



**Wilson International, Inc.**

# **KNOWLEDGE BASE DOCUMENT #01**

Quick start guide to Oracle  
coding (SSH & PL/SQL)

---

Author: John Doe

## What are SSH and PL/SQL?

SSH stands for Secure (Socket) Shell, and it is the network protocol that we use to connect to databases through puTTY. SSH ships with every Unix system, so you may have seen these commands before.

PL/SQL is, in a nutshell, Oracle's version of SQL. SQL is how we define and manipulate data in a relational database. There aren't many differences between SQL and PL/SQL, so familiarity with SQL will make the learning process much easier.

## SSH Syntax

- Sudo su – Oracle: Signs you in as the root Oracle user
  - Sudo: Signs you in as administrator
  - Su -: Signs you in as root user
  - Oracle: Oracle database
- ps -ef|grep pmon: Prints all processes with the phrase “pmon”
  - Ps: Get process
  - -ef: Get full details of processes
  - Grep: Which contains “\_\_”
  - PMON: Process Monitor

- `cd`: Change directory to a specified location
  - Example: `cd C:\Users\John\Oracle`
- `pwd`: Print Working Directory (Shows you the directory you are currently in)
- `rm -rf`: Removes a specified directory
  - `rm`: Removes a specified file
  - `-rf`: Removes a specified directory
  - Example: `rm myfile.txt`
  - `Rm -rf path/to/directory`
- `Df -h`: Shows disk usage in human-readable format
  - `Df`: Shows disk usage
  - `-h`: Data appears in human-readable format
- `Cat`: Shows contents of a file
- `Cp`: Copies a file to a new directory
  - Example: `cp myFile.ext path/to/newFile.ext`

- Ls -L or LL: Displays a list of files, such as size, modified date and time, the owner, and the permission
- Mkdir: Creates a directory
  - Example: mkdir myFolder
- Touch: Creates a file
  - Example: touch myFile.txt
- History: Prints a specified amount of previous commands
  - Example: history 20
- Clear: Clears the screen
- Find: Finds a file
  - / : Searches the whole system
  - . : Searches the working directory
  - ~ : Searches the home directory
  - Name: Based on name
  - User: Based on owner of file
  - Size: Based on Size
  - Example: find . -name "index"

- Exit: Exits the session

## PL/SQL Syntax

- Sqlplus / as sysdba: Gives you sysdba privileges (You need this to execute PL/SQL commands)
- Show pdbs: Prints all pluggable databases (that are running)