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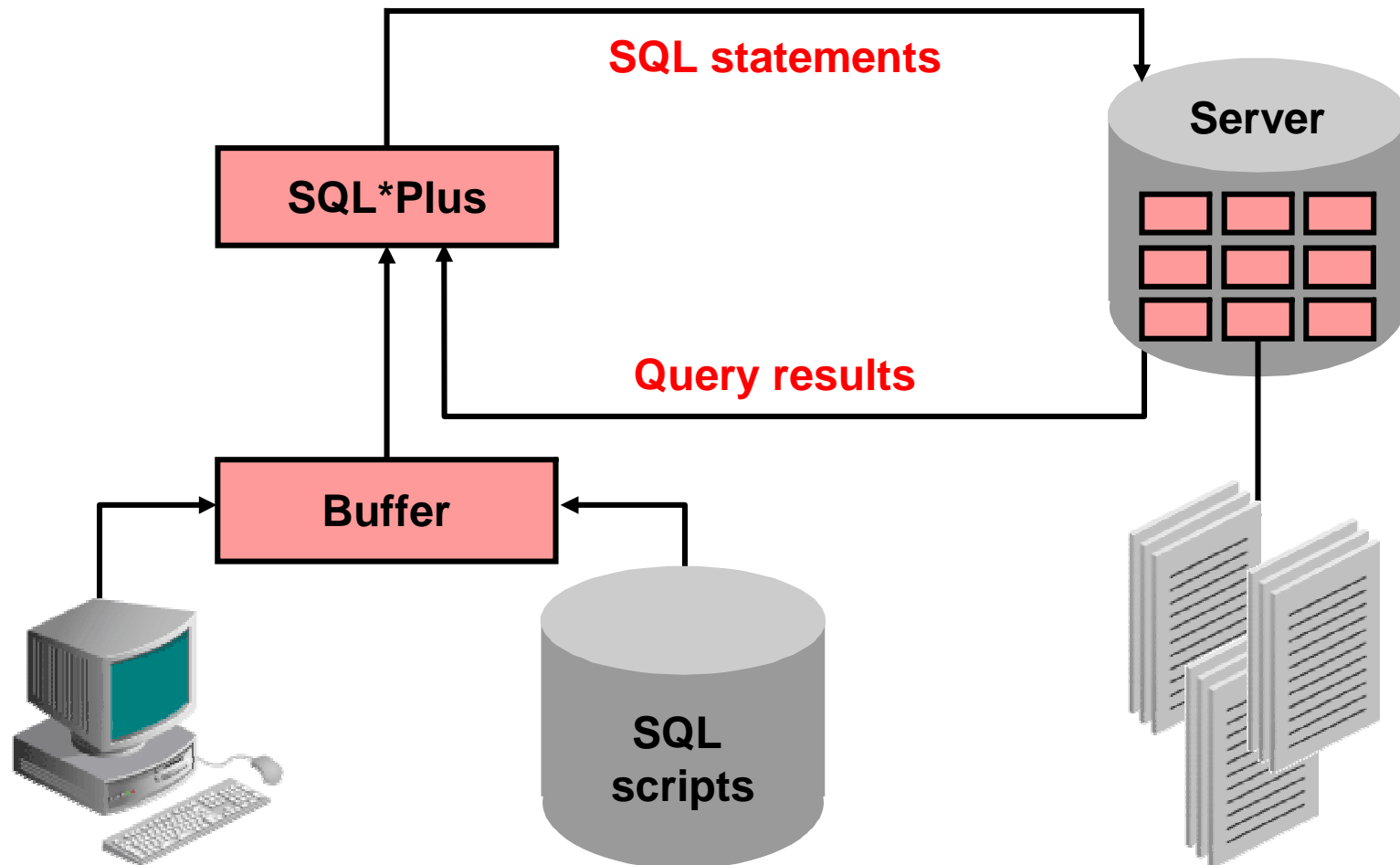
## Using SQL\*Plus

# Objectives

**After completing this appendix, you should be able to do the following:**

- **Log in to SQL\*Plus**
- **Edit SQL commands**
- **Format output using SQL\*Plus commands**
- **Interact with script files**

# SQL and SQL\*Plus Interaction

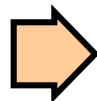


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# SQL Statements Versus SQL\*Plus Commands

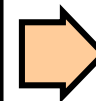
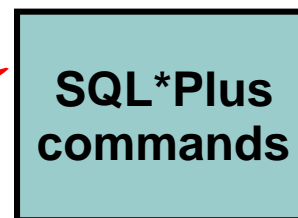
## SQL

- A language
- ANSI-standard
- Keywords cannot be abbreviated
- Statements manipulate data and table definitions in the database



## SQL\*Plus

- An environment
- Oracle-proprietary
- Keywords can be abbreviated
- Commands do not allow manipulation of values in the database



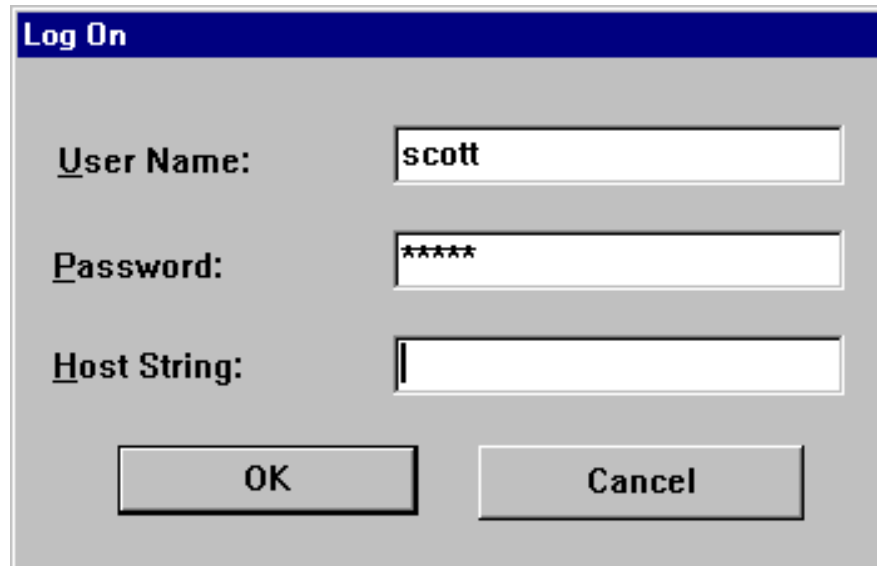
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# Overview of SQL\*Plus

- **Log in to SQL\*Plus.**
- **Describe the table structure.**
- **Edit your SQL statement.**
- **Execute SQL from SQL\*Plus.**
- **Save SQL statements to files and append SQL statements to files.**
- **Execute saved files.**
- **Load commands from file to buffer to edit.**

# Logging In to SQL\*Plus

- From a Windows environment:

A screenshot of a Windows-style dialog box titled "Log On". It has a blue title bar. Inside, there are three labels with corresponding text input fields: "User Name:" with the text "scott", "Password:" with six asterisks "\*\*\*\*\*", and "Host String:" with an empty field. At the bottom, there are two buttons: "OK" and "Cancel".

Log On

User Name: scott

Password: \*\*\*\*\*

Host String:

OK Cancel

- From a command line:

```
sqlplus [username[/password  
[@database]]]
```

# Displaying Table Structure

Use the SQL\*Plus DESCRIBE command to display the structure of a table:

```
DESC[RIBE] tablename
```

# Displaying Table Structure

```
SQL> DESCRIBE departments
```

Name	Null?	Type
-----	-----	-----
DEPARTMENT_ID	NOT NULL	NUMBER(4)
DEPARTMENT_NAME	NOT NULL	VARCHAR2(30)
MANAGER_ID		NUMBER(6)
LOCATION_ID		NUMBER(4)



# SQL\*Plus Editing Commands

- `A[PPEND] text`
- `C[HANGE] / old / new`
- `C[HANGE] / text /`
- `CL[EAR] BUFF[ER]`
- `DEL`
- `DEL n`
- `DEL m n`

# SQL\*Plus Editing Commands

- I [NPUT]
- I [NPUT] *text*
- L [IST]
- L [IST] *n*
- L [IST] *m n*
- R [UN]
- *n*
- *n text*
- 0 *text*

# Using LIST, n, and APPEND

```
SQL> LIST
```

```
1  SELECT last_name  
2* FROM    employees
```

```
SQL> 1
```

```
1* SELECT last_name
```

```
SQL> A , job_id
```

```
1* SELECT last_name, job_id
```

```
SQL> L
```

```
1  SELECT last_name, job_id  
2* FROM    employees
```

# Using the CHANGE Command

```
SQL> L
```

```
1* SELECT * from employees
```

```
SQL> c/employees/departments
```

```
1* SELECT * from departments
```

```
SQL> L
```

```
1* SELECT * from departments
```

# SQL\*Plus File Commands

- **SAVE *filename***
- **GET *filename***
- **START *filename***
- **@ *filename***
- **EDIT *filename***
- **SPOOL *filename***
- **EXIT**

# Using the SAVE and START Commands

```
SQL> L
  1  SELECT last_name, manager_id, department_id
  2* FROM    employees
SQL> SAVE my_query
```

```
Created file my_query
```

```
SQL> START my_query
```

LAST_NAME	MANAGER_ID	DEPARTMENT_ID
King		90
Kochhar	100	90
...		

20 rows selected.

# Summary

**In this appendix, you should have learned how to use SQL\*Plus as an environment to do the following:**

- **Execute SQL statements**
- **Edit SQL statements**
- **Format output**
- **Interact with script files**