

Oracle® TimesTen In-Memory Database

ttlsql User's Guide and Reference



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About This Content

This guide provides background information to help you understand how TimesTen works, as well as step-by-step instructions that show how to perform the most commonly-needed tasks..

Audience

To work with this guide, you should understand how database systems work and have some knowledge of Structured Query Language (SQL).

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Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document.

Convention	Meaning
boldface	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.
<i>italic</i>	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
monospace	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

1

Get Started with ttIsql

The TimesTen `ttIsql` utility is a general tool for working with a TimesTen database.

This chapter includes the following topics:

- [About ttIsql](#)
- [Starting ttIsql](#)
- [Customizing the ttIsql Command Prompt](#)
- [Command Shortcuts](#)

About ttIsql

You can use the `ttIsql` command line interface to issue SQL statements and built-in `ttIsql` commands to perform various operations.

Some common tasks that are accomplished using `ttIsql` include:

- Set up and maintain databases: You can create tables and indexes, alter existing tables, and update table statistics quickly and easily using `ttIsql`.
- Connection setup: You can connect or disconnect to the TimesTen and Oracle databases.
- Retrieve information on database structures: You can retrieve the definitions for tables, indexes, and cache groups using built-in `ttIsql` commands. In addition, the current size and state of the database can be displayed.
- Run and optimize database operations: You can use the `ttIsql` utility to run, alter, and display query optimizer plans for the purpose of tuning SQL operations. The time required to run various ODBC function calls can also be displayed.

Starting ttIsql

TimesTen includes the `ttIsql` utility in a TimesTen distribution. Before using `ttIsql`, you can set specific environment variables after you create the TimesTen instance.

You can locate the `ttIsql` utility in the `bin` subdirectory of the TimesTen instance. See Overview of Installations and Instances in the *Installation, Migration, and Upgrade Guide*.

These environment variables include `TIMESTEN_HOME`, `PATH`, and `LD_LIBRARY_PATH`. On Linux, you set the environment variables by sourcing the `ttenv.sh` (for a Bourne or Bourne-compatible shell) or `ttenv.csh` (for a C shell).

The shell script for sourcing the environment variables is located in the `bin` subdirectory of the instance directory.

```
$ source ./<instance_dir>/bin/ttenv.sh
```

After setting the environment variables, you can run the following command:

```
$ ttIsql
Copyright (c) 1996, 2024, Oracle and/or its affiliates. All rights reserved.
Type ? or "help" for help, type "exit" to quit ttIsql.

Command>
```

Customizing the ttIsql Command Prompt

You can customize the `ttIsql` command prompt by using the `set` command with the `prompt` attribute.

When you are not connected to the database, the command prompt will be:

```
Command> set prompt MY_DSN;
MY_DSN
```

When you are connected to the database and you want to embed spaces, you must quote the string:

```
Command> set prompt "MY_DSN %c> ";
MY_DSN con1>
```

If you don't have a connection, the command prompt will be:

```
Command> set prompt "MY_DSN %c> ";
MY_DSN >
```

Command Shortcuts

By default, `ttIsql` supports keystroke shortcuts when entering commands.

The `ttIsql` keystroke shortcuts are:

Keystroke	Action
Left Arrow	Moves the insertion point left (back).
Right Arrow	Moves the insertion point right (forward).
Up Arrow	Scroll to the command before the one being displayed. Places the cursor at the end of the line. If the command being added to the history is identical to the most recently added command, it is skipped.
Down Arrow	Scrolls to a more recent command history item and puts the cursor at the end of the line. If the command being added to the history is identical to the most recently added command, it is skipped.
Ctrl-A	Moves the insertion point to the beginning of the line.
Ctrl-E	Moves the insertion point to the end of the line.
Ctrl-K	"Kill" - Saves and erases the characters on the command line from the current position to the end of the line.
Ctrl-Y	"Yank" - Restores the characters previously saved and inserts them at the current insertion point.
Ctrl-F	Forward character - move forward one character. (See Right Arrow.)

Keystroke	Action
Ctrl-B	Backward character - moved back one character. (See Left Arrow.)
Ctrl-P	Previous history. (See Up Arrow.)
Ctrl-N	Next history. (See Down Arrow.)

To turn this feature off:

```
Command>set editline 0;
```

To turn this feature on, replace 0 with 1.

2

Use ttIsql

You can use the `ttIsql` utility in running various SQL statements and built-in `ttIsql` commands. You can run the `ttIsql` commands either in the interactive mode or in the batch mode.

This chapter includes the following topics:

- [About Using ttIsql in Interactive or Batch Mode](#)
- [Help Commands](#)
- [View and Set Attributes](#)
- [Use, Declare, Set Variables and Parameters](#)
- [Run SQL Statements](#)
- [Display Database Structures](#)
- [List Database Objects by Object Type](#)
- [View and Change Query Optimizer Plans](#)
- [Create and Run PL/SQL Blocks Within ttIsql](#)
- [Manage ODBC Functions](#)
- ['editline' Feature for Linux and UNIX Only](#)

About Using ttIsql in Interactive or Batch Mode

You can use the `ttIsql` utility in two different ways: interactive mode or batch mode.

When you use `ttIsql` in the interactive mode, you can type commands directly into `ttIsql` from the console. When you use `ttIsql` in the batch mode, you can run a prepared script of `ttIsql` commands by specifying the name of the file.

Use Interactive mode for the following types of tasks:

- Experimenting with TimesTen features, testing design alternatives, and improving query performance.
- Solving database problems by examining database statistics.

Use Batch mode for the following types of tasks:

- Performing periodic maintenance operations including the updating of table statistics, compacting the database, and purging log files.
- Initializing a database by creating tables, indexes, and cache groups and then populating the tables with data.
- Generating simple reports by running common queries.

When you start `ttIsql` from the shell, `ttIsql` is in the default interactive mode. The `ttIsql` utility prompts you to type in a valid `ttIsql` built-in command or SQL statement at the `Command>` prompt. The following example starts `ttIsql` in the interactive mode and then

connects to a TimesTen database by running the `connect` command using `database1` DSN or without using DSN. There are two ways to connect to the database as shown in the example:

```
$ ttIsql
Command> connect database1;
Connection successful:
DSN=database1;DataStore=/disk1/databases/
database1;DatabaseCharacterSet=AL32UTF8;ConnectionCharacterSet=AL32UTF8;PermSi
ze=128;(Default setting AutoCommit=1)

Command>connect "DSN=database1";
Connection successful:
DSN=database1;DataStore=/disk1/databases/
database1;DatabaseCharacterSet=AL32UTF8;ConnectionCharacterSet=AL32UTF8;PermSi
ze=128;(Default setting AutoCommit=1)
```

When connecting to the database using `ttIsql`, you can also specify the DSN or connection string on the `ttIsql` command line. The `connect` command is implicitly run.

```
$ ttIsql -connstr "DSN=database1"
connect "DSN=database1";
Connection successful:
DSN=database1;DataStore=/disk1/databases/
database1;DatabaseCharacterSet=AL32UTF8;ConnectionCharacterSet=AL32UTF8;PermSi
ze=128;(Default setting AutoCommit=1)

Command>quit;
```

You can access the batch mode in two different ways. The most common way is to specify the `-f` option on the `ttIsql` command line followed by the name of file to run.

For example, running a file containing a `CREATE TABLE` statement looks like the following:

```
$ ttIsql -f create.sql -connstr "DSN=database1"

connect "DSN=database1";
Connection successful:
DSN=database1;DataStore=/disk1/databases/
database1;DatabaseCharacterSet=AL32UTF8;
ConnectionCharacterSet=AL32UTF8;PermSize=128;
(Default setting AutoCommit=1)

run "create.sql"

CREATE TABLE LOOKUP (KEY NUMBER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, VALUE CHAR (64))

exit;
Disconnecting...
Done.
```

The other way to use the batch mode is to enter the `run` command directly from the interactive command prompt. The `run` command is followed by the name of the file containing `ttIsql` built-in commands and SQL statements to run:

```
Command> run "create.sql";
CREATE TABLE LOOKUP (KEY NUMBER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, VALUE CHAR (64));
Command>
```

In this example, the `create.sql` file is placed in the current directory of the OS shell from where the interactive `ttIsql` utility is started. Both relative and absolute paths are allowed for the `run` command.

Help Commands

The `ttIsql` utility has an online version of command syntax definitions and descriptions for all built-in `ttIsql` commands.

To access this online help from within `ttIsql`, use the `help` command from the shell's command prompt:

```
$ ttIsql -help
Usage: ttIsql [-h | -help | -helpcmds | -helpfull | -V]
          ttIsql [-f <filename>] [-v <verbosity>] [-e <commands>]
                [-interactive] [-N <ncharEncoding>] [-wait]
                [{<DSN> | -connstr <connStr>}]
```

-h	Prints this message and exits.
-help	Prints this message and exits.
-helpcmds	Prints a brief description of <code>ttIsql</code> commands and exits.
-helpfull	Prints a full description of <code>ttIsql</code> commands and exits.
-V	Prints version information and exits.
<DSN>, <connStr>	The ODBC connection string or DSN to use as an argument to the connect command. The connect command will then be the first command executed when starting <code>ttIsql</code> .
-f <filename>	Specifies an input file of <code>ttIsql</code> commands to be executed on start up.
-v <verbosity>	Specifies the output verbosity level. The output verbosity level argument takes a value of 0, 1, 2, 3 or 4.

If verbosity = 0 then only error messages are displayed.

If verbosity = 1 then the basic output generated by commands is displayed.

Verbosity = 2 is the default verbosity level. At this

level

simplified SQL error and information messages are displayed. Command output includes additional information, and commands that are read from an external file are echoed to the display.

If verbosity = 3 then more detailed SQL error and information messages are displayed.

If verbosity = 4 then the most detailed SQL error and information messages are displayed. At this level additional informational messages are displayed depending upon the command executed.

- e <commands> Specifies a semicolon-separated list of ttIsql commands to execute on start up.
- N <ncharEncoding> Specifies the character encoding method for native character input/output. Valid values are ASCII, and LOCALE. The default encoding method (LOCALE) is derived from the current environment locale settings.
- wait Forces the program to wait during a connection attempt until the connection attempt is successful.
- interactive Forces interactive mode. This is useful when running from an emacs comint buffer.

Default command line options can be set by exporting an environment variable called TTISQL. The value of the TTISQL environment variable is a string with the same syntax requirements as the ttIsql command line. If the same option is present in the TTISQL environment variable and the command line, then the command line version always takes precedence.

Examples:

```
ttIsql -connStr "DSN=mydsn" -v 4
ttIsql -helpfull
ttIsql -connStr "DSN=mydsn" -e "autocommit 0; showplan 1;"
ttIsql -connStr "DSN=mydsn" -f script.sql -N ASCII
```

To view the list of available commands displayed by the help command:

Command> help

Use "help all" to get a description of all commands or use "help <cmd>" to limit it to that command.

?	fetchnext	spool
!	free	sqlcolumns
@@	functions	sqlgetinfo
accept	getenv	sqlquerytimeout
allfunctions	grid	sqlquerytimeoutmsec

allindexes	help	sqlstatistics
allpackages	history	sqltables
allprocedures	host	statsclear
allsequences	if	statsestimate
allsynonyms	indexes	statsupdate
alltables	isolation	synonyms
allviews	monitor	tables
autocommit	multipleconnections	tblsize
builtins	ncharencoding	timing
cachegroups	noecho	tryhash
cachesqlget	optfirstrow	trymaterialize
cd	optprofile	trymergejoin
clearhistory	packages	trynestedloopjoin
clienttimeout	passthrough	tryrowid
close	prefetchcount	tryrowlocks
closeall	prepare	tryserial
cmdcache	print	trytbllocks
columnlabels	procedures	trytmphash
commit	putenv	trytmptable
commitdurable	prompt	trytmprange
compact	remark	tryrange
compare	repschemes	undefine
connect	retryconnect	unsetjoinorder
createandloadfromoraquery	rollback	unsetuseindex
define	rpad	use
describe	run	variable
disconnect	savehistory	verbosity
dssize	sequences	version
e:	set	vertical
edit	setjoinorder	views
exec	setuseindex	waitfor
execandfetch	setvariable	waitforresult
exit	show	whenever
explain	showjoinorder	xlabookmarkdelete
fetchall	showplan	<sql_statement>
fetchone	sleep	

To view a detailed description of any built-in `ttIsql` commands, type the `help` command followed by one or more `ttIsql` commands to display help for. The example below displays the online description for the `connect` and `disconnect` commands:

```
Command>help connect disconnect
```

Arguments in <> are required.
Arguments in [] are optional.

Command Usage: `connect [DSN|connection_string] [as <connection_id>]`

Command Aliases: (none)

Description: Connects to the data source specified by the optional DSN or connection string argument. If an argument is not given, then the DSN or connection string from the last successful connection is used. A connection ID

may optionally be specified, for use in referring to the connection when multiple

connections are enabled. The DSN is used as the default connection ID. If

that ID
is already in use, the connection will be assigned the ID "conN", where N is
some
number larger than 0.
Requires an active connection: NO
Requires autocommit turned off: NO
Reports elapsed execution time: YES
Works only with a TimesTen data source: NO
Example: connect; -or- connect RunData; -or- connect "DSN=RunData";
-or- connect RunData as rundatal;

Command Usage: disconnect [all]
Command Aliases: (none)
Description: Disconnects from the currently connected data source or all
connections when the "all" argument is included. If a transaction is active
when
disconnecting then the transaction will be rolled back automatically. If a
connection exists when executing the "bye", "quit" or "exit" commands then
the
"disconnect" command will be executed automatically.
Requires an active connection: NO
Requires autocommit turned off: NO
Reports elapsed execution time: YES
Works only with a TimesTen data source: NO
Example: disconnect;

In case of attributes, you can view and set attributes with the `show` and `set` commands and in
case of commands, you can run built-in commands from the `ttIsql` utility. See [View and Set
Attributes](#).

To view the list of attributes:

```
Command>help attributes
Known attributes:
- autoprint
- autovariables
- autocommit
- clienttimeout
- columnlabels
- connstr
- define
- distribution
- dynamicloadenable
- dynamicloadererror mode
- echo
- editline
- failovermessage
- errors
- feedback
- isolation
- long
- longchunksize
- multipleconnections
- ncharencoding
- optfirstrow
- optprofile
```

- passthrough
- prefetchcount
- prompt
- querythreshold
- rowdelimiters
- sqlquerytimeout
- sqlquerytimeoutmsec
- serveroutput
- session_action
- session_client_info
- session_module
- showcurrenttime
- showplan
- termout
- timing
- tryhash
- trymaterialize
- trymergejoin
- trynestedloopjoin
- tryrange
- tryrowid
- tryrowlocks
- tryserial
- trytbllocks
- trytmphash
- trytmprange
- trytmptable
- verbosity
- vertical

For detailed attribute help, do "help attribute <attributename>"

To view help for a specific attribute:

```
Command>help attribute showcurrenttime;
```

```
Attribute usage: showcurrenttime
```

```
Attribute Usage: showcurrenttime [0|off|1|on]
```

```
Description: The current time is printed just after the command is read and  
before the command is executed.
```

```
Used with Set: YES
```

```
Used with Show: YES
```

View and Set Attributes

You can view and set attributes with the `show` and `set` commands.

Use `show all` command to display the setting for all `set/show` attributes.

```
Command>show all;
```

```
Connection independent attribute values:
```

- autoprint = 0 (OFF)
- autovariables = 0 (OFF)


```
- columnlabels = 0 (OFF)
- define = 0 (OFF)
- echo 1 (ON)
- editline = 1 (ON)
- FEEDBACK ON
- LONG 80
- LONGCHUNKSIZE 65536
- multipleconnections = 0 (OFF)
- ncharencoding = LOCALE (AL32UTF8)
- prompt = 'Command> '
- rowdelimiters = 1 (ON) before:'< ', after:'>', separator:', '
- showcurrenttime = 0 (OFF)
- termout = 1 (ON)
- timing = 0 (OFF)
- verbosity = 2
- vertical = 0 (OFF)
```

Connection specific attribute values:

```
- autocommit = 1 (ON)
- Client timeout = 0
- Connection String DSN=<database name>;UID=<uid>; DataStore=<database
path>;
DatabaseCharacterSet=AL32UTF8; ConnectionCharacterSet=US7ASCII;
DRIVER=/sw/tthome/install/lib/libtten.so; PermSize=20;TempSize=20;
- No failover messages.
- PL/SQL Errors: No errors.
- isolation = READ_COMMITTED
- Prefetch count = 5
- Query threshold = 0 seconds (no threshold)
- Query timeout = 0 seconds (no timeout)
- Query timeout = 0 seconds (no timeout)
- serveroutput OFF
- SESSION_ACTION =
- SESSION_CLIENT_INFO =
- SESSION_MODULE = _ttIsql@phoenix92527
```

Current Optimizer Settings:

```
- Scan: 1
- Hash: 1
- Range: 1
- TmpHash: 1
- TmpRange: 1
- TmpTable: 1
- NestedLoop: 1
- MergeJoin: 1
- GenPlan: 0
- TblLock: 1
- RowLock: 1
- HashGb: 1
- Rowid: 1
- FirstRow: 0
- IndexedOr: 1
- PassThrough: 0
- BranchAndBound: 1
- ForceCompile: 0
```

```
- ShowJoinOrder: 0
- TransparentLoad: 0
- UseBoyerMooreStringSearch: 0
- DynamicLoadEnable: 1
- DynamicLoadErrorMode: 0
- NoRemRowIdOpt: 0
- FastPrepare: 1
- VectorProcess: 1
- Rewrite: 1
- DynamicLoadMultiplePKs: 1
- DynamicLoadRootTbl: 0
- TmpIdxForMatRes: 0
```

Current Join Order:

<>

Command

To view the setting for the `Passthrough` attribute, enter:

```
Command>show passthrough;
PassThrough = 0
```

To change the `Passthrough` setting, enter:

```
Command>set passthrough 1;
```

You have the `help attributes` command to list the help for all the attributes that could be set or shown. See [Help Commands](#).

To view the detailed attribute help:

```
Command> help attribute clienttimeout
```

Attribute usage: clienttimeout

Command Usage: clienttimeout [<timeout seconds>]

Command Aliases: (none)

Description: Sets the client timeout (in seconds) for the current connection. If the optional argument is omitted then the current client timeout is reported. The client timeout can take a value between 0 and 99999 inclusive.

Requires an active connection: YES

Requires autocommit turned off: NO

Reports elapsed execution time: YES

Works only with a TimesTen data source: YES

Example: show clienttimeout; -or- set clienttimeout 10;

Used with Set: YES

Used with Show: YES

Use, Declare, Set Variables and Parameters

You can declare, set, use bind variables and parameters in `ttlsq`.

- [Declaring and Setting Bind Variables](#)

- [Automatically Creating Bind Variables for Retrieved Columns](#)
- [Parameters](#)

Declaring and Setting Bind Variables

You can declare and set variables and arrays in `ttIsql` that can be referenced in a SQL statement, SQL script, or PL/SQL block.

The variables declared using the `variable` and `setvariable` command must be one of the following data types: `NUMBER`, `CHAR`, `NCHAR`, `VARCHAR2`, `NVARCHAR2`, `CLOB`, `NCLOB`, `BLOB`, or `REFCURSOR`. However, when binding arrays, TimesTen supports only binding arrays of the `NUMBER`, `CHAR`, `NCHAR`, `VARCHAR2`, or `NVARCHAR2` data types.



Note:

All variables that are declared exist for the life of the `ttIsql` session. However, if you declare a new variable with the same name, the new variable replaces the old variable.

To see the help usage on the `variable` or the `var` command:

```
Command> help var;  
Arguments in <> are required.  
Arguments in [] are optional.
```

```
Command Usage: variable [<VariableName> [<DataType>] [:= <Value>]]  
Command Aliases: var  
Description: Declares a bind variable that can be referenced in a statement,  
or  
displays the definition of the variable if the type is missing. The type can  
be one of the following: (n), NUMBER, CHAR(n), NCHAR(n), VARCHAR2(n) ,  
NVARCHAR2(n), BLOB, CLOB, NCLOB, or REFCURSOR. If only '(n)' is supplied, it  
is assumed to be VARCHAR2 (n).
```

The syntax for binding multiple values to an array using the `variable` command is as follows: `variable ArrayName '[' ArraySize ']' DataType(n) := '[' Value1,... ValueX ']'`

Requires an active connection: NO

Requires autocommit turned off: NO

Reports elapsed execution time: NO

Works only with a TimesTen data source: NO

```
Example: variable; -or- variable a varchar2(30); -or- var arr[5] number :=  
[ 1, 2, 3 ];
```

To declare, set the value of variables, and print their values:

```
Command> var a varchar2(100); #declare variable a

Command> var b varchar2(100) := 'This is B'; #declare variable b and assign
value to it

Command> var; #display available variables

variable    A

datatype    VARCHAR2(100)

variable    B

datatype    VARCHAR2(100)

Command> print a; #print the value of variable a

A           : <NULL>

Command> print; #print values of all available variables

A           : <NULL>

B           : This is B
```

The following examples declare bind variables with the `variable` or `var` command for a number, character string, and an array. Each is assigned to a value either when declared or by using the `setvariable` or `setvar` command.

```
Command> VARIABLE house_number NUMBER := 268; #declare variable house_number and assign
the value
Command> PRINT house_number; #print the value of house_number variable
HOUSE_NUMBER          : 268

Command> VARIABLE street_name VARCHAR2(15); #declare variable street_name
Command> SETVARIABLE street_name := 'Oracle Parkway'; #set the value of the variable
street_name
Command> PRINT street_name;
STREET_NAME           : Oracle Parkway

Command> VARIABLE occupants[5] VARCHAR2(15); #declare an array variable
Command> SETVARIABLE occupants[1] := 'Pat'; #set the value at the first position of the
array
Command> SETVARIABLE occupants[2] := 'Terry'; #set the value at the second position of
the array
Command> PRINT occupants; #print the array
OCCUPANTS              : ARRAY [ 5 ] (Current Size 2)
OCCUPANTS[1] : Pat
OCCUPANTS[2] : Terry
```

The following is an example of binding multiple values in an array using square brackets to delineate the values and commas to separate each value for the array:

```

Command> VARIABLE occupants[5] VARCHAR2(15) := ['Pat', 'Terry']; #declare an array
variable with values
Command> PRINT occupants; #print an array
OCCUPANTS : ARRAY [ 5 ] (Current Size 2)
OCCUPANTS[1] : Pat
OCCUPANTS[2] : Terry

```

When using array binds, PL/SQL enables you to bind each variable to a PL/SQL variable with the following declaration, where *TypeName* is any unique identifier for the PL/SQL data type and *DataType* can be specified as CHAR, NCHAR, VARCHAR2, or NVARCHAR2.

```
TYPE TypeName IS TABLE OF DataType(<precision>) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
```

If the variable is declared as array of NUMBER, you can bind it to a PL/SQL variable of the following data types: NUMBER, INTEGER, FLOAT, or DOUBLE PRECISION. To do so, use the appropriate declaration:

```

TYPE TypeName IS TABLE OF NUMBER INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE TypeName IS TABLE OF INTEGER INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE TypeName IS TABLE OF FLOAT INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
TYPE TypeName IS TABLE OF DOUBLE PRECISION INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;

```

The following example declares the `occupants` VARCHAR2 array, which is then declared and used within a PL/SQL block:

```

Command> VARIABLE occupants[5] VARCHAR2(15);
Command> SETVARIABLE occupants[1] := 'Pat';
Command> SETVARIABLE occupants[2] := 'Terry';
Command> DECLARE
TYPE occuname IS TABLE OF VARCHAR2(15) INDEX BY BINARY_INTEGER;
x occuname;
BEGIN
x := :occupants;
FOR LROW IN x.FIRST..x.LAST LOOP
x(LROW) := x(LROW) || ' Doe';
END LOOP;
:occupants := x;
END;
/

```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```

Command> PRINT occupants;
OCCUPANTS      : ARRAY [ 5 ] (Current Size 2)
OCCUPANTS[1]   : Pat Doe
OCCUPANTS[2]   : Terry Doe

```

Automatically Creating Bind Variables for Retrieved Columns

When you set `autovariables on` in `ttIsql`, TimesTen creates an automatic bind variable named after each column fetched. As the rows are fetched, the fetched values are copied into the variables.

The following example selects all rows from the `employees` table. Since all columns are retrieved, automatic variables are created and named for each column. The bind variable contains the last value retrieved for each column.

```

Command> SET AUTOVARIABLES ON;
Command> SELECT * FROM employees;
...

```

```
< 204, Hermann, Baer, HBAER, 515.123.8888, 1994-06-07 00:00:00, PR_REP, 10000,
<NULL>, 101, 70 >
< 205, Shelley, Higgins, SHIGGINS, 515.123.8080, 1994-06-07 00:00:00, AC_MGR,
12000, <NULL>, 101, 110 >
< 206, William, Gietz, WGIETZ, 515.123.8181, 1994-06-07 00:00:00, AC_ACCOUNT,
8300, <NULL>, 205, 110 >
```

```
Command> PRINT;
EMPLOYEE_ID      : 206
FIRST_NAME       : William
LAST_NAME        : Gietz
EMAIL            : WGIETZ
PHONE_NUMBER     : 515.123.8181
HIRE_DATE        : 1994-06-07 00:00:00
JOB_ID           : AC_ACCOUNT
SALARY           : 8300
COMMISSION_PCT   : <NULL>
MANAGER_ID       : 205
DEPARTMENT_ID    : 110
```

As each result set is fetched, each column value is placed into a variable named after the column. If more than one row is fetched, the last value of each column overrides the value of the variable. To prevent the variables from being overwritten, turn off the setting.

If you provide an alias for a column name, the automatic bind variable name uses the alias, rather than the column name.

```
Command> SET AUTOVARIABLES ON;
Command> SELECT employee_id ID, First_name SURNAME, last_name LASTNAME
FROM employees;
```

```
ID, SURNAME, LASTNAME
...
< 204, Hermann, Baer >
< 205, Shelley, Higgins >
< 206, William, Gietz >
107 rows found.
Command> PRINT;
ID              : 206
SURNAME         : William
LASTNAME        : Gietz
```

You can also use the `describe` command to show the column names. The following example uses the `describe` command to display the column names for the `ttConfiguration` built-in procedure.

```
Command> DESCRIBE TTCONFIGURATION;

Procedure TTCONFIGURATION:
Parameters:
  PARAMNAME          TT_VARCHAR (30)
Columns:
  PARAMNAME          TT_VARCHAR (30) NOT NULL
  PARAMVALUE         TT_VARCHAR (1024)

1 procedure found.
```

For any query that fetches data without a known named column, set `columnlabels on` to show the column names. The following example shows that the columns returns from `ttConfiguration` built-in procedure are `paramname` and `paramvalue`.

```

Command> SET AUTOVARIABLES ON;
Command> SET COLUMNLABELS ON;

Command> call TTCONFIGURATION('LockLevel');

PARAMNAME, PARAMVALUE
< LockLevel, 0 >
1 row found.
Command> print paramname;
PARAMNAME : LockLevel

```

Parameters

Parameters let you bind values that will be used in processing SQL statements. These parameters are marked by using `?` or by using `:IDENTIFIER` within the SQL statement.

`ttIsql` will prepare your SQL statement text. It will then look for variables that match the parameter names. For parameters where there are no matching variables, `ttIsql` will prompt for the values. The name of the parameter when `?` is used is `QMARK_N` where `N` starts with 1 and is incremented as each `?` is encountered in the statement. For example, `QMARK_1`, `QMARK_2`, etc. The name of `:PARAM` is `PARAM`.

With dynamic parameters, you are prompted for input for each parameter on a separate line. Values for parameters are specified the same way literals are specified in SQL.

Parameter values must be terminated with a semicolon character.

The possible types of values that can be entered are:

- Numeric literals. For example, 1234.5
- Time, date or timestamp literals within single quotation marks. Examples:

```
'12:30:00'
```



```
'2000-10-29'
```



```
'2000-10-29 12:30:00'
```
- Unicode string literals within single quotation marks preceded by `'N'`. For example, `N'abc'`
- A NULL value. For example, `NULL`
- The `''*` character that indicates that the parameter input process should be stopped. For example, `*`
- The `'?'` character prints the parameter input help information. For example, `?`

This example shows that `A` and `B` are dynamic parameters and not variables.

```

Command> select * from dual where :a > 100 and :b < 100;
Type '?' for help on entering parameter values.
Type '*' to end prompting and abort the command.
Type '-' to leave the parameter unbound.
Type '/;' to leave the remaining parameters unbound and execute the command.

Enter Parameter 1 'A' (NUMBER) > 110
Enter Parameter 2 'B' (NUMBER) > 99
< X >
1 row found.

Command> print;

```

The `print` command does not show result as they are dynamic parameters.

This examples shows that `:a` and `:b` are used as variables and also, they are used as parameters but are not dynamic.

```
Command> var a number;
Command> exec :a := 110;
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
Command> print a;
A                : 110
Command> var b number;
Command> exec :b := 99;
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```
Command> select * from dual where :a > 100 and :b < 100;
< X >
1 row found.
Command> print;
A                : 110
B                : 99
```

This example shows that both `:a` and `:b` are variables and there is a dynamic parameter `:c` that can be combined together.

```
Command> var a number;
Command> exec :a := 110;
Command> var b number;
Command> exec :b := 99;
Command> select * from dual where :a > 100 and :b < 100 and :c > 0;
Enter Parameter 3 'C' (NUMBER) > 1
< X >
1 row found.
Command> print;
A                : 110
B                : 99
```

In this example, since `_QMARK_1` is not declared, `ttIsql` will prompt for the parameter value. The `:a` parameter is filled in with the `A` variable whose value is 110. The `:b` is filled in with the `B` variable whose value is 99. These values are then sent to the engine, which processes the statement and returns the value `abc11099`.

```
Command> select cast(? as varchar2(10)) || :a || :b from dual;
```

Type '?' for help on entering parameter values.

Type '*' to end prompting and abort the command.

Type '-' to leave the parameter unbound.


```
Type '/' to leave the remaining parameters unbound and execute the command.  
  
Enter Parameter 1 '_QMARK_1' (VARCHAR2) > 'abc';  
  
< abc11099 >  
  
1 row found.
```

Run SQL Statements

This topic provides information about the SQL statements that are run by the `ttIsql` utility.

SQL statements are generally considered to be either data definition language (DDL) statements or data manipulation language (DML) statements.

DDL statements create or modify the database schema. `CREATE TABLE` and `DROP TABLE` are examples of the DDL statements.

DML statements modify database objects. `INSERT`, `UPDATE`, and `DELETE` are examples of the DML statements. The `SELECT` statement retrieves data from one or more tables or views.

For SQL commands, see [SQL Statements](#).

Prepare a SQL Statement for Subsequent Runs

TimesTen application is recommended to prepare a single SQL statement and run it as many times as needed without re-preparing the same SQL statement each time it ran.

The `ttIsql` utility has a set of built-in commands to work with prepared SQL statements.

These commands are summarized below:

- `prepare` - Prepares a SQL statement. Corresponds to a `SQLPrepare` ODBC call.
- `exec` - Runs a prepared statement. Corresponds to a `SQLExecute` ODBC call.
- `execandfetch` - Runs a previously prepared statement and fetches all result rows. Corresponds to a `SQLExecute` call followed by one or more calls to `SQLFetch`.
- `fetchone` - Fetches only one row for a previously run statement. Corresponds to exactly one `SQLFetch` call.
- `fetchall` - Fetches all result rows for a previously run statement. Corresponds to one or more `SQLFetch` calls.
- `close` - Closes the result set cursor on a previously run statement that generated a result set. Corresponds to a `SQLFreeStmt` call with the `SQL_CLOSE` option.
- `free` - Closes and deletes a previously prepared statement. Corresponds to a `SQLFreeStmt` call with the `SQL_DROP` option.
- `describe *` - Describes all the prepared statements including the input parameters and the result columns.

The `ttIsql` utility prepared statement commands also handle SQL statement parameter markers. When parameter markers are included in a prepared SQL statement, `ttIsql` automatically prompts by name for the value of each parameter in the statement at runtime.

This example uses the prepared statement commands of the `ttIsql` utility to prepare an `INSERT` statement into a table containing a `NUMBER` and a `CHAR` column. The statement is

prepared and then runs twice with different values for each of the statement's two parameters. The `ttIsql` utility timing command is used to display the elapsed time required to run the primary ODBC function call associated with each command.

```
Command> connect "DSN=database1";
Connection successful:
DSN=database1;DataStore=/disk1/databases/
database1;DatabaseCharacterSet=AL32UTF8;
ConnectionCharacterSet=AL32UTF8;PermSize=128;
(Default setting AutoCommit=1)

Command> timing 1;
Command> create table t1 (key number not null primary key, value char(20));
Execution time (SQLExecute) = 0.007247 seconds.

Command> prepare insert into t1 values (:f, :g);
Execution time (SQLPrepare) = 0.000603 seconds.

Command> exec;
Type '?' for help on entering parameter values.
Type '*' to end prompting and abort the command.
Type '-' to leave the parameter unbound.
Type '/' to leave the remaining parameters unbound and execute the command.
Enter Parameter 1 'F' (NUMBER) > 1;
Enter Parameter 2 'G' (CHAR) > 'abc';
1 row inserted.
Execution time (SQLExecute) = 0.000454 seconds.

Command> exec;
Type '?' for help on entering parameter values.
Type '*' to end prompting and abort the command.
Type '-' to leave the parameter unbound.
Type '/' to leave the remaining parameters unbound and execute the command.
Enter Parameter 1 'F' (NUMBER) > 2;
Enter Parameter 2 'G' (CHAR) > 'def';
1 row inserted.
Execution time (SQLExecute) = 0.000300 seconds.

Command> free;
Command> select * from t1;
< 1, abc >
< 2, def >
2 rows found.
Execution time (SQLExecute + Fetch Loop) = 0.000226 seconds.
```

The `prepare` command is immediately followed by the SQL statement to prepare. Whenever a SQL statement is prepared in `ttIsql`, a unique command ID is assigned to the prepared statement. The `ttIsql` utility uses this ID to keep track of multiple prepared statements. A maximum of 256 prepared statements per connection can exist in a `ttIsql` session simultaneously. When the `free` command runs, the command ID is automatically disassociated from the prepared SQL statement.

To see the command IDs generated by `ttIsql` when using the prepared statement commands, use the `describe *` command to list all prepared statements with their IDs. Command IDs can be referenced explicitly when using `ttIsql`'s prepared statement commands.

This example prepares and runs a `SELECT` statement with a predicate containing one `NUMBER` parameter. The `exec 2` and `exec 3` run the prepared statements. After the execution of the 2 and 3 prepared statements, it shows "Cursor is open. Ncharencoding is LOCALE."

```
Command> prepare 1 select 1 from dual;
Command> prepare 2 select 2 from dual;
Command> prepare 3 select 3 from dual;
Command>exec 2;
Command>exec 3;
Command>describe *;
```

There are 3 prepared commands.

```
Prepared Statement [1];
SQL: select 1 from dual
```

```
Columns:
EXP          NUMBER(10) Not NULL
```

```
Prepared Statement [2];
SQL: select 2 from dual
```

```
Cursor is open. Ncharencoding is LOCALE.
Columns:
EXP          NUMBER(10) Not NULL
```

```
Prepared Statement [3];
SQL: select 3 from dual
```

```
Cursor is open. Ncharencoding is LOCALE.
Columns:
EXP
result columns.
```

This example shows `free 2` command to remove the prepared command, `prepare 2`.

```
Command>free 2;
Command>describe *;
```

```
Prepared Statement [1];
SQL: select 1 from dual
```

```
Columns:
EXP          NUMBER(10) Not NULL
```

```
Prepared Statement [3];
SQL: select 3 from dual
```

```
Cursor is open. Ncharencoding is LOCALE.
Columns:
EXP          NUMBER(10) Not NULL
```

```
Command>exec 2;
```

The prepared command with id=2 was not found.
The command failed.

This example uses the prepared command, `prepare 10` and `prepare 11` to INSERT values into the table `t2` and run the command to insert two rows into the table. The `fetchone` command is used to fetch only one result row generated by the statement. The `execandfetch 12` command displays all rows of the table `t2`.

```
Command> create table t2 ( a int, b varchar(30));
Command> create sequence s;
Command> set autocommit 0;
Command> prepare 10 insert into t2 values( s.nextval, 'A');
Command> prepare 11 insert into t2 values( s.nextval, 'B');
Command> prepare 12 select * from t2;
Command> describe *;
```

There are 3 prepared commands.

```
Prepared Statement [10]:
SQL: insert into t2 values( s.nextval, 'A')
Columns:
(none)
```

```
Prepared Statement [11]:
SQL: insert into t2 values( s.nextval, 'B')
Columns:
(none)
```

```
Prepared Statement [12]:
SQL: select * from t2
Columns:
A          NUMBER (38)
B          VARCHAR2 (30)
```

```
Command> exec 10;
1 row inserted.
Command> exec 11;
1 row inserted.
Command> exec 12;
```

```
Command> fetchone;
< 1, A >
1 row found.
```

```
Command> fetchone;
< 2, B >
1 row found.
```

```
Command> execandfetch 12;
< 1, A >
< 2, B >
2 rows found.
```

```
Command> exec 10;
1 row inserted.
```

```
Command> execandfetch 12;  
< 1, A >  
< 2, B >  
< 3, A >  
3 rows found.  
Command>
```

Manage Transactions

The `ttIsql` utility has several built-in commands for managing transactions.

These commands are summarized below:

- `autocommit` - Turns on or off the autocommit feature. This can also be set as an attribute of the `set` command.
- `commit` - Commits the current transaction.
- `commitdurable` - Ensures the committed work is durably commit to the transaction log on disk in case of database failure.
- `isolation` - Changes the transaction isolation level. This can also be set as an attribute of the `set` command.
- `rollback` - Rolls back the current transaction.
- `sqlquerytimeout` - Specifies the number of seconds to wait for a SQL statement to run before returning to the application. This can also be set as an attribute of the `set` command.

When starting `ttIsql`, the autocommit feature is turned on by default, even within a SQL script. In this mode, every SQL operation against the database is committed automatically.

To turn the autocommit feature off, run the `autocommit` command with an argument of 0. When autocommit is turned off, transactions must be committed or rolled back manually by running the `commit`, `commitdurable` or `rollback` commands. The `commitdurable` command ensures that the transaction's effect is preserved to disk in case of database failure. If autocommit is off, the uncommitted statements that are rolled back are not reported when `ttIsql` exits.

The `isolation` command can be used to change the current connection's transaction isolation level. The isolation level can be changed only at the beginning of a transaction. The `isolation` command accepts one of the following constants: `READ_COMMITTED` and `SERIALIZABLE`. If the `isolation` command is modified without an argument then the current isolation level is reported.

The `sqlquerytimeout` command sets the timeout period for SQL statements. If the run time of a SQL statement exceeds the number of seconds set by the `sqlquerytimeout` command, the SQL statement does not run and an 6111 error is generated. See *Setting a Timeout Duration for SQL Statements in the Java Developer's Guide* and *Setting a Timeout Duration for SQL Statements in the C Developer's Guide*.

**Note:**

TimesTen roll back and query timeout features do not stop cache operations that are being processed on the Oracle database. This includes passthrough statements, flushing, manual loading, manual refreshing, synchronous writethrough, propagating and dynamic loading.

The following example demonstrates the common use of the `ttIsql` built-in transaction management commands.

```
$ ttIsql
Copyright (c) Oracle. All rights reserved.
Type ? or "help" for help, type "exit" to quit ttIsql.

Command> connect "DSN=databasel";
Connection successful:
DSN=databasel;DataStore=/disk1/databases/databasel;DatabaseCharacterSet=AL32UTF8;
ConnectionCharacterSet=AL32UTF8;PermSize=128;
(Default setting AutoCommit=1)
Command> autocommit 0;
Command> CREATE TABLE LOOKUP (KEY NUMBER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, VALUE CHAR (64));
Command> commit;
Command> INSERT INTO LOOKUP VALUES (1, 'ABC');
1 row inserted.
Command> SELECT * FROM LOOKUP;
< 1, ABC >
1 row found.
Command> rollback;
Command> SELECT * FROM LOOKUP;
0 rows found.
Command> isolation;
isolation = READ_COMMITTED
Command> commitdurable;
Command> Set sqlquerytimeout 5;
Command> select count (*) from tables, views, columns, all_source;
6111: SQL statement has reached its timeout limit [timeout msec = 5000, elapsed msec =
5120] and has been terminated
The command failed.
Command> sqlquerytimeout;
Query timeout = 10 seconds
Command> disconnect;
Disconnecting...
Command> exit;
Done.
```

Display Database Structures

There are several `ttIsql` commands that display information on database structures.

The most useful commands are summarized below:

- `describe` - Displays information on database objects.
- `cachegroups` - Displays the attributes of cache groups.
- `repschemes` - Reports information on replication schemes defined in the currently connected data source.

- `dssize` - Reports the current sizes of the permanent and temporary database memory regions.
- `tablesize` - Displays the size of tables that have been analyzed with the `ttComputeTabSizes` tool.
- `monitor` - Displays a summary of the current state of the database.

describe Command

Use the `describe` command to display information on individual database objects. Displays parameters for prepared SQL statements and built-in procedures.

The argument to the `describe` command can be the name of a table, cache group, view, materialized view, sequence, synonym, a built-in procedure, a SQL statement or a command ID for a previously prepared SQL statement, a PL/SQL function, PL/SQL procedure or PL/SQL package.

The `describe` command requires a semicolon character to terminate the command.

```
Command> CREATE TABLE t1 (KEY NUMBER NOT NULL PRIMARY KEY, VALUE CHAR (64));
Command> describe t1;
```

```
Table USER.T1:
Columns:
  *KEY                      NUMBER NOT NULL
  VALUE                     CHAR (64)
1 table found.
```

(primary key columns are indicated with *)
Command> describe SELECT * FROM T1 WHERE KEY=?;

```
Prepared Statement:
Parameters:
  Parameter 1                NUMBER
Columns:
  KEY NUMBER                 NOT NULL
  VALUE                     CHAR (64)
Command> describe ttOptUseIndex;
```

```
Procedure TTOPTUSEINDEX:
Parameters:
  Parameter INDOPTION        VARCHAR (1024)
Columns:
  (none)
1 procedure found.
Command>
```

cachegroups Command

The `cachegroups` command is used to provide detailed information on cache groups defined in the current database.

The attributes of the root and child tables defined in the cache group are displayed in addition to the `WHERE` clauses associated with the cache group. The argument to the `cachegroups`

`command` is the name of the cache group that you want to display information for and when no argument is provided, it returns information of all the cache groups defined by the connected user in the current database.

```
Command> cachegroups;
Cache Group CACHEUSER.READCACHE:
  Cache Group Type: Read Only
  Autorefresh: Yes
  Autorefresh Mode: Incremental
  Autorefresh State: Paused
  Autorefresh Interval: 5 Seconds
  Autorefresh Status: ok
  Aging: No aging defined
  Root Table: SALES.READTAB
  Table Type: Read Only

Cache Group CACHEUSER.WRITECACHE:
  Cache Group Type: Asynchronous Writethrough (Dynamic)
  Autorefresh: No
  Aging: LRU on
  Root Table: SALES.WRITETAB
  Table Type: Propagate
2 cache groups found.
```

repschemes Command

The `repschemes` command is used to report information on replication schemes defined in the currently connected data source.

This information includes the attributes of all elements associated with the replication schemes. If the optional argument is omitted then information on all replication schemes defined in the current data source is reported.

```
Command>repschemes [[<scheme_owner_pattern>.<scheme_name_pattern>];
```

Example:

```
Command>create active standby pair rep1, rep2;
The command succeeded.
```

```
Command>repschemes;
```

Replication Scheme Active Standby:

```
Master Store: REP1 on xxx
Master Store: REP2 on xxx
```

```
Excluded Tables:
None
```

```
Excluded Cache Groups:
None
```

```
Excluded sequences:
```



```
None

Store: REP1 on xxx
Port: (auto)
Log Fail Threshold: (none)
Retry Timeout: 120 seconds
Compress Traffic: Disabled

Store: REP2 on xxx
Port: (auto)
Log Fail Threshold: (none)
Retry Timeout: 120 seconds
Compress Traffic: Disabled

1 replication scheme found.
```

dssize Command

The `dssize` command is used to report the current memory status of the permanent and temporary memory regions as well as the maximum, allocated and in-use sizes for the database.

However, for TimesTen Scaleout, the `dssize` command only reports on the current memory status for the current element.

The `dssize` command reports the same information that is displayed in the `SYS.V$MONITOR` and `SYS.GV$MONITOR` system views. The following example uses the `k` option to print the database size information in KB:

```
Command> dssize k;
The following values are in KB:

PERM_ALLOCATED_SIZE:      40960
PERM_IN_USE_SIZE:         9742
PERM_IN_USE_HIGH_WATER:   9742
TEMP_ALLOCATED_SIZE:      32768
TEMP_IN_USE_SIZE:         9442
TEMP_IN_USE_HIGH_WATER:   9505
```

tablesize Command

The `tablesize` command displays the detailed analysis of the amount of space used by a table.

Once you call the `ttComputeTabSizes` built-in procedure, which analyzes the table size of the indicated tables, the `tablesize` command displays the total size data for all analyzed tables.



Note:

See `ttComputeTabSizes` in the Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Reference.

Running the `tablesize` command with no arguments displays available sizing information for all tables that have had the `ttComputeTabSizes` computation run. When you provide a table as an argument, `tablesize` displays available sizing only for the indicated table.

The syntax for `tablesize` is as follows:

```
tablesize [[owner_name_pattern.]table_name_pattern]
```

The following example invokes the `ttComputeTabSizes` built-in procedure to calculate the table size of the `employees` table. Then, the `tablesize` command displays the sizing information gathered for the `employees` table.

```
Command>call ttComputeTabSizes('employees');  
Command>tablesize employees;
```

Sizes of USER1.EMPLOYEES:

INLINE_ALLOC_BYTES:	60432
NUM_USED_ROWS:	107
NUM_FREE_ROWS:	149
AVG_ROW_LEN:	236
OUT_OF_LINE_BYTES:	0
METADATA_BYTES:	1304
TOTAL_BYTES:	61736
LAST_UPDATED:	2011-06-29 12:55:28.000000

1 table found.

These values provide insights into overhead and how the total space is used for the table.

For example:

- The `NUM_FREE_ROWS` value describes the number of rows allocated for the table, but not currently in use. Space occupied by free rows cannot be used by the system for storing other system objects or structures.
- Use the `TOTAL_BYTES` value to calculate how much permanent space your table occupies.
- `LAST_UPDATED` is the time of the last size computation. If you want a more recent computation, re-run `ttComputeTabSizes` and display the new output.

To find a description for each calculated value, see `SYS.ALL_TAB_SIZES` section in the *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database System Tables and Views Reference*.

monitor Command

The `monitor` command displays all of the information provided by the `dssize` command and additional statistics on the number of connections, checkpoints, lock timeouts, commits, rollback operations and other information collected since the last time the database was loaded into memory.

```
Command>monitor;  
TIME_OF_1ST_CONNECT: Wed Apr 20 10:34:17 2011  
DS_CONNECTS: 11  
DS_DISCONNECTS: 0  
DS_CHECKPOINTS: 0
```

```

DS_CHECKPOINTS_FUZZY: 0
DS_COMPACTS: 0
PERM_ALLOCATED_SIZE: 40960
PERM_IN_USE_SIZE: 5174
PERM_IN_USE_HIGH_WATER: 5174
TEMP_ALLOCATED_SIZE: 18432
TEMP_IN_USE_SIZE: 4527
TEMP_IN_USE_HIGH_WATER: 4527
SYS18: 0
TPL_FETCHES: 0
TPL_EXECS: 0
CACHE_HITS: 0
PASSTHROUGH_COUNT: 0
XACT_BEGINS: 2
XACT_COMMITS: 1
XACT_D_COMMITS: 0
XACT_ROLLBACKS: 0
LOG_FORCES: 0
DEADLOCKS: 0
LOCK_TIMEOUTS: 0
LOCK_GRANTS_IMMED: 17
LOCK_GRANTS_WAIT: 0
SYS19: 0
CMD_PREPARES: 1
CMD_REPREPARES: 0
CMD_TEMP_INDEXES: 0
LAST_LOG_FILE: 0
REPHOLD_LOG_FILE: -1
REPHOLD_LOG_OFF: -1
REP_XACT_COUNT: 0
REP_CONFLICT_COUNT: 0
REP_PEER_CONNECTIONS: 0
REP_PEER_RETRIES: 0
FIRST_LOG_FILE: 0
LOG_BYTES_TO_LOG_BUFFER: 64
LOG_FS_READS: 0
LOG_FS_WRITES: 0
LOG_BUFFER_WAITS: 0
CHECKPOINT_BYTES_WRITTEN: 0
CURSOR_OPENS: 1
CURSOR_CLOSSES: 1
SYS3: 0
SYS4: 0
SYS5: 0
SYS6: 0
CHECKPOINT_BLOCKS_WRITTEN: 0
CHECKPOINT_WRITES: 0
REQUIRED_RECOVERY: 0
SYS11: 0
SYS12: 1
TYPE_MODE: 0
SYS13: 0
SYS14: 0
SYS15: 0
SYS16: 0

```

```
SYS17: 0  
SYS9:
```

List Database Objects by Object Type

You can use `ttIsql` to list tables, indexes, views, sequences, synonyms, PL/SQL functions, procedures, and packages in a database.

Commands prefixed by `all` display all of this type of object. For example, the `functions` command lists PL/SQL functions that are owned by the user, whereas `allfunctions` lists all PL/SQL functions.



Note:

To run `all*` commands to see other user's object information, you need to have the permission to do so.

You can optionally specify patterns for object owners and object names.

Use these commands to list database objects:

- `tables` and `alltables` - Lists tables.
- `indexes` and `allindexes` - Lists indexes.
- `views` and `allviews` - Lists views.
- `sequences` and `allsequences` - Lists sequences.
- `synonyms` and `allsynonyms` - Lists synonyms.
- `functions` and `allfunctions` - Lists PL/SQL functions.
- `procedures` and `allprocedures` - Lists PL/SQL procedures.
- `packages` and `allpackages` - Lists PL/SQL packages.

The following example demonstrates the `procedures` and `allprocedures` commands. User `TERRY` creates a procedure called `proc1` while connected to `database1`. Note that a slash character (/) is entered on a new line following the PL/SQL statements.

The `procedures` command and the `allprocedures` command show that it is the only PL/SQL procedure in the database.

```
$ ttIsql database1  
Copyright (c) Oracle. All rights reserved.  
Type ? or "help" for help, type "exit" to quit ttIsql.  
connect "DSN=database1";  
Connection successful:  
DSN=database1;UID=Terry;DataStore=/disk1/databases/  
database1;DatabaseCharacterSet=AL32UTF8;  
ConnectionCharacterSet=AL32UTF8;PermSize=128;  
(Default setting AutoCommit=1)  
Command>create or replace procedure proc1 as begin null; end;  
      > /  
Procedure created.  
Command>procedures;  
      TERRY.PROC1  
1 procedure found.
```

```
Command>allprocedures;  
TERRY.PROC1  
1 procedure found.
```

Now connect to the same DSN as PAT and create a procedure called q. The allprocedures command shows the PL/SQL procedures created by Terry and PAT.

```
$ ttIsql "DSN=databasel;UID=PAT"  
Copyright (c) Oracle. All rights reserved.  
Type ? or "help" for help, type "exit" to quit ttIsql.  
connect "DSN=databasel;UID=PAT";  
Connection successful: DSN=databasel;UID=PAT;  
DataStore=/disk1/databases/databasel;DatabaseCharacterSet=AL32UTF8;  
ConnectionCharacterSet=AL32UTF8;PermSize=128;  
(Default setting AutoCommit=1)  
Command>create or replace procedure q as begin null; end;  
> /  
Procedure created.  
Command>procedures;  
PAT.Q  
1 procedure found.  
Command>allprocedures;  
TERRY.PROC1  
PAT.Q  
2 procedures found.
```

In this example, PAT is able to see the TERRY's procedure, it cannot happen unless PAT has the permission.

View and Change Query Optimizer Plans

You can view the query optimizer plans, commands in the SQL command cache, or query plans for commands in the SQL command cache.

- [Use the showplan Command](#)
- [View Commands and Explain Plans from the SQL Command Cache](#)

Use the showplan Command

The built-in `showplan` command is used to display the query optimizer plans used by TimesTen for processing queries.

In addition, `ttIsql` contains built-in query optimizer hint commands for altering the query optimizer plan. By using the `showplan` command in conjunction with the `ttIsql` commands summarized below, the optimum execution plan can be designed.

- `optprofile` - Displays the current optimizer hint settings and join order.
- `setjoinorder` - Sets the join order.
- `setuseindex` - Sets the index hint.
- `tryhash` - Enables or disables the use of hash indexes.
- `trymergejoin` - Enables or disables merge joins.
- `trynestedloopjoin` - Enables or disables nested loop joins.
- `tryserial` - Enables or disables serial scans.
- `trytmphash` - Enables or disables the use of temporary hash indexes.

- `trytmptable` - Enables or disables the use of an intermediate results table.
- `trytmprange` - Enables or disables the use of temporary range indexes.
- `tryrange` - Enables or disables the use of range indexes.
- `tryrowid` - Enables or disables the use of rowid scans.
- `trytbllocks` - Enables or disables the use of table locks.
- `unsetjoinorder` - Clears the join order.
- `unsetuseindex` - Clears the index hint.

When using the `showplan` command and the query optimizer hint commands, the `autocommit` feature must be turned off. Use the `ttIsql autocommit` command to turn off `autocommit`.

This example shows how these commands can be used to change the query optimizer execution plan.

```
Command>CREATE TABLE T1 (A NUMBER);
Table created.
Command>CREATE TABLE T2 (B NUMBER);
Table created.
Command>CREATE TABLE T3 (C NUMBER);
Table created.
Command>INSERT INTO T1 VALUES (3);
1 row inserted.
Command>INSERT INTO T2 VALUES (3);
1 row inserted.
Command>INSERT INTO T3 VALUES (3);
1 row inserted.
Command>INSERT INTO T1 VALUES (4);
1 row inserted.
Command>INSERT INTO T2 VALUES (5);
1 row inserted.
Command>INSERT INTO T3 VALUES (6);
1 row inserted.
Command>autocommit 0;
Command>showplan;
Command>SELECT * FROM T1, T2, T3 WHERE A=B AND B=C;
```

Query Optimizer Plan:

```
STEP:          1
LEVEL:         3
OPERATION:     TblLkSerialScan
TBLNAME:       T2
IXNAME:        <NULL>
INDEXED CONDITION: <NULL>
NOT INDEXED:   <NULL>
```

```
STEP:          2
LEVEL:         3
OPERATION:     TblLkSerialScan
TBLNAME:       T3
IXNAME:        <NULL>
INDEXED CONDITION: <NULL>
NOT INDEXED:   T2.B = T3.C
```

```
STEP:          3
LEVEL:         2
```

```

OPERATION:      NestedLoop
TBLNAME:        <NULL>
IXNAME:         <NULL>
INDEXED CONDITION: <NULL>
NOT INDEXED:    <NULL>

STEP:           4
LEVEL:          2
OPERATION:      TblLkSerialScan
TBLNAME:        T1
IXNAME:         <NULL>
INDEXED CONDITION: <NULL>
NOT INDEXED:    T1.A = T2.B AND T1.A = T2.B

```

```

STEP:           5
LEVEL:          1
OPERATION:      NestedLoop
TBLNAME:        <NULL>
IXNAME:         <NULL>
INDEXED CONDITION: <NULL>
NOT INDEXED:    <NULL>

```

< 3, 3, 3 >
1 row found.

```

Command>trytbllocks 0;
Command>tryserial 0;
Command>SELECT * FROM T1, T2, T3 WHERE A=B AND B=C;

```

Query Optimizer Plan:

```

STEP:           1
LEVEL:          3
OPERATION:      TmpRangeScan
TBLNAME:        T2
IXNAME:         <NULL>
INDEXED CONDITION: <NULL>
NOT INDEXED:    <NULL>

STEP:           2
LEVEL:          3
OPERATION:      RowLkSerialScan
TBLNAME:        T3
IXNAME:         <NULL>
INDEXED CONDITION: <NULL>
NOT INDEXED:    T2.B = T3.C

STEP:           3
LEVEL:          2
OPERATION:      NestedLoop
TBLNAME:        <NULL>
IXNAME:         <NULL>
INDEXED CONDITION: <NULL>
NOT INDEXED:    <NULL>

STEP:           4
LEVEL:          2

```

```

OPERATION:      RowLkSerialScan
TBLNAME:        T1
IXNAME:         <NULL>
INDEXED CONDITION: <NULL>
NOT INDEXED:    T1.A = T2.B AND T1.A = T2.B

STEP:           5
LEVEL:          1
OPERATION:      NestedLoop
TBLNAME:        <NULL>
IXNAME:         <NULL>
INDEXED CONDITION: <NULL>
NOT INDEXED:    <NULL>

< 3, 3, 3 >
1 row found.

```

In this example, the query optimizer plan is displayed for a `Select` query. The first version of the query simply uses the query optimizer's default execution plan. However, in the second version, the `trytbllocks` and `tryserial ttIsql` built-in hint commands have been used to alter the query optimizer's plan. Instead of using serial scans and nested loop joins, the second version of the query uses temporary index scans, serial scans, and nested loops. The second version uses row lock instead of table lock because the optimizer hint for table lock is turned off.

In this way, the `showplan` command in conjunction with `ttIsql`'s built-in query optimizer hint commands can be used to quickly determine which execution plan should be used to meet the application requirements. The query optimizer generates the best query plan based on the statistics. When you observe the bad query performance, then you need to use the optimizer hints to change the query plan.

View Commands and Explain Plans from the SQL Command Cache

You can view commands and their explain plans.

The following sections describe how to view commands and their explain plans:

- [View Commands in the SQL Command Cache](#)
- [Display Query Plan for Statement in SQL Command Cache](#)

View Commands in the SQL Command Cache

The `cmdcache` command invokes the `ttSqlCmdCacheInfo` built-in procedure to display the contents of the TimesTen SQL command cache.

If you run the `cmdcache` command without parameters, the full SQL command cache contents are displayed. Identical to the `ttSqlCmdCacheInfo` built-in procedure, you can provide a command ID to specify a specific command to be displayed.

In addition, the `cmdcache` command can filter the results so that only those commands that match a particular owner or query text are displayed.

The syntax for the `cmdcache` command is as follows:

```
cmdcache [[by {sqlcmdid | querytext | owner}] <query_substring>
```

If you provide the `owner` parameter, the results are filtered by the owner, identified by the `<query_substring>`, displayed within each returned command. If you provide the `querytext`

parameter, the results are filtered so that all queries are displayed that contain the substring provided within the `<query_substring>`. If only the `<query_substring>` is provided, such as `cmdcache <query_substring>`, the command assumes to filter the query text by the `<query_substring>`. See [cmdcache](#) command.

```
Command> cmdcache profile;
< 552126952, -1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 4784, SYS, select pn.profile# from sys.profname$ pn where
pn.name = :profilename, 0, <NULL>, 0, 0, 0, 0, <NULL>, 0, 0, 0, 0 >
< 552131576, -1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 6088, SYS, select p.resource#, p.limit# from sys.profile$ p
where p.type# = 0 and p.profile# = :profileid, 0, <NULL>, 0, 0, 0, 0, <NULL>, 0, 0, 0, 0
>
< 552110408, -1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 7160, SYS, select u.user#, u.password, u.identification,
u.astatus, u.lcount, u.ltime, u.profile# from sys.user$ u where u.name = :name and
u.type# = 1, 1, 2024-09-24 19:48:13.409000, 0, 0, 0, 0, <NULL>, 1304, 1304, 0, 0 >
3 rows found.
```

Display Query Plan for Statement in SQL Command Cache

The `ttSql explain` command displays the query plan for an individual command.

- If you provide a command ID from the SQL command cache, the `explain` command invokes the `ttSqlCmdQueryPlan` built-in procedure to display the query plan for an individual command in the TimesTen SQL command cache. If you want the explain plan displayed in a formatted method, run the `explain` command instead of calling the `ttSqlCmdQueryPlan` built-in procedure. Both provide the same information, but the `ttSqlCmdQueryPlan` built-in procedure provides the data in a raw data format.
- If you provide a SQL statement or the history item number, the `explain` command compiles the SQL statements necessary to display the explain plan for this particular SQL statement.

The syntax for the `explain` command is as follows:

```
explain [plan for] {[<Connid>.]<ttisqlcmdid> | sqlcmdid <sqlcmdid> | <sqlstmt>
| !<historyitem>}
```

Identical to the `ttSqlCmdQueryPlan` built-in procedure, you can provide a command ID to specify a specific command to be displayed. The command ID can be retrieved with the `cmdcache` command, as described in [View Commands in the SQL Command Cache](#).

The following example provides an explain plan for command ID 38001456:

```
Command>EXPLAIN SQLCMDID 38001456;
```

Query Optimizer Plan:

```
Query Text: select * from all_objects where object_name = 'DBMS_OUTPUT'
```

```
STEP:                1
LEVEL:               12
OPERATION:           TblLkRangeScan
TABLENAME:           OBJ$
TABLEOWNERNAME:      SYS
INDEXNAME:           USER$.I_OBJ
INDEXEDPRED:
NONINDEXEDPRED:      (RTRIM( NAME )) = DBMS_OUTPUT;NOT( 10 = TYPE#) ;
(  FLAGS ^ 128 = 0 ) ;
```

```
STEP:                2
LEVEL:               12
OPERATION:           RowLkRangeScan
```

```

TABLENAME:      OBJAUTH$
TABLEOWNERNAME: SYS
INDEXNAME:      OBJAUTH$.I_OBJAUTH1
INDEXEDPRED:    ( (GRANTEE#=1 ) OR (GRANTEE#=10 ) ) AND ( (PRIVILEGE#=8 ) )
NONINDEXEDPRED: OBJ# = OBJ#;

STEP:           3
LEVEL:          11
OPERATION:      NestedLoop(Left OuterJoin)
TABLENAME:
TABLEOWNERNAME:
INDEXNAME:
INDEXEDPRED:
NONINDEXEDPRED:
...
STEP:           21
LEVEL:          1
OPERATION:      Project
TABLENAME:
TABLEOWNERNAME:
INDEXNAME:
INDEXEDPRED:
NONINDEXEDPRED:

```

Command>

In addition, the `ttIsql explain` command can generate an explain plan for any SQL query you provide. For example, the following shows the explain plan for the SQL query: "SELECT * FROM employees;"

Command>EXPLAIN SELECT * FROM employees;

Query Optimizer Plan:

```

STEP:           1
LEVEL:          1
OPERATION:      TblLkRangeScan
TBLNAME:        EMPLOYEES
IXNAME:         EMP_NAME_IX
INDEXED CONDITION: <NULL>
NOT INDEXED:    <NULL>

```

You can also retrieve explain plans based upon the command history. The following example shows how you explain a previously run SQL statement using the history command ID:

```

Command>SELECT * FROM all_objects WHERE object_name = 'DBMS_OUTPUT';
< SYS, DBMS_OUTPUT, <NULL>, 241, <NULL>, PACKAGE, 2009-10-13 10:41:11, 2009-10-13
10:41:11, 2009-10-13:10:41:11, VALID, N, N, N, 1, <NULL> >
< PUBLIC, DBMS_OUTPUT, <NULL>, 242, <NULL>, SYNONYM, 2009-10-13 10:41:11,
2009-10-13 10:41:11, 2009-10-13:10:41:11, INVALID, N, N, N, 1, <NULL> >
< SYS, DBMS_OUTPUT, <NULL>, 243, <NULL>, PACKAGE BODY, 2009-10-13 10:41:11,
2009-10-13 10:41:11, 2009-10-13:10:41:11, VALID, N, N, N, 2, <NULL> >
3 rows found.
Command>HISTORY;
1      connect "DSN=cache";
2      help cmdcache;
3      cmdcache;
4      explain select * from dual;
5      select * from all_objects where object_name = 'DBMS_OUTPUT';
Command>EXPLAIN !5;

```

Query Optimizer Plan:

```

STEP:                1
LEVEL:               10
OPERATION:           TblLkRangeScan
TBLNAME:             SYS.OBJ$
IXNAME:              USER$.I_OBJ
INDEXED CONDITION:   <NULL>
NOT INDEXED:         O.FLAGS & 128 = 0 AND CAST(RTRIM (O.NAME) AS VARCHAR2(30
BYTE) INLINE) = 'DBMS_OUTPUT' AND O.TYPE# <> 10

STEP:                2
LEVEL:               10
OPERATION:           RowLkRangeScan
TBLNAME:             SYS.OBJAUTH$
IXNAME:              OBJAUTH$.I_OBJAUTH1
INDEXED CONDITION:   (OA.GRANTEE# = 1 OR OA.GRANTEE# = 10) AND OA.PRIVILEGE# = 8
NOT INDEXED:         OA.OBJ# = O.OBJ#

STEP:                3
LEVEL:               9
OPERATION:           NestedLoop(Left OuterJoin)
TBLNAME:             <NULL>
IXNAME:              <NULL>
INDEXED CONDITION:   <NULL>
NOT INDEXED:         <NULL>

STEP:                4
LEVEL:               9
OPERATION:           TblLkRangeScan
TBLNAME:             SYS.OBJAUTH$
IXNAME:              OBJAUTH$.I_OBJAUTH1
INDEXED CONDITION:   (OBJAUTH$.GRANTEE# = 1 OR OBJAUTH$.GRANTEE# = 10) AND
(OBJAUTH$.PRIVILEGE# = 2 OR OBJAUTH$.PRIVILEGE# = 3 OR OBJAUTH$.PRIVILEGE# = 4 OR
OBJAUTH$.PRIVILEGE# = 5 OR OBJAUTH$.PRIVILEGE# = 8)
NOT INDEXED:         O.OBJ# = OBJAUTH$.OBJ#
...
STEP:                19
LEVEL:               1
OPERATION:           NestedLoop(Left OuterJoin)
TBLNAME:             <NULL>
IXNAME:              <NULL>
INDEXED CONDITION:   <NULL>
NOT INDEXED:         O.OWNER# = 1 OR (O.TYPE# IN (7,8,9) AND (NOT( ISNULLROW
(SYS.OBJAUTH$.ROWID)) OR NOT( ISNULLROW (SYS.SYSAUTH$.ROWID)))) OR (O.TYPE# IN
(1,2,3,4,5) AND NOT( ISNULLROW (SYS.SYSAUTH$.ROWID))) OR (O.TYPE# = 6 AND NOT(
ISNULLROW (SYS.SYSAUTH$.ROWID))) OR (O.TYPE# = 11 AND NOT( ISNULLROW
(SYS.SYSAUTH$.ROWID))) OR (O.TYPE# NOT IN (7,8,9,11) AND NOT( ISNULLROW
(SYS.OBJAUTH$.ROWID))) OR (O.TYPE# = 28 AND NOT( ISNULLROW (SYS.SYSAUTH$.ROWID)))
OR (O.TYPE# = 23 AND NOT( ISNULLROW (SYS.SYSAUTH$.ROWID))) OR O.OWNER# = 10

```

Create and Run PL/SQL Blocks Within ttIsql

You can create and run PL/SQL blocks from the `ttIsql` command line.

Set `serveroutput` on to display results generated from the PL/SQL block:

```
set serveroutput on
```

Create an anonymous block that puts a text line in the output buffer. Note that the block must be terminated with a slash (/).

```

Command> BEGIN
DBMS_OUTPUT.put_line('Welcome!');
END;
/
Welcome!
PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.
Command>

```

See PL/SQL Blocks in the *PL/SQL Developer's Guide*. For information on error handling in ttIsql for PL/SQL objects, see Showing Errors in ttIsql in the *PL/SQL Developer's Guide*.

Pass Data From PL/SQL Using OUT Parameters Within ttIsql

You can pass data back to applications from PL/SQL by using `OUT` parameters.

This example returns information about how full is a TimesTen database.

Create the `tt_space_info` PL/SQL procedure and use SQL to provide values for the `permpct`, `permpctmax`, `tempct`, and `tempctmax` parameters.

```

Command> CREATE OR REPLACE PROCEDURE tt_space_info
(permpct OUT PLS_INTEGER,
permpctmax OUT PLS_INTEGER,
tempct OUT PLS_INTEGER,
tempctmax OUT PLS_INTEGER) AS
monitor sys.monitor%ROWTYPE;
BEGIN
SELECT * INTO monitor FROM sys.monitor;
permpct := monitor.perm_in_use_size * 100 /
monitor.perm_allocated_size;
permpctmax := monitor.perm_in_use_high_water * 100 /
monitor.perm_allocated_size;
tempct := monitor.temp_in_use_size * 100 /
monitor.temp_allocated_size;
tempctmax := monitor.temp_in_use_high_water * 100 /
monitor.temp_allocated_size;
END;
/

```

Procedure created.

Declare the variables and call `tt_space_info`. The parameter values are passed back to ttIsql so they can be printed:

```

Command> VARIABLE permpct NUMBER
Command> VARIABLE permpctmax NUMBER
Command> VARIABLE tempct NUMBER
Command> VARIABLE tempctmax NUMBER
Command> BEGIN
tt_space_info(:permpct, :permpctmax, :tempct, :tempctmax);
END;
/

```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

```

Command> PRINT permpct;
PERMPCT          : 4

```

```

Command> PRINT permpctmax;
PERMPCTMAX       : 4

```

```
Command> PRINT temp_pct;  
TEMP_PCT                : 11
```

```
Command> PRINT temp_pct_max;  
TEMP_PCT_MAX            : 11
```

You can also pass back a statement handle that can be run by a PL/SQL statement with an **OUT refcursor** parameter. The PL/SQL statement can choose the query associated with the cursor. The following example opens a refcursor, which randomly chooses between ascending or descending order.

```
Command> VARIABLE ref REFCURSOR;  
Command> BEGIN  
IF (mod(dbms_random.random(), 2) = 0) THEN  
open :ref for select object_name from SYS.ALL_OBJECTS order by 1 asc;  
ELSE  
open :ref for select object_name from SYS.ALL_OBJECTS order by 1 desc;  
end if;  
END;  
/
```

PL/SQL procedure successfully completed.

To fetch the result set from the refcursor, use the **PRINT** command:

```
Command> PRINT ref;  
REF                      :  
< ACCESS$ >  
< ALL_ARGUMENTS >  
< ALL_COL_PRIVS >  
< ALL_DEPENDENCIES >  
...  
143 rows found.
```

Or if the result set was ordered in descending order, the following would print:

```
Command> PRINT ref;  
REF                      :  
< XLASUBSCRIPTIONS >  
< WARNING_SETTINGS$ >  
< VIEWS >  
...  
143 rows found.
```

Manage ODBC Functions

You can perform the following on ODBC functions within `ttIsql`:

- [Canceling ODBC Functions](#)
- [Timing ODBC Function Calls](#)

Canceling ODBC Functions

The `ttIsql` command attempts to cancel an ongoing ODBC function when the user presses **Ctrl-C**.

Timing ODBC Function Calls

Information on the time required to run common ODBC function calls can be displayed by using the `timing` command.

When the timing feature is enabled, many built-in `ttIsql` commands report the elapsed runtime associated with the primary ODBC function call corresponding to the `ttIsql` command.

In this example, when running the `connect` command several ODBC function calls run, however, the primary ODBC function call associated with `connect` is `SQLDriverConnect` and this is the function call that is timed and reported.

```
Command> timing 1;
Command> connect "DSN=databasel";
Connection successful:
DSN=databasel;DataStore=/disk1/databases/databasel;DatabaseCharacterSet=AL32UTF8;
ConnectionCharacterSet=AL32UTF8;PermSize=128;
(Default setting AutoCommit=1)
Execution time (SQLDriverConnect) = 1.2626 seconds.
Command>
```

The `SQLDriverConnect` call took about 1.26 seconds to run.

When using the `timing` command to measure queries, the time required to run the query plus the time required to fetch the query results is measured. To avoid measuring the time to format and print query results to the display, set the `verbosity` level to 0 before running the query.

```
Command> timing 1;
Command> verbosity 0;
Command> SELECT * FROM t1;
Execution time (SQLExecute + FetchLoop) = 0.064210 seconds.
```

```
Command> timing 1;
Command> prepare 2 select 2 from dual;
Execution time (SQLPrepare) = 0.000385 seconds.
Command> exec 2;
Execution time (SQLExecute) = 0.000042 seconds.
Command> verbosity 0;
Command> fetchall 2;
Execution time (Fetch Loop) = 0.000050 seconds.
```

'editline' Feature for Linux and UNIX Only

On Linux and UNIX systems, you can use the 'editline' library to set up emacs (default) or vi bindings that enable you to scroll through previous `ttIsql` commands, as well as edit and resubmit them.

This feature is not available or needed on Windows.

To disable the 'editline' feature in `ttIsql`, use the `ttIsql` command `set editline off`.

The set up and keystroke information is described for each type of editor:

- [Emacs Binding](#)
- [vi Binding](#)

Emacs Binding

To use the emacs binding, create a file `~/.editrc` and put "bind" on the last line of the file, run `ttIsql`. The editline lib prints the current bindings.

The keystrokes when using `ttIsql` with the emacs binding are:

Keystroke	Action
<Left-Arrow>	Move the insertion point left (back up).
<Right-Arrow>	Move the insertion point right (move forward).
<Up-Arrow>	Scroll to the command prior to the one being displayed. Places the cursor at the end of the line.
<Down-Arrow>	Scroll to a more recent command history item and put the cursor at the end of the line.
<Ctrl-A>	Move the insertion point to the beginning of the line.
<Ctrl-E>	Move the insertion point to the end of the line.
<Ctrl-K>	Save and erase the characters on the command line from the current position to the end of the line.
<Ctrl-Y>	"Yank" (Restore) the characters previously saved and insert them at the current insertion point.
<Ctrl-F>	Forward char - move forward 1 (see Right Arrow).
<Ctrl-B>	Backward char - move back 1 (see Left Arrow).
<Ctrl-P>	Previous History (see Up Arrow).
<Ctrl-N>	Next History (see up Down Arrow).
<ESC-k> or <Ctrl-Up-Arrow>	Scroll up one line to edit within a multiple line PL/SQL block.
<ESC-j> or <Ctrl-Down-Arrow>	Scroll down one line to edit within a multiple line PL/SQL block.

vi Binding

To use the vi bindings, create a file `~/.editrc` and put "bind -v" in the file, run `ttIsql`.

To get the current settings, create a file `${HOME}/.editrc` and put "bind" on the last line of the file. When you run `ttIsql`, the editline lib prints the current bindings.

The keystrokes when using `ttIsql` with the vi binding are:

Keystroke	Action
<Left-Arrow>, h	Move the insertion point left (back up).
<Right-Arrow>, l	Move the insertion point right (forward).
<Up-Arrow>, k	Scroll to the prior command in the history and put the cursor at the end of the line.
<Down-Arrow>, j	Scroll to the next command in the history and put the cursor at the end of the line.
ESC	Vi Command mode.
0, \$	Move the insertion point to the beginning of the line, Move to end of the line.

Keystroke	Action
i, I	Insert mode, Insert mode at beginning of the line.
a, A	Add ("Insert after") mode, Append at end of line
R	Replace mode.
C	Change to end of line.
B	Move to previous word.
e	Move to end of word.
<Ctrl-P>	Previous History (see Up Arrow).
<Ctrl-N>	Next History (see Down Arrow).

3

ttlsql Command Reference

This chapter contains the syntax, description, and examples of the `ttlsql` commands listed alphabetically.

Each command description contains the following parts:

- **Syntax** - Shows how to enter the command.
- **Description** - Provides a brief description of the basic uses of the command.
- **Examples** - Gives one or more examples of the command.

accept

Syntax

```
accept variable [NUM[BER] | CHAR | BINARY_FLOAT | BINARY_DOUBLE] [DEF[AULT] default]
[PROMPT text|NOPR[OMPT]] [HIDE]
```

Description

Gets input from a user and `DEFINES` the variable. If a type is specified then it validates for that type. The default (enclosed in quotes) is assigned if the user just presses enter. The prompt is displayed before waiting for input (or can be suppressed). The `HIDE` option stops the terminal from displaying the entered text (for passwords).

The prompt is displayed before waiting for input, if specified without the `HIDE` option.

Examples

To display the prompt `Password:`, place the reply in a `CHAR` variable named `PSWD`, and suppress the display, enter:

```
accept pswd CHAR PROMPT 'Password: ' HIDE
```

To display the prompt `Enter weekly salary:` and place the reply in a `NUMBER` variable named `SALARY` with a default of `000.0`, enter:

```
accept salary NUMBER FORMAT '999.99' DEFAULT '000.0' -
PROMPT 'Enter weekly salary: '
```

To display the prompt `Enter employee lastname:` and place the reply in a `CHAR` variable named `LASTNAME`, enter:

```
accept lastname CHAR FORMAT 'A20' -
PROMPT 'Enter employee lastname: '
```

allfunctions

Syntax

```
allfunctions [[owner_name_pattern.] table_name_pattern]
```

Description

Lists, in a single column, the names of all the PL/SQL functions that match the given pattern selected from SYS.ALL_OBJECTS. When a pattern is missing, the pattern defaults to "%".

If passthrough is enabled, lists PL/SQL functions matching the pattern in the Oracle database.

For more details, see [List Database Objects by Object Type](#).

Examples

```
Command> allfunctions;
      SYS.ORA_STRING_DISTANCE
      SYS.TT_COMPLEXITY_CHECK
      SYS.TT_STIG_VERIFY_FUNCTION
      SYS.TT_STRONG_VERIFY_FUNCTION
      SYS.TT_VERIFY_FUNCTION
      USER.F
6 functions found.
```

This example displays the functions that matches the given pattern.

```
Command> allfunctions %TT%;
      SYS.TT_COMPLEXITY_CHECK
      SYS.TT_STIG_VERIFY_FUNCTION
      SYS.TT_STRONG_VERIFY_FUNCTION
      SYS.TT_VERIFY_FUNCTION
4 functions found.
```

allindexes

Syntax

```
allindexes [[owner_name_pattern.] table_name_pattern]
```

Description

Describes the indexes that it finds on the tables that match the input pattern selected from SYS.ALL_OBJECTS. When a pattern is missing, the patterns default to "%".

If passthrough is enabled, lists indexes on tables matching the pattern in the Oracle database.

For more details, see [List Database Objects by Object Type](#).

Examples

```
Command> allindexes;
Indexes on system table SYS.ACCESS$:
  I_ACCESS1: non-unique range index on columns:
    D_OBJ#
    ORDER#
1 index found.
Indexes on system table SYS.ARGUMENT$:
  I_ARGUMENT1: unique range index on columns:
    OBJ#
    PROCEDURE$
    OVERLOAD#
    SEQUENCE#
  I_ARGUMENT2: non-unique range index on columns:
```

```
OBJ#  
PROCEDURE#  
SEQUENCE#  
2 indexes found.  
...  
118 indexes found on 122 tables.
```

allpackages

Syntax

```
allpackages [[owner_name_pattern.] table_name_pattern]
```

Description

Lists, in a single column, the names of all the PL/SQL packages that match the given pattern selected from `SYS.ALL_OBJECTS`. When a pattern is missing, the patterns default to "%".

If passthrough is enabled, lists PL/SQL packages matching the pattern in the Oracle database.

For more details, see [List Database Objects by Object Type](#).

Examples

```
Command> allpackages;  
SYS.DBMS_LOB  
SYS.DBMS_LOCK  
SYS.DBMS_OUTPUT  
SYS.DBMS_PREPROCESSOR  
SYS.DBMS_RANDOM  
SYS.DBMS_SQL  
SYS.DBMS_STANDARD  
SYS.DBMS_SYS_ERROR  
SYS.DBMS_SYS_SQL  
SYS.DBMS_UTILITY  
SYS.PLITBLM  
SYS.STANDARD  
SYS.SYS_STUB_FOR_PURITY_ANALYSIS  
SYS.TT_DB_VERSION  
SYS.TT_STATS  
SYS.TT_STATS2  
SYS.UTL_FILE  
SYS.UTL_IDENT  
SYS.UTL_RAW  
SYS.UTL_RECOMP  
20 packages found.
```

allprocedures

Syntax

```
allprocedures [[owner_name_pattern.] procedure_name_pattern]
```

Description

Lists, in a single column, the names of all the PL/SQL procedures that match the given pattern selected from `SYS.ALL_OBJECTS`. When a pattern is missing, the pattern defaults to "%".

If passthrough is enabled, lists PL/SQL procedures matching the pattern in the Oracle database.

For more details, see [List Database Objects by Object Type](#).

Examples

```
Command> allprocedures;  
TERRY.PROC1  
HERRY.PROC2  
2 procedures found.
```

allsequences

Syntax

```
allsequences [[owner_name_pattern.] table_name_pattern]
```

Description

Lists, in a single column, the names of all the sequences that match the given pattern selected from `SYS.ALL_OBJECTS`. When a pattern is missing, the pattern defaults to "%".

If passthrough is enabled, lists sequences on tables matching the pattern in the Oracle database.

For more details, see [List Database Objects by Object Type](#).

Examples

```
Command> allsequences;  
SYS.OBJECTSEQUENCE  
SYS.OBJECT_GRANT  
SYS.PROFNUM$  
SYS.SPID  
SYS.SYSTEM_GRANT  
SYS.USERSEQUENCE  
6 sequences found.
```

allsynonyms

Syntax

```
allsynonyms [[schema_pattern.] object_pattern]
```

Description

Lists, in a single column, the names of all synonyms that match the given pattern. When a pattern is missing, the pattern defaults to "%".

If passthrough is enabled, lists synonyms on tables matching the pattern in the Oracle database.

Examples

```
Command> allsynonyms;  
PUBLIC.ALL_ARGUMENTS  
PUBLIC.ALL_COL_PRIVS  
PUBLIC.ALL_DEPENDENCIES  
PUBLIC.ALL_DIRECTORIES  
PUBLIC.ALL_ERRORS  
PUBLIC.ALL_EXTERNAL_TABLES
```

```
PUBLIC.ALL_IDENTIFIERS  
PUBLIC.ALL_OBJECTS  
... *
```

alltables

Syntax

```
alltables [[owner_name_pattern.] table_name_pattern]
```

Description

Lists, in a single column, the names of all the tables that match the given pattern selected from SYS.ALL_OBJECTS. When a pattern is missing, the pattern defaults to "%".

If passthrough is enabled, lists tables matching the pattern in the Oracle database.

For more details, see [List Database Objects by Object Type](#).

Examples

```
Command> alltables;  
SYS.ACCESS$  
SYS.ARGUMENT$  
SYS.CACHE_GROUP  
...
```

allviews

Syntax

```
allviews [[owner_name_pattern.] view_name_pattern]
```

Description

Lists, in a single column, the names of all the views that match the specified pattern selected from SYS.ALL_OBJECTS. When a pattern is missing, the pattern defaults to "%".

If passthrough is enabled, lists views matching the pattern in the Oracle database.

For more details, see [List Database Objects by Object Type](#).

Examples

```
Command> allviews;  
SYS.ALL_ARGUMENTS  
SYS.ALL_COL_PRIVS  
SYS.ALL_DEPENDENCIES
```

builtins

Syntax

```
builtins [builtin_name_pattern]
```

Description

Lists, in a single column, the names of all the TimesTen built-in procedures that match the given pattern. When the pattern is missing, the pattern defaults to "%". See List of Built-In Procedures.

Examples

```
Command> builtins;
    TTAGINGLRUCONFIG
    TTAGINGSCHEDULENOW
    TTAGINGTABLELRUCONFIG
    TTAPPLICATIONCONTEXT
    TTBACKUPSTATUS
    TTBLOCKINFO
    TTBOOKMARK
    TTCACHEADGSTANDBYSTATEGET
    TTCACHEADGSTANDBYSTATESET
    TTCACHEADGSTANDBYTIMEOUTGET
    TTCACHEADGSTANDBYTIMEOUTSET
    TTCACHEALLOWFLUSHAWTSET
    TTCACHEAUTOREFINTERVALSTATSGET
    TTCACHEAUTOREFRESH
    TTCACHEAUTOREFRESHLOGDEFRAG
    TTCACHEAUTOREFRESHSELECTLIMIT
    .....
141 procedures found.
```

```
Command> builtins %GET
    TTCACHEADGSTANDBYSTATEGET
    TTCACHEADGSTANDBYTIMEOUTGET
    TTCACHEAUTOREFINTERVALSTATSGET
    TTCACHEAUTOREFRESHSTATSGET
    TTCACHEAWTTHRESHOLDGET
    TTCACHECONNPOOLGET
    TTCACHEPOLICYGET
    TTCACHESQLGET
    TTCACHEUIDGET
    TTCKPTCONFIGGET
    TTDBWRITECONCURRENCYMODEGET
    TTDISTADVICECAPTUREINFOGET
    TTEPOCHSESSIONGET
    TTHOSTNAMEGET
    TTINDEXADVICECAPTUREINFOGET
    TTLATCHSTATSGET
    TTRAMPOLICYAUTORELOADGET
    TTRAMPOLICYGET
    TTREPPOLICYGET
    TTREPQUERYTHRESHOLDGET
    TTREPSTATEGET
    TTREPSYNCGET
    TTREPTRANSMITGET
    TTREPXACTTOKENGET
    TTSQLCMDCACHEINFOGET
    TTSTATSCONFIGGET
    TTTABLESCHEMAFROMORAQUERYGET
    TTXACTIDGET
28 procedures found.
```

bye

Syntax

bye or exit

Description

Exits ttIsql.

Example

```
Command> exit;  
Disconnecting...  
Done.
```

cachegroups

Syntax

cachegroups [[cache_group_owner_pattern.] cache_group_name_pattern]

Description

Reports information on cache groups defined in the currently connected data source, including the state of any terminated databases that contain autorefresh cache groups.

If the optional argument is not specified then information on all cache groups in the current data source is reported.

Examples

```
Command> cachegroups;  
Cache Group CACHEUSER.READCACHE:  
Cache Group Type: Read Only  
Autorefresh: Yes  
Autorefresh Mode: Incremental  
Autorefresh State: Paused  
Autorefresh Interval: 5 Seconds  
Autorefresh Status: ok  
Aging: No aging defined  
Root Table: SALES.READTAB  
Table Type: Read Only  
1 cache group found.
```

```
Command> cachegroups SCOTT.%;  
Cache Group SCOTT.MYCACHEGROUP:  
Cache Group Type: Read Only  
Autorefresh: Yes  
Autorefresh Mode: Incremental  
Autorefresh State: Paused  
Autorefresh Interval: 5 Seconds  
Autorefresh Status: ok  
Aging: No aging defined  
Root Table: SALES.READTAB  
Table Type: Read Only  
1 cache group found.
```

cachesqlget

Syntax

```
cachesqlget [ASYNCHRONOUS_WRITETHROUGH | CACHE_CONFIG | INCREMENTAL_AUTOREFRESH |
ORACLE_DDL_TRACKING ] [[<cache_group_owner>.]<cache_group_name>] <INSTALL|UNINSTALL>
[<filename>]
```

Description

Generates an Oracle SQL*Plus compatible script for the installation or uninstallation of Oracle database objects associated with a readonly cache group, a user managed cache group with incremental autorefresh or an AWT cache group.

If `INSTALL` is specified, the Oracle SQL statement to install the Oracle database objects is generated.

If `UNINSTALL` is specified, the Oracle SQL statement used to remove the Oracle objects is generated. If a cache group is not specified with `UNINSTALL`, a SQL statement to remove all Oracle database objects in the autorefresh user's account is generated.

If the optional *filename* argument is included, the generated SQL statement is saved to the specified external file. If the external file exists, its contents are destroyed before writing to the file.

Examples

```
Command> cacheSqlGet SCOTT.MYCACHEGROUP INSTALL create.sql;
Command> cacheSqlGet ASYNCHRONOUS_WRITETHROUGH INSTALL create.sql;
Command> cacheSqlGet UNINSTALL;
```

cd

Syntax

```
cd directory
```

Description

Changes the current directory. This is the equivalent of the `cd` command in the interactive shells.

After changing to the directory *directory*, the define alias `_CWD` will be set to this directory.

Subsequent commands that rely on relative paths will use this directory as the starting point.

Examples of affected commands are `spool`, `run`, `savehistory`, `host`, and `edit`.

Example

```
Command> host pwd;
/tmp/dir1
Command> cd /tmp/dir2;
Command> host pwd;
/tmp/dir2
```


clearhistory

Syntax

```
clearhistory
```

Description

Clears the history buffer.

Example

```
Command> history
1      connect sampled;
2      ls
Command> clearhistory;
Command> history;
```

clienttimeout

Syntax

```
clienttimeout [timeout seconds]
```

Description

Sets the client timeout value in seconds for the current connection. If no value is specified, displays the current value. The client timeout can take a value between 0 and 99999 inclusive.

The `clienttimeout` has the same value as the client attribute in the `ttc_timeout`. It is the client timeout for the client server.

Examples

```
Command>show clienttimeout;
Client timeout = 0

Command>set clienttimeout 10;
```

close

Syntax

```
close [[connect_id.] command_id]

closeall
```

Description

Closes the prepared command identified by connection name `connect_id` and command ID `command_id`. If `command_id` is not specified, closes the most recent command. If `closeall` is selected, closes all currently open prepared commands.

For examples, see [Prepare a SQL Statement for Subsequent Runs](#).

cmdcache

Syntax

```
cmdcache [[by {sqlcmdid | querytext | owner}] query_substring]
```

Description

Displays the contents of the TimesTen SQL command cache.

Specify the `sqlcmdid`, `querytext` or `owner` column and query substring to search for a specific portion of a SQL query. If no column is specified, searches the `querytext` column.

If passthrough is enabled, the command ID is not passed through to the Oracle database.

Examples

```
Command> cmdcache;
< 147347040, -1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 8336, ADMIN, call ttsqlcmdcacheinfo(), 1, 2024-08-29
03:08:39.370000, 0, 0, 0, 0, <NULL>, 0, 0, 0, 0 >
< 147586432, -1, 2, 2, 0, 1, 3616, SYS, call ttCkptOneElement( , , 'ttCkptLoadPLSQL');,
0, 2024-08-29 03:08:37.465000, 0, 0, 0, 0, <NULL>, 24, 24, 0, 0 >
< 147393976, -1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 5472, SYS, update sys.user$ u set u.lcount = u.lcount + 1
where u.user# = :userid, 0, <NULL>, 0, <NULL>, 0, 0, <NULL>, 0, 0, 0, 0 >
< 147388856, -1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 5760, SYS, update sys.user$ u set u.lcount = 0, u.astatus
= :astatus where u.user# = :userid, 0, <NULL>, 0, <NULL>, 0, 0, <NULL>, 0, 0, 0, 0 >
< 147405768, -1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 5696, SYS, select u.password, u.password_date from
sys.user_history$ u where u.user# = :userid order by u.password_date desc, 0, <NULL>, 0,
<NULL>, 0, 0, <NULL>, 0, 0, 0, 0 >
< 143321728, -1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 5088, SYS, select pn.profile# from sys.profname$ pn where
pn.name = :profilename, 0, <NULL>, 0, <NULL>, 0, 0, <NULL>, 0, 0, 0, 0 >
< 147383224, -1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 6288, SYS, select p.resource#, p.limit# from sys.profile$ p
where p.type# = 0 and p.profile# = :profileid, 0, <NULL>, 0, <NULL>, 0, 0, <NULL>, 0, 0,
0, 0 >
< 147343648, -1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 3792, ADMIN, CALL ttconfiguration ('TTGrid'), 2, 2024-08-29
03:08:39.069000, 0, 0, 0, 0, <NULL>, 1148, 1148, 0, 0 >
< 154652272, -1, 6, 6, 0, 1, 8032, SYS, select
owner#,name,namespace,obj#,type#,ctime,mtime,stime,status,flags from sys.obj$ where
owner#=1 and name=2 and namespace=3, 6, 2024-08-29 03:08:39.370000, 0, 0, 0, 0,
<NULL>, 1022, 1022, 0, 0 >
< 143311952, -1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 9808, SYS, select 1 from sys.sysauth$ s where (s.grantee#
= :userid or s.grantee# = 1) and (s.privilege# = :priv or s.privilege# = 67), 0, <NULL>,
0, <NULL>, 0, 0, <NULL>, 0, 0, 0, 0 >
< 147411432, -1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 5488, SYS, delete from user_history$ where user# = :userid
and password_date < :pdate, 0, <NULL>, 0, <NULL>, 0, 0, <NULL>, 0, 0, 0, 0 >
< 154654448, -1, 1, 1, 0, 1, 3376, ADMIN, CALL ttOptSetFlag ('passthrough', 0), 0,
2024-08-29 03:08:39.069000, 0, 0, 0, 0, <NULL>, 32, 32, 0, 0 >
< 147399464, -1, 0, 1, 0, 0, 6320, SYS, update sys.user$ u set u.lcount = u.lcount + 1,
u.ltime = sysdate, u.astatus = :astatus where u.user# = :userid, 0, <NULL>, 0, <NULL>,
0, 0, <NULL>, 0, 0, 0, 0 >
< 143304432, -1, 1, 1, 0, 0, 7408, SYS, select u.user#, u.password, u.identification,
u.astatus, u.lcount, u.ltime, u.profile# from sys.user$ u where u.name = :name and
u.type# = 1, 1, 2024-08-29 03:08:31.250000, 0, 0, 0, 0, <NULL>, 1312, 1312, 0, 0 >
14 rows found.
```

commit

Syntax

```
commit
```

Description

Commits the current transaction (durably if `Durability = 1` for the connection). See [Durability](#).

As opposed to [Rollback](#) which will undo the most recent uncommitted work.

For examples, see [Manage Transactions](#).

commitdurable

Syntax

```
commitdurable
```

Description

Commits the current transaction durably and ensures that the committed work is recovered in case of database failure. The current transaction (and every previously committed transaction) is saved to the disk and is guaranteed to be recovered when it is required.

For examples, see [Manage Transactions](#).

compare

Syntax

```
compare varA varB
```

Description

Compares the values of two variables and reports if they are different. The first difference is reported.

Examples

```
Command> var a varchar2(10) := 'ABC';
Command> var b varchar2(10) := 'ABC';
Command> var c varchar2(10) := 'ABC1';
Command> compare a a;
Bind variables "A" and "A" match.
Command> compare a b;
Bind variables "A" and "B" match.
Command> compare a c;
Bind variable "A" differs from "C" starting at offset 3.
A      : ABC
C      : ABC1
The command failed.
```

connect

Syntax

```
connect[connection_string | [[DSN][as]connid [adding] [connection_string | DSN][as  
connid]
```

Description

Connects to the database with the specified ODBC *connection_string*.

If no password is supplied in this format, `ttIsql` prompts for the password.

If no user is given, `ttIsql` attempts to connect using the user name of the current user as indicated by the operating system.

If `as connid` is specified, you can explicitly name the connection. The `connid` must be only alphanumeric characters, is case sensitive, must start with an alpha character and can only be a maximum of 30 characters in length. The name of `connid` is automatically supplied to the `ConnectionName` general connection attribute. If the connect fails, the current connection is set to a special reserved connection named "none," which is never connected to anything.

When `adding` is specified, it refers to creating a new connection to the DSN specified by *DSN* or by the connection string.

Examples

```
Command> connect "DSN=databasel";  
Connection successful:  
DSN=databasel;DataStore=/disk1/databases/databasel;DatabaseCharacterSet=AL32UTF8;  
ConnectionCharacterSet=AL32UTF8;PermSize=128;  
(Default setting AutoCommit=1)
```

createandloadfromoraquery

Syntax

```
createandloadfromoraquery [owner_name.]table_name [num_threads] query
```

Description

Takes a table name, the number of threads for parallel load and an Oracle `SELECT` statement.

Creates the table in TimesTen if the table does not exist. Then, loads the table with the query result from the Oracle database. If the command creates the table, the table column names and types are derived from the query result.

Notes:

- The specified TimesTen table cannot be a system table, a synonym, a view, a materialized view or a detail table of a materialized view, a global temporary table or a cache group table.
- The query cannot have any parameter bindings.
- Any unsupported column types result in a warning being logged. The output issues a comment for the unsupported column data type.
- If you do not supply a value for `num_threads`, defaults to four threads.

- For details and usage information, see Loading Data from an Oracle Database into a TimesTen Table Without Cache in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*.
- You must rollback or commit after running this operation.
- Also see the NOTES section in the description of the built-in procedure ttLoadFromOracle.

Required Privileges:

Requires `INSERT` privilege on the table specified. Also, requires the `CREATE TABLE` privilege if the table does not exist. The Oracle session user must have all required privileges to run the query on the Oracle database.

Examples

```
Command> createandloadfromoraquery C1 'select * from PAT.C1';
```

define

Syntax

```
define name [= value]
```

Description

Defines a string substitution alias.

If no value is provided, `ttIsql` displays the current definition for the specified name.

You must `set define on` to enable command substitution.

`undefine name` undefines a string substitution alias.

Examples

```
Command> Set define on;
Command> define q = 'myvalue';
```

describe

Syntax

```
describe [[owner_pattern.] name_pattern | procedure_name_pattern | sql_statement |
[connect_id.]command_id |*]
```

Description

List information on tables, synonyms, views, materialized views, sequences, cache groups, PL/SQL functions, PL/SQL procedures, PL/SQL packages and TimesTen built-in procedures in that order when the argument is `[owner_pattern.]name_pattern`. Otherwise lists the specific objects that match the given pattern.

Describes the parameters and results columns when the argument is `sql_statement`.

If `passthrough` is set to 3, lists information about the same types of objects in the Oracle database.

If `*` is specified, reports the prepared statements for all connections.

If the table or materialized view being described is in a TimesTen Scaleout database, this command reports the distribution scheme.

When describing cache groups, reports information on cache groups defined in the currently connected data source, including the state of any terminated databases that contain autorefresh cache groups.

If the command is describing a sequence in a TimesTen Scaleout database, displays the batch field.

The command alias is `desc`.

For examples, see [Prepare a SQL Statement for Subsequent Runs](#) and [describe Command](#).

dssize

Syntax

```
dssize [k|m|g|t]
```

Description

Prints database size information in KB, MB, GB or TB. For TimesTen Scaleout, provides the size of the connected element.

The default is MB. The output indicates the unit returned.

Examples

```
Command> dssize m;
The following values are in MB:
```

```

PERM_ALLOCATED_SIZE:      32
PERM_IN_USE_SIZE:        19.085
PERM_IN_USE_HIGH_WATER:  19.186
TEMP_ALLOCATED_SIZE:      40
TEMP_IN_USE_SIZE:         15.088
TEMP_IN_USE_HIGH_WATER:  21.432
```

e:

Syntax

```
e: msg
PROMPT msg
```

Description

Echoes the specified messages, terminated by the end of the line. A semicolon is not required to end the line. Messages are not echoed if `verbosity` is set to 0.

Examples

```

Command> e: Hi There John.
Hi There John.
Command> e: Bill
Bill
Command> e: All done
```

```
All done
Command>
```

edit

Syntax

```
edit [ file | !history_search_command ]
```

Description

You can use the `edit` command to edit a file or edit in a text editor. The `edit` command starts a text editor such as `emacs`, `gedit`, or `vi`.

If TimesTen does not find an exact file match for the specified *file* parameter, it searches for *file.sql*. If neither file exists, `ttIsql` starts the editor with the file *file*.

You can edit a SQL statement that is stored in the history list of the current `ttIsql` session. When calling the `edit` command specify the `!` character followed by the number of the command or a search string.

If you run the `edit` command with a `history_search_command` parameter, `ttIsql` runs the contents of the file after you exit the text editor. The contents of the file are run as a single `ttIsql` command. If you do not want to run the contents of the file, delete the contents of the file and save the file before you exit the editor.

You can only use one parameter at a time. The `history_search_command` parameter is defined as the `!` character followed by the number of the command or a search string. If you do not specify a `!` character, the `edit` command interprets the parameter as *file*. If you do not specify a parameter or specify `!!`, the last `ttIsql` command is edited.

You can specify the default editor by defining the `ttIsql _EDITOR` define alias. The following example sets the default editor to `vi`:

```
Command> DEFINE _EDITOR=vi
```

If you do not define the `_EDITOR` define alias, `ttIsql` uses the editor specified by the `VISUAL` environment variable. If the `_EDITOR` define alias and the `VISUAL` environment variables are not set, `ttIsql` uses the editor specified by the `EDITOR` environment variable. When `_EDITOR`, `VISUAL`, and `EDITOR` are not set, `vi` is used for UNIX and Linux systems and `notepad.exe` is used for Windows.

exec

Syntax

```
exec [connect_id.] command_id] | PLSQLSTMT
```

Description

Runs the prepared command *command_id* on connection *connect_id* or runs a PL/SQL statement.

The *connect_id* optionally names a `ttIsql` connection and *command_id* is an integer from 1 to 255. If `PLSQLSTMT` is supplied, `ttIsql` prepends the statement with `BEGIN` and appends the statement with `END`, thus allowing the PL/SQL statement to run.

If no argument is supplied, runs the most recent command.

For examples, see [Prepare a SQL Statement for Subsequent Runs](#).

execandfetch

Syntax

```
execandfetch [[connect_id.]command_id]
```

Description

Executes the specified prepared SQL statement and fetches all result rows associated with the statement.

The *connect_id* optionally names a *ttIsql* connection and *command_id* is an integer from 1 to 255. If *PLSQLSTMT* is supplied, *ttIsql* prepends the statement with *BEGIN* and appends the statement with *END*, thus allowing the PL/SQL statement to run.

If no argument is supplied, runs the most recent command.

For examples, see [Prepare a SQL Statement for Subsequent Runs](#).

explain

Syntax

```
explain [plan for] {[ Connid.]ttisqlcmdid | sqlcmdid sqlcmdid | sqlstmt |!history}
```

Description

Explains the plan for the specified SQL statement, including prepared *ttIsql* statements, specified in the *ttisqlcmdid* argument, or the *sqlcmdid* argument.

A digit that is not qualified with the *sqlcmdid* argument, is interpreted as a *ttIsql* prepared statement ID.

If passthrough is enabled, the command ID is not passed through to the Oracle database.

Example

```
Command> explain plan for select * from dual;
```

```
Query Optimizer Plan (from Query Compilation):
```

```
STEP:                1
LEVEL:               1
OPERATION:           RowLkSerialScan
TBLNAME:             DUAL
IXNAME:
INDEXED CONDITION:
NOT INDEXED:
MISCELLANEOUS:       cardEst = 1
```


fetchall

Syntax

```
fetchall [connect_id.]command_id]
```

Description

Fetches all results from prepared command *command_id* on connection *connect_id*.

If *command_id* is not specified, fetches all results from the most recent command. The command must already have been run using `exec`.

For examples, see [Prepare a SQL Statement for Subsequent Runs](#).

fetchnext

Syntax

```
fetchnext num_rows [connect_id.]command_id]
```

Description

Fetches up to *num_rows* rows from prepared command *command_id* on connection *connect_id*.

If *command_id* is not specified, fetches *num_rows* rows from the most recent command. The command must already have been run using `exec`.

Example

```
Command> create table t1 ( a int, b varchar(30));

Command> create sequence s;

Command> set autocommit 0;

Command> prepare 1 insert into t1 values( s.nextval, 'A');

Command> prepare 2 insert into t1 values( s.nextval, 'B');

Command> prepare 5 select * from t1;

Command> describe *;

There are 3 prepared commands.

Prepared Statement [1]:
  SQL: insert into t1 values( s.nextval, 'A')
  Columns:
    (none)

Prepared Statement [2]:
  SQL: insert into t1 values( s.nextval, 'B')
  Columns:
    (none)

Prepared Statement [5]:
  SQL: select * from t1
```

```
Columns:
  A          NUMBER (38)
  B          VARCHAR2 (30)

Command> exec 1;
1 row inserted.

Command> exec 2;
1 row inserted.

Command> fetchnext 1;
< 1, A >
1 row found.

Command> fetchnext 1;
< 2, B >
1 row found.
```

fetchone

Syntax

```
fetchone [connect_id.]command_id]
```

Description

Fetches one result from prepared command *command_id* on connection *connect_id*.

If *command_id* is not specified, fetches one result from the most recent command. The command must already have been run using *exec*.

For examples, see [Prepare a SQL Statement for Subsequent Runs](#).

free

Syntax

```
free [[connect_name.]connect_id.] command_id]
```

Description

Frees prepared command *command_id* on connection *connect_id*.

If no command is specified, frees the most recent command.

Use *prepare* to create the prepared command.

For examples, see [Prepare a SQL Statement for Subsequent Runs](#).

grid

Syntax

```
grid <stmt>
```

Description

Performs that specified statement on a grid database.

Examples

Formats the contents of the SYS.GV\$MONITOR table for easy viewing. This command is not supported in TimesTen Classic.

```
Command> grid monitor;
```

```
HOSTNAME:                myhost
INSTANCENAME:             mydb_0
ELEMENT:                  1
TIME_OF_1ST_CONNECT:     Tue Sep 24 19:08:57 2024
DS_CONNECTS:              22
DS_DISCONNECTS:           3
DS_CHECKPOINTS:           6
DS_CHECKPOINTS_FUZZY:     2
DS_COMPACTS:              0
PERM_ALLOCATED_SIZE:      262144
PERM_IN_USE_SIZE:         20366
PERM_IN_USE_HIGH_WATER:   20366
TEMP_ALLOCATED_SIZE:      262144
TEMP_IN_USE_SIZE:         34136
TEMP_IN_USE_HIGH_WATER:   34137
SYS18:                    0
TPL_FETCHES:              0
TPL_EXECS:                0
CACHE_HITS:               0
PASSTHROUGH_COUNT:       0
XACT_BEGINS:               473
XACT_COMMITS:              471
XACT_D_COMMITS:            124
XACT_ROLLBACKS:            1
LOG_FORCES:                272
DEADLOCKS:                 0
LOCK_TIMEOUTS:             0
LOCK_GRANTS_IMMED:        135704
LOCK_GRANTS_WAIT:         0
SYS19:                    0
CMD_PREPARES:              119
CMD_REPREPARES:            1
CMD_TEMP_INDEXES:         0
LAST_LOG_FILE:             0
REPHOLD_LOG_FILE:         -1
REPHOLD_LOG_OFF:          -1
REP_XACT_COUNT:            0
REP_CONFLICT_COUNT:       0
REP_PEER_CONNECTIONS:     0
REP_PEER_RETRIES:         0
FIRST_LOG_FILE:            0
LOG_BYTES_TO_LOG_BUFFER:  20505784
LOG_FS_READS:              5
LOG_FS_WRITES:             380
LOG_BUFFER_WAITS:         0
CHECKPOINT_BYTES_WRITTEN:  13048504
CURSOR_OPENS:              749
CURSOR_CLOSES:             749
SYS3:                     0
SYS4:                     0
```

```

SYS5:                0
SYS6:                0
CHECKPOINT_BLOCKS_WRITTEN: 2423
CHECKPOINT_WRITES:    644
REQUIRED_RECOVERY:    0
SYS11:               0
SYS12:               1
TYPE_MODE:           0
SYS13:               0
SYS14:               0
SYS15:               0
SYS16:               0
SYS17:               0
SYS9:

```

If the `optional_monitor_column` is specified, only that column is displayed.

```

Command> grid monitor PERM_IN_USE_SIZE;
PERM_IN_USE_SIZE: 20570

```

This example shows a 3x1 grid table. The table structure and row distribution looks like:

```

create table MYUSER.T1 (
    A NUMBER(38) NOT NULL,
    primary key (A))
    distribute by hash (A);

```

```

Command> grid showdistribution T1;
Row Distribution for table MYUSER.T1:

```

```

HOSTNAME:            MYHOST
INSTANCENAME:         inst_0
ELEMENT:              1
REPLICASET:          1
DATASPACEGROUP:      1
ROWCOUNT:           42
PERCENT OF TOTAL:     34.14634%
DEVIATION FROM MEAN:  2.43902%

```

```

HOSTNAME:            MYHOST
INSTANCENAME:         inst_1
ELEMENT:              2
REPLICASET:          2
DATASPACEGROUP:      1
ROWCOUNT:           41
PERCENT OF TOTAL:     33.33333%
DEVIATION FROM MEAN:  0%

```

```

HOSTNAME:            MYHOST
INSTANCENAME:         inst_2
ELEMENT:              3
REPLICASET:          3
DATASPACEGROUP:      1
ROWCOUNT:           40
PERCENT OF TOTAL:     32.52033%
DEVIATION FROM MEAN: -2.43902%

```

help

Syntax

```
help [command [command ...]] | all | comments | attributes]
```

Description

Prints brief or detailed help information for commands.

If specific commands are given as arguments, then detailed help for each command is printed.

If you do not know the exact name of a command, try typing just a few characters that may be part of the command name. `ttIsql` searches and displays help for any commands that include the characters.

If `all` is given as an argument, then detailed help for all commands is printed.

If `comments` is given as an argument, then information on using `ttIsql` comments within scripts is printed.

If `attributes` is given as an argument, then information on the `set/show attributes` is printed.

If no argument is given, then brief help information for all commands is printed. See [Help Commands](#).

Examples

```
Command> help;
```

Use "help all" to get a description of all commands or use "help <cmd>" to limit it to that command.

?	fetchnext	spool
!	free	sqlcolumns
@	functions	sqlgetinfo
accept	getenv	sqlquerytimeout
allfunctions	grid	sqlquerytimeoutmsec
allindexes	help	sqlstatistics
allpackages	history	sqltables
allprocedures	host	statsclear
allsequences	if	statsestimate
allsynonyms	indexes	statsupdate
alltables	isolation	synonyms
allviews	monitor	tables
... * * * ...

```
Command> help explain;
```

Arguments in <> are required.

Arguments in [] are optional.

```
Command Usage: explain [plan for] { [<connection_name>.<ttisqlcmdid> | sqlcmdid
<sqlcmdid> | <stmt> | !<historyitem> ] }
```

```
Command Aliases: (none)
```

Description: Explain a plan for either the prepared `ttisql` cmd, the `sqlcmdid`, `<sqlstmt>`, or the statement from the given history item.. When the SQL text is given this is shorthand for "autocommit 0; showplan 1; prepare <sqlstmt>; restore autocommit and showplan." The literals "plan for" are not required for

TT, but are part of the Oracle RDBMS syntax; ttIsql will insert the keywords 'plan for' when passthrough=3. When a cmdid is given, the plan is retrieved via the builtin `ttsqlcmdqueryplan()`. The cmdid form will not work with `passthrough > 0`.
 Requires an active connection: YES
 Requires autocommit turned off: NO
 Reports elapsed execution time: YES
 Works only with a TimesTen data source: YES
 Example: `explain select * from dual; -or- explain plan for select * from dual;`

history

Syntax

```
history [-all] [-h] [-r] [num_commands]
```

Description

ttIsql implements a csh-like command history.

Lists previously run commands. The `num_commands` parameter specifies the number of commands to list. If the `num_commands` parameter is omitted then the previous 10 commands are listed by default.

The output of this command omits consecutive duplicate commands. Use the `-all` option to include the consecutive duplicate commands.

Use the `-h` option to omit the command numbers.

Use the `-r` parameter to list the commands in reverse order.

The history list stores up to 100 of the most recently run commands. The history command by default displays the last 10 SQL statements or ttIsql built-in commands that were run. To display more than that last 10 commands, specify the maximum number to display as an argument to the history command.

Examples

```
Command> history;
1 INSERT INTO T3 VALUES (3)
2 INSERT INTO T1 VALUES (4)
3 INSERT INTO T2 VALUES (5)
4 INSERT INTO T3 VALUES (6)
5 autocommit 0
6 showplan
7 SELECT * FROM T1, t2, t3 WHERE A=B AND B=C AND A=B
8 trytbllocks 0
9 tryserial 0
10 SELECT * FROM T1, t2, t3 WHERE A=B AND B=C AND A=B
Command>
```

Each entry in the history list is identified by a unique number. The `!` character followed by the number of the command can be used to run the command again. For example:

```
Command> ! 5;
autocommit 0
```

To run the last command again simply type a sequence of two `!` characters:

```
Command> !!;
autocommit 0
```

To run the last command that begins with a given string type the ! character followed by the first few letters of the command. For example:

```
Command> ! auto;  
autocommit 0
```

host

Syntax

```
host <os_command>
```

Description

Runs an operating system command. The command is run in the same console as `ttIsql`.

This command sets the environment variable `TT_CONNSTR` in the environment of the process it creates.

The value of the variable is the connection string of the current connection.

To see the exit status of the command, use the `define` command with `_EXIT_STATUS`.

Examples

```
Command> host ls -l *.hh;  
Algorithms.hh  
Timer.hh  
a.hh
```

```
Command> host ls /dev/null;  
/dev/null
```

```
Command> host vi script.sql;
```

if-then-else

Syntax

```
if-then-else
```

Description

The `if-then-else` command construct enables you to implement conditional branching logic in a `ttIsql` session. For more details, see [IF-THEN-ELSE Command Construct](#).

Example

```
Command> if :a = 1 then "e:a is 1" else "e:a is not 1";
```

monitor

Syntax

```
monitor [optional_monitor_column]
```

Description

Formats the contents of the `SYS.MONITOR` table for easy viewing.

If the *optional_monitor_column* is specified, only that column is displayed.

For details, see [monitor Command](#).

Example

```

Command> monitor;
TIME_OF_1ST_CONNECT:      Thu Sep  5 00:48:03 2024
DS_CONNECTS:              14
DS_DISCONNECTS:           1
DS_CHECKPOINTS:           4
DS_CHECKPOINTS_FUZZY:     0
DS_COMPACTS:              0
PERM_ALLOCATED_SIZE:      32768
PERM_IN_USE_SIZE:         19567
PERM_IN_USE_HIGH_WATER:   19646
TEMP_ALLOCATED_SIZE:      40960
TEMP_IN_USE_SIZE:         17665
TEMP_IN_USE_HIGH_WATER:   21946
SYS18:                    0
TPL_FETCHES:              0
TPL_EXECS:                0
CACHE_HITS:               0
PASSTHROUGH_COUNT:       0
XACT_BEGINS:              435
XACT_COMMITS:             434
XACT_D_COMMITS:           124
XACT_ROLLBACKS:           0
LOG_FORCES:               127
DEADLOCKS:                0
LOCK_TIMEOUTS:            0
LOCK_GRANTS_IMMEDIATE:   134549
LOCK_GRANTS_WAIT:        0
SYS19:                    0
CMD_PREPARES:             396
CMD_REPREPARES:           0
CMD_TEMP_INDEXES:         0
LAST_LOG_FILE:            0
REPHOLD_LOG_FILE:        -1
REPHOLD_LOG_OFF:         -1
REP_XACT_COUNT:           0
REP_CONFLICT_COUNT:       0
REP_PEER_CONNECTIONS:     0
REP_PEER_RETRIES:         0
FIRST_LOG_FILE:           0
LOG_BYTES_TO_LOG_BUFFER:  18984608
LOG_FS_READS:             2
LOG_FS_WRITES:            229
LOG_BUFFER_WAITS:         0
CHECKPOINT_BYTES_WRITTEN: 40875376
CURSOR_OPENS:             1326
CURSOR_CLOSES:            1326
SYS3:                     0
SYS4:                     0
SYS5:                     0
SYS6:                     0
CHECKPOINT_BLOCKS_WRITTEN: 2182
CHECKPOINT_WRITES:        535

```



```
REQUIRED_RECOVERY:      0
SYS11:                   0
SYS12:                   1
TYPE_MODE:               0
SYS13:                   0
SYS14:                   0
SYS15:                   0
SYS16:                   0
SYS17:                   0
SYS9:
```

remark

Syntax

```
remark msg
```

Description

Allows to embed comments in SQL scripts.

When `rem` or `remark` is the first word on the line, `ttIsql` reads the line and ignores it.

Example

```
Command> remark This is a variable.
```

retryconnect

Syntax

```
retryconnect [0|1]
```

Description

Disables (0) or enables (1) the wait for connection retry feature.

If the connection retry feature is enabled then connection attempts to a data source that initially fail due to a temporary situation are retried until the connection attempt succeeds. For example, if data source recovery is in progress when attempting to connect, the connection retry feature causes the connect command to continue to attempt a connection until the recovery process is complete.

If the optional argument is omitted then the connection retry feature is enabled by default.

Examples

```
Command> retryconnect;
Command> retryconnect 0;
```

rpad

Syntax

```
rpad varname desiredlength paddingstring
```

Description

The `RPAD` command acts like the SQL function `RPAD()` with some limitations:

- The desired length is in bytes, not characters.
- The padding string is not expanded for string literal escapes, such as unicode escapes.
- The padding string can contain partial unicode characters or full unicode characters and it may split the padding string in the middle of a multibyte character or surrogate pair.

Only variables that are character based (`CHAR`, `VARCHAR`) can be padded with the `RPAD` command.

Examples

```

Command> var myvar varchar2(200) := 'Hi There';
Command> rpad myvar 50 'Timesten';
Command> print myvar;
MYVAR : Hi ThereTimestenTimestenTimestenTimestenTimestenTi

```

run

Syntax

```

run filename [arguments]|
start filename [arguments...]|
@@ filename [arguments...]|
@ filename [arguments...]

```

Description

Reads and runs SQL commands from *filename*. The run command can be nested up to five levels.

The `@@` command is identical to the `@` command only if the file is specified with an absolute path.

When you specify `@` with a relative path, the path is relative to the startup directory of `ttIsql`. When you specify `@@`, the path is relative to the currently running input file. Therefore `@@` is useful when used in a script that must call other scripts. It does not matter what directory the invoker of `ttIsql` is in when the script is run.

Examples

```

Command> run hello.sql;
Hi, I am there.

```

savehistory

Syntax

```

savehistory [-all [-h] [-a | -f] outputfile

```

Description

Writes the history buffer to the specified *outputfile*.

Consecutive duplicate commands are omitted.

Use the `-all` option to include the consecutive duplicate commands.

Use the `-h` option to omit the command numbers.

Use `-a` to append to an existing output file. Use `-f` to force the overwriting of an existing output file.

For details, see [clearhistory](#) and [history](#).

Examples

```
Command> savehistory myhistory;  
Command> savehistory -a myhistory;
```

setjoinorder

Syntax

```
setjoinorder tblNames [...]
```

Description

Specifies the join order for the optimizer. `AutoCommit` must be off. `unsetjoinorder` clears the join order advice to the optimizer.

The join order is specified as a list of tables and table aliases. Use it to influence the query plan.

Examples

```
Command> Select * from TBL1 T1, TBL2 T2, TBL3 T3 where ....;  
Command> Setjoinorder T2 T1 T3;
```

`Showjoinorder` reveals the most recent set value. See [showjoinorder](#).

setuseindex

Syntax

```
setuseindex index_name,correlation_name, {0 | 1} [;...]
```

Description

Sets the index hint for the query optimizer. `unsetuseindex` clears the index hint for the query optimizer.

Examples

```
Command> setuseindex _TMPPTREE, T1, 1;
```

setvariable

Syntax

```
setvariable variable_name := value
```

Description

Sets the value of a scalar bind variable or an element of an array bind variable.

For more information, see *Declaring and Setting Bind Variables in Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*.

Examples

```
Command> setvariable myvar := 'TimesTen';
```

showjoinorder

Syntax

```
showjoinorder {0 | 1}
```

Description

Enables or disables the storing of join orders. It is enabled by default.

0 - Disables the storing of join orders

1 - Enables the storing of join orders.

Call the `ttoptshowjoinorder` built-in procedure explicitly to display the join order after `SELECT`, `UPDATE`, `DELETE` or `MERGE` SQL statements.

The `showjoinorder` command must be executed at the beginning of every transaction that you want to see join order information for. As soon as a commit or rollback occurs `showjoinorder` is automatically disabled.

Examples

```
Command> showjoinorder;
```

sleep

Syntax

```
sleep [n] [ms]
```

Description

Suspends operation for *n* seconds or *n* milliseconds, if the unit `ms` is included. If *n* is not specified, then operation is suspended for 1 second.

Examples

```
Command> sleep;
```

```
Command> sleep 60;
```

```
Command> sleep 500 ms;
```

sqlcolumns

Syntax

```
sqlcolumns [owner_name_pattern.]table_name_pattern
```

Description

Prints results of an ODBC call to `SQLColumns`. If the optional argument is omitted then all columns in the data source are reported.

Examples

```
Command> create table t ( c int, b int);
Command> sqlcolumns T;
< <NULL>, USER, T, C, 3, NUMBER, 38, 39, 0, 10, 1, , <NULL>, 3, <NULL>, <NULL>, 1, YES,
1, <NULL>, 0, 0, 00 >
< <NULL>, USER, T, B, 3, NUMBER, 38, 39, 0, 10, 1, , <NULL>, 3, <NULL>, <NULL>, 2, YES,
1, <NULL>, 0, 0, 00 >
2 rows found.
```

sqlgetinfo

Syntax

```
sqlgetinfo <infotype>
```

Description

Prints results of an ODBC call to `SQLGetInfo`. An `info_type` argument is required for this command.

Examples

```
Command> sqlgetinfo SQL_DRIVER_VER;
SQL_DRIVER_VER = 22.01.0001.0028 Oracle TimesTen IMDB version 22.1.1.28.0

Command> sqlgetinfo SQL_DRIVER_ODBC_VER;
SQL_DRIVER_ODBC_VER = 02.50

Command> sqlgetinfo SQL_ODBC_API_CONFORMANCE;
SQL_ODBC_API_CONFORMANCE = 1 (SQL_OAC_LEVEL1)
```

sqlstatistics

Syntax

```
sqlstatistics [[owner_name_pattern.]table_name_pattern]
```

Description

Prints results of an ODBC call to `SQLStatistics`.

Example

```
Command> sqlstatistics dual;
```

```

TABLE_QUALIFIER:    <NULL>
TABLE_OWNER:        SYS
TABLE_NAME:         DUAL
NON_UNIQUE:         <NULL>
INDEX_QUALIFIER:    <NULL>
INDEX_NAME:         <NULL>
TYPE:               0
SEQ_IN_INDEX:       <NULL>
COLUMN_NAME:        <NULL>
COLLATION:          <NULL>
CARDINALITY:        1
PAGES:              <NULL>
FILTER_CONDITION:   <NULL>
TT_INDEX_USAGE:     <NULL>

```

1 row found.

sqltables

Syntax

```
sqltables[[owner_name_pattern.]table_name_pattern]
```

Description

Prints results of a call to `SQLTables`. The pattern is a string containing an underscore (`_`) to match any single character or a percent sign (`%`) to match zero or more characters.

Examples

```

Command> sqltables;
< <NULL>, SYS, ACCESS$, SYSTEM TABLE, >
< <NULL>, SYS, ARGUMENT$, SYSTEM TABLE, >
< <NULL>, SYS, CACHE_GROUP, SYSTEM TABLE, >
< <NULL>, SYS, CACHE_GROUP_INTERVAL_STATS, SYSTEM TABLE, >
< <NULL>, SYS, CACHE_GROUP_STATS, SYSTEM TABLE, >
< <NULL>, SYS, COLUMNS, SYSTEM TABLE, >
< <NULL>, SYS, COLUMN_HISTORY, SYSTEM TABLE, >
< <NULL>, SYS, COL_STATS, SYSTEM TABLE, >
< <NULL>, SYS, DEADLOCKCYCLES, SYSTEM TABLE, >
< <NULL>, SYS, DEADLOCKS, SYSTEM TABLE, >
< <NULL>, SYS, DEPENDENCY$, SYSTEM TABLE, >
< <NULL>, SYS, DIR$, SYSTEM TABLE, >
.....
331 rows found.

```

```

Command> sqltables SCOTT.T1;
0 rows found.

```

```

Command> sqltables SYS.DUAL;
< <NULL>, SYS, DUAL, SYSTEM TABLE, >
1 row found.

```

statsclear

Syntax

```
statsclear [[<owner_name>.]<table_name>]
```

Description

Clears statistics for the specified table (or all tables if no table is specified).

Examples

```
Command> statsclear;  
Command> statsclear SCOTT.T1;
```

statsestimate

Syntax

```
statsestimate [[owner_name.]table_name] {n rows | p percent}
```

Description

Estimates statistics for specified table (or all tables if no table is specified).

If you estimate statistics with an empty table list, statistics on system tables are updated also, if you have privileges to update the system tables.

Examples

```
Command> statsestimate SCOTT.T1 1000 ROWS;
```

statsupdate

Syntax

```
statsupdate [[owner_name_pattern.] table_name_pattern]
```

Description

Updates statistics for the specified table (or all tables if no table is specified).

If tblName is an empty string, statistics are estimated for all the current user's tables in the database.

Examples

```
Command> statsupdate;
```

tablesize

Syntax

```
tablesize [[owner_name_pattern.] table_name_pattern]]
```

Description

For each table that matches the pattern, lists the contents of the ALL_TAB_SIZES view.

Call the TimesTen built-in ttComputeTabSizes(<owner>.<tblname>) to update table sizing information in SYS.ALL_TAB_SIZES.

Command Aliases: tablesizes, tblsizes

Example

```
Command> tblsize SYS.TAB%;
```

use

Syntax

```
use [conn_id]
```

Description

Displays the list of current connections and their IDs. If connid is specified, switches to the given connection ID.

To use the name of the first connection, you can specify `con0` for the `conn_id`, rather than specifying the full original connection name. You cannot explicitly name a connection `con0`. If the first connection is disconnected, `con0` refers to the connection `none`.

If `use` fails to locate the connection id, the current connection is set to the reserved connection named "none."

See the [connect](#) command.

Examples

```
Command> use;
* Connection sampled: DSN=sampled
Command> use con0;
sampledb: Command>
```

variable

Syntax

```
variable [variable_name [data_type] [:= value]]
```

The syntax for binding multiple values to an array using the variable command is as follows:

```
variable array_name
[' array_size ']
data_type(n) :=
[' value1, ... valuen ']
```

Description

Declares a bind variable that can be referenced in a statement or displays the definition of the variable if the type is missing. Type can be one of the following: `(n)`, `NUMBER`, `CHAR(n)`, `NCHAR(n)`, `VARCHAR2(n)`, `NVARCHAR2(n)`, `BLOB`, `CLOB`, `NCLOB`, or `REFCURSOR`. If only `(n)` is supplied, it is assumed to be `VARCHAR2(n)`.

Assigns a value to a single variable or multiple values if the data type is an array. You can assign a value later with the `setvariable` command.

For more information, see *Declaring and Setting Bind Variables in Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database Operations Guide*.

Examples

```
Command> variable a varchar2(30);  
Command> var arr[5] number := [ 1,2, 3 ];
```

version

Syntax

```
version
```

Description

Reports the TimesTen version information.

Examples

```
Command> version;  
TimesTen Release 22.1.1.18.0
```

waitfor

Syntax

```
waitfor expected_result timeoutseconds sqlstatement
```

Description

Runs the given statement once a second until the query returns the expected result or a timeout occurs. The query must have only one column and must return exactly one row. Any errors in the query terminate the loop.



Note:

At verbosity level 4, you can retrieve the result values that it is using to compare against in order to diagnose why the matching of the value is not successful.

Examples

```
Command> waitfor X 10 select * from dual;
```

```
Command> verbosity 4;  
The command succeeded.
```

```
Command> waitfor X 10 select * from dual;  
Value is 'X'  
The command succeeded.
```

waitforresult

Syntax

```
waitforresult expected_result timeoutseconds searchrow searchcol sqlstatement
```

Description

Similar to the `waitfor` command, except that the result can have one or more columns. Also, the result can return 0 rows.

Runs the given statement once a second until the query returns the expected result or a timeout occurs. The *searchrow* and *searchcol* arguments indicate the ordinal position (1..N) of which row or column should be considered. Use '*' in *searchrow* or *searchcol* to indicate any row or column of the result set could have the expected value. See the [waitfor](#) command.

Examples

```
Command> waitforresult 1 5 * * select * from dual;
Waitforresult: Time expired.
The command failed.
```

At verbosity level 4, you can retrieve the result values that it is using to compare against in order to diagnose why the matching of the value is not successful.

```
Command> verbosity 4;
The command succeeded.
```

```
Command> waitforresult 1 5 * * select * from dual;
Value is 'X'
Value is 'X'
Value is 'X'
Value is 'X'
Value is 'X'
Waitforresult: Time expired.
The command failed.
```

whenever sqlerror

Syntax

```
whenever sqlerror
```

Description

Provide direction on how to handle errors when in `ttIsql`. For more details, see Syntax for the `WHENEVER SQLERROR` command.

Examples

```
Command> whenever sqlerror exit 1;
Command> whenever sqlerror execute "call ttrepstateget();";
```

xlabookmarkdelete

Syntax

```
xlabookmarkdelete id
```

Description

Deletes a persistent XLA bookmark.

If a bookmark that is to be deleted is not specified then the status of all current XLA bookmarks is reported.

See `ttXlaDeleteBookmark` in *Oracle TimesTen In-Memory Database C Developer's Guide*.

Requires `ADMIN` privilege or object ownership.

Examples

```
Command> xlabookmarkdelete;  
XLA Bookmark: mybookmark  
Read Log File: 0  
Read Offset: 268288  
Purge Log File: 0  
Purge Offset: 268288  
PID: 2004  
In Use: No  
1 bookmark found.
```

```
Command> xldeletebookmark mybookmark;
```

```
Command> xlabookmarkdelete;  
0 bookmarks found.
```