



Before You Begin

This guide helps you to get started with Oracle AppWizard for Microsoft Visual C++.

Specific topics discussed are:

- [Prerequisites](#)
- [Intended Audience](#)
- [How This Guide Is Organized](#)
- [Documentation and Code Conventions Explained](#)
- [Documentation Library](#)

Prerequisites

This guide assumes that you have an understanding of Microsoft Visual C++ version 5.0 or 6.0.

Intended Audience

This guide is necessary for anyone who wants to use Oracle AppWizard for Microsoft Visual C++.

How This Guide Is Organized

This guide is organized as follows:

[Chapter 1, "Introduction"](#)

Describes the main features of Oracle AppWizard for Microsoft Visual C++ and defines basic concepts for the selections on Oracle AppWizard for Microsoft Visual C++.

[Chapter 2, "Creating a Starter Application"](#)

A step-by-step description of how to use Oracle AppWizard for Microsoft Visual C++ to create an application skeleton.

[Chapter 3, "Understanding Your Application's Code"](#)

Describes the files and code underlying the application skeleton created by Oracle AppWizard for Microsoft Visual C++, making customization easier.

Chapter 4, "Tutorial"

Takes you through all the steps of creating a starter application with Oracle AppWizard for Microsoft Visual C++, using a business case as an example. After completing the tutorial, readers will gain a much fuller understanding of the real-life applications to which they can put Oracle AppWizard for Microsoft Visual C++.

Documentation and Code Conventions Explained

The following conventions are used in this guide.

Convention	Example	Meaning
All uppercase plain	SQL> ALTER DATABASE	Indicates command names, file names, SQL reserved words, and keywords.
<i>Italic</i>	Italic used to indicate a variable or the title of a guide: <i>filename</i> <i>Oracle SQL Reference</i>	Indicates a value that you must provide. For example, if a command asks you to type <i>filename</i> , you enter the actual name of the file. Italic is also used for emphasis in the text and to indicate the titles of other guides.
square brackets []	X:\[PATHNAME]\ORACLE\HOME_NAME	Encloses optional items. For example, when you create an Optimal Flexible Architecture (OFA)-compliant Oracle home directory, you can place an optional pathname before the \ORACLE pathname. Square brackets also indicate a function key, for example [Enter].
C:\>	C:\ORACLE>	Represents the Windows platforms command prompt of the current hard disk drive. Your prompt may differ and may, at times, reflect the subdirectory in which you are working. Referred to as the <i>MS-DOS command prompt</i> in this guide.
Backslash (\) before a directory name	\BIN	Indicates that the directory is a subdirectory of the root directory.
oracle_home and oracle_base	Go to the ORACLE_BASE\ORACLE_HOME\BIN directory.	In this Optimal Flexible Architecture (OFA)-compliant release, all subdirectories are no longer under a top level oracle_home directory. There is now a new top-level directory called oracle_base that by default is C:\ORACLE. The Oracle home directories are located directly under oracle_base. If you install Oracle8i release 8.1.6 on a computer where there is no other Oracle software on the computer, the default settings for the first Oracle home directory is C:\ORACLE\ORA81. If you run Oracle Universal Installer again and install release 8.2.x, the second Oracle home directory is called \ORA82.

Convention	Example	Meaning
		All directory path examples in this guide follow OFA conventions. For more information on OFA, see the <i>Oracle8i Administrator's Guide for Windows NT</i> .
oracle_home	OracleHOME_NAMETNSListener	Represents the Oracle home name. The home name can be up to sixteen alphanumeric characters. The only special character allowed in the home name is the underscore
HOMEID	HOME0, HOME1, HOME2	Represents a unique registry subkey for each Oracle home directory in which you install products. A new HOMEID is created and incremented each time you install products to a different Oracle home directory on one machine. Each HOMEID contains its own configuration parameter settings for installed Oracle products.
Symbols	period . comma , hyphen - semicolon ; colon : equal sign = backslash \ single quote ` double quote " parentheses ()	Symbols other than brackets and vertical bars must be entered in commands exactly as shown.

Documentation Library

This guide is part of a larger library of Oracle documentation. The Oracle documentation library consists of two types of documentation:

Documentation Type	Describes...
Operating system-specific	Installation, configuration, and use of Oracle products in a Windows NT or Windows 95/98 environment. Operating system-specific documents are occasionally referred to in the generic documentation set. These documents are easy to identify because they always mention their specific operating system in their title.
Generic	Oracle database, Oracle networking, and Application Programming Interface information that is uniform across all operating system platforms. The majority of documents in your documentation set belong to this category. While reading through the generic documentation set, you are occasionally asked to refer to your platform (or operating

Documentation

Type

Describes...

system) documentation for procedures specific to the Windows NT or Windows 95/98 operating systems.

To easily identify where these generic documentation references are described in your operating system documentation, see the index of this guide for the following entry:

generic documentation references

All generic documentation references described in this guide appear under this index entry.

