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Send Us Your Comments

SQL*Plus Getting Started, Release 9.0.1 for Windows
Part No.  A88829-01

Oracle Corporation welcomes your comments and suggestions on the quality and usefulness of this document. Your input is an important part of the information used for revision.

- Did you find any errors?
- Is the information clearly presented?
- Do you need more information? If so, where?
- Are the examples correct? Do you need more examples?
- What features did you like most?

If you find any errors or have any other suggestions for improvement, please indicate the document title and part number, and the chapter, section, and page number (if available). You can send comments to us in the following ways:

- Electronic mail: sqlplus@oracle.com
- FAX: +61 3 9690 0043   Attention: SQL*Plus Documentation Manager
- Postal service:
  SQL*Plus Documentation Manager,
  Australian Product Development Center,
  Oracle Corporation Australia Pty Ltd,
  324 St. Kilda Road,
  Melbourne, VIC  3004,
  Australia

If you would like a reply, please give your name, address, telephone number, and (optionally) electronic mail address.

If you have problems with the software, please contact your local Oracle Support Services.

**Notes:** In the remainder of this guide, SQL*Plus for Windows, will be referred to as SQL*Plus.

This preface contains these topics:

- Audience
- Organization
- Related Documentation
- Conventions
- Documentation Accessibility
Audience

SQL*Plus User’s Guide and Reference is intended for business and technical users and system administrators who want to use SQL*Plus in the Windows 2000, Windows NT or Windows 95/98 operating environments.

This guide assumes that you are familiar with:

- SQL*Plus commands and general features. You should refer to the generic SQL*Plus documentation set before using this guide. See "Related Documentation" later in this chapter.
- Commands for deleting and copying files and the concepts of the search path, subdirectories, and path names.
- Fundamentals of the Microsoft Windows 2000, Windows NT or Windows 95/98 operating systems.

To use this guide, you need a basic understanding of the SQL database language. If you do not have any familiarity with this database tool, you should refer to the Oracle9i SQL Reference. If you plan to use the PL/SQL database language in conjunction with SQL*Plus, refer to the PL/SQL User's Guide and Reference for information on using PL/SQL.

Organization

This guide contains:

Chapter 1, "Introducing SQL*Plus"

Chapter 2, "Installing SQL*Plus Help and Demonstration Tables"

Chapter 3, "Using SQL*Plus"

Chapter 4, "Operating System-Specific References"

Appendix A, "Customizing Operating System Parameters"
Related Documentation

*SQL*Plus Getting Started for Windows* provides information specific to *SQL*Plus on Windows-based platforms only. For information about *SQL*Plus cross-platform support, features, and commands, refer to the generic *SQL*Plus documentation set on the product CD-ROM. For information on the new web browser-based user interface to *SQL*Plus, *iSQL*Plus, see the *iSQL*Plus User's Guide and Reference.

In addition to the complete documentation for the Oracle Enterprise Edition for Windows product, the following *SQL*Plus documentation is available for online viewing:

- *SQL*Plus 9.0.1 Release Bulletin (for late-breaking information not included in the *SQL*Plus documentation)
- *SQL*Plus User's Guide and Reference
- *SQL*Plus Quick Reference
- *iSQL*Plus User's Guide and Reference

**Note:** Before installing *SQL*Plus, refer to the generic *SQL*Plus documentation on the CD-ROM, and to the Release Notes and Readme files on the CD-ROM for late-breaking information.

Examples in this book use the sample schemas of the seed database, which is installed by default when you install Oracle9i. Refer to the Oracle9i Sample Schemas document for information on how these schemas were created and how you can use them.

In North America, printed documentation is available for sale in the Oracle Store at [http://oraclestore.oracle.com/](http://oraclestore.oracle.com/)

Customers in Europe, the Middle East, and Africa (EMEA) can purchase documentation from [http://www.oraclebookshop.com/](http://www.oraclebookshop.com/)

Other customers can contact their Oracle representative to purchase printed documentation.
To download free release notes, installation documentation, white papers, or other collateral, please visit the Oracle Technology Network (OTN). You must register online before using OTN; registration is free and can be done at

http://technet.oracle.com/membership/index.htm

If you already have a username and password for OTN, then you can go directly to the documentation section of the OTN Web site at

http://technet.oracle.com/docs/index.htm

Whitepapers, sample code, frequently asked questions and other useful information is regularly posted to the SQL*Plus section on OTN at

http://technet.oracle.com/tech/sql_plus/

## Conventions

This section describes the conventions used in the text and code examples of this documentation set. It describes:

- Conventions in Text
- Conventions in Code Examples
- Conventions for Windows Operating Systems

### Conventions in Text

We use various conventions in text to help you more quickly identify special terms. The following table describes those conventions and provides examples of their use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Bold</td>
<td>Bold typeface indicates terms that are defined in the text or terms that appear in a glossary, or both.</td>
<td>When you specify this clause, you create an index-organized table.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italic</td>
<td>Italic typeface indicates book titles or emphasis.</td>
<td>Oracle9i Database Concepts</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Ensure that the recovery catalog and target database do not reside on the same disk.
Conventions in Code Examples

Code examples illustrate SQL, PL/SQL, SQL*Plus, or other command-line statements. If users are expected to type them into the system, they are identified by the keyboard icon shown in the margin following. They are displayed in a monospace (fixed-width) font and separated from normal text as shown in this example:

```
SHOW PAGESIZE
```

Similarly, output from an example is identified by a computer screen icon in the margin as shown in the margin following.

```
PAGESIZE 24
```
Where both icons occur together, it implies interactive entry and output.

```
1* SELECT LAST_NAME, SALARY
APPEND , COMMISSION_PCT;
```

The following table describes typographic conventions used in code examples and provides examples of their use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>[ ]</td>
<td>Brackets enclose one or more optional items. Do not enter the brackets.</td>
<td>DECIMAL (digits [ , precision ])</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>{ }</td>
<td>Braces enclose two or more items, one of which is required. Do not enter the braces.</td>
<td>{ENABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>A vertical bar represents a choice of two or more options within brackets or braces. Enter one of the options. Do not enter the vertical bar.</td>
<td>{ENABLE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. . .</td>
<td>Horizontal ellipsis points indicate either:</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— That we have omitted parts of the code that are not directly related to the example</td>
<td>CREATE TABLE ... AS subquery;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>— That you can repeat a portion of the code</td>
<td>SELECT col1, col2, ... , coln FROM employees;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>. . .</td>
<td>Vertical ellipsis points indicate that we have omitted several lines of code not directly related to the example.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Other notation</td>
<td>You must enter symbols other than brackets, braces, vertical bars, and ellipsis points as shown.</td>
<td>acctbal NUMBER(11,2); acct CONSTANT NUMBER(4) := 3;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Italics</td>
<td>Italicized text indicates placeholders or variables for which you must supply particular values.</td>
<td>CONNECT SYSTEM/system_password DB_NAME = database_name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Conventions for Windows Operating Systems

The following table describes conventions for Windows operating systems and provides examples of their use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>UPPERCASE</strong></td>
<td>Uppercase typeface indicates elements supplied by the system. We show these terms in uppercase in order to distinguish them from terms you define. Unless terms appear in brackets, enter them in the order and with the spelling shown. However, because these terms are not case sensitive, you can enter them in lowercase.</td>
<td>SELECT last_name, employee_id FROM employees; SELECT * FROM USER_TABLES; DROP TABLE hr.employees;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>lowercase</strong></td>
<td>Lowercase typeface indicates programmatic elements that you supply. For example, lowercase indicates names of tables, columns, or files. <strong>Note:</strong> Some programmatic elements use a mixture of UPPERCASE and lowercase. Enter these elements as shown.</td>
<td>SELECT last_name, employee_id FROM employees; sqlplus hr/&lt;your_secret_password&gt; CREATE USER mjones IDENTIFIED BY ty3MU9;</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

### Conventions for Windows Operating Systems

The following table describes conventions for Windows operating systems and provides examples of their use.

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Convention</th>
<th>Meaning</th>
<th>Example</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td><strong>Choose Start &gt;</strong></td>
<td>How to start a program. For example, to start Oracle Database Configuration Assistant, you must click the Start button on the taskbar and then choose Programs &gt; Oracle - HOME_NAME &gt; Database Administration &gt; Database Configuration Assistant.</td>
<td>Choose Start &gt; Programs &gt; Oracle - HOME_NAME &gt; Database Administration &gt; Database Configuration Assistant</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>C:</strong></td>
<td>Represents the Windows command prompt of the current hard disk drive. Your prompt reflects the subdirectory in which you are working. Referred to as the command prompt in this guide.</td>
<td>C:\oracle\oradata&gt;</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td><strong>HOME_NAME</strong></td>
<td>Represents the Oracle home name. The home name can be up to 16 alphanumeric characters. The only special character allowed in the home name is the underscore.</td>
<td>C:&gt; net start OracleHOME_NAME_TNSListener</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
In releases prior to 8.1, when you installed Oracle components, all subdirectories were located under a top level `ORACLE_HOME` directory that by default was:

- `C:\orant` for Windows NT
- `C:\orawin95` for Windows 95
- `C:\orawin98` for Windows 98

or whatever you called your Oracle home.

In this Optimal Flexible Architecture (OFA)-compliant release, all subdirectories are not under a top level `ORACLE_HOME` directory. There is a top level directory called `ORACLE_BASE` that by default is `C:\oracle`. If you install release 9.0 on a computer with no other Oracle software installed, the default setting for the first Oracle home directory is `C:\oracle\ora90`. The Oracle home directory is located directly under `ORACLE_BASE`.

All directory path examples in this guide follow OFA conventions.

See Oracle9i Database Getting Started for Windows for additional information on OFA compliances and for information on installing Oracle products in non-OFA compliant directories.

**Convention** | **Meaning** | **Example**
--- | --- | ---
`ORACLE_HOME` and `ORACLE_BASE` | In releases prior to 8.1, when you installed Oracle components, all subdirectories were located under a top level `ORACLE_HOME` directory that by default was: | Go to the `ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\rdbms\admin` directory.

- `C:\orant` for Windows NT
- `C:\orawin95` for Windows 95
- `C:\orawin98` for Windows 98

or whatever you called your Oracle home.

In this Optimal Flexible Architecture (OFA)-compliant release, all subdirectories are not under a top level `ORACLE_HOME` directory. There is a top level directory called `ORACLE_BASE` that by default is `C:\oracle`. If you install release 9.0 on a computer with no other Oracle software installed, the default setting for the first Oracle home directory is `C:\oracle\ora90`. The Oracle home directory is located directly under `ORACLE_BASE`.

All directory path examples in this guide follow OFA conventions.

See Oracle9i Database Getting Started for Windows for additional information on OFA compliances and for information on installing Oracle products in non-OFA compliant directories.
Documentation Accessibility

Oracle’s goal is to make our products, services, and supporting documentation accessible to the disabled community with good usability. To that end, our documentation includes features that make information available to users of assistive technology. This documentation is available in HTML format, and contains markup to facilitate access by the disabled community. Standards will continue to evolve over time, and Oracle is actively engaged with other market-leading technology vendors to address technical obstacles so that our documentation can be accessible to all of our customers. For additional information, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program Web site at

http://www.oracle.com/accessibility/

JAWS, a Windows screen reader, may not always correctly read the code examples in this document. The conventions for writing code require that closing braces should appear on an otherwise empty line; however, JAWS may not always read a line of text that consists solely of a bracket or brace.
Introducing SQL*Plus

This chapter provides introductory information to help you get started with SQL*Plus.

Specific topics discussed are:

- Overview
- Basic Concepts
- Obtaining Online Help
Overview

You can use the SQL*Plus tool with SQL (Structured Query Language) and its procedural language extension, PL/SQL. These database languages allow you to store and retrieve data in Oracle databases. PL/SQL allows you to link several SQL commands through procedural logic.

SQL*Plus enables you to manipulate SQL commands and PL/SQL blocks, and to perform many additional tasks. With SQL*Plus, you can:

- Enter, edit, store, retrieve, and run SQL commands and PL/SQL blocks.
- Format, perform calculations on, store, and print query results in the form of reports.
- List column definitions for any table.
- Access and copy data between databases.
- Send messages to and accept responses from an end user.
- Perform database administration.

SQL*Plus provides both a command line interface and a graphical user interface (GUI). See Chapter 3, "Using SQL*Plus" for more information.

Basic Concepts

The following definitions explain concepts central to SQL*Plus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Concept</th>
<th>Definition</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>command</td>
<td>An instruction you give to an operating system, or software such as SQL*Plus or Oracle, to perform a particular task.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL command</td>
<td>A command to execute SQL statements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>SQL*Plus command</td>
<td>A command to execute SQL*Plus statements.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>block</td>
<td>In PL/SQL, a group of SQL and PL/SQL commands related to each other through procedural logic.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>table</td>
<td>The basic unit of storage in Oracle.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>query</td>
<td>A read only SQL SELECT command that retrieves information from one or more tables.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>query results</td>
<td>The data retrieved by a query.</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
 Obtaining Online Help

Introducing SQL*Plus

For definitions of other concepts that are relevant to SQL*Plus, see the glossary in the SQL*Plus User’s Guide and Reference.

## Obtaining Online Help

Online help for SQL*Plus is available from the SQL*Plus command line during a session. The SQL*Plus help tables must be created and populated by the database administrator. See "Installing SQL*Plus Online Help" in Chapter 2 for information about installing SQL*Plus online help.
Obtaining Online Help
This chapter provides information to help you install SQL*Plus components.

Specific topics discussed are:

- Installing SQL*Plus
- Installing SQL*Plus Online Help
- Accessing Sample Tables
Installing SQL*Plus

The CD-ROM insert that accompanies your product CD-ROM includes the following information about SQL*Plus:

- System requirements
- Installation instructions

---

**Note:** Before installing SQL*Plus, refer to the generic SQL*Plus documentation on the CD-ROM, and to the Release Notes and Readme files on the CD-ROM for late-breaking information.

---

Installing SQL*Plus Online Help

Online help is available from the command line of either the graphical user interface or the command line interface while you are using SQL*Plus. The database administrator creates the SQL*Plus help tables and populates them with SQL*Plus help data.

**Prerequisites**

Before you can install SQL*Plus help, ensure that:

- SQL*Plus is installed, otherwise, you cannot create and load the help tables.
- The default tablespace for the SYSTEM user is large enough to accommodate the help system. You must have at least 48K of free space.
- The SQL*Plus help script files are available in
  
  $ORACLE_HOME$/SQLPLUS/ADMIN/HELP/

  The help script files are:
  
  - HELPBLD.SQL – to drop and create new help tables.
  - HELPUS.SQL – to populate the help tables with the help data.
  - HELPDROP.SQL – to drop existing SQL*Plus help tables.
- The Windows command file, HELPINS.BAT, is available in
  
  $ORACLE_HOME$/BIN/
Installing SQL*Plus Help

SQL*Plus help is installed automatically during Oracle9i installation. There are also two ways to manually install SQL*Plus help:

Running a provided batch file from the command prompt
1. Set an environment variable, SYSTEM_PASS, to hold the SYSTEM user login with:

   `SET SYSTEM_PASS=SYSTEM/PASSWORD`

   where PASSWORD is the password you have defined for the SYSTEM user. The default SYSTEM user password is MANAGER.

   The HELPINS utility reads this login from SYSTEM_PASS to run successfully.

2. Run the batch file, HELPINS.BAT, from a command line prompt with:

   `C:\> %ORACLE_HOME%\BIN\HELPINS US`

Running a provided SQL script from SQL*Plus
1. Run SQL*Plus as the SYSTEM user with:

   `C:\> SQLPLUS SYSTEM/PASSWORD`

   where PASSWORD is the password you have defined for the SYSTEM user.

2. Run the SQL script, HELPBLD.SQL, from SQL*Plus with:

   `SQL> @$ORACLE_HOME\SQLPLUS\ADMIN\HELP\HELPBLD.SQL HELPUS.SQL`

   where HELPPATH is the path to the SQL*Plus help directory containing the file HELPUS.SQL. HELPPATH is usually:

   `%ORACLE_HOME%\SQLPLUS\ADMIN\HELP`

Accessing SQL*Plus Help

To access SQL*Plus help, enter the following command in SQL*Plus:

`SQL> HELP`

If you know the topic for which you want help, enter the following command:

`SQL> HELP topic`
where topic is a SQL*Plus help topic.

To display a list of available help topics, enter one of the following commands:

```
  SQL> HELP INDEX
```

or

```
  SQL> HELP TOPICS
```

**Example**

To get help for the COLUMN command, enter

```
  SQL> HELP COLUMN
```

If you get a response that help is unavailable, check that you have correctly installed SQL*Plus help in the SYSTEM schema.

For more information about the HELP command, see Chapter 8, “Command Reference” in the *SQL*Plus User’s Guide and Reference.

**Accessing Sample Tables**

Included with Oracle9i, are a number of sample schemas. The SQL*Plus tutorial and examples use the EMP_DETAILS_VIEW view of the Human Resources (HR) sample schema. This schema contains personnel records for a fictitious company. For information about unlocking and accessing the HR sample schema, see Chapter 1 of the *SQL*Plus User’s Guide and Reference. For further information about the sample schemas included with Oracle9i, see the Oracle9i Sample Schemas guide.

**Note:** Dates in the sample schemas use four digit years. As the default date format in SQL*Plus is DD-MM-YY, dates displayed show only a two digit year. To control the way dates are displayed, either use `ALTER SESSION SET NLS_DATE_FORMAT = 'DD-MM-YYYY'`, or use the SQL TO_CHAR function in your SELECT statements.
This chapter explains how to start and use SQL*Plus from both the command line interface and the graphical user interface, and describes the graphical user interface menu options.

Specific topics discussed are:

- Using the Command Line Interface
- Using the Graphical User Interface
- Exiting SQL*Plus
Using the Command Line Interface

The SQL*Plus command line interface is standard on all operating systems.

If you are connecting to a remote Oracle database, make sure your Oracle
Net/networking software is installed and working properly. For more information,
see the Oracle9i Net Services Administrator’s Guide and the Oracle9i Database

To start the SQL*Plus command line interface:

1. Select Command Prompt from Programs in the Start menu. A Command
Prompt window appears.

2. Start SQL*Plus by entering

   C:\> SQLPLUS

   You can optionally include your login username and password separated by a
   slash (/), and a remote database name to connect to, for example:

   C:\> SQLPLUS username/password@connect_identifier

   Otherwise you will be prompted to enter your username and password.

Interpreting Arguments in Windows

The rules for interpreting arguments in Windows commands are:

- Arguments are delimited by white space.
- A string surrounded by double quotation marks, for example, “this string”, is
  interpreted as a single argument.
A double quotation mark preceded by a backslash is interpreted as a literal double quotation mark.

**Example**
The following SET MARKUP command illustrates white space to separate arguments, the single string argument for HEAD surrounded by single quotes, and the escaped double quotes around Employees so that the characters are printed and not interpreted as string delimiters.

```sql
SET MARKUP HTML HEAD '<TITLE>Annual Report "Employees"</TITLE>'
```

For more information about SQL*Plus command line arguments, refer to the *SQL*Plus User’s Guide and Reference.

### Changing the Command Line Font and Font Size

You can use the Windows Command Prompt Properties dialog to set the font and font size used in the SQL*Plus command line interface.

**To Change the Command Line Interface Font and Font Size**

1. Right click in the command line interface title bar.
2. Click **Properties**. The **Window Preview** box displays the current window’s relative size on your monitor based on your font and font size selections. The **Selected Font:** box displays a sample of the current font.
3. Click the **Font** tab.
4. Select the font size to use from the **Size** box. Raster font sizes are shown as width by height in pixels. TrueType font sizes are shown as height in pixels.
5. Select the font to use from the **Font** box.
6. Select the **Bold Fonts** check box if you want to use a bold version of the font.

For more information about changing Windows Command Prompt properties, see Windows **Help** or click **Help** in the Command Prompt Properties dialog. For information about changing font face and size in the Windows Graphical User Interface (GUI), see “Changing the GUI Font and Font Size” later in this chapter.

### Using a Special Character

To check if a font contains a particular character, for example, the Euro sign, enter the character’s decimal number equivalent in the SQL*Plus command line interface.
For example, the decimal number equivalent for the Euro sign is 128, so you would enter `Alt+0128` to display it. If it appears correctly, the chosen font contains the Euro sign, otherwise you need to try another font.

You can use the Windows Character Map utility to view the characters available in a font. Character Map also shows the decimal number equivalent for extended ASCII characters. You access the Character Map utility by selecting **Start, Programs, Accessories** and then clicking **Character Map**.

### Using the Graphical User Interface

While the command line interface is a standard feature of SQL*Plus on all operating system platforms, the graphical user interface is a feature of SQL*Plus for Windows.

If you are connecting to a remote Oracle database, make sure your Oracle Net/networking software is installed and working properly. For more information, see the *Oracle9i Net Services Administrator’s Guide* and the *Oracle9i Database Administrator’s Guide for Windows*.

The graphical user interface can be started from the Windows menus, or from a Windows command prompt.

#### Starting the GUI from the Windows Menu

1. Select **Programs** in the **Start** menu. Then select **Oracle - ORACLE_HOME**, then **Application Development**, and click **SQL Plus**.

   The SQL*Plus window appears displaying the *Log On* dialog.
Enter a valid user name and password. If you are connecting to a remote Oracle database, enter the Oracle Net connect_identifier in the Host String field. See the Oracle9i Net Services Administrator’s Guide for more information about configuring and using Oracle Net connect_identifiers.

2. Click OK.

Starting the GUI from the Windows Command Prompt


2. Enter

   C:\> SQLPLUSW

   The SQL*Plus graphical user interface starts. You can optionally include your login username and password separated by a slash (/), and a remote database name to connect to, for example:

   C:\> SQLPLUSW username/password@connect_identifier

   Otherwise enter the required information in the login dialog as described above. The Oracle SQL*Plus application window appears.
Using the Graphical User Interface

Using the SQL*Plus Application Window

SQL*Plus displays the SQL command prompt in the application window.

To enter SQL and SQL*Plus commands, type each command at the SQL*Plus command prompt and press Enter.

Using the Mouse Buttons to Copy Text to the Command Prompt

You can use the mouse buttons to copy text from anywhere in the SQL*Plus interface to the SQL*Plus prompt in the same interface.

To copy text, select the text by clicking and dragging with the left mouse button. While still holding down the left mouse button, click the right mouse button. SQL*Plus copies the selected text to the SQL*Plus prompt.

Using the Command Keys

The following command keys have special functions in SQL*Plus:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Key</th>
<th>Function</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Home</td>
<td>Top of screen buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>End</td>
<td>Bottom of screen buffer</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page Up</td>
<td>Previous screen page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Page Down</td>
<td>Next screen page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl+Page Up</td>
<td>Show page on left of current screen page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl+Page Down</td>
<td>Show page on right of current screen page</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Alt+F3</td>
<td>Find</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>F3</td>
<td>Find next</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl+C</td>
<td>Cancels an operation running in SQL*Plus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl+C</td>
<td>Copies text - when no operations are running in SQL*Plus.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Ctrl+V</td>
<td>Paste text</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Shift+Del</td>
<td>Clear the screen and the screen buffer</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Using the SQL*Plus Menus

This section describes menus in the SQL*Plus graphical user interface (GUI). Bracketed entries show keyboard shortcuts to that File Menu command. The rightmost column shows the equivalent command line interface command where applicable.

File Menu

The File menu has the following options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description of File Menu Option</th>
<th>Command Line</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Open</td>
<td>The Open option retrieves a previously stored command file.</td>
<td>GET filename</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>If you supply no file extension, SQL<em>Plus looks for command files with the .SQL extension. The command file should contain a single SQL or PL/SQL statement. It should not contain multiple statements or SQL</em>Plus commands.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Save</td>
<td>The Save option has three alternatives: Save Create, Save Replace, and Save Append.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Save Create</strong> saves the contents of the SQL<em>Plus buffer in a command file. By default, SQL</em>Plus assigns the .SQL extension to command files. You can specify a different extension in the File name text box.</td>
<td>SAVE filename CREATE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Save Replace</strong> replaces the contents of an existing file with the contents of the SQL<em>Plus buffer. SQL</em>Plus creates the file if it does not exist.</td>
<td>SAVE filename REPLACE</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Save Append</strong> adds the contents of the SQL*Plus buffer to the end of the file you specify.</td>
<td>SAVE filename APPEND</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

After you save a command file, you can:

- Retrieve the file using the Open option on the File menu.
- Edit the file using the Editor option on the Edit menu.
- Run the file using the START or RUN commands from the SQL*Plus command prompt.

Save As

The Save As option saves the contents of the SQL*Plus buffer in a command file.

By default, SQL*Plus assigns the .SQL extension to command files. You can specify a different extension in the File name text box.

Spool

The Spool option has two alternatives: Spool File and Spool Off. SQL*Plus for Windows does not support the SPOOL OUT clause.
Using the Graphical User Interface

### Edit Menu

The **Edit** menu has the following options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description of Edit Menu Option</th>
<th>Command Line</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copy</td>
<td>The <strong>Copy</strong> option copies selected text to the Clipboard.</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>After you copy text to the Clipboard, you can paste the text into other Windows applications, such as Microsoft Excel and Microsoft Word.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td>The <strong>Copy</strong> keyboard shortcut is only available when no SQL<em>Plus operations are running in the SQL</em>Plus session. When a SQL*Plus operation is running, CTRL+C cancels the running operation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paste</td>
<td>The <strong>Paste</strong> option pastes the contents of the Clipboard to the SQL*Plus command line.</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Note:</strong> A maximum of 3625 characters can be pasted from the Clipboard to the SQL*Plus command line during a single paste operation.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear</td>
<td>The <strong>Clear</strong> option clears the screen buffer and the screen of the SQL*Plus application window.</td>
<td>CLEAR SCREEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor</td>
<td>The <strong>Editor</strong> option has two alternatives: <strong>Invoke Editor</strong> and <strong>Define Editor</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Invoke Editor</strong> loads the contents of the SQL<em>Plus buffer into an editor. By default, SQL</em>Plus saves the file to AFIEDT.BUF. You can specify a different file name in the editor.</td>
<td>EDIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Define Editor</strong> defines the editor that is invoked.</td>
<td>DEFINE_EDITOR = editor name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Spool File** stores query results in a file. By default, SQL*Plus assigns the .LST extension to spool files. You can specify a different extension in the **File name** text box. You can edit the results with the **Editor** option on the **Edit** menu, and print the file from a Windows text editor.

**Spool Off** turns off spooling.

**Run**
The **Run** option lists and executes the SQL command or PL/SQL block currently stored in the SQL buffer.

**Cancel (CTRL+C)**
The **Cancel** option cancels an in-progress operation.

**Exit**
The **Exit** option commits all pending database changes and closes the SQL*Plus application window.

---

**Spool Off**

SPOOL filename

SPOOL OFF

RUN

Ctrl-C

EXIT

---

**Options Description of File Menu Option**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description of File Menu Option</th>
<th>Command Line</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Spool File</td>
<td>stores query results in a file. By default, SQL*Plus assigns the .LST extension to spool files. You can specify a different extension in the <strong>File name</strong> text box. You can edit the results with the <strong>Editor</strong> option on the <strong>Edit</strong> menu, and print the file from a Windows text editor.</td>
<td>SPOOL filename</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Spool Off</td>
<td>turns off spooling.</td>
<td>SPOOL OFF</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Run</td>
<td>The <strong>Run</strong> option lists and executes the SQL command or PL/SQL block currently stored in the SQL buffer.</td>
<td>RUN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Cancel (CTRL+C)</td>
<td>The <strong>Cancel</strong> option cancels an in-progress operation. The <strong>Cancel</strong> keyboard shortcut is only available when a SQL<em>Plus operation is running in the SQL</em>Plus session. When no SQL*Plus operation is running, CTRL+C copies selected text.</td>
<td>Ctrl-C</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Exit</td>
<td>The <strong>Exit</strong> option commits all pending database changes and closes the SQL*Plus application window.</td>
<td>EXIT</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

---

**Option Description of File Menu Option**

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description of File Menu Option</th>
<th>Command Line</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Copy</td>
<td>The <strong>Copy</strong> option copies selected text to the Clipboard.</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Paste</td>
<td>The <strong>Paste</strong> option pastes the contents of the Clipboard to the SQL*Plus command line.</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Clear</td>
<td>The <strong>Clear</strong> option clears the screen buffer and the screen of the SQL*Plus application window.</td>
<td>CLEAR SCREEN</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Editor</td>
<td>The <strong>Editor</strong> option has two alternatives: <strong>Invoke Editor</strong> and <strong>Define Editor</strong>.</td>
<td></td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Invoke Editor</strong> loads the contents of the SQL<em>Plus buffer into an editor. By default, SQL</em>Plus saves the file to AFIEDT.BUF. You can specify a different file name in the editor.</td>
<td>EDIT</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td></td>
<td><strong>Define Editor</strong> defines the editor that is invoked.</td>
<td>DEFINE_EDITOR = editor name</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Search Menu

The Search menu has the following options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description of Search Menu Option</th>
<th>Command Line</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Find (ALT+F3)</td>
<td>The Find option searches for a character, a word, or a group of characters or words in the SQL*Plus application window. Find begins the search at the top of the displayed screen. Note: When Find reaches the end of the displayed screen, it does not wrap and continue searching from the top of the screen buffer.</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Find Next (F3)</td>
<td>The Find Next option finds the next occurrence of the search text.</td>
<td>not applicable</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

Options Menu

The Options menu has the following options:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Option</th>
<th>Description of Options Menu Option</th>
<th>Command Line</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Environment</td>
<td>The Environment option allows you to set system variables to alter the SQL*Plus environment for your current session. This dialog has three areas: Set Options, Value, and Screen Buffer. Note: See “Setting Options and Values Using the Environment Dialog” on page 3-10 for examples of how these controls interact.</td>
<td>SET variable value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Set Options</td>
<td>This area has a list of variables you can select to establish aspects of the SQL<em>Plus environment for your current session, such as: Setting the display width for NUMBER data. Setting the display width for LONG data. Enabling or disabling the printing of column headings. Setting the number of lines per page. See the “Command Reference” chapter in the SQL</em>Plus User’s Guide and Reference for descriptions of each system variable in the SET command.</td>
<td>SET variable value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Value</td>
<td>The Value area has four options: Default, Custom, On, and Off.</td>
<td>SET variable value</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Note: When Custom is selected, the On and Off buttons and the text field may or may not be enabled for user selection. The availability of these fields depends on the item selected in the Set Option.</td>
<td></td>
<td></td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>
Setting Options and Values Using the Environment Dialog

Choose Environment from the Options menu to display the Environment dialog which you can use to create a SQL environment statement for the current session.

Choose an item from the Set Options list to begin. You can use the default settings, or you can customize the settings by using the other dialog controls. The available controls vary with the options you choose. You can make multiple changes to options and values. When the text box is available, you can enter appropriate text or appropriate numeric values. Click OK to commit your settings.
Note: Options introduced after SQL*Plus Release 8.1.6 can only be accessed through the command line and are not available in the SQL*Plus for Windows Environment dialog. These options are:

SET MARKUP

SET SQLPLUSCOMPATIBILITY {ON | OFF}

See “Command Reference” in the SQL*Plus User’s Guide and Reference for descriptions of these SET commands.

Example 3–1

The ARRAYSIZE is set to 15, the default value.

To change the ARRAYSIZE, click Custom and enter the number in the text box.
Example 3–2

The default for ECHO is off. To change the setting, click **Custom** and then click **On**.

Changing the GUI Font and Font Size

There are two registry entries that set the font and font size used in the SQL*Plus Windows GUI. **SQLPLUS_FONT** sets the font face, and **SQLPLUS_FONT_SIZE** sets the font size in pixels. You use the Windows Registry Editor to create these two registry entries and define values for them. Ensure that you create the correct entries in uppercase, and that the font names you enter are correct. If you enter an incorrect name, the default font **Fixedsys**, and size 16, are used.

You can choose any fixed-pitch TrueType font available in your Windows system such as **Courier New** or **Lucida Console**. If you choose a proportional pitch font such as **Arial** or **Times New Roman**, or if you enter an unavailable font, the registry entry is ignored and the default font and size, **Fixedsys 16**, are used. If you choose an unavailable font size, the default font size, 16, is used.

If you do not create the **SQLPLUS_FONT** registry entry, or if you do not specify a value for **SQLPLUS_FONT**, the default font and size, **Fixedsys 16**, are used.

If you want to use particular characters, such as the Euro sign, you should make sure that the fixed pitch font you choose contains those characters.

---

**Warning:** Microsoft does not recommend modifying the registry. Editing the registry may affect your operating system and software installation. Only advanced users should edit the registry. Oracle takes no responsibility for problems arising from editing the Windows registry.
To Change the Windows GUI Font and Font Size
1. Select **Run** from the **Start** menu and then enter `regedit` in the **Open** field.
2. Click **OK** to start the Registry Editor. The Registry Editor is displayed.
3. Navigate to `HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\ORACLE\HOME0`.

**Note:** If you have more than one Oracle installation, you must select the HOME entry associated with the Windows GUI you want to change. HOME0 is the registry entry for an Oracle installation. A subsequent Oracle installation will have the registry entry HOME1 and the next HOME2 and so on.

Changes only affect a SQL*Plus Windows GUI started from the associated Oracle installation, so you can use different settings for each Oracle installation.

4. Click **New String Value** in the **Edit** menu. A new string value, with the default name, **NewValue #1** is created at the bottom of the right pane of the Registry Editor. The default name of the new string value is selected ready for you to replace with the name you want.

5. Enter **SQLPLUS_FONT** as the name of the new font face string value. If you miskey the name or inadvertently enter it in mixed or lower case, you can edit the name by selecting **Rename** from the **Edit** menu.

   or

   Enter **SQLPLUS_FONT_SIZE** as the name of the new font size string value. If you miskey the name or inadvertently enter it in mixed or lower case, you can edit the name by selecting **Rename** from the **Edit** menu.

6. Click **Modify** from the **Edit** menu or press Enter again to display the Edit String dialog.

7. Enter the font name you want to use, such as Courier New, in the **Value Data:** field. SQL*Plus will use the new font the next time you start the SQL*Plus Windows GUI.

   or

   Enter the font size you want to use in pixels, such as 14, in the **Value Data:** field. SQL*Plus will use the new font size the next time you start a SQL*Plus Windows GUI.
Exiting SQL*Plus

**Note:** You should not change the font face or font size while any SQL*Plus Windows GUI is active. You should exit all SQL*Plus Windows GUI sessions, make font face and font size changes in the registry, exit the Registry Editor and then restart the SQL*Plus Windows GUI to see the changes.

**Using a Special Character**
To check if a font contains a particular character such as the Euro sign, enter the character’s decimal number equivalent in the SQL*Plus Windows GUI. For example, the decimal number equivalent for the Euro sign is 128, so you would enter Alt+0128 to display it. If it appears correctly, the chosen font contains the Euro sign, otherwise you need to try another font.

You can also use the Windows Character Map accessory to view the characters available in a font. Character Map also shows the decimal number equivalent for extended ASCII characters. You access the Character Map accessory by selecting Start, Programs, Accessories and then Character Map.

**Exiting SQL*Plus**
You enter EXIT or QUIT at the SQL*Plus prompt to exit SQL*Plus from the command line interface or from the GUI.

You return to the Windows Command Prompt when you exit either the command line interface, or the GUI if you started it from the command line with SQLPLUSW.

Click Exit from the File menu to exit from the GUI. The GUI closes and you return to Windows when you exit SQL*Plus from the GUI.
This chapter provides the operating system-specific information that is referenced in the *SQL*\(^*\)Plus User’s Guide and Reference.

Specific topics discussed are:

- Automatic Login
- TIMING Command
- Interpreting Error Messages
- Setting Up Your SQL*Plus Environment
- Sending Results to a File
- @, @@, and START Commands
- HOST Command
- SET NEWPAGE Command
- PRODUCT_USER_PROFILE Table
Automatic Login

When connecting to an Oracle database on the same Windows computer, you can set up SQL*Plus to do an automatic login by following these steps:

1. Create an account in the database <PREFIX>USERX for every Windows user (USERX) who needs access to the database. <PREFIX> is the parameter OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX in the initialization parameter file for the database (the default is OPS$). See the Oracle9i Database Reference and the Oracle Advanced Security Administrator’s Guide for more information about the OS_AUTHENT_PREFIX initialization parameter.

2. After logging on to Windows as USERX, you can log in to SQL*Plus using / (slash) instead of username/password.

See “Shortcuts to Starting SQL*Plus” in Chapter 2 of the SQL*Plus User’s Guide and Reference which refers you to this guide for information about automatically logging on to SQL*Plus when you log on to your operating system.

TIMING Command

The SQL*Plus TIMING command displays output in hours, minutes, seconds and hundredths of seconds. For example, 02:31:07.55 is 2 hours, 31 minutes and 7.55 seconds.

See “Collecting Timing Statistics on Commands You Run” in Chapter 2 and the sections “SET” and “TIMING” in Chapter 8 of the SQL*Plus User’s Guide and Reference which discuss how to use the TIMING command and the SET TIMING command to record timing data for an elapsed period.

Interpreting Error Messages

See “Interpreting Error Messages” in Chapter 2 of the SQL*Plus User’s Guide and Reference and this guide for information about interpreting error messages. See the SQL*Plus User’s Guide and Reference to find explanations and actions for error codes beginning with the letters SP2 and CPY. See the Oracle9i Database Error Messages to find explanations and actions for error codes beginning with the letters ORA.

If you do not find the error code in Oracle9i Database Error Messages, see Oracle9i Database Administrator’s Guide for Windows.
Setting Up Your SQL*Plus Environment

When you install SQL*Plus, LOGIN.SQL is copied to the DBS subdirectory, and GLOGIN.SQL is copied to the SQLPLUS\ADMIN subdirectory of your Oracle home directory.

If you modify LOGIN.SQL or GLOGIN.SQL, make sure you do not add any ANSI escape sequences.

See “Setting Up Your SQL*Plus Environment” in Chapter 3 of the SQL*Plus User’s Guide and Reference, which describes the LOGIN.SQL and GLOGIN.SQL files.

Sending Results to a File

When you use the SPOOL command from the graphical user interface or the command line interface, SQL*Plus adds .LST to the file name if you do not specify an extension.

The SPOOL command is available from the File menu in the SQL*Plus graphical user interface. See “File Menu” on page 3-7 for more information.

SQL*Plus does not support the use of the SPOOL OUT clause at the command line.

See “Sending Results to a File” in Chapter 4 and “Spool” in Chapter 8 of the SQL*Plus User’s Guide and Reference, for more information about the SPOOL command.

@, @@, and START Commands

SQL*Plus searches the current default directory for the file name that you specify with the @, @@, or START command. If SQL*Plus cannot find this file, the program searches a path to find the file.

You can specify the path that SQL*Plus searches by modifying the SQLPATH parameter in your registry. For more information about the SQLPATH parameter, see the “SQLPATH Parameter Description” in Appendix A.

See the sections “@ (at sign)”, “@@ (double at sign)”, and “START” in Chapter 8 of the SQL*Plus User’s Guide and Reference, which describe how SQL*Plus searches for a file when you use the @, @@, or START command.
HOST Command

In SQL*Plus, you can access the Windows command prompt by entering the HOST command or a dollar sign ($) at the SQL*Plus prompt.

To return to SQL*Plus from the Windows command prompt, enter `exit`.

See “HOST” in Chapter 8 of the SQL*Plus User’s Guide and Reference, which describes how to use the HOST command to execute a host operating system command without leaving SQL*Plus.

SET NEWPAGE Command

The SET NEWPAGE 0 command does not clear the screen between pages. Instead, a black box appears in the GUI, or another character in the command line interface.

See “SET” in Chapter 8 of the SQL*Plus User’s Guide and Reference, which describes how to set the NEWPAGE system variable, as well as many other system variables.

It is recommended that you use `SET NEWPAGE NONE`.

PRODUCT_USER_PROFILE Table

The PRODUCT_USER_PROFILE (PUP) table provides product-level security that supplements the user-level security provided by the SQL GRANT and REVOKE commands and user roles.

To create the PUP table

1. Log in to SQL*Plus as the SYSTEM user and run PUPBLD.SQL which is located in the `ORACLE_HOME\SQLPLUS\ADMIN` directory with:

   \texttt{SQL> @ORACLE_HOME\SQLPLUS\ADMIN\PUPBLD.SQL}

   or

2. Set an environment variable, SYSTEM_PASS, to hold the SYSTEM user login with:

   \texttt{C:\> SET SYSTEM_PASS=SYSTEM/\textit{PASSWORD}}

   where \textit{PASSWORD} is the password you have defined for the SYSTEM user. The default SYSTEM user password is MANAGER.

   PUPBLD.BAT reads this login from SYSTEM_PASS to run successfully.

3. Run the batch file, PUPBLD.BAT, from a command line prompt with:
If you are using SQL*Plus with a remote database, you may want to install the PUP table on the remote database. To do this, run PUPBLD.SQL on the server directly, or set the LOCAL parameter in your registry to point to the remote database and then run PUPBLD.SQL.

See the “PRODUCT_USER_PROFILE Table” in Appendix E of the SQL*Plus User’s Guide and Reference for a description of the PUP table.

The PUP table is not used for ODBC connections. If you are unsure, you can usually identify ODBC connections from the form of the connection identifier. For ODBC connections, the connection identifier begins with odbc: or oca:
PRODUCT_USER_PROFILE Table
This chapter describes how to customize your SQL*Plus configuration by changing the SQLPATH parameter in the registry.

Specific topics discussed are:

- Using the Registry
- SQLPLUS Environment Variable

**Warning:** Microsoft does not recommend modifying the registry. Editing the registry may affect your operating system and software installation. Only advanced users should edit the registry. Oracle takes no responsibility for problems arising from editing the Windows registry.
Using the Registry

When you install Oracle products for Windows, Oracle Universal Installer adds relevant parameters to the Windows registry.

The following table indicates which registry version(s), REGEDT32.EXE or REGEDIT.EXE, you can use for your particular Windows platform:

<table>
<thead>
<tr>
<th>Windows Platform</th>
<th>REGEDT32.EXE</th>
<th>REGEDIT.EXE</th>
</tr>
</thead>
<tbody>
<tr>
<td>Windows 2000</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows NT 4.0</td>
<td>YES</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows 98</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
<tr>
<td>Windows 95</td>
<td>NO</td>
<td>YES</td>
</tr>
</tbody>
</table>

The HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\ORACLE subkey contains the Oracle parameters.

See the Registry Editor’s help system for instructions on how to edit the registry entries defining Oracle parameters.

If you change the value of an Oracle parameter or add a parameter to the registry, the change will take effect whenever SQL*Plus executes a procedure that uses the parameter.

SQLPATH Parameter Description

The SQLPATH parameter specifies the location of SQL scripts. It is defined in the SQLPATH registry entry. SQL*Plus searches for SQL scripts in the current directory and then in the directories specified by the SQLPATH parameter.

The HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\ORACLE\HOME0 registry subkey contains the SQLPATH registry entry. SQLPATH is created with a default value of \ORACLE\ORA90\DBS. You can specify any directories on any drive as valid values for SQLPATH.

When setting the SQLPATH parameter, you can concatenate directories with a semicolon (;). For example:

C:\ORACLE\ORA90\DATABASE;C:\ORACLE\ORA90\DBS

See the Registry Editor’s help system for instructions on how to edit the SQLPATH registry entry.
SQLPLUS_FONT Parameter Description

The SQLPLUS_FONT registry entry defines the font face used in the SQL*Plus Windows GUI. It is located in the registry subkey, HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\ORACLE\HOME0. If the SQLPLUS_FONT entry is not created, or if it has an invalid name or value, the default face, Fixedsys, is used.

See "To Change the Windows GUI Font and Font Size" on page 3-13 for details on how to create the SQLPLUS_FONT registry entry and set the font face. See the Registry Editor’s help system for instructions on how to edit the SQLPATH registry entry.

SQLPLUS_FONT_SIZE Parameter Description

The SQLPLUS_FONT_SIZE registry entry defines the font size used in the SQL*Plus Windows GUI. It is located in the registry subkey, HKEY_LOCAL_MACHINE\SOFTWARE\ORACLE\HOME0. If the SQLPLUS_FONT_SIZE entry is not created, or if it has an invalid name or value, the default size, 16, is used.

See "Changing the GUI Font and Font Size" on page 3-12 for details on how to create the SQLPLUS_FONT_SIZE registry entry and set the font size. See the Registry Editor’s help system for instructions on how to edit the SQLPLUS_FONT_SIZE registry entry.

SQLPLUS Environment Variable

The SQLPLUS environment variable specifies the location of SQL*Plus message files. This environment variable is set during installation and has a default value of %ORACLE_HOME%/SQLPLUS/MESG

You should not modify or set this environment variable.
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