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FileMaker8 Developer Essentials Exam

FileMaker FM0-302

Version Demo

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Topic Break Down

Topic	No. of Questions
Topic 1, Topic 0, A	55
Topic 2, B	83
Total	158

QUESTION NO: 1

Given the formula:

1 and (1 & 1)

What is the numeric result?

A. 0

B. 1

C. 2

D. 12

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

The numeric result is **1**. In FileMaker calculations, `&` is the text-concatenation operator. Therefore, the parenthesized expression `(1 & 1)` joins the two values as text and produces `"11"`. The parentheses ensure this concatenation is evaluated before the logical test. FileMaker then evaluates `1 and "11"`. For logical operations, FileMaker treats a nonzero numeric value as true; text that begins with numeric characters is evaluated numerically in this context, so `"11"` is true. The value `1` is also true. Because both operands supplied to `and` are true, the logical expression returns the numeric Boolean value `1`. FileMaker represents true as 1 and false as 0, which is why the result is a number rather than the concatenated text itself. See Claris documentation for the FileMaker operators and the And function.

QUESTION NO: 2

Which two can be used to import data into a FileMaker Pro 8 file directly from FileMaker

Pro 6, without first having to export the data from FileMaker Pro 6? (Choose two.)

A. XML

B. SYLK

C. HTML

D. ODBC

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

XML and ODBC can both provide a direct path from FileMaker Pro 6 data into a FileMaker Pro 8 file. FileMaker Pro 6 can make data available as XML through its web-publishing/XML capabilities. FileMaker Pro 8 can use the Import Records process to consume XML data, applying an XSLT stylesheet where necessary to transform the source XML into FileMaker's expected import structure. This permits FileMaker Pro 8 to retrieve and import the source records without requiring an intervening manual export to a text or spreadsheet file.

ODBC also supports direct access because FileMaker Pro 6 data can be exposed through the FileMaker ODBC driver. In FileMaker Pro 8, an ODBC data source can be selected during import, allowing FileMaker to query the available table and import returned records directly. In both cases, FileMaker Pro 6 remains the source system while FileMaker Pro 8 performs the import, rather than relying on a separately exported SYLK or HTML file. FileMaker's import workflow and supported import-source concepts are documented in Claris's Importing data into an existing file help topic; Claris also documents XML import processing and XSLT use in its Importing XML data reference.

QUESTION NO: 3

Which setting change requires FileMaker Server 8 or FileMaker Server 8 Advanced to be restarted to take effect?

A. modifying cache size

B. enabling secure connections

C. enabling external authentication

D. modifying an additional default database folder

ANSWER: B

Explanation:

Enabling secure connections requires FileMaker Server 8 or FileMaker Server 8 Advanced to be restarted before the change takes effect. This setting controls whether the Database Server accepts FileMaker client connections protected with Secure Sockets Layer encryption. Because secure connection support is initialized as part of the server's networking and security configuration, the server must stop and start again to load the revised setting and begin applying it to new client sessions. After the restart, FileMaker Pro clients can establish encrypted connections to hosted databases, helping protect credentials and database traffic while it travels across a network. Administrators should plan this change for a maintenance period, notify connected users, and confirm that the server certificate and client connection configuration are appropriate before restarting the service. Claris's server documentation describes SSL and secure client connections as Database Server security configuration, and the FileMaker Server 8 documentation remains available through the Claris support documentation archive. See Claris FileMaker Server Help: Configuring SSL and Claris Support: FileMaker Server 8 Advanced documentation.

QUESTION NO: 4

Which two statements are true about the [Full Access] privilege set? (Choose two.)

A. It can be deleted and/or renamed.
. It must have at least one account associated with it.

B. Another privilege set with the same functionality can be created.

C. Associated accounts cannot log in over a network unless the [fmapp] extended privilege is enabled.

ANSWER: C

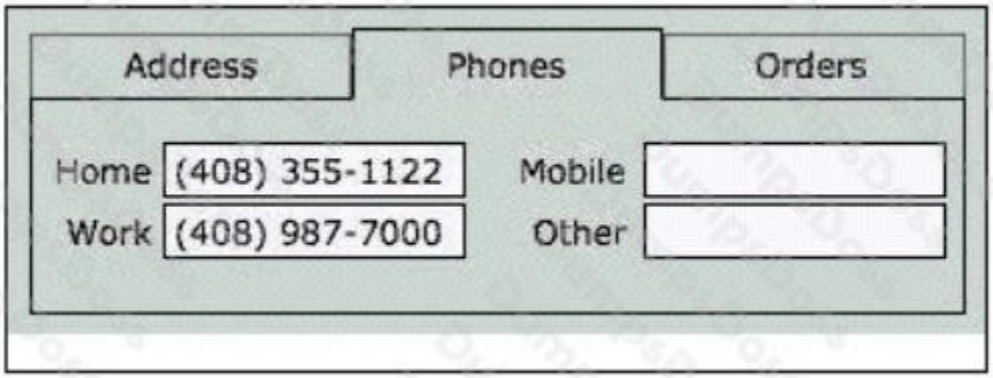
Explanation:

"Associated accounts cannot log in over a network unless the [fmapp] extended privilege is enabled." is correct because a privilege set's access capabilities are controlled not only by its record, layout, value-list, and script privileges, but also by its enabled extended privileges. The `fmapp` keyword is the FileMaker extended privilege for access via the FileMaker Network. An account assigned to the [Full Access] privilege set has the broadest database-design and data-management privileges, but the account must still have the applicable extended privilege enabled to connect using FileMaker network sharing. In FileMaker's security model, extended privileges determine whether an account may use a particular access technology; they are evaluated along with the account's assigned privilege set during authentication. This makes it possible for a file administrator to permit complete access when the user is working locally while preventing network-based access until the FileMaker Network extended privilege is enabled. Claris documents extended privileges, including access via FileMaker Network, in its privilege-set documentation and explains the account and privilege-set relationship in its security overview.

QUESTION NO: 5

Click the Exhibit button.

Given a layout including the Tab Control shown in the exhibit, what are two valid methods to navigate to the Phones tab? (Choose two.) Note: None of the contents of the Phones tab exist anywhere else on the layout.



A. You perform a script that includes Go to Field [ ] targeting one of the fields on the Phones tab.

B. You perform a script that includes Go to Tab [ ] targeting the Phones tab and one of the fields in the tab.

C. You use the Tab key until the Tab Control becomes active, then navigate to Phones using Arrow keys and press the Space bar. This works only if the Tab Control is included in the layout's Tab Order.

D. You use the Tab key until the Tab Control becomes active, then navigate to Phones using Arrow keys and press the Space bar. This works only if at least one field in the
Phones tab is included in the layout's Tab Order.

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

Performing a script that includes `Go to Field [ ]` targeting one of the fields on the Phones tab is valid because FileMaker must make the target field available before placing the insertion point in it. When that field is located on a tab panel that is not currently visible, FileMaker brings the relevant tab panel to the front as part of navigating to the field. This is particularly useful when a script needs to direct the user to a specific data-entry location rather than merely display a panel. Claris documents the behavior and settings of the `Go to Field` script step at Claris FileMaker Pro Help: Go to Field.

Keyboard navigation is also valid when the Tab Control itself is included in the layout's tab order. The user can tab to the control, use the arrow keys to select the Phones panel, and press the Space bar to activate that panel. Including the control in the tab sequence is what makes the tab labels reachable through keyboard focus; it is not dependent on whether an individual field within the Phones panel appears in the layout's tab order. For background on configuring keyboard navigation order on layouts, see Claris FileMaker Pro Help: Setting the tab order.

QUESTION NO: 6

A layout contains a portal that allows creation of related records. What are two techniques that can be used to navigate to the empty row at the bottom of the portal? (Choose two.)

A. use the script step Go to Portal Row [Select; Last]

B. use the script step Go to NthRecord [fieldName; Last]

C. assuming a field in the portal is in the tab order, click or tab to the first portal row then arrow down to the last row

D. assuming a field in the portal is in the tab order, click or tab to the first portal row and continue to tab to the last row

ANSWER: A D

Explanation:

"use the script step Go to Portal Row [Select; Last]" is a valid scripted technique because Go to Portal Row operates on the active portal and can move the cursor to its last row. When the portal is configured to allow creation of related records, that last position includes the empty portal row used to create a new related record. The Select option places the cursor in a field

in that row, allowing the user or script to begin entering data immediately. The script should be run while the intended portal has focus, particularly when a layout contains more than one portal.

“assuming a field in the portal is in the tab order, click or tab to the first portal row and continue to tab to the last row” is also valid interactive navigation. FileMaker follows the layout’s tab order through enabled, enterable fields. Continuing to tab through the portal’s related rows reaches the creation row at the bottom when related-record creation is permitted. This technique depends on including an appropriate portal field in the tab order and on the portal being accessible to the user. See Claris documentation for Go to Portal Row and setting the tab order.

QUESTION NO: 7

Which two statements are true about script parameters in FileMaker Pro 8? (Choose two.)

A. Script parameters can contain multiple delimited values.

B. A sub-script inherits the script parameter from the script that called it.

C. The Get(ScriptParameter) function returns the same result over the duration of a given script.

D. Script parameters for scripts that are set to run when a file opens are set from the File Menu > File Options dialog.

ANSWER: A C

Explanation:

Script parameters can contain multiple delimited values because a FileMaker script parameter is text and can therefore carry structured text, including several values separated by returns or another delimiter. A calling script can construct such a parameter, and the receiving script can parse the individual values with FileMaker text functions. This lets one script pass related context—such as an identifier, an action name, and a status value—to another script in one parameter. FileMaker’s documentation describes script parameters as values passed to a script and shows that they can be specified as literal text, calculations, or field contents. See Claris FileMaker Pro Help: Script parameters.

The Get(ScriptParameter) function returns the same result over the duration of a given script because it evaluates the parameter that was supplied when that particular script was invoked. It is intended to allow steps throughout the running script to retrieve its invocation context consistently. A script can store that result in a variable or call the function wherever needed while it runs; the parameter remains the parameter for that script execution. The function reference documents that Get(ScriptParameter) returns the parameter passed to the currently running script: Claris FileMaker Pro Help: Get(ScriptParameter).

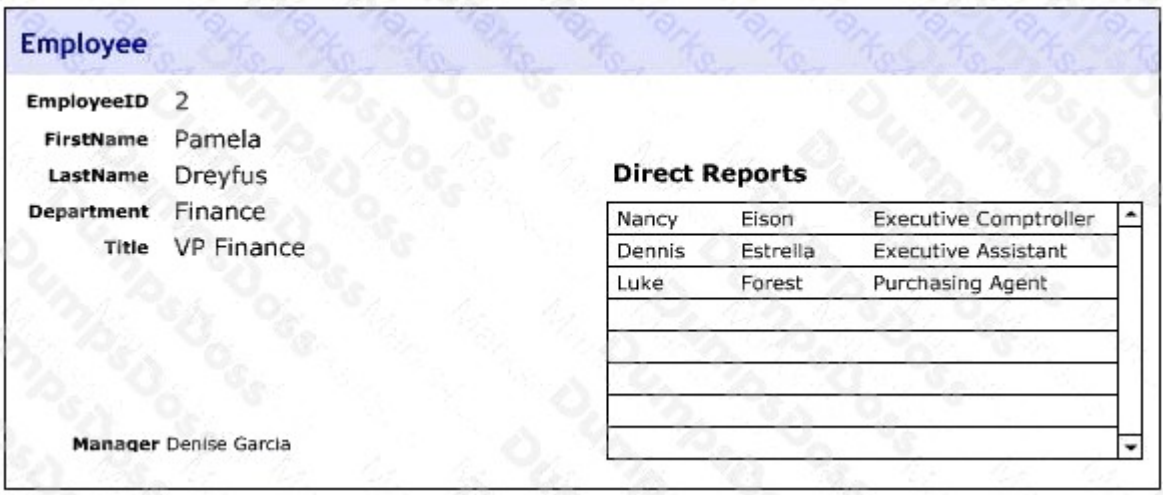
QUESTION NO: 8

Click the Exhibit button.

You want to build a FileMaker Pro 8 database that models a business organizational chart. One person may manage zero or more people. One person may be managed by at most one other person.

You want to build the system in such a way that a single layout showing information about a person can display both the name of the current person's manager (if any) and the names of all people managed by the current person.

What is the minimum number of tables you must define in the Tables tab of the Define Database dialog to construct the layout?



A. one

B. two

C. three

D. four

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

one is correct because an organizational reporting structure can be represented as a self-relationship within a single People table. Each person record needs a unique person identifier, such as PersonID, and a ManagerID field that stores the PersonID of that person's manager. A blank ManagerID represents a person with no manager. Since a single manager can be referenced by many employee records, this structure naturally supports one person managing zero or more people while each person has no more than one manager.

In the relationship graph, FileMaker can use multiple table occurrences of that same People base table: one occurrence for the current person, one for the current person's manager, and one for people reporting to the current person. The manager relationship matches the current record's ManagerID to the manager occurrence's PersonID. The direct-reports relationship matches the current record's PersonID to the reports occurrence's ManagerID. Related fields and a portal on one layout can then show the manager's name and all direct reports. Table occurrences are relationship-graph references, not additional base tables defined in the Tables tab. See Claris guidance on creating relationships and working with the relationships graph.

QUESTION NO: 9

If x = 123.123, which three statements are true? (Choose three.)

A. Int (x) = Floor (x)

B. Int (x) = Ceiling (x)

C. Int (x) = Round (x ; 0)

D. Int (x) = Mod (x ; 0)

E. Int (x) = Truncate (x ; 0)

F. Int (x) = LeftValues (x ; 3)

ANSWER: A C E

Explanation:

With `x = 123.123`, `Int (x)` evaluates to `123`, because the Int function returns the integer portion of a number. `Floor (x)` also evaluates to `123`: Floor returns the greatest integer that is less than or equal to its argument. Since 123.123 is positive and lies between 123 and 124, both functions produce 123. The FileMaker function reference describes this behavior for Int and Floor.

`Round (x ; 0)` evaluates to `123` because the second parameter requests zero decimal places, so 123.123 is rounded to the nearest whole number. `Truncate (x ; 0)` likewise evaluates to `123`, because truncating to zero decimal places removes the fractional portion without retaining any digits after the decimal separator. Thus, the expressions `Int (x) = Floor (x)`, `Int (x) = Round (x ; 0)`, and `Int (x) = Truncate (x ; 0)` each compare equal values for this positive number. See the FileMaker documentation for Round and Truncate.

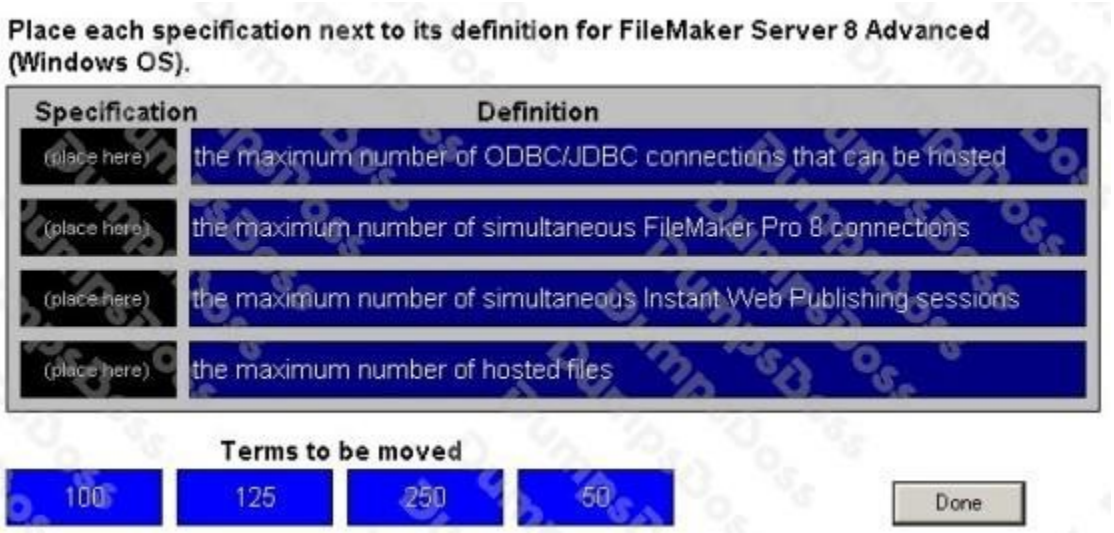
QUESTION NO: 10 - (DRAG DROP)

DRAG DROP

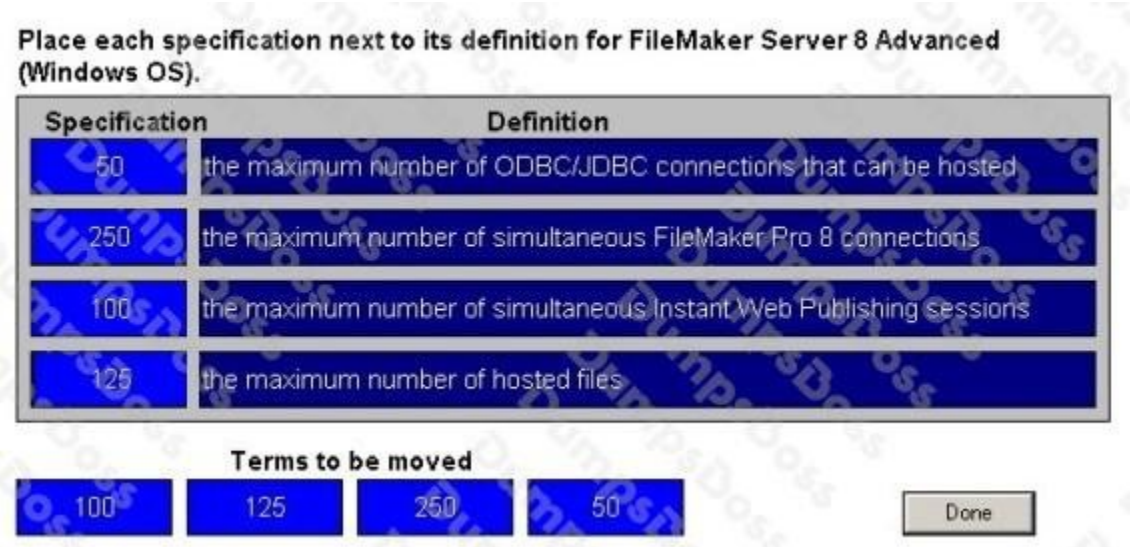
Click the Task button.

Place each specification next to its definition for FileMaker Server 8 Advanced (Windows

OS).



ANSWER:



Explanation:

For FileMaker Server 8 Advanced running on Windows, the server-capacity specifications are matched according to the type of client or resource being served. The maximum number of ODBC/JDBC connections that can be hosted is **50**. These are connections made through the server's SQL data-access capability, allowing external ODBC- or JDBC-compliant applications to access FileMaker data through the hosted database environment.

The maximum number of simultaneous FileMaker Pro 8 connections is **250**. This figure applies to FileMaker Pro clients concurrently opening and using databases hosted by FileMaker Server 8 Advanced. The maximum number of simultaneous Instant Web Publishing sessions is **100**, representing the browser-based sessions served through Instant Web Publishing. Finally, the maximum number of hosted files is **125**, meaning up to 125 FileMaker database files can be hosted by that Windows Server 8 Advanced deployment.

These limits distinguish hosted database-file capacity from the separate capacities for FileMaker Pro networking, web-publishing sessions, and SQL connectivity. FileMaker's server documentation describes the server as the component that hosts FileMaker files and provides client access services; see the Claris FileMaker Server Help. For broader product documentation and technical resources, see the Claris documentation resources.

QUESTION NO: 11

A user attempts to log in to a database hosted on FileMaker Server 8. It is set up to allow authentication via FileMaker and External Server accounts. The user is a member of two external groups that have been set up in the Edit Account dialog to be authenticated using an external server. Assuming a valid username and password, with which matching account will the user authenticate?

A. the account with the least restrictive access permissions

B. the account with the most restrictive access permissions

C. the first account created in the Accounts tab of the Define Accounts & Privileges dialog

D. the first account listed in the Accounts tab of the Define Accounts & Privileges dialog when viewed by authentication order

ANSWER: D

Explanation:

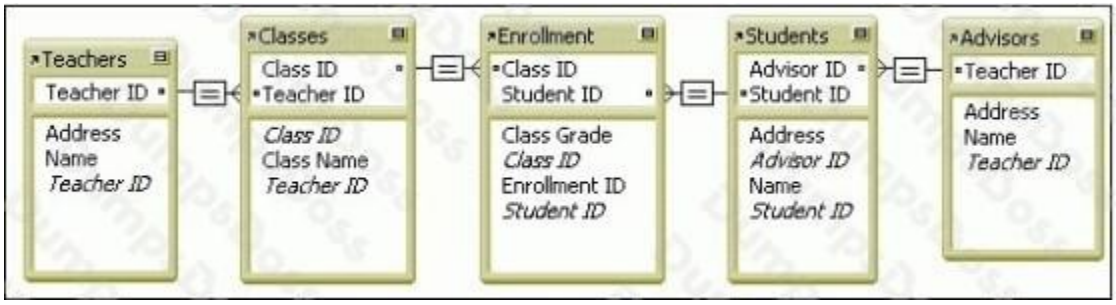
The user authenticates with *the first account listed in the Accounts tab of the Define Accounts & Privileges dialog when viewed by authentication order*. When a FileMaker database permits external-server authentication, FileMaker evaluates external-group accounts according to their configured authentication order. A single external directory user can belong to more than one group that has a corresponding FileMaker account, and each matching group account can assign a different privilege set. The authentication-order list provides the deterministic rule for selecting which matching account supplies the user's FileMaker privileges. Thus, after the external server validates the supplied username and password, FileMaker uses the first matching externally authenticated account in that ordered list. Database developers should deliberately set this ordering, particularly where group memberships overlap, so that the intended privilege set is consistently applied. FileMaker's account-management documentation describes external authentication as associating FileMaker accounts with external groups and managing the account's authentication settings; see Claris FileMaker Pro Help: Editing accounts and Claris FileMaker Pro Help: External server authentication.

QUESTION NO: 12

Click the Exhibit button.

You have a FileMaker Pro 8 layout based on the table occurrence Classes and you have a portal showing records from the table occurrence Students.

If you place the field Teachers::Name into the portal, the result is _____.



A. The text is repeated in each row of the portal.

B. The name of the teacher for the first enrollment record for this table.

C. The name of the teacher for the class repeated in each row of the portal.

D. The name of the teacher for the first related teacher value for each student enrolled.

ANSWER: C

Explanation:

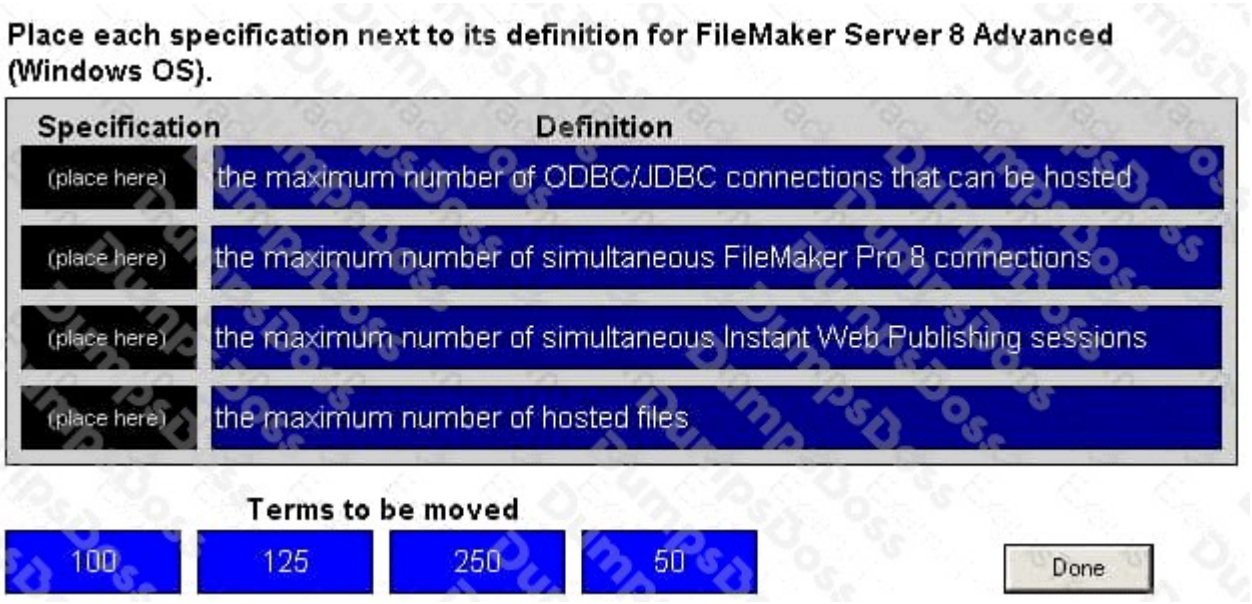
The name of the teacher for the class repeated in each row of the portal is correct. The layout's context is `Classes`, so a field evaluated through the relationship from `Classes` to `Teachers` resolves to the teacher related to the current class record. Adding that field to a portal does not by itself make the field evaluate from each portal row's `Students` context. Instead, the teacher value remains the value reached from the layout's current `Classes` record and is consequently displayed again in every visible portal row.

This follows the central FileMaker relationship-context rule: related data is determined by the table occurrence context from which the relationship is evaluated. A portal displays related records through its specified relationship, but fields whose relationship path is based on the layout's table occurrence retain that layout context unless they are fields from, or are properly reachable through, the portal row's table occurrence. Thus, the portal repeats the class-level teacher name while it lists the related student records. Claris describes how relationship context controls related-record access in its Working with related records documentation and explains portal behavior in Creating portals to display related records.

QUESTION NO: 13 - (SIMULATION)

Click the Task button.

Place each specification next to its definition for FileMaker Server 8 Advanced (Windows OS).



ANSWER: See the explanation for the answer

Explanation:

Place the specifications as follows, from top definition to bottom definition:

50 — maximum number of ODBC/JDBC connections that can be hosted
250 — maximum number of simultaneous FileMaker Pro 8 connections
100 — maximum number of simultaneous Instant Web Publishing sessions
125 — maximum number of hosted files

Click **Done** after placing the values.

QUESTION NO: 14

What is the maximum number of files that can be hosted on FileMaker Server 8?

A. 125

B. 250

C. 500

D. The number is limited only by server hardware.

ANSWER: A

Explanation:

125 is correct. FileMaker Server 8 imposed a product-level limit of 125 FileMaker database files that could be hosted by a single server deployment. This is a limit on the number of database files served, rather than a recommendation based on processor speed, memory, disk capacity, or network throughput. Server hardware remains important for practical performance: it affects the number of users, the complexity and frequency of requests, cache effectiveness, script activity, and backup operations that the server can handle. However, adding hardware resources does not raise the FileMaker Server 8 hosted-file maximum. For this exam objective, distinguish the documented hosted-file ceiling from capacity-planning considerations, which must be evaluated separately for a real deployment. The limit applies specifically to the FileMaker Server 8 generation; hosted-file limits and deployment architecture have changed in later FileMaker Server and Claris FileMaker Server releases. Claris continues to publish server documentation and deployment guidance at Claris FileMaker Server Help. Product documentation and release resources are available through the official Claris Support portal.

QUESTION NO: 15

Which two settings affect an Account that is authenticated via FileMaker but not an Account that is authenticated via an External Server? (Choose two.)

A. Manage extended privileges

B. Allow user to modify their own password

C. User must change password on next login

D. Disconnect user from FileMaker Server when Idle

ANSWER: B C

Explanation:

Allow user to modify their own password and **User must change password on next login** apply specifically to accounts whose credentials are authenticated and maintained by FileMaker. For a FileMaker-authenticated account, the account name and password are stored in the FileMaker file, so FileMaker can permit a user to change that password and can mark

it as requiring replacement at the next sign-in. These controls are part of FileMaker's own password-management lifecycle and are enforced when FileMaker validates the account credentials.

With External Server authentication, the external directory service is the authority that owns and validates the password. Password changes, password-expiration policies, and any forced password reset are therefore managed by that directory service rather than by the FileMaker account definition. FileMaker can associate an externally authenticated group or user with a privilege set, but it does not manage the external password itself. Claris documentation distinguishes FileMaker file authentication from external-server authentication and describes FileMaker account password options as settings for FileMaker accounts. See Claris Pro Help: Editing accounts and Claris Pro Help: External server authentication.