

**Oracle® Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java**

User's Guide

10g (9.0.4)

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Oracle Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java User's Guide, 10g (9.0.4)

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# Preface

Welcome to the Oracle Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java User's Guide!

This user's guide also provides a reference for the Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java after it has been installed as part of Oracle Application Server or Oracle Developer Suite.

To use this guide effectively, we recommend that you are already familiar with Discoverer EULs.

For the latest information, please read the Discoverer Release Notes in conjunction with this guide.

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## Intended Audience

This guide is intended for Discoverer administrators, Oracle Applications administrators, and anyone who needs to manage Discoverer EULs. Readers are assumed to have a working knowledge of Discoverer End User Layers (EULs).

## Conventions

In this manual:

- EUL, the End User Layer, refers to the metadata layer between the database and Discoverer.

For more information about command conventions, see [Section 2.2, "What command syntax conventions does this guide use?"](#).

## Related Documents

For more information, see the following manuals:

- *Oracle Discoverer Administrator Administration Guide*

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# Introducing the Oracle Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java

## 1.1 Introducing the Oracle Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java

This chapter introduces the Oracle Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java, and contains the following topics:

- "What is the Oracle Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java?"
- "What are the differences between the Oracle Discoverer Administrator Command Line Interface and the Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java?"
- "What is a Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java command?"
- "What is a Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java command modifier?"
- "What privileges do you require to use the Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java?"
- "How to run a Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java command"
- "About troubleshooting the Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java"
- "About using wildcards to identify EUL objects"
- "Examples of commands"
- "What is a command file?"
- "Examples of command files"
- "List of Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java commands"

## 1.2 What is the Oracle Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java?

The Oracle Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java is a set of text based commands that enable you to create and manipulate Discoverer EULs.

**Note:** You use Heterogeneous Services to connect to non-Oracle databases, although the EUL is stored in the Oracle database. For more information about using non-Oracle databases, see *Oracle Heterogeneous Connectivity Administrator's Guide*.

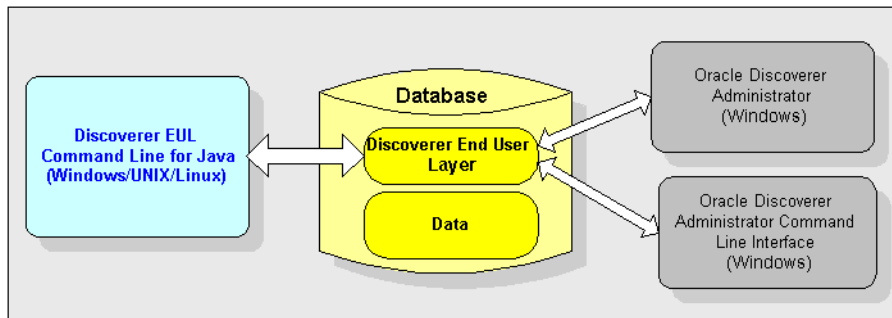
The Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java runs in a Java environment, which means that you can run it from any Java-compatible platform (e.g. Windows, UNIX, Linux). For example, you might want to refresh (or patch) an EUL from a UNIX machine.

The figure below shows three different ways in which you can manipulate Discoverer EULs:

- using the Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java on either a Windows, UNIX, or Linux machine, as described in this guide
- using Oracle Discoverer Administrator on a Windows machine
- using the Oracle Discoverer Administrator Command Line Interface on a Windows machine

**Note:** To run the Oracle Discoverer Administrator Command Line Interface, you must have Oracle Discoverer Administrator installed on your machine.

**Figure 1–1 Discoverer interfaces to the Discoverer EUL**



**Notes:**

- Discoverer EUL files have an EEX extension (e.g. Sales\_eul.eex)

- For a list of Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java commands, see "[List of Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java commands](#)".

### 1.3 What are the differences between the Oracle Discoverer Administrator Command Line Interface and the Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java?

Much of the Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java is compatible with the Oracle Administrator Command Line Interface. If you have commands and scripts written for the Oracle Discoverer Administrator Command Line Interface, you can easily convert them to run on the Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java.

The Oracle Discoverer Administrator Command Line Interface and the Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java differ as follows:

- The Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java runs on multiple platforms. The Oracle Discoverer Administrator Command Line Interface runs only on Windows.  
**Note:** You do not need to have Oracle Discoverer Administrator installed to run the Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java.
- Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java commands are prefixed with `java -jar eulbuilder.jar`.
- The Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java contains extra commands (e.g. to grant and revoke database privileges, you can use the commands `-grant_privilege` and `-revoke_privilege` commands).
- Some commands have minor differences in syntax (for more information, see [Section B.1, "Differences in syntax between Discoverer command line interfaces"](#)).

### 1.4 What is a Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java command?

A Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java command is an instruction that manipulates a Discoverer EUL in some way. For example:

- the `-connect` command connects to a database using the username, password, and database specified. For example, to connect to database *my\_database* as user *jchan*:

```
java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_database
```

- The `-import` command imports EUL objects into the current EUL from a specified Discoverer EUL export file (i.e. a file with an `EEX` extension). For example, to import EUL objects from the file `c:\data\sales.eex`:

```
java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_database -import
c:\data\sales.eex
```

## 1.5 What is a Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java command modifier?

A Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java command modifier is an instruction that qualifies or refines a command. For example:

- The `-log` command modifier creates a log file to store processing information during the execution of a command. For example, to import EUL objects from the file `c:\data\sales.eex` and store log data in `sales_import_logfile.txt`:

```
java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_database -import
c:\data\sales.eex -log sales_import_logfile.txt
```

- The `-item` command modifier used in conjunction with the `-delete` command specifies which EUL item to remove from an EUL. For example, to delete the item `sales.profit`:

```
java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_database -delete -item
sales.profit
```

## 1.6 What privileges do you require to use the Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java?

To use the Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java, the database username that you use to connect to a database must have the following database privileges:

- `CREATE SESSION`
- `CREATE TABLE`
- `CREATE VIEW`
- `CREATE SEQUENCE`
- `CREATE PROCEDURE`

The database username also requires a default tablespace, and a quota set on the default tablespace. For more information about granting privileges, see *Oracle Discoverer Administrator Administration Guide*.

## 1.7 How to run a Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java command

You can run the Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java in two ways:

- by entering commands directly at a command prompt (for more information, see [Section 1.7.1, "How to type commands directly at a command prompt"](#))
- by running commands stored in command files (for more information, see [Section 1.7.2, "How to run commands stored in a command file"](#))

### Notes

- Oracle Administrator Command Line Interface commands are not compatible with Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java commands without amendment (for more information, see [Section 1.3, "What are the differences between the Oracle Discoverer Administrator Command Line Interface and the Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java?"](#)).
- Make sure that the <ORACLE\_HOME>/lib directory is registered in the CLASS PATH.
- To see a list of EUL objects in an EUL, export all EUL objects so that you can inspect it. For example:

```
java eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_database -export  
objectlist.xml -all % -wildcard
```

### 1.7.1 How to type commands directly at a command prompt

You might type commands directly at a command prompt when you want to patch an EUL from a UNIX machine.

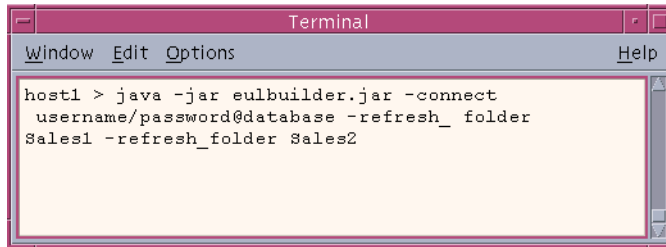
To type a command directly at a command prompt:

1. Open a command prompt (e.g. a UNIX command prompt).
2. Type a command directly at the command prompt.

For example, to refresh folders called Sales1 and Sales2, type the following (see figure below):

```
java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_database -refresh_  
folder Sales1 -refresh_folder Sales2
```

**Figure 1–2** Using the Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java from a UNIX command prompt



## 1.7.2 How to run commands stored in a command file

You might run commands stored in a command file when you want to perform a regular EUL update.

To run commands stored in a command file:

1. Create a text file and type the commands into the text file (e.g. import.txt).
2. Open a command prompt (e.g. a UNIX command prompt).
3. Type the `-cmdfile` command at the command prompt followed by the name of a command file.

For example, to run commands stored in `import.txt`, type the following:

```
java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_database -cmdfile
import.txt
```

For more information about command files, see [Section 1.11, "What is a command file?"](#).

### Notes

- You can also run more than one command file by repeating the `-cmdfile` command. For example, to run commands stored in the text file `login.txt`, then commands in `import.txt`, type:

```
java -jar eulbuilder.jar -cmdfile c:\scripts\login.txt -cmdfile
c:\scripts\import.txt
```



## 1.8 About troubleshooting the Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java

The Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java provides a log facility. Use the log facility to test commands without changing data (i.e. for impact analysis) and troubleshoot problems as follows:

- Testing commands without changing data.

To test commands without changing data, use the `-log <log file name> -log_only` modifiers. For example:

```
-log <log file name> -log_only
```

These modifiers produce a log file showing whether problems occurred during command execution without changing the data. For more information, see [Section 2.6.43, "-log\\_only"](#).

- Troubleshooting problems.

To troubleshoot problems, use the `-log <log file name>` modifier to store command processing information.

For example, after running a command you will see a 'Command completed' message, which means that Discoverer processing is complete. To verify that the operation was carried out successfully, check the log file created using the `-log` modifier.

For example, if you attempt to delete a folder called 'Store 4' that is used in a summary folder, you will see the 'Command completed' message on screen. However, you will find details in the log file specifying why the command could not be executed, similar to the following:

```
java EulCommandLine -connect jchan/12345@my_database -delete -folder
Store 4 -log
Started <date and time>...
Deleting folder Store 4...
Element Store 4 cannot be deleted because it is used in a summary
Completed <date and time>.
```

## 1.9 About using wildcards to identify EUL objects

When you use the Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java, you can use wildcards to specify groups of EUL objects that you want to manipulate. Wildcards are special characters that you use to substitute other characters. For example, you might want to import OLAP functions with names that begin with 'BI\_'.

There are two wildcards that you can use:

- a percent sign (%) matches zero (i.e. none) or more characters
- an underscore (\_) matches exactly one character

You can use wildcards when you:

- delete EUL objects
- export EUL objects
- import EUL objects
- refresh folders, business areas, and summary folders
- grant and revoke privileges for workbooks and business areas

You can use wildcards with item names or identifiers. When you use wildcards, you append the command with the `-wildcard` modifier (for more information, see [Section 2.6.64, "-wildcard"](#)).

### How to identify EUL objects using the percent wildcard:

1. Use the percent sign (%) followed by the `-wildcard` modifier.

For example, to delete all business areas with display names that begin with 'A':

```
java eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_database -delete -business_
area A% -wildcard
```

### How to identify EUL objects using the underscore wildcard:

1. Use the underscore ( ) followed by the `-wildcard` modifier.

For example, to delete all business areas with an identifier 'A', followed by any character, followed by 'C':

```
java eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_database -delete -business_
area A_C -identifier -wildcard
```

### Notes:

- You can combine percent wildcard characters with underscore wildcard characters.
- If you omit the `-wildcard` modifier, the percent sign (%) or underscore ( ) characters are interpreted as literal characters. In other words, the command `'-delete -business_area A%'` attempts to delete a business area called 'A%'.

## 1.10 Examples of commands

### Example 1

To delete the Sales folder and Sum1 summary from the Sales EUL, use the following command:

```
java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_database -delete -folder
Sales -summary Sum1 -eul Sales
```

### Example 2

To refresh the Sales1 and Sales2 folders, use the following command:

```
java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_database -refresh_folder
Sales1 -refresh_folder Sales2
```

### Example 3

To create an Applications Mode EUL in the database under user jchan and grant access using the Applications username and password *apps/apps*, use the following command:

```
java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect eul_owner:appsresp/appspwd -create_eul
-apps_mode -apps_grant_details apps/apps -user jchan -password 123456
```

### Notes:

- You can find more examples in [Section 2.1, "Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java Reference"](#).

## 1.11 What is a command file?

Command files are text files that contain one or more Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java commands. You use command files to run commands automatically without having to type them manually at a command prompt. If you are familiar with MS-DOS or UNIX, command files work in a similar way to MS-DOS batch files and UNIX script files.

### Notes:

- The commands in a command file are treated as though they were entered directly at the command prompt.
- Carriage returns embedded in a command file are ignored.

- A command file can in turn invoke other command files.

## 1.12 Examples of command files

Three example command files are described below:

- a. connect.txt contains '-connect jchan/12345@my\_database'
- b. create.txt contains '-create\_eul -log create.log'
- c. delete.txt contains '-delete\_eul -log delete.log'

You can use these command files in different combinations as shown in the following examples:

### Example 1

To connect to a database:

```
java -jar eulbuilder.jar -cmdfile connect.txt
```

### Example 2

To connect to a database, create an EUL, and store processing information in a log file:

```
java -jar eulbuilder.jar -cmdfile connect.txt -cmdfile create.txt
```

### Example 3

To connect to a database, delete an EUL, and store processing information in a log file:

```
java -jar eulbuilder.jar -cmdfile connect.txt -cmdfile delete.txt
```

## 1.13 List of Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java commands

The table below lists the Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java commands

Command:	Use to:
<code>-asm &lt;modifiers&gt;</code>	Automate summary management ASM
<code>-cmdfile &lt;command file&gt;</code>	Run commands stored in a command file
<code>-connect &lt;username&gt;/&lt;password&gt; [@&lt;database&gt;]</code>	Connect to an EUL

Command:	Use to:
<code>-create_eul &lt;modifiers&gt;</code>	Create an EUL
<code>-delete &lt;modifiers&gt;</code>	Delete an EUL object
<code>-delete_eul &lt;modifiers&gt;</code>	Delete an EUL
<code>-export &lt;export file&gt; &lt;modifiers&gt;</code>	Export EUL object
<code>-grant_privilege &lt;modifiers&gt;</code>	Grant Discoverer privileges to a database user
<code>-help [command name(s)] [-all]</code>	Display online help
<code>-import &lt;import file(s)&gt; &lt;modifiers&gt;</code>	Import EUL objects
<code>-load &lt;business area&gt; &lt;modifiers&gt;</code>	Load a business area
<code>-refresh_business_area &lt;business area(s)&gt; &lt;modifiers&gt;</code>	Refresh a business area
<code>-refresh_folder &lt;folder name(s)&gt; &lt;modifiers&gt;</code>	Refresh a folder
<code>-refresh_summary &lt;summary name(s)&gt; &lt;modifiers&gt;</code>	Refresh a summary folder
<code>-revoke_privilege &lt;modifiers&gt;</code>	Remove Discoverer privileges from a database user

**Note:** Detailed information about command modifiers is contained in the command reference section (for more information, see [Section 2.1, "Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java Reference"](#)).



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# Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java Reference

## 2.1 Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java Reference

This chapter provides detailed reference information for the Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java, and contains the following topics:

- ["What command syntax conventions does this guide use?"](#)
- ["What is the syntax for commands?"](#)
- ["Rules for using the Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java"](#)
- ["Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java command reference"](#)
- ["Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java command modifier reference"](#)

## 2.2 What command syntax conventions does this guide use?

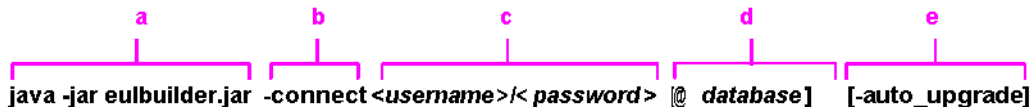
This guide uses the following command syntax conventions:

- Commands and command modifiers are shown in plain type and are prefixed with a dash (-).  
**Hint:** Do type the dash.
- Mandatory command arguments and command modifiers are enclosed in angle brackets < >.  
**Hint:** Do not type the angle brackets.
- Optional command arguments and command modifiers are enclosed in square brackets [].  
**Hint:** Do not type the square brackets.

- Variable command arguments (i.e. where you supply the value) are shown in italics.
- Where options are separated by a pipe character (i.e. |), choose one from the list. For example, 'source <server | gateway>' means type either 'source server' or 'source gateway'.

**Note:** Do not type the pipe character.

**Figure 2–1** Command conventions used in this guide



```
java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect <username>/<password> [@ database] [-auto_upgrade]
```

Key to figure:

- Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java executable file.
- Command.
- Variable command arguments (mandatory), where you supply the user name and password separated by a forward slash (/) character.
- Optional command argument, where you supply the database name.
- Optional command modifier.

## 2.3 What is the syntax for commands?

Use the following syntax for Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java commands:

```
java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect <username>/<password>[@database]  
<-command> [-argument(s)] [-modifiers] [-argument(s)]
```

### Notes:

- Commands and modifiers are not case-sensitive. In other words, you can use either upper-case or lower-case characters interchangeably.
- Variable command arguments can be case-sensitive. For example, EUL names and tablespace names. In other words, an EUL called VIDEO5 must be specified as 'VIDEO5', not 'Video5' or 'video5'.
- Commands can appear in any order as long as their arguments immediately follow them in the correct order.



- Command modifiers can appear in any order as long as their arguments immediately follow them in the correct order.
- You must type commands in a single line with no line breaks or carriage returns.
- When you want to perform an operation on more than one EUL object, repeat the optional command modifier for each EUL object.

For example, to refresh the Sales1 and Sales2 folders, you repeat the `-refresh_folder` command, as follows:

```
java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_database -refresh_folder Sales1 -refresh_folder Sales2
```

- When specifying an item name or identifier that contain spaces or special characters, enclose it in double quotes (""). For example, if a folder is called Video Analysis Information, specify the folder name as "Video Analysis Information".
- If you include connection details in a command file (e.g. `-connect username/password@database`), you do not need to include the `-connect` command after the `java -jar eulbuilder.jar` section. In other words, if you store connection details in `connect.txt`, you might use the following command to connect to a database:

```
java -jar eulbuilder.jar -cmdfile connect.txt
```

## 2.4 Rules for using the Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java

When using the Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java, the following rules apply:

- If you omit the optional `<database>` argument when you specify connection information, you connect to the Oracle database installed on your machine. Use the optional `<database>` argument if you have more than one database installed on your machine, or if you are connecting to a database on a different machine.
- If you do not specify an object name where one is required, Discoverer uses the default object for that database username. For example, if you do not specify an EUL using the `-eul` modifier, Discoverer uses the default EUL for the current database username. For more information about specifying an EUL, see [Section 2.6.29, "-eul"](#).
- You can use nearly all commands with both Oracle or non-Oracle databases. There is one exception, the `-refresh_summary` command. You can only use the

-refresh\_summary command with Oracle databases (for more information, see [Section 2.5.14, "-refresh\\_summary"](#)).

- When specifying Discoverer EUL objects, you can use either item names (e.g. folder names) or identifiers (i.e. unique IDs assigned to EUL objects). For example, if a Discoverer folder is called Sales, and its identifier is SALES\_132388, you can specify this folder as an argument to the -refresh\_folder command in either of the following ways:

- -refresh\_folder Sales
- -refresh\_folder SALES\_132388 -identifier

**Hint:** Where possible, use identifiers rather than item names to specify EUL objects. Using identifiers avoids translation issues and EUL update problems caused by names being changed arbitrarily (for more information, see [-identifier](#)).

For more information about Discoverer identifiers, see *Oracle Discoverer Administrator Administration Guide*.

- To access a remote database, you must have the Transparent Network Substrate (TNS) settings for that database stored in the tnsnames.ora file.

For more information about TNS settings, see *Oracle Enterprise Manager Administrator's Guide*.

## 2.5 Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java command reference

This section contains detailed reference information about each command in the Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java. Note the following:

- commands are listed in alphabetical order
- you can refine commands using command modifiers (for more information, see [Section 2.6, "Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java command modifier reference"](#))

### 2.5.1 -asm

Use this command to manage Discoverer's Automated Summary Management facility (ASM).

Information	Details
Syntax:	-asm -asm_space <bytes> [modifiers]  -asm_space <bytes> -asm_tablespace <tablespace name> [modifiers]
Modifiers:	-asm_space, -asm_tablespace -log <log file name> [-log_only]
Notes:	If -asm_space, -asm_tablespace modifiers are not specified, the ASM policy tablespace and space will be used.
Examples:	java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_ database -asm -asm_space 2182 -asm_tablespace user_data

**Note:** For more information about Automated Summary Management in Discoverer, see *Oracle Discoverer Administrator Administration Guide*.

## 2.5.2 -cmdfile

Use this command to automatically run Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java commands stored in a text file.

Information	Details
Syntax:	-cmdfile <command file> [modifiers]
Modifiers:	-character_set_encoding <character set>
Notes:	To create a command file, create a text file containing one or more Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java commands using a standard text editor. To run the command(s) in the text file, type the following at the command prompt:  java -jar eulbuilder.jar -cmdfile <command file>  If you omit a directory path when you specify <command file>, the default Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java directory is used.  For more information, see <a href="#">Section 1.11, "What is a command file?"</a> .
Examples:	<b>Example 1:</b> To run command(s) stored in the text file refresh.txt, type the following at the command prompt:  java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_ database -cmdfile c:\scripts\refresh.txt

### 2.5.3 -connect

This command enables you to specify a database username and password, and to connect to an EUL.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-connect &lt;username&gt;/&lt;password&gt;[@&lt;database&gt;][modifiers]</code>
Modifiers:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>-apps_fndnam &lt;foundation name&gt;</code></li> <li><code>-apps_fndnam_password &lt;foundation name password&gt;</code></li> <li><code>-apps_gwyuid &lt;gateway user ID&gt;</code></li> <li><code>-apps_responsibility &lt;responsibility&gt;</code></li> <li><code>-apps_security_group &lt;security group&gt;</code></li> <li><code>-apps_user</code></li> <li><code>-auto_upgrade</code></li> <li><code>-eul &lt;EUL&gt;</code></li> <li><code>-log &lt;log file name&gt; [-log_only]</code></li> </ul>
Notes:	<p>The database that you specify using <code>&lt;database&gt;</code> must either:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ be included in the <code>tnsnames.ora</code> file on the machine</li> <li>▪ include the full database details (e.g. address, protocol, port, SID) in the <code>&lt;database&gt;</code> string</li> </ul> <p>For example (DESCRIPTION = (ADDRESS_LIST = (ADDRESS = (PROTOCOL = TCP)(HOST = hostname.organization.com)(PORT = 1523))) (CONNECT_DATA = (SID = VIS)))</p> <p>If no database is specified, Discoverer uses the default database for the specified username.</p>

Information	Details
Examples:	<p><b>Example 1: A typical Oracle Applications connection, specifying an Oracle Applications username and password:</b></p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect sysapps/sysapps@apps_db -apps_user apps -apps_responsibility "sysrespl UK" -eul AppsEUL</pre> <p><b>Example 2: A new Oracle Applications connection specifying a Oracle Applications username and FNDNAM password:</b></p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect sysapps/sysapps@apps_db -apps_user -apps_responsibility sysrespl -fndnam_password APPS -eul AppsEUL</pre> <p><b>Example 3: A non-Oracle Applications connection:</b></p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_database -eul eultest</pre>

## 2.5.4 -create\_eul

Use this command to create a Discoverer EUL.

**Note:** To create an Oracle Applications Mode EUL, use the `-apps_mode` modifier.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-create_eul [modifiers]</code>
Modifiers:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>-apps_grant_details &lt;fnd user/password&gt;</code></li> <li><code>-apps_mode [-apps_grant_details]</code></li> <li><code>-default_tablespace &lt;default tablespace name&gt;</code></li> <li><code>-eul_language &lt;EUL language&gt;</code></li> <li><code>-log &lt;log file name&gt; [-log_only]</code></li> <li><code>-overwrite</code></li> <li><code>-password &lt;password&gt;</code></li> <li><code>-private</code></li> <li><code>-temporary_tablespace &lt;tablespace name&gt;</code></li> <li><code>-user &lt;username&gt;</code></li> </ul>

Information	Details
Notes:	<p>Use the <b>-user</b> command modifier to specify the username that will own the new EUL. If you do not specify a username, the currently connected username becomes the owner of the new EUL.</p> <p>Use the <b>-overwrite</b> command modifier to overwrite any existing EUL owned by the intended owner of the new EUL.</p> <p>Use the <b>-private</b> command modifier to specify that the new EUL is private. The default setting for the new EUL is 'public'.</p>
Examples:	<p><b>Example 1:</b> To create a private EUL for a user named 'Bob', whose password is 'welcome', overwriting any existing EUL and recording all log entries in a file named create.log, enter:</p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_ database -create_eul -overwrite -user bob -password welcome -private -log create.log</pre> <p><b>Example 2:</b> To create an Oracle Applications Mode EUL, enter:</p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_ database -create_eul -apps_mode -apps_grant_details apps/apps</pre> <p><b>Example 3:</b> To create an EUL and specify tablespace details to store EUL tables:</p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_ database -create_eul -user bob -password 3728372 -default_tablespace usr -temporary_tablespace temp</pre>

## 2.5.5 -delete

Use this command to remove EUL objects from an EUL.

**Note:** To remove an entire EUL, use the **-delete\_eul** command.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-delete &lt;modifiers&gt;</code>

Information	Details
Modifiers:	<p>-asm_policy &lt;ASM policy&gt;</p> <p>-business_area &lt;business area&gt;</p> <p>-business_area_and_contents &lt;business area&gt;</p> <p>-ba_link &lt;business area&gt;.&lt;folder&gt;</p> <p>-condition &lt;folder&gt;.&lt;condition&gt;</p> <p>-folder &lt;folder&gt;</p> <p>-function &lt;PL/SQL function&gt;</p> <p>-hierarchy &lt; hierarchy&gt;</p> <p>-hier_node &lt;hierarchy&gt;.&lt;hierarchy node&gt;</p> <p>-identifier</p> <p>-item &lt;folder&gt;.&lt;item&gt;</p> <p>-item_class &lt;item class&gt;</p> <p>-join &lt;join name&gt;</p> <p>-log &lt;log file name&gt; [-log_only]</p> <p>-summary &lt;summary&gt;</p> <p>-wildcard</p> <p>-workbook &lt;workbook&gt;</p>
Notes:	You can delete one or more EUL objects at a time (see examples below).
Examples:	<p><b>Example 1:</b> To delete two business areas named Test BA and Final BA from an EUL named eul51, and write to a log file named delba.log, enter:</p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_ database -delete -business_area "Test BA" -business_ area "Final BA" -eul eul51 -log delba.log</pre> <p><b>Example 2:</b> To delete a folder named Sales, and a Summary named Sum1 from an EUL named eul51, and write to a log file named del.log, enter:</p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_ database -delete -folder Sales -summary Sum1 -eul eul51 -log del.log</pre>

Information	Details
	<p>Example 3: To delete three items from an EUL. You store the identifiers of the items you want to delete in a text file called delete.txt. The -identifier command modifier specifies that the EUL items are identified by identifier, rather than item name. Log information is stored in delete08082003.log.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The file delete.txt contains the following text:</p> <pre>-item FII_ACCOUNTS.ACCOUNT_NO -item FII_ACCOUNTS.BANK -item FII_ACCOUNTS.LOCATION</pre> <p>Enter:</p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -delete -identifier -connect jchan/12345@my_database -cmdfile delete.txt -log delete08082003.log</pre>

## 2.5.6 -delete\_eul

Use this command to delete the current Discoverer EUL.

**Note:** To selectively remove individual EUL objects, use the [-delete](#) command.

Information	Details
Syntax:	-delete_eul
Modifiers:	<a href="#">-log</a> <log file name> [ <a href="#">-log_only</a> ]
Notes:	You can only delete EULs for which you are the registered owner (i.e. the username specified by the <a href="#">-connect</a> command).
Examples:	<p>Example 1: To delete an EUL and store processing details in a log file.</p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_ database -delete_eul -log "c:\my log dir\delete_ eul.log"</pre>

## 2.5.7 -export

Use this command to export EUL objects to a Discoverer export file (i.e. a file with an EEX extension). You can selectively export individual EUL objects (e.g. folders, business areas, functions) or entire EULs (using the -all modifier).



Information	Details
Syntax:	-export <export file> <modifiers>
Modifiers:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>-all</li><li>-asm_policy &lt;ASM policy&gt;</li><li>-audit_info &lt;audit details&gt;</li><li>-business_area &lt;business area&gt;</li><li>-business_area_and_contents &lt;business area&gt;</li><li>-external_element &lt;name of external XML file&gt;</li><li>-folder &lt;folder&gt;</li><li>-function &lt;function&gt;</li><li>-hierarchy &lt;hierarchy&gt;</li><li>-identifier</li><li>-item_class &lt;item_class&gt;</li><li>-log &lt;log file name&gt; [-log_only]</li><li>-summary &lt;summary&gt;</li><li>-wildcard</li><li>-workbook &lt;workbook&gt; [-xml_workbooks]</li></ul>

Information	Details
Notes:	<p>The <i>&lt;export file&gt;</i> argument specifies the name of the target EEX file into which you export EUL objects. If a directory path is not specified, the target file is created in the default Discoverer folder. To override the default target directory setting, specify a directory path for the file (e.g. c:\data\sales.eex).</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The directory path must be an absolute path, not a relative path.</p> <p>Use the <a href="#">-business_area_and_contents</a> modifier to export an entire business area and contents. If you only want to export the business area definition, use the <a href="#">-business_area</a> modifier.</p> <p>When you export a business area using the <a href="#">-business_area</a> modifier, Discoverer exports only business area definitions and links to the folders in the business area. Discoverer will export the folders and workbooks only when they are specified by name.</p> <p>When specifying EUL objects, you can use either their Display Name or Identifier.</p> <p>To maintain data relationships, you must also export linked (or joined) objects.</p> <p>The EUL export file produced using the export command is in XML format.</p>

Information	Details
Examples:	<p><b>Example 1:</b> To export two business areas named Test BA and Final BA from an EUL named eul51, into a file named export.eex, and write to a log file named export.log, enter:</p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_ database -export export.eex -business_area "Test BA" -business_area "Final BA" -eul eul51 -log export.log</pre> <p><b>Example 2:</b> In another example, you want to export four items. You store the names of the items you want to export in a text file called export.txt. The -identifier command modifier specifies that the EUL items are identified by identifier, rather than item name. Log information is stored in export07222001.log. The -audit_info command modifier is also used to store update information.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The command file 'export.txt' contains this text:</p> <pre>-folder FII_ACCOUNTS -hierarchy FII_BANK -hierarchy FII_ACCOUNT_LOCATION -item_class FII_LOCATION_NAME</pre> <p>Enter:</p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -identifier -export test.eex -connect jchan/12345@my_database -audit_info -created_ by ORACLE_APPS -set_updated_by ORACLE_APPS -cmdfile export.txt -log export07222001.log</pre>

### 2.5.8 -grant\_privilege

Use this command to grant Discoverer privileges to database users and roles for specified actions (e.g using drills, saving workbooks).

Information	Details
Syntax:	-grant_privilege <modifiers>

Information	Details
Modifiers:	<p>-apps_responsibility &lt;responsibility&gt;</p> <p>-business_area_access &lt;business area&gt;</p> <p>-business_area_admin_access &lt;business area&gt;</p> <p>-identifier</p> <p>-log &lt;log file name&gt; [-log_only]</p> <p>-privilege &lt;privilege&gt;</p> <p>-role &lt;role&gt;</p> <p>-user &lt;username&gt;</p> <p>-wildcard</p> <p>-workbook_access &lt;workbook&gt;</p>
Notes:	<p>Examples of privileges include: administration, user_edition, format_business_area, and create_edit_business_area. For more information about privileges available, see <a href="#">Section 2.6.49</a>, "-privilege".</p> <p>See also: <a href="#">-revoke_privilege</a>.</p>
Examples:	<p><b>Example 1:</b> To grant the create edit business area privilege to user JOE:</p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_ database -eul eultest -grant_privilege -privilege create_edit_business_area -user JOE</pre> <p><b>Example 2:</b> To grant workbook access to role USER_ROLE:</p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_ database -grant_privilege -workbook_access jchan."Workbook one" -role USER_ROLE</pre> <p><b>Note:</b> When identifying EUL objects, you are recommended to use identifiers rather than display names. If you are using display names rather than identifiers to identify EUL objects, specify the owner of the object. For example, to specify a workbook owned by jchan, use jchan."Workbook one" rather than "Workbook one". For more information about identifiers, see <a href="#">Section 2.6.36</a>, "-identifier".</p> <p><b>Example 3:</b> To grant all administration privileges to users JOE and JCHAN:</p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_ database -grant_privilege -user JOE -user JCHAN -privilege all_admin_privs</pre>

## 2.5.9 -help

This command displays a list of Discoverer commands and their syntax and arguments.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-help [command name(s)] [-all]</code>
Modifiers:	<command name(s)> <a href="#">-all</a>
Examples:	<p>To see a terse list of commands:</p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -help</pre> <p>To see detailed help on specific commands:</p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -help &lt;command name(s)&gt;</pre> <p><b>Note:</b> To see help on more than one command, separate commands with a comma.</p> <p>To see detailed help on all commands:</p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -help -all</pre>

## 2.5.10 -import

Use this command to selectively import EUL objects from one or more Discoverer export files (i.e. EEX files). Discoverer export files are created using the `-export` command, and contain EUL objects (e.g. folders, business areas, functions, or an entire EUL). For example, if you export a business area using the `-export` command, you can import the business area from the EEX file created by the export.

When you import multiple files, Discoverer automatically resolves references between the files. For example, you can export the Emp folder in fileA.eex and the Dept folder in fileB.eex. If Emp and Dept are joined, the join information is in both files, but neither file contains the information for both folders. If you import both files, the join will be recreated when the second file is processed.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-import &lt;import file(s)&gt; [modifiers]</code>

Information	Details
Modifiers:	<p><code>-auto_refresh</code></p> <p><code>-identifier</code></p> <p><code>-import_rename_mode &lt;rename_new   rename_old   do_not_import   refresh&gt;</code></p> <p><code>-keep_format_properties</code></p> <p><code>-log &lt;log file name&gt; [-log_only]</code></p> <p><code>-preserve_workbook_owner</code></p>
Notes:	<p>The <code>&lt;import file(s)&gt;</code> argument specifies the name(s) of the source EEX file(s). You must specify the full path name for the files (e.g. <code>c:\data\sales.eex</code>).</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The directory path of the EEX file must be an absolute path, not a relative path.</p> <p>Where an import filename include spaces, enclose the filename in double quotes (""). Separate multiple import filenames with a space.</p>
Examples:	<p><b>Example 1:</b> To import EUL objects from three files (<code>file1.eex</code>, <code>file2.eex</code>, and <code>file3.eex</code>), enter:</p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_ database -import file1.eex -import file2.eex -import file3.eex</pre> <p><b>Example 2:</b> In another example, you want to import four files. You store the names of the files you want to import in a text file called <code>import.txt</code>. This file also contains the <code>-import</code> command. Log information is stored in <code>import07222003.log</code>.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> The command file <code>import.txt</code> contains:</p> <pre>-import C:\bblock\discover\US\file1.eex -import C:\bblock\discover\US\file2.eex -import C:\bblock\discover\US\file3.eex -import C:\bblock\discover\US\file4.eex</pre> <p>Enter:</p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_ database -eul EUL4_US -apps_user -apps_responsibility "System Administrator" -apps_gwyuid applsyspub/pub -import_rename_mode refresh -auto_refresh -identifier -cmdfile import.txt -log import07222003.log</pre>

## 2.5.11 -load

Use this command to bulk load objects from a database into a Discoverer business area.

Information	Details
Syntax:	-load <business area> [modifiers]
Modifiers:	<p>-aggregate &lt;SUM MAX MIN COUNT AVG DETAIL&gt;</p> <p>-auto_summaries</p> <p>-capitalize</p> <p>-date_hierarchy &lt;date hierarchy&gt;</p> <p>-db_link &lt;database link&gt;</p> <p>-eul &lt;EUL&gt;</p> <p>-description &lt;description&gt;</p> <p>-join &lt;join policy&gt;</p> <p>-log &lt;log file name&gt; [-log_only]</p> <p>-lov &lt;CHAR DATE DECIMAL INTEGER KEY&gt;</p> <p>-remove_prefix</p> <p>-replace_blanks</p> <p>-sort_folders</p> <p>-sort_items</p> <p>-source &lt;source&gt;</p> <p>-user &lt;username&gt;</p>
Notes:	<p>To maximize Discoverer performance, it is recommended that you use the <a href="#">-auto_summaries</a> command modifier to automatically create summary folders. For more information, see <a href="#">Section 2.6.15, "-auto_summaries"</a>.</p> <p>Use the <a href="#">-source</a> modifier to specify the source of the data (default is the current database server). If you are loading data from an EUL Gateway, the source name must exactly match the EUL Gateway name.</p> <p>Use the <a href="#">-eul</a> modifier to specify an EUL into which to load the objects (default is the Discoverer manager's own EUL). If you specify an EUL, you must have access privileges to the named EUL in order for the operation to succeed.</p> <p>When doing a bulk load from an Oracle9i database, constraints on views are also considered when Discoverer creates joins.</p>

Information	Details
Examples:	<p>Example 1: To bulk load into an EUL named eul51 from an Oracle Designer source on the current connection, creating a new business area named Test BA, enter:</p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_ database -load "Test BA" -source "Designer 6i - bobsworkarea" -eul eul51 -user bob -capitalize -remove_ prefix -replace_blanks -lov CHAR, INTEGER, DECIMAL -aggregate AVG -log load.log -description "Test BA"</pre>

## 2.5.12 -refresh\_business\_area

Use this command to refresh one or more Discoverer business areas by retrieving an up-to-date EUL structure from the database.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-refresh_business_area &lt;business area&gt; [modifiers]</code>
Modifiers:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>-log &lt;log file name&gt; [-log_only]</code></li> <li><code>-identifier</code></li> <li><code>-schema</code></li> <li><code>-source &lt;server   gateway&gt;</code></li> <li><code>-user &lt;username&gt;</code></li> <li><code>-wildcard</code></li> </ul>
Examples:	<p>Example 1: To refresh two business areas named Test BA and Final BA that reside in an EUL named eul_a, from an Oracle Designer source on the current connection owned by user Bob, and summarize information in a log file named refba.log, enter:</p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_ database -refresh_business_area "Test BA" -refresh_ business_area "Final BA" -source "Designer 6i - bobsworkarea" -eul eul_a -user bob -log refba.log</pre> <p>Example 2: To refresh a number of business areas identified by identifier, enter:</p>



Information	Details
	<pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_ database -eul eul4138_us -apps_user -apps_ responsibility "Business Views Setup" -apps_gwyuid APPLSYSPUB/PUB -apps_fndnam apps -apps_security_group STANDARD -identifier -log refresh_all_bas_eul4138.log -refresh_business_area ABM_ACTIVITIES -refresh_ business_area ABM_COST_OBJECTS -refresh_business_area ABM_DEPARTMENTS -refresh_business_area ABM_MATERIALS -refresh_business_area AMS_MARKETING_ONLINE -refresh_ business_area...</pre>

### 2.5.13 -refresh\_folder

Use this command to refresh one or more Discoverer folders. When you refresh folders, the metadata for the folder is updated. For example, if a new database column has been added to a table, the EUL is updated with details of the new column.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-refresh_folder &lt;folder&gt; [modifiers]</code>
Modifiers:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>-identifier</code></li> <li><code>-log &lt;log file name&gt; [-log_only]</code></li> <li><code>-source &lt;server gateway&gt;</code></li> <li><code>-user &lt;username&gt;</code></li> <li><code>-wildcard</code></li> </ul>
Examples:	<p>Example 1: To refresh two folders named Sales1 and Sales2 and write to a log file named reffol.log, enter:</p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_ database -refresh_folder Sales1 -refresh_folder Sales2 -log reffol.log</pre>

### 2.5.14 -refresh\_summary

Use this command to refresh one or more Discoverer summary folders. The query on which the summary folder is based is re-run to retrieve up-to-date data.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-refresh_summary &lt;summary&gt; [modifiers]</code>
Modifiers:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>-business_area &lt;business area&gt;</code></li> <li><code>-eul &lt;EUL&gt;</code></li> <li><code>-identifier</code></li> <li><code>-log &lt;log file name&gt; [-log_only]</code></li> <li><code>-wildcard</code></li> </ul>
Examples:	<p>Example 1: To refresh two summary folders named Summary1 and Summary2 from a business area named Test BA, in an EUL named eul51, and write to a log file named refsum.log, enter:</p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_ database -refresh_summary Summary1 -refresh_summary Summary2 -business_area "Test BA" -log refsum.log -eul eul51</pre>

### 2.5.15 -revoke\_privilege

Use this command to remove Discoverer privileges from database users for specified actions (e.g using drills, saving workbooks).

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-revoke_privilege &lt;modifiers&gt;</code>
Modifiers:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><code>-apps_responsibility &lt;responsibility&gt;</code></li> <li><code>-business_area_access &lt;business area&gt;</code></li> <li><code>-business_area_admin_access &lt;business area&gt;</code></li> <li><code>-identifier</code></li> <li><code>-log &lt;log file name&gt; [-log_only]</code></li> <li><code>-privilege &lt;privilege&gt;</code></li> <li><code>-role &lt;role&gt;</code></li> <li><code>-user &lt;username&gt;</code></li> <li><code>-wildcard</code></li> <li><code>-workbook_access &lt;workbook&gt;</code></li> </ul>

Information	Details
Notes:	<p>Examples of privileges include: administration, user_education, format_business_area, and create_edit_business_area. For a complete list of privileges, see the <a href="#">-privilege</a> modifier.</p> <p>See also: <a href="#">-grant_privilege</a>.</p>
Examples:	<p><b>Example 1: To revoke the create edit business area privilege from user JOE:</b></p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_ database -eul eultest -revoke_privilege -privilege create_edit_business_area -user JOE</pre> <p><b>Example 2: To revoke access to a workbook from a role:</b></p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_ database -revoke_privilege -workbook_access "Workbook one" -role USER_ROLE</pre> <p><b>Example 3: To revoke all administration and user privileges from users JOE and JCHAN:</b></p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_ database -revoke_privilege -privilege all_admin_privs -privilege all_user_privs -user JOE user JCHAN</pre>

## 2.6 Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java command modifier reference

This section contains detailed reference information about optional command modifiers available in the Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java. Command modifiers are used to refine or qualify Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java commands. Note the following:

- command modifiers are listed in alphabetical order
- for more information about Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java commands, see "[Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java command reference](#)"

### 2.6.1 -aggregate

Use this command modifier to specify the default aggregate to be used during a bulk load.

Information	Details
Syntax:	-aggregate <SUM MAX MIN COUNT AVG DETAIL>
Used with:	<a href="#">-load</a>

## 2.6.2 -all

Use this command modifier to select every object in an EUL for export. Used with the `-help` command, this command modifier displays online help for all commands.

Information	Details
Syntax:	-all
Used with:	<a href="#">-help</a> <a href="#">-export</a>

## 2.6.3 -apps\_fndnam

Use this command modifier to override the value of the Applications Foundation name (FNDNAM).

Information	Details
Syntax:	-apps_fndnam <foundation name>
Used with:	<a href="#">-connect</a>
Examples:	java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect appsuser:appsresp/appspwd -apps_fndnam apps

## 2.6.4 -apps\_fndnam\_password

Use this command modifier to specify a Foundation Name password instead of an Oracle Applications user password when you connect to an Applications mode EUL.

Information	Details
Syntax:	-apps_fndnam_password <foundation name password>
Used with:	<a href="#">-connect</a>

## 2.6.5 -apps\_gwyuid

Use this command modifier to specify a Gateway User ID when you use the [-apps\\_fndnam](#) modifier.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-apps_gwyuid &lt;gateway user ID&gt;/&lt;password&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-connect</a>
Examples:	<p>Example 1:</p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect appsuser:appsresp/appspwd -apps_gwyuid applsyspub/pub</pre>

## 2.6.6 -apps\_grant\_details

Use this command modifier to specify an Oracle Applications schema and password when creating an Oracle Applications mode EUL.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-apps_grant_details &lt;schema&gt;/&lt;password&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-create_eul</a>

## 2.6.7 -apps\_mode

Use this command modifier to create an Applications Mode EUL in the database, and connects you to it. This command modifier is used in conjunction with the [-create\\_eul](#) command.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-apps_mode</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-create_eul</a>
Notes:	See also <a href="#">-apps_grant_details</a> .

## 2.6.8 -apps\_responsibility

Use this command modifier to specify an Oracle Applications responsibility when connecting as an Oracle Applications user to grant (or revoke) privileges.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-apps_responsibility &lt;Oracle Applications responsibility name&gt;</code>
Note:	The Oracle Applications responsibility name can also be included immediately following a colon (:) placed after the Oracle Applications user name (before the password). For example:  <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect appsuser:appsresp/appspwd -apps_gwyuid applsyspub/pub</pre>
Used with:	<a href="#">-connect</a> <a href="#">-grant_privilege</a> <a href="#">-revoke_privilege</a>

## 2.6.9 -apps\_security\_group

Use this command modifier to specify an Oracle Applications security group when connecting as an Oracle Applications user.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-apps_security_group &lt;Oracle Applications security group name&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-connect</a>

## 2.6.10 -apps\_user

Use this command modifier to connect to Discoverer as an Oracle Applications user.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-apps_user &lt;Applications user&gt;</code>
Modifiers:	<a href="#">-apps_responsibility</a> <a href="#">-apps_security_group</a>
Used with:	<a href="#">-connect</a>

Information	Details
Examples:	<p><b>Example 1:</b></p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect appsuser/appspwd -apps_user -apps_responsibility UK_Purchasing -apps_ security_group UK_Managers</pre> <p><b>Example 2:</b></p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect appsuser:UK_ Purchasing/appspwd -apps_user -apps_security_group UK_ Managers</pre>

### 2.6.11 -asm\_policy

Use this command modifier to specify which Oracle Automated Summary Management (ASM) policy you want to delete or export.

**Note:** There is one ASM policy per EUL.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-asm_policy &lt;ASM policy&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-delete</a> <a href="#">-export</a>

### 2.6.12 -asm\_space, -asm\_tablespace

Use these command modifiers to override space and tablespace values set in the ASM policy and uses space and tablespace constraints that you specify. The following are valid combinations of tablespace and space values:

Information	Details
Syntax:	<pre>-asm_space &lt;bytes&gt; OR -asm_space &lt;bytes&gt; -asm_tablespace &lt;tablespace name&gt;</pre>
Notes:	<p>Use <code>-asm_space &lt;bytes&gt;</code> to specify the size of the ASM policy tablespace.</p> <p>Use <code>-asm_tablespace &lt;tablespace name&gt; -asm_space &lt;bytes&gt;</code> to specify a tablespace and tablespace size.</p> <p><b>Note:</b> You must specify a valid tablespace name.</p>
Used with:	<a href="#">-asm</a>

## 2.6.13 -audit\_info

Use this command modifier to export audit fields with every Created By, Created Date, Updated By, or Updated Date object.

Information	Details
Syntax:	-audit_info [-set_created_by <name of creator>] [-set_created_date <date of creation>] [-set_updated_by <name of updater>] [-set_updated_date <date of update>]
Used with:	-export
Notes:	See also: -set_created_by -set_created_date -set_updated_by -set_updated_date

## 2.6.14 -auto\_refresh

Use this command modifier to automatically get up-to-date metadata from the database for all folders imported. For example, you might export a business area called Performance to an EEX file. If you then import the Performance business area from the EEX file at a later date, Discoverer retrieves up-to-date metadata from the data dictionary.

Information	Details
Syntax:	-auto_refresh
Used with:	-import

## 2.6.15 -auto\_summaries

Use this command modifier to automatically create summary folders during a bulk load using Discoverer's powerful Automated Summary Management (ASM) facility. Summary folders contain data that has already been queried and processed so that it can be re-used. This enables you to improve Discoverer's performance and minimize response times for Discoverer end-users.



Information	Details
Syntax:	-auto_summaries
Used with:	<a href="#">-load</a>

**Notes:**

- For more information about summary folders and ASM, see *Oracle Discoverer Administrator Administration Guide*.

## 2.6.16 -auto\_upgrade

Use command modifier to enable Discoverer to automatically upgrade an EUL when you connect to an EUL. For example, you might need to upgrade when a new version of Discoverer is installed. If you do not use the -auto\_upgrade modifier when an upgrade is required, the connect fails and an error message is displayed.

Information	Details
Syntax:	-auto_upgrade
Used with:	<a href="#">-connect</a>

## 2.6.17 -ba\_link

Use this command modifier to remove a folder from a business area by removing the link between the two.

Information	Details
Syntax:	-ba_link <business area>.<folder>
Notes:	The folders or business areas themselves are not removed, only the link between them.  For example, to remove the folder Stores from the business area Video Analysis Information, you specify "Video Analysis Information".Stores.
Used with:	<a href="#">-delete</a>

**Hint:** To remove a folder from an EUL completely, use '-delete -folder' (for more information, see [Section 2.6.32, "-folder"](#)).

## 2.6.18 -business\_area

Use this command modifier to specify a business area for export or deletion.

**Note:** Only the definition of the business area is exported or deleted, not the objects (e.g. folders, items, item classes) contained within it. To export or delete a business area and the objects contained within it, use [-business\\_area\\_and\\_contents](#).

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-business_area &lt;business area&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-delete</a> <a href="#">-export</a> <a href="#">-refresh_summary</a>

## 2.6.19 -business\_area\_access

Use this command modifier to grant (or revoke) access to business areas to (or from) database users, roles, and Oracle Applications responsibilities.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-business_area_access &lt;business area&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-grant_privilege</a> <a href="#">-revoke_privilege</a>

## 2.6.20 -business\_area\_admin\_access

Use this command modifier to grant (or revoke) business area administration privileges to business areas to (or from) database users, roles, and Oracle Applications responsibilities.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-business_area_admin_access &lt;business area&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-grant_privilege</a> <a href="#">-revoke_privilege</a>

## 2.6.21 -business\_area\_and\_contents

Use this command modifier to specify a business area and objects (e.g. folders, items, item classes) contained within it for export or deletion.

**Note:** To export or delete a business area definition but leave the objects (e.g. folders, items, item classes) contained within it intact, use [-business\\_area](#).

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-business_area_and_contents &lt;business area&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-delete</a> <a href="#">-export</a> <a href="#">-refresh_business_area</a>

## 2.6.22 -capitalize

Use this command modifier to request that folder names have initial capital letters when they are generated from their respective column names during a bulk load.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-capitalize</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-load</a>

## 2.6.23 -character\_set\_encoding

Use this command modifier to specify the character set in which command files are saved (e.g. EUC, Shift\_JIS, UTF-8). For example, a command file created on Solaris with a Japanese locale is encoded in the default Java character set (i.e. EUC). However, on Windows, Japanese characters are usually encoded in Shift\_JIS or UTF-8, which means that you need to specify a character set so that Java can interpret commands correctly.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-character_set_encoding &lt;character set&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-cmdfile</a>

Information	Details
Notes:	You must specify this modifier at the command prompt immediately following the <code>-cmdfile</code> command. In other words, you cannot include the <code>-character_set_encoding</code> command modifier inside the command file itself.

## 2.6.24 -condition

Use this command modifier to specify a condition for deletion.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-condition &lt;condition&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-delete</a>

## 2.6.25 -date\_hierarchy

Use this command modifier to specify the date hierarchy to be used during a bulk load. If you do not specify a date hierarchy, the default date hierarchy is used.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-date_hierarchy &lt;date hierarchy&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-load</a>

## 2.6.26 -db\_link

Use this command modifier to specify the database link to be used during a bulk load.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-db_link &lt;database link&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-load</a>

## 2.6.27 -default\_tablespace

Use this command modifier to specify a default tablespace for the current username when you create an EUL. The value specified changes the default tablespace value

for the current username (for more information, see [Section 1.6, "What privileges do you require to use the Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java?"](#)).

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-default_tablespace &lt;tablespace name&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-create_eul</a>
Notes:	Database tablespace names are case sensitive.

## 2.6.28 -description

Use this command modifier to specify a description for an object.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-description &lt;description&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-load</a>
Notes:	If a description contains spaces, enclose the <code>&lt;description&gt;</code> value in double quotes ("").

## 2.6.29 -eul

Use this command modifier to specify an EUL on which to run a command. You must have access privileges to the specified EUL. If not specified, the default EUL for the database user is used.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-eul &lt;EUL&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-connect</a> <a href="#">-load</a> <a href="#">-refresh_summary</a>
Notes:	<code>&lt;EUL&gt;</code> must be the name of a valid EUL. This modifier does not change the default EUL for the user.

## 2.6.30 -eul\_language

Use this command modifier to specify a language for the EUL.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-eul_language &lt;language&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-create_eul</a>

### 2.6.31 -external\_element

Use this command modifier to place XML code from a specified file at the top of an export file. The `-external_element` command modifier is used only with the `-export` command.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-external_element &lt;filename&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-export</a>
Notes:	<p>To use this command modifier, type the XML that you want to place at the top of the export file into a separate file and specify the name of this file as the <code>&lt;filename&gt;</code> argument.</p> <p>You can use the <code>-external_element</code> command modifier multiple times in the same export operation (see example below).</p> <p><code>&lt;filename&gt;</code> is the name of the file containing the xml that you want to include in the EEX file.</p>
Examples:	<p>Example 1: To place the xml from the files <code>custom1.xml</code> and <code>custom2.xml</code> into the top of the export file <code>myBA.eex</code>, enter:</p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_ database -export myBA.eex -business_area bus_area1 -external_element custom1.xml -external_element custom2.xml</pre>

### 2.6.32 -folder

Use this command modifier to specify a folder for export or deletion.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-folder &lt;folder&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-delete</a> <a href="#">-export</a>

**Hint:** If you want to remove a folder from a business area without removing the folder from the EUL, use [-ba\\_link](#).

### 2.6.33 -function

Use this command modifier to specify a function for export or deletion.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-function &lt;PL/SQL function&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-delete</a> <a href="#">-export</a>

### 2.6.34 -hier\_node

Use this command modifier to specify a node in a hierarchy for deletion.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-hier_node &lt;hierarchy&gt;.&lt;hierarchy node&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-delete</a>

### 2.6.35 -hierarchy

Use this command modifier to specify a hierarchy for export or deletion.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-hierarchy &lt;hierarchy&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-delete</a> <a href="#">-export</a>

### 2.6.36 -identifier

Use this command modifier to specify EUL objects by identifier, rather than by display name.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-identifier</code>

Information	Details
Used with:	<p><a href="#">-delete</a></p> <p><a href="#">-export</a></p> <p><a href="#">-grant_privilege</a></p> <p><a href="#">-refresh_business_area</a></p> <p><a href="#">-refresh_folder</a></p> <p><a href="#">-refresh_summary</a></p> <p><a href="#">-revoke_privilege</a></p>
Notes:	<p>If you reference an object prefixed with a parent object name, you must also reference the parent object name using its identifier. For example, to delete the item Region.City, you must use identifiers for both objects, as follows:</p> <p><code>-delete -item REGION_01.CITY_01 -identifier</code></p>
Examples:	<p><b>Example 1:</b> To delete the item Video Analysis Information.Store Name using identifiers, enter:</p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_ database -delete -item DC_VIDEO_ANALYSIS_ INFORMATION4.STORE_NAME01 -identifier</pre> <p><b>Example 2:</b> To delete a folder with the identifier FOLDER_01, enter:</p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_ database -delete -folder FOLDER_01 -identifier</pre>

### 2.6.37 -import\_rename\_mode

Use this command modifier to specify how to manage imported EUL objects that match EUL objects in your current EUL.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-import_rename_mode &lt;rename_new rename_old do_not_import refresh&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-import</a>



Information	Details
Notes:	<p>Use <code>rename_new</code> to rename imported objects that match existing objects.</p> <p>Use <code>rename_old</code> to rename existing objects that match imported objects.</p> <p>Use <code>do_not_import</code> to not import objects that match existing objects.</p> <p>Use <code>refresh</code> to merge imported objects with existing objects. By default, merged objects are matched on display name.</p> <p>Use the <code>-identifier</code> command modifier to match on identifier.</p>

### 2.6.38 `-item`

Use this command modifier to specify an item for deletion.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-item &lt;item&gt;</code>
Used with:	<p><code>-delete</code></p> <p><code>-export</code></p>

### 2.6.39 `-item_class`

Use this command modifier to specify an item class for export or deletion.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-item_class &lt;item class&gt;</code>
Used with:	<p><code>-delete</code></p> <p><code>-export</code></p>

### 2.6.40 `-join`

This command modifier is used in two ways depending on which command you use it with:

- used with the `-load` command, the `-join` command modifier enables you to specify how Discoverer creates joins during a bulk load

- used with the **-delete** command, the **-join** command modifier enables you to remove a specific join

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-load -join &lt;NONE   COLUMN_NAME   PRIMARY_KEY&gt;</code> <code>-delete -join &lt;join name&gt;</code>
Used with:	<b>-delete</b> <b>-load</b>

### 2.6.41 -keep\_format\_properties

Use this command modifier to keep existing format properties (e.g. display names, descriptions) on import. If you do not use this command modifier, you update existing format properties with the display names and descriptions in the import file (i.e. the EEX file).

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-keep_format_properties</code>
Used with:	<b>-import</b>

### 2.6.42 -log

This enables you to specify a name for the log file that stores command status messages. After each command is executed, Discoverer writes a status message indicating whether the command was successful. You can use **-log** with the optional **-log\_only** command modifier.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-log &lt;log file name&gt; [-log_only]</code>
Used with:	All commands except <b>-help</b> .
Notes:	If the file specified by <code>&lt;log file name&gt;</code> already exists, the existing log file is overwritten. If the file specified by <code>&lt;log file name&gt;</code> does not exist, a new file is created.

### 2.6.43 -log\_only

Use this command modifier to perform impact analysis by simulating a command and generating a log, without changing live data. Using this command modifier enables you to check for errors and exceptions before changing data.

This command is used in conjunction with the `-log` command modifier.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-log &lt;log file name&gt; [-log_only]</code>
Used with:	<code>-log</code>

### 2.6.44 -lov

Use this command modifier to specify the data types for which a list of values are generated during a bulk load.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-lov &lt;CHAR DATE DECIMAL INTEGER KEY&gt;</code>
Used with:	<code>-load</code>

### 2.6.45 -overwrite

Use this command modifier to overwrite an existing EUL owned by the intended owner when you create an EUL. If omitted, the default is to not overwrite an existing EUL.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-overwrite</code>
Used with:	<code>-create_eul</code>

### 2.6.46 -password

Use this command modifier to specify the password for a new user created using the `-create_eul` command.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-password &lt;password&gt;</code>

Information	Details
Used with:	<a href="#">-create_eul</a>

### 2.6.47 -preserve\_workbook\_owner

Use this command modifier to specify that the original workbook owners maintain ownership of an imported workbook when you import an EUL.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-preserve_workbook_owner</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-import</a>

### 2.6.48 -private

Use this command modifier to specify that public access is not granted to a newly created EUL. In other words, only the EUL owner can access the newly created EUL. If omitted, public access is granted to the newly created EUL.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-private</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-create_eul</a>

### 2.6.49 -privilege

Use this command modifier to specify the privileges to grant (or revoke) to (or from) database users. For more information about granting and revoking privileges, see [Section 2.5.8, "-grant\\_privilege"](#) and [Section 2.5.15, "-revoke\\_privilege"](#).

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-privilege &lt;privilege&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-grant_privilege</a> <a href="#">-revoke_privilege</a>

Information	Details
Notes:	<p data-bbox="604 262 1035 291">&lt;privileges&gt; can be one of the following:</p> <p data-bbox="604 302 1268 435">Use 'administration' to enable the user or role to log in to Discoverer Administrator. Note that to allow the user to access the features in Discoverer Administrator, you must select individual Administration privileges (e.g. create_summaries, collect_qpp).</p> <p data-bbox="604 446 1282 579">Use 'user_edition' to enable the user or role to log in to Discoverer Desktop and Discoverer Plus. Note that to allow the user to access the features in Discoverer Desktop and Discoverer Plus, you must select individual Desktop/Plus privileges (e.g. drill out, schedule_workbook).</p> <p data-bbox="604 590 1272 673">Use 'format_business_area' to enable the user or role to edit formatting information (e.g. folders, summary folders, joins) in an existing business area to which they have access.</p> <p data-bbox="604 683 1236 767">Use 'create_edit_business_area' to enable the user or role to create and modify business areas, folders, summary folders, joins, calculations, conditions, hierarchies and item classes.</p> <p data-bbox="604 777 1279 861">Use 'create_summaries' to enable the user or role to create summary folders. This privilege also requires database resource privileges.</p> <p data-bbox="604 871 1246 928">Use 'set_privilege' to enable the user to maintain and modify user privileges.</p> <p data-bbox="604 939 1092 968"><b>Note:</b> You cannot grant this privilege to a role.</p> <p data-bbox="604 979 1265 1036">Use 'manage_scheduled_workbooks' to enable the user or role to monitor and maintain scheduled workbooks.</p> <p data-bbox="604 1046 1265 1154">Use 'create_edit_query' to enable the user or role to create new worksheets (queries) and modify existing ones. Without this privilege, the user can only open and run existing workbooks and worksheets.</p> <p data-bbox="604 1164 1276 1222">Use 'collect_qpp' to collect performance statistics when the user opens workbooks and worksheets.</p> <p data-bbox="604 1232 1226 1289">Use 'item_drill' to enable the user or role to drill down into worksheet data.</p> <p data-bbox="604 1300 1282 1383">Use 'drill_out' to enable the user or role to launch another application to see related information by drilling on an item in a worksheet.</p>

Information	Details
Notes continued:	<p>Use 'grant_workbook' to enable the user or role to grant access to their workbooks so that other users can access them.</p> <p>Use 'schedule_workbook' to enable the user to schedule a workbook to run at a later time or at regular intervals (i.e. daily, weekly, monthly).</p> <p><b>Note:</b> You cannot grant this privilege to a role.</p> <p>Use 'save_workbook_database' to enable the user or role to save the workbooks in the database.</p> <p>Use 'all_admin_privs' to enable the user or role to following privileges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ administration</li> <li>▪ format_business_area</li> <li>▪ create_edit_business_area</li> <li>▪ create_summaries</li> <li>▪ set_privilege</li> <li>▪ manage_scheduled_workbooks</li> </ul> <p>Use 'all_user_privs' to enable the user or role to following privileges:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>▪ user_edition</li> <li>▪ create_edit_query</li> <li>▪ collect_qpp</li> <li>▪ item_drill</li> <li>▪ drill_out</li> <li>▪ grant_workbook</li> <li>▪ schedule_workbook</li> <li>▪ save_workbook_database</li> </ul>

### 2.6.50 -remove\_prefix

Use this command modifier to specify that item names do not include the column name prefix when they are generated from their respective column names during a bulk load.

Information	Details
Syntax:	-remove_prefix

Information	Details
Used with:	<a href="#">-load</a>
Examples:	<pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_ database -load "Test BA" -remove_prefix</pre> <p>In this example, an item named Stores_Store_name would be loaded as Store_name.</p>

### 2.6.51 -replace\_blanks

Use this command modifier to replace underscores with spaces in EUL object names during a bulk load.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-replace_blanks</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-load</a>
Examples:	<pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_ database -load "Test BA" -replace_blanks</pre> <p>In this example, an item named Store_name would be loaded as Store name.</p>

### 2.6.52 -role

Use this command modifier to specify a database role when you grant (or revoke) privileges to (or from) database users.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-role &lt;role&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-grant_privilege</a> <a href="#">-revoke_privilege</a>

### 2.6.53 -schema

Use this command modifier to specify a schema (user) during a business area refresh.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-schema &lt;schema&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-refresh_business_area</a>

## 2.6.54 -set\_created\_by

Use this command modifier to specify who performed an export for audit purposes (during an export).

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-audit_info -set_created_by &lt;name of creator&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-audit_info</a>
Examples:	<p>Example 1: To export a business areas Test BA from an EUL named eul51, into a file named export.eex, and specify that the export was performed by jchan, enter:</p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_ database -export export.eex -business_area "Test BA" -audit_info -set_created_by jchan</pre>

## 2.6.55 -set\_created\_date

Use this command modifier to specify an export date for audit purposes (during an export).

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-audit_info -set_created_date &lt;date of creation&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-audit_info</a>
Examples:	<p>Example 1: To export a business areas Test BA from an EUL named eul51, into a file named export.eex, and specify that the export was performed on January 1st 2004, enter:</p> <pre>java -jar eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_ database -export export.eex -business_area "Test BA" -audit_info -set_created_date "1st January 2004"</pre>



### 2.6.56 -set\_updated\_by

Use this command modifier to specify who updated an EUL for audit purposes (during an export).

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-audit_info -set_updated_by &lt;name of updater&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-audit_info</a>

### 2.6.57 -set\_updated\_date

Use this command modifier to specify a date of update for audit purposes (during an export).

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-audit_info -set_updated_date &lt;date of update&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-audit_info</a>

### 2.6.58 -sort\_folders

Use this command modifier to specify that Discoverer will alphabetically sort folders during a bulk load.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-sort_folders</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-load</a>

### 2.6.59 -sort\_items

Use this command modifier to specify that Discoverer will alphabetically sort items during a bulk load.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-sort_items</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-load</a>

## 2.6.60 -source

Use this command modifier to specify a data source.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-source &lt;gateway name&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-load</a> <a href="#">-refresh_business_area</a>
Notes:	<p>Use gateway name to specify the name of an Oracle Designer object or other gateway.</p> <p>The gateway name must exactly match the gateway name displayed in the Load Wizard. In the case of Oracle Designer, specify "Designer 6i - &lt;workarea name&gt;" (if you are using a version of Oracle Designer prior to Oracle Designer 6i, simply specify "Oracle Designer repository").</p> <p>If you do not specify a gateway using <code>-source</code>, Discoverer uses the online dictionary.</p>

## 2.6.61 -summary

Use this command modifier to specify a summary for export or deletion.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-summary &lt;summary&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-delete</a> <a href="#">-export</a>

## 2.6.62 -temporary\_tablespace

Use this command modifier to specify a temporary tablespace when you create an EUL.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-temporary_tablespace &lt;temporary tablespace name&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-create_eul</a>

## 2.6.63 -user

Use this command modifier to specify the username to be used for the operation. When used with the `-create_eul` command, this command modifier enables you to create a new database user.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-user &lt;username&gt;</code>
Used with:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">-create_eul</a></li> <li><a href="#">-grant_privilege</a></li> <li><a href="#">-refresh_business_area</a></li> <li><a href="#">-refresh_folder</a></li> <li><a href="#">-refresh_summary</a></li> <li><a href="#">-revoke_privilege</a></li> </ul>
Notes:	Any valid username.

## 2.6.64 -wildcard

Use this command modifier to specify EUL objects using wildcard characters (for more information, see [About using wildcards to identify EUL objects](#)).

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-wildcard</code>
Used with:	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li><a href="#">-delete</a></li> <li><a href="#">-export</a></li> </ul>
Examples:	<p><b>Example 1:</b> For example, to delete all business areas with display names beginning with 'A':</p> <pre>java eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_database -delete -business_area A% -wildcard</pre> <p><b>Example 2:</b> To delete all business areas with a developer key of 'A' followed by exactly two more characters:</p> <pre>java eulbuilder.jar -connect jchan/12345@my_database -delete -business_area A__ -identifier -wildcard</pre> <p>In the above example, a business area with a developer key 'ABC' would be deleted, but not a business area with a developer key 'ABCD'.</p>

## 2.6.65 -workbook

Use this command modifier to specify a workbook for export or deletion.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-workbook &lt;workbook&gt; [-xml_workbooks]</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-delete</a> <a href="#">-export</a>

## 2.6.66 -workbook\_access

Use this command modifier to grant (or revoke) access to workbooks to (or from) database users, roles, or responsibilities.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-workbook_access &lt;workbook&gt;</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-grant_privilege</a> <a href="#">-revoke_privilege</a>

## 2.6.67 -xml\_workbooks

This command modifier (used with the [-export](#) command) forces all workbooks to be exported in XML format and binary large object (BLOB) format. Exporting workbooks in XML format enables you to view the definition of exported workbooks in a text editor or XML browser.

Information	Details
Syntax:	<code>-xml_workbooks</code>
Used with:	<a href="#">-export</a>

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# Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java error messages

## A.1 Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java error messages

This appendix provides reference information about error message used by the Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java.

Error text	Error description
Delete requested without specifying any objects to delete	A delete request has been specified without providing any EUL objects to delete.
Error creating export file	A file error on creating the EEX file during an export.
Error creating impact analysis file	A file error on creating the impact analysis file using the <code>-log -log_only</code> command.
Error creating log file	A file error on creating the log file.
Error parsing command file <option>	The command file contained syntax errors.
Export requested without specifying any objects to export	An export request was specified without specifying any EUL elements to export (and without specifying the <code>-all</code> option).
Incomplete option	A valid option has been specified but without specifying all the additional options required. For example, if you type <code>'-delete -folder'</code> without specifying a folder name.
Invalid aggregate	An invalid aggregate option has been specified for the bulk load operation. Valid options are <code>sum</code> , <code>max</code> , <code>min</code> , <code>count</code> , <code>avg</code> , and <code>detail</code> .

<b>Error text</b>	<b>Error description</b>
Invalid date format - use dd/mm/yyyy hh:mm:ss	During an export request you can specify the Created Date and Updated Date – this must be in the format 'dd/mm/yyyy hh:mm:ss' or SYSDATE otherwise you will return this error.
Invalid gateway type	An invalid gateway option has been specified for the bulk load operation. Valid options are online_dictionary, designer, and external.
Invalid import rename mode	An import request was made specifying an unrecognized rename mode. Valid options are rename_old, rename_new, do_not_import, and refresh.
Invalid join option	An invalid join option has been specified for the bulk load operation. Valid options are primary_key, column_name, and none.
Invalid LOV option	An invalid LOV option has been specified for the bulk load operation. Valid options are char, integer, decimal, date, and key.
Invalid option	An unrecognized command line option has been specified.
Invalid option - cannot set <option> without setting <option>	An option has been requested without specifying the parent option. For example, specifying -lov without being in the context of a bulk load request.
Invalid option - cannot set <option> without setting one of <option>	An option has been requested without specifying a valid parent option. This is the same as above but for options which make sense in more than context. For example, -folder can be valid both for export and delete requests.
No Apps password specified for create Apps EUL operation	A create Applications mode EUL request has been made without specifying the Applications password.
No Apps user specified for create Apps EUL operation	A create Applications mode EUL request has been made without specifying the Applications user.
No command file specified	A command file request was made without specifying a command file to use.
No connection to an EUL has been established	A command request was made without a connection having been made to an EUL.
No user specified for create EUL operation.	A command request was made without specifying a database username (or Applications username).
No password specified for create EUL operation.	A command request was made without specifying a database password (or Applications password).

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<b>Error text</b>	<b>Error description</b>
Refresh requested without specifying any folders or business areas to refresh	A refresh request was made without specifying any folders or business areas to refresh.
You must specify a connect string	A connect request has been specified but no connect string provided.
You must specify a connection to an EUL	A request has been specified without requesting a connection.
You must specify a name for the log file	The -log option has been specified without a filename for the log file.
You must specify an export file	An export request was made without specifying an EEX file to export to.
You must specify some .EEX files to import	An import request was specified without specifying any EEX files to import.





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## Differences in syntax between Discoverer command line interfaces

### B.1 Differences in syntax between Discoverer command line interfaces

The Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java is similar to the Oracle Discoverer Administrator Command Line Interface. If you are migrating commands from Oracle Discoverer Administrator Command Line Interface to Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java, note the following differences:

Oracle Discoverer Administrator Command Line Interface command	Equivalent Oracle Discoverer EUL Command Line for Java command
commands and command modifiers are prefixed with the '/' character	commands and command modifiers are prefixed with the '-' character
/insert_blanks	-replace_blanks
/refresh	-import_rename_mode has values <rename_new rename_old do_not_import refresh>
/refresh_bus_area	-refresh_business_area
/rename	-import_rename_mode has values <rename_new rename_old do_not_import refresh>



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