

SQL*Plus

Getting Started

Release 9.0.1 for Windows

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SQL*Plus Getting Started, Release 9.0.1 for Windows

Part No. A88829-01

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- Is the information clearly presented?
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Preface

*SQL*Plus Getting Started for Windows* provides information about the SQL*Plus product *specific* to Microsoft Windows 2000, Windows NT 4.0, Windows 98, and Windows 95 operating systems.

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

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

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<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.

Convention	Meaning	Example
Bold	Bold typeface indicates terms that are defined in the text or terms that appear in a glossary, or both.	When you specify this clause, you create an index-organized table .
<i>Italics</i>	Italic typeface indicates book titles or emphasis.	<i>Oracle9i Database Concepts</i> Ensure that the recovery catalog and target database do <i>not</i> reside on the same disk.

Convention	Meaning	Example
UPPERCASE monospace (fixed-width font)	Uppercase monospace typeface indicates elements supplied by the system. Such elements include parameters, privileges, datatypes, RMAN keywords, SQL keywords, SQL*Plus or utility commands, packages and methods, as well as system-supplied column names, database objects and structures, usernames, and roles.	You can specify this clause only for a NUMBER column. You can back up the database by using the BACKUP command. Query the TABLE_NAME column in the USER_TABLES data dictionary view. Use the DBMS_STATS.GENERATE_STATS procedure.
lowercase monospace (fixed-width font)	Lowercase monospace typeface indicates executables, filenames, directory names, and sample user-supplied elements. Such elements include computer and database names, net service names, and connect identifiers, as well as user-supplied database objects and structures, column names, packages and classes, usernames and roles, program units, and parameter values. Note: Some programmatic elements use a mixture of UPPERCASE and lowercase. Enter these elements as shown.	Enter sqlplus to open SQL*Plus. The password is specified in the orapwd file. Back up the datafiles and control files in the /disk1/oracle/dbs directory. The department_id, department_name, and location_id columns are in the hr.departments table. Set the QUERY_REWRITE_ENABLED initialization parameter to true. Connect as oe user. The JRepUtil class implements these methods.
lowercase monospace (fixed-width font) <i>italic</i>	Lowercase monospace italic font represents placeholders or variables.	You can specify the <i>managed_clause</i> . Run <i>old_release</i> .SQL where <i>old_release</i> refers to the release you installed prior to upgrading.

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

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

Convention	Meaning	Example
[]	Brackets enclose one or more optional items. Do not enter the brackets.	DECIMAL (<i>digits</i> [, <i>precision</i>])
{ }	Braces enclose two or more items, one of which is required. Do not enter the braces.	{ENABLE DISABLE}
	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.	{ENABLE DISABLE} [COMPRESS NOCOMPRESS]
...	Horizontal ellipsis points indicate either: <ul style="list-style-type: none"> That we have omitted parts of the code that are not directly related to the example That you can repeat a portion of the code 	CREATE TABLE ... AS <i>subquery</i> ; SELECT <i>col1</i> , <i>col2</i> , ... , <i>coln</i> FROM employees;
.	Vertical ellipsis points indicate that we have omitted several lines of code not directly related to the example.	
Other notation	You must enter symbols other than brackets, braces, vertical bars, and ellipsis points as shown.	acctbal NUMBER(11,2); acct CONSTANT NUMBER(4) := 3;
<i>Italics</i>	Italicized text indicates placeholders or variables for which you must supply particular values.	CONNECT SYSTEM/ <i>system_password</i> DB_NAME = <i>database_name</i>

Convention	Meaning	Example
UPPERCASE	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.	<pre>SELECT last_name, employee_id FROM employees; SELECT * FROM USER_TABLES; DROP TABLE hr.employees;</pre>
lowercase	<p>Lowercase typeface indicates programmatic elements that you supply. For example, lowercase indicates names of tables, columns, or files.</p> <p>Note: Some programmatic elements use a mixture of UPPERCASE and lowercase. Enter these elements as shown.</p>	<pre>SELECT last_name, employee_id FROM employees; sqlplus hr/<your_secret_password> CREATE USER mjones IDENTIFIED BY ty3MU9;</pre>

Conventions for Windows Operating Systems

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

Convention	Meaning	Example
Choose Start >	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 > Oracle - <i>HOME_NAME</i> > Database Administration > Database Configuration Assistant.	Choose Start > Programs > Oracle - <i>HOME_NAME</i> > Database Administration > Database Configuration Assistant
C:\>	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.	C:\oracle\oradata>
<i>HOME_NAME</i>	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.	C:\> net start Oracle <i>HOME_NAME</i> TNSListener

Convention	Meaning	Example
<i>ORACLE_HOME</i> and <i>ORACLE_BASE</i>	<p>In releases prior to 8.1, when you installed Oracle components, all subdirectories were located under a top level <i>ORACLE_HOME</i> directory that by default was:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ C:\orant for Windows NT ■ C:\orawin95 for Windows 95 ■ C:\orawin98 for Windows 98 <p>or whatever you called your Oracle home.</p> <p>In this Optimal Flexible Architecture (OFA)-compliant release, all subdirectories are not under a top level <i>ORACLE_HOME</i> directory. There is a top level directory called <i>ORACLE_BASE</i> 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 <i>ORACLE_BASE</i>.</p> <p>All directory path examples in this guide follow OFA conventions.</p> <p>See <i>Oracle9i Database Getting Started for Windows</i> for additional information on OFA compliances and for information on installing Oracle products in non-OFA compliant directories.</p>	Go to the <i>ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\rdms\admin</i> directory.

Documentation Accessibility

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<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:

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

Concept	Definition
report	Query results formatted by you through SQL*Plus commands.
SQL buffer	A buffer which stores the last SQL command or PL/SQL block that you entered in SQL*Plus.
screen buffer	A buffer to store the data in the SQL*Plus application window.

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.

Installing SQL*Plus Help and Demonstration Tables

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 HELPPATH 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 .

Using SQL*Plus

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

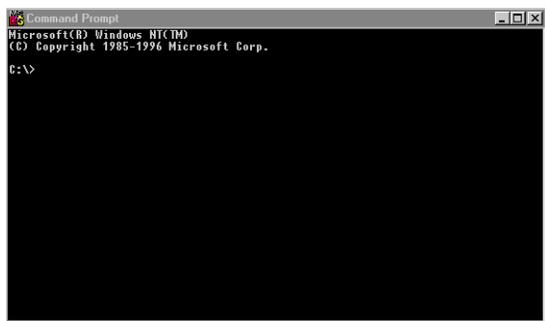
Using the Command Line Interface

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 Administrator's Guide for Windows*.

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.

```
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.

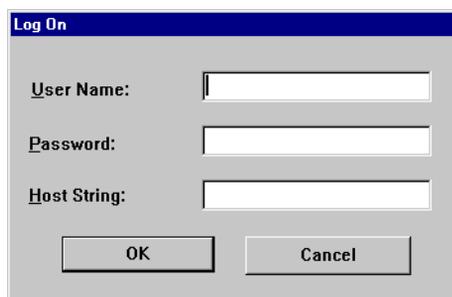
If you are connecting to a remote Oracle database, make sure your Oracle Net/networking software is installed and working properly. For more information, see the *Oracle9i Net Services Administrator's Guide* and the *Oracle9i Database Administrator's Guide for Windows*.

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

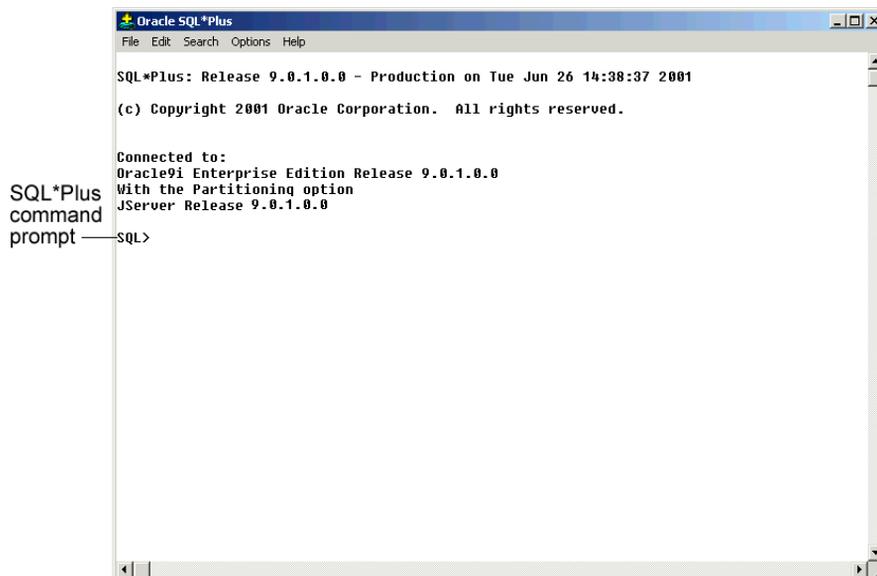
1. Select **Command Prompt** in the **Start** menu. A Command Prompt window appears.
2. Enter

```
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 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:

Key	Function
Home	Top of screen buffer
End	Bottom of screen buffer
Page Up	Previous screen page
Page Down	Next screen page
Ctrl+Page Up	Show page on left of current screen page
Ctrl+Page Down	Show page on right of current screen page
Alt+F3	Find
F3	Find next
Ctrl+C	Cancel an operation running in SQL*Plus.
Ctrl+C	Copies text - when no operations are running in SQL*Plus.
Ctrl+V	Paste text
Shift+Del	Clear the screen and the screen buffer

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:

Option	Description of File Menu Option	Command Line
Open	The Open option retrieves a previously stored command file. If you supply no file extension, SQL*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*Plus commands.	GET <i>filename</i>
Save	The Save option has three alternatives: Save Create , Save Replace , and Save Append . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ Save Create 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. ■ Save Replace replaces the contents of an existing file with the contents of the SQL*Plus buffer. SQL*Plus creates the file if it does not exist. ■ Save Append adds the contents of the SQL*Plus buffer to the end of the file you specify. <p>After you save a command file, you can:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ 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 SAVE <i>filename</i> CREATE SAVE <i>filename</i> REPLACE SAVE <i>filename</i> APPEND
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.	SAVE <i>filename</i>
Spool	The Spool option has two alternatives: Spool File and Spool Off . SQL*Plus for Windows does not support the SPOOL OUT clause.	

Option	Description of File Menu Option	Command Line
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ 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. 	SPOOL <i>filename</i> SPOOL OFF
Run	The Run option lists and executes the SQL command or PL/SQL block currently stored in the SQL buffer.	RUN
Cancel (CTRL+C)	The Cancel option cancels an in-progress operation. The Cancel keyboard shortcut is only available when a SQL*Plus operation is running in the SQL*Plus session. When no SQL*Plus operation is running, CTRL+C copies selected text.	Ctrl-C
Exit	The Exit option commits all pending database changes and closes the SQL*Plus application window.	EXIT

Edit Menu

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

Option	Description of Edit Menu Option	Command Line
Copy (CTRL+C)	The Copy option copies selected text to the Clipboard. After you copy text to the Clipboard, you can paste the text into other Windows applications, such as Microsoft Excel and Microsoft Word. The Copy keyboard shortcut is only available when no SQL*Plus operations are running in the SQL*Plus session. When a SQL*Plus operation is running, CTRL+C cancels the running operation.	not applicable
Paste (CTRL+V)	The Paste option pastes the contents of the Clipboard to the SQL*Plus command line. Note: A maximum of 3625 characters can be pasted from the Clipboard to the SQL*Plus command line during a single paste operation.	not applicable
Clear (SHIFT+DEL)	The Clear option clears the screen buffer and the screen of the SQL*Plus application window.	CLEAR SCREEN
Editor	The Editor option has two alternatives: Invoke Editor and Define Editor . <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ▪ Invoke Editor loads the contents of the SQL*Plus buffer into an editor. By default, SQL*Plus saves the file to AFIEDT.BUF. You can specify a different file name in the editor. ▪ Define Editor defines the editor that is invoked. 	EDIT DEFINE_EDITOR = <i>editor name</i>

Option	Description of Options Menu Option	Command Line
	<p>Screen Buffer</p> <p>This area has two text boxes: Buffer Width and Buffer Length.</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> ■ In the Buffer Width text box, you set the number of characters that SQL*Plus displays on one line. If you enter a number smaller than the length of output data, SQL*Plus truncates the data to match the buffer width you specified. The default value of the Buffer Width parameter is 100 characters. You can specify from 80 to 1000 characters on one line. ■ In the Buffer Length text box, you set the number of lines that SQL*Plus displays on the screen. If SQL*Plus displays more lines of data than you specify, the remaining lines of data will “wrap around” to the top of the screen buffer. The default value of the Buffer Length parameter is 1000 lines. You can specify from 100 to 2000 lines on one screen. <p>Notes: When you change the Screen Buffer option, SQL*Plus displays a dialog to alert you that if you shorten the size of your screen buffer, some data may not be displayed on your screen. Click OK to proceed.</p> <p>If you use SET MARKUP to send output to a HTML table, the number of lines specified in the Buffer Length variable specifies the number of HTML table rows. Each HTML table row may contain more than one text line.</p>	SET <i>variable value</i>

Help Menu

The **Help** menu has the following option:

Option	Description of Help Menu Option	Command Line
About SQL*Plus	Displays the SQL*Plus version number and copyright information. You access SQL*Plus help from the SQL*Plus prompt. See "Accessing SQL*Plus Help" in Chapter 2.	not applicable

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:

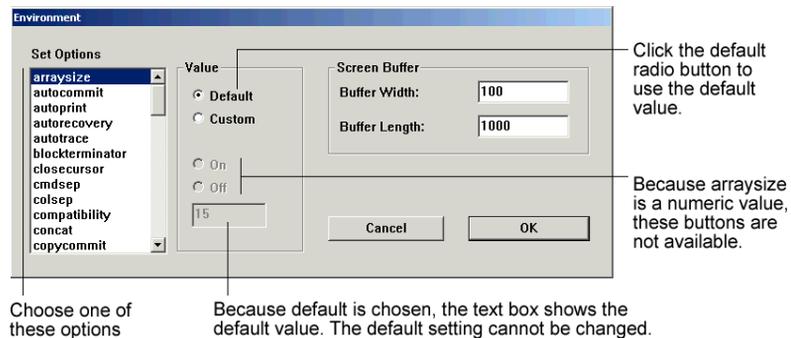
SET MARKUP

SET SQLPLUSCOMPATIBILITY {ON | OFF}

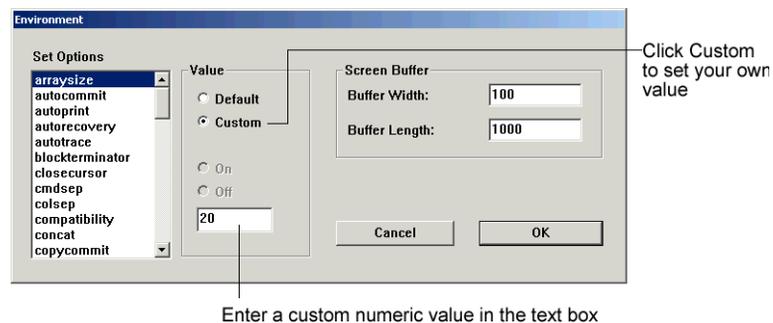
See “Command Reference” in the *SQL*Plus User’s Guide and Reference* for descriptions of these SET commands.

Example 3–1

The ARRAYSIZE is set to 15, the default value.

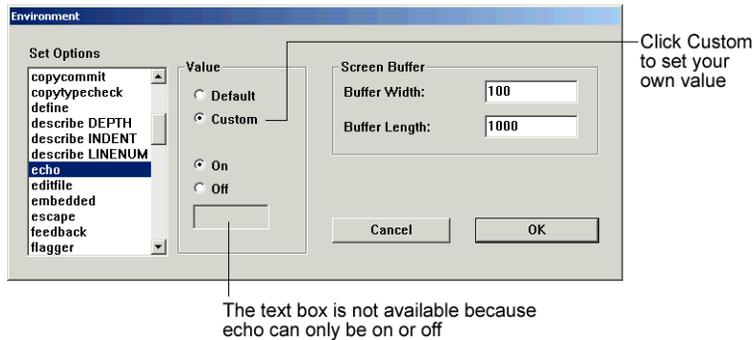


To change the ARRAYSIZE, click **Custom** and enter the number in the text box.



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.

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.

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.

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.

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.

Operating System-Specific References

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 `OPSS`). 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

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

```
SQL> @%ORACLE_HOME%\SQLPLUS\ADMIN\PUPBLD.SQL
```

or

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

```
C:\> SET SYSTEM_PASS=SYSTEM/PASSWORD
```

where `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.

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

```
C:\> %ORACLE_HOME%\BIN\PUPBLD.BAT
```

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:*.

Customizing Operating System Parameters

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:

Windows Platform	REGEDT32.EXE	REGEDIT.EXE
Windows 2000	YES	YES
Windows NT 4.0	YES	YES
Windows 98	NO	YES
Windows 95	NO	YES

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/MSG
```

You should not modify or set this environment variable.

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