base table of the For each command.

Summary

- The For each command can be used in procedures and in any other object that accepts "procedural" code, when the database query is allowed.
- The same logic of the For each command is found in other ways of querying the database, such as
 - Data Provider groups
 - Grids with base table
 - Data Selectors used as queries (with In operator)
 - Formulas



Once we have understood their logic, we will have understood the core functioning of GeneXus.

GeneXus[™]

The power of doing.

Videos	training.genexus.com
Documentation	wiki.genexus.com
Certifications	training.genexus.com/certifications