HP Neoview Script Guide

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About This Document

This manual describes how to use the Neoview Script command-line interface on a client workstation to manage a database on a Neoview data warehousing platform. Neoview Script enables you to perform daily administrative tasks by running SQL statements interactively or from script files.

Intended Audience

This manual is intended for database administrators and support personnel who are maintaining and monitoring a Neoview database.

New and Changed Information in This Edition

Chapter or Appendix	New or Changed Information
"Setting the Look and Feel of the Neoview Script Interface" (page 35)	There is a new look and feel property value, `BTEQ` (to support Teradata). This property affects the formatting of status messages. The look and feel property value `Oracle` is no longer available, but is supported for backward compatibility. For more information, see "Setting the Look and Feel of the Neoview Script Interface" (page 35).
"Launching the Neoview Script Interface" (page 41)	There is a new optional launch parameter `-noconnect`. For more information, see"Launching Neoview Script Without Connecting to the Database" (page 49).
Appendix A: Neoview Script Interface Commands	This appendix describes these new interface commands: • CONNECT • RECONNECT • SET MARKUP • SET COLSEP • SET HISTOPT • SHOW COLSEP • SHOW HISTOPT • SHOW MARKUP • SHOW PREPARED This appendix also includes changes these existing interface commands: • DISCONNECT • ENV • PRUN • SESSION • SET TIME • SHOW TABLE • SHOW SESSION

Document Organization

Chapter 1: Introduction to Neoview Script	Introduces Neoview Script and describes its capabilities.
Chapter 2: Installing Neoview Script	Describes how to install Neoview Script on the client workstation.
Chapter 3: Launching the Neoview Script Interface	Describes how to launch, log in to, and exit the Neoview Script interface on a client workstation.
Chapter 4: Running Commands Interactively in the Neoview Script Interface	Describes how to run commands interactively in the Neoview Script interface.
Chapter 5: Running Scripts in the Neoview Script Interface	Describes how to run script files in the Neoview Script interface.

Chapter 6: Running Neoview Script From Perl or Python	Describes how to run Neoview Script from Perl or Python.
Appendix A: Neoview Script Interface Commands	Provides syntax, considerations, and examples for Neoview Script interface commands.
Appendix B: Supported SQL Statements	Lists the SQL statements that Neoview Script supports.
Appendix C: Connectivity Service Commands	Provides syntax, considerations, and examples for connectivity service commands.

Notation Conventions

General Syntax Notation

This list summarizes the notation conventions for syntax presentation in this manual.

UPPERCASE LETTERS

Uppercase letters indicate keywords and reserved words. Type these items exactly as shown. Items not enclosed in brackets are required. For example:

SELECT

Italic Letters

Italic letters, regardless of font, indicate variable items that you supply. Items not enclosed in brackets are required. For example:

file-name

Computer Type

Computer type letters within text indicate case-sensitive keywords and reserved words. Type these items exactly as shown. Items not enclosed in brackets are required. For example:

```
myfile.sh
```

[ ] Brackets

Brackets enclose optional syntax items. For example:

```
DATETIME [start-field TO] end-field
```

A group of items enclosed in brackets is a list from which you can choose one item or none. The items in the list can be arranged either vertically, with aligned brackets on each side of the list, or horizontally, enclosed in a pair of brackets and separated by vertical lines. For example:

```
DROP SCHEMA schema [CASCADE]
                   [RESTRICT]

DROP SCHEMA schema [ CASCADE | RESTRICT ]
```

{ } Braces

Braces enclose required syntax items. For example:

```
FROM { grantee[, grantee]...}
```

A group of items enclosed in braces is a list from which you are required to choose one item. The items in the list can be arranged either vertically, with aligned braces on each side of the list, or horizontally, enclosed in a pair of braces and separated by vertical lines. For example:

```
INTERVAL { start-field TO end-field }
         { single-field }

INTERVAL { start-field TO end-field  | single-field }
```

| Vertical Line

A vertical line separates alternatives in a horizontal list that is enclosed in brackets or braces. For example:

```
{expression | NULL}
```

… Ellipsis

An ellipsis immediately following a pair of brackets or braces indicates that you can repeat the enclosed sequence of syntax items any number of times. For example:

```
ATTRIBUTE[S] attribute [, attribute]...

{, sql-expression}...
```

An ellipsis immediately following a single syntax item indicates that you can repeat that syntax item any number of times. For example:

```
expression-n...
```

Punctuation

Parentheses, commas, semicolons, and other symbols not previously described must be typed as shown. For example:

```
DAY (datetime-expression)

@script-file
```

Quotation marks around a symbol such as a bracket or brace indicate the symbol is a required character that you must type as shown. For example:

```
"{" module-name [, module-name]... "}"
```

Item Spacing

Spaces shown between items are required unless one of the items is a punctuation symbol such as a parenthesis or a comma. For example:

```
DAY (datetime-expression)

DAY(datetime-expression)
```

If there is no space between two items, spaces are not permitted. In this example, no spaces are permitted between the period and any other items:

```
myfile.sh
```

Line Spacing

If the syntax of a command is too long to fit on a single line, each continuation line is indented three spaces and is separated from the preceding line by a blank line. This spacing distinguishes items in a continuation line from items in a vertical list of selections. For example:

```
match-value [NOT] LIKE pattern

   [ESCAPE esc-char-expression]
```

Related Documentation

The HP Neoview Library consists of:

- "Neoview Customer Library"
- "Neoview Support Library" (page 18)

Neoview Customer Library

This manual is part of the Neoview customer library:

- **Administration**

Neoview Database Administrator's Guide	Information about how to load and manage the Neoview database by using the Neoview DB Admin and other tools.
Neoview DB Admin Online Help	Context-sensitive help topics that describe how to use the HP Neoview DB Admin management interface.
Neoview Management Dashboard Client Guide for Database Administrators	Information on using the Dashboard Client, including how to install the Client, start and configure the Client Server Gateway (CSG), use the Client windows and property sheets, interpret entity screen information, and use Command and Control to manage queries from the Client.
Neoview Owner's Manual	Site-planning information and basic hardware information.
Neoview Script Guide	Information about using the HP Neoview Script command-line interface to run SQL statements interactively or from script files.
Neoview Script Online Help	Command-line help that describes the interface commands supported in the current operating mode of Neoview Script.

- **Reference**

Neoview SQL Reference Manual	Reference information about the syntax of SQL statements, functions, and other SQL language elements supported by the Neoview database software.
Neoview Messages Manual	Cause, effect, and recovery information for error messages.
README for Neoview Platform for Release 2.1	Information about known problems that are visible to customers.

- **Connectivity**

Neoview JDBC Type 4 Driver API Reference	Reference information about the HP Neoview JDBC Type 4 Driver API.
Neoview JDBC Type 4 Driver Programmer's Reference	Information about using the HP Neoview JDBC Type 4 driver, which provides Java applications on client workstations access a Neoview database.
Neoview ODBC Drivers Manual	Information about using HP Neoview ODBC drivers on a client workstation to access a Neoview database.
ODBC Client Administrator Online Help	Context-sensitive help topics that describe how to use the ODBC client interface.
README files	— README for HP JDBC Type 4 Driver — README for HP ODBC Driver for Windows — README for HP ODBC Driver for Linux and HP-UX — README for HP Neoview Script

Neoview Support Library

Boot Application Online Help	Reference information for using the boot software.
Neoview Database Support Guide	Procedures and reference information that are unique to the Neoview database software or not documented in other HP manuals.

Neoview Hardware Installation and Support Guide	Installation and replacement procedures.
Neoview Management Dashboard Support Guide	Information on managing and configuring Dashboard from the Dashboard Server and Client, including starting and running Dashboard, using Discrete Object Thresholds (DOTs), using Dashboard Command Interpreter commands, using the Entity Definition Language (EDL), and using Dashboard data definitions and record declarations.
Neoview Migration and Upgrade Guide	Procedures for adding hardware, installing RVUs and updating other software and firmware.
Neoview ODBC and JDBC Troubleshooting Guide	Guidelines for troubleshooting ODBC and JDBC connectivity to an HP Neoview data warehousing platform.
Neoview SQL Metadata Quick Reference	Quick guide to schemas, tables, columns, and data types for Version 2000 Neoview SQL metadata.
Neoview System Console Installer Guide	Information about installing and configuring applications on the Neoview system console
Neoview Query Support Guide	Information related to query execution plans and how to affect the query performance of Neoview databases
Neoview Virtual TapeServer Installation and Support Guide	Information about installing and maintaining the Neoview Virtual TapeServer (VTS).
Neoview Workload Management Services Guide	Information about using Neoview Workload Management Services (NWMS) to manage workload and resources on a Neoview data warehousing platform.

Publishing History

Part Number	Product Version	Publication Date
542714-003	HP Neoview Release 1.0	August 2006
543708-001	HP Neoview Release 1.1	October 2006
543707-001	HP Neoview Release 1.2	November 2006
544356-001	HP Neoview Release 2.0	March 2007
544530-001	HP Neoview Release 2.1	May 2007

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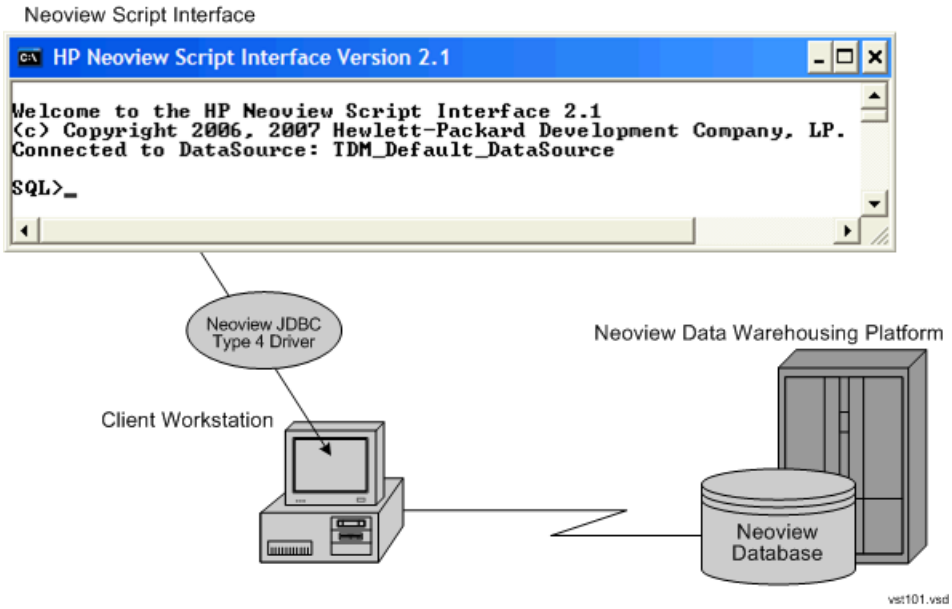
Include the document title, part number, and any comment, error found, or suggestion for improvement you have concerning this document.

1 Introduction to Neoview Script

Neoview Script is a command-line interface that you download and install on a client workstation that has the Neoview JDBC Type 4 Driver installed. Operating systems that support the JDBC driver include Windows, Linux, and UNIX. The JDBC driver connects Neoview Script on a client workstation to a Neoview database on a Neoview data warehousing platform.

Figure 1-1 Neoview Script Within a Neoview Platform Network



Neoview Script enables you to perform daily administrative and database management tasks by running SQL statements interactively or from script files. You can also run Neoview Script from a Perl or Python command line or from Perl or Python programs. Neoview Script supports many SQL statements. For a list of these statements, see Appendix B (page 133).

Neoview Script does not support:

- Adding, modifying, and deleting users
- Changing user passwords
- Job scheduling

2 Installing Neoview Script

NOTE: If you are manually installing Neoview Script on a Linux platform that has the Neoview data loader installed, use the services or sysadmin ID instead of root, which has been frozen for the loader. The best way to install Neoview Script on the loader platform is by using the Neoview Loader Supplemental executive (Installsuppkt). For more information, see the *Neoview Migration and Upgrade Guide*.

To install Neoview Script, follow these procedures:

1. Preinstallation procedures:
   - "Installing and Verifying the Java Runtime Environment (JRE)" (page 23)
   - "Installing and Verifying the Neoview JDBC Type 4 Driver" (page 26)
   - "Installing Perl or Python" (page 27)
2. Installation procedures:
   - "Downloading the Installer" (page 27)
   - "Verifying the Version of the Installer File" (page 28)
   - "Running the Installer" (page 28)
3. Postinstallation procedures:
   - "Verifying the Installed Software Files" (page 34)
   - "Verifying the Installed Version of Neoview Script" (page 35)
   - "Setting the Look and Feel of the Neoview Script Interface" (page 35)
   - "Testing the Launch of Neoview Script" (page 39)

Preinstallation Procedures

Installing and Verifying the Java Runtime Environment (JRE)

Neoview Script and the Neoview JDBC Type 4 Driver require a compatible Java version to be installed on the client workstation. The supported Java versions are:

- JRE 1.4.2
- JRE 1.4.2_01, 1.4.2_02, 1.4.2_03, 1.4.2_04, 1.4.2_05, 1.4.2_06, 1.4.2_07, 1.4.2_10, and 1.4.2_11

These Java versions are not supported:

- Versions before 1.4.2
- Version 1.5

If you are using U.S. Daylight Savings Time (DST), be aware that the start and stop dates for DST will change from the first Sunday in April to the second Sunday in March and from the last Sunday in October to the first Sunday in November, starting in 2007. To avoid using incorrect times, make sure that your Java Runtime Environment uses the correct DST rules. JRE 1.4.2_11 and later versions support the new DST rules.

Installing a Supported Java Version

To install one of the supported Java versions on the client workstation, follow the instructions on the Sun Microsystems Web site:

http://java.sun.com/j2se/desktopjava/jre/index.jsp

After installing the Java version, proceed with "Verifying the Java Version" (page 24).

Verifying the Java Version

To display the Java version of the client workstation on the screen, enter:

```
java -version
```

For example:

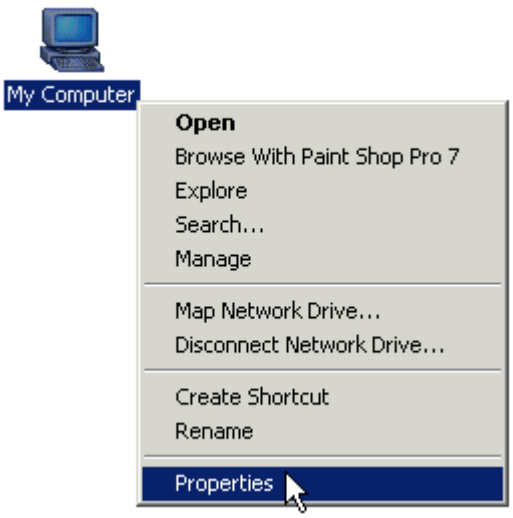
```
C:\>java -version
java version "1.4.2_10"
Java(TM) 2 Runtime Environment, Standard Edition (build 1.4.2_10-b03)
Java HotSpot(TM) Client VM (build 1.4.2_10-b03, mixed mode)

C:\>
```

If the returned version is not supported or is unavailable, see:

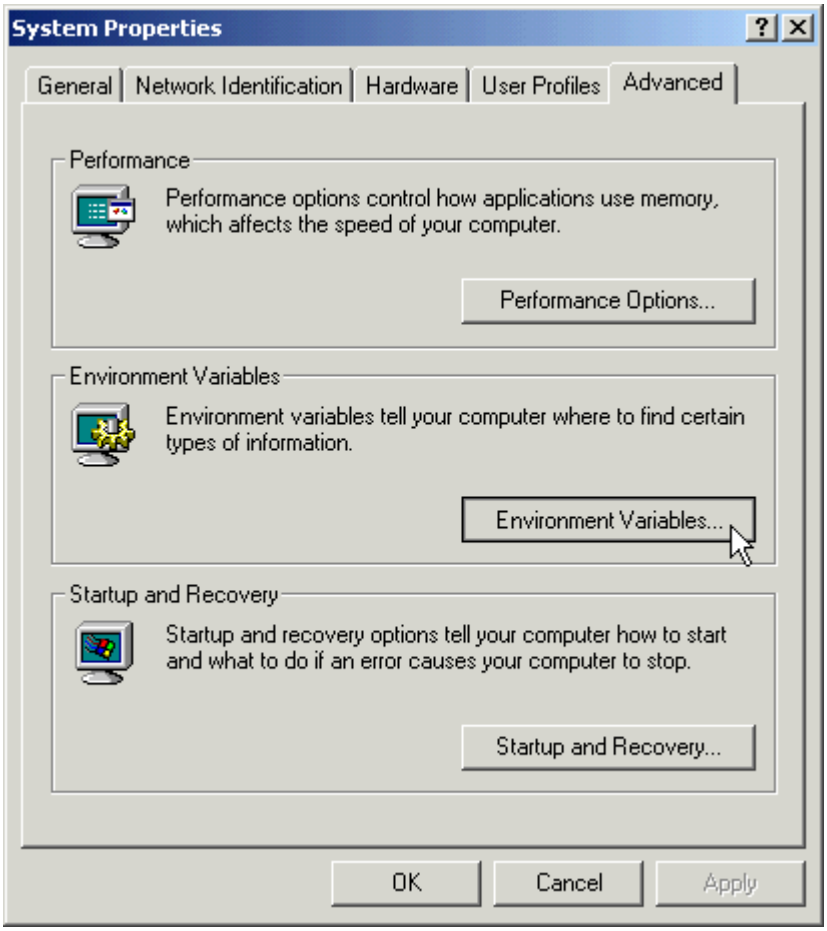
- "Setting the PATH to a Supported Java Version on Windows" (page 24)
- "Setting the PATH to a Supported Java Version on Linux or UNIX" (page 26)

Setting the PATH to a Supported Java Version on Windows

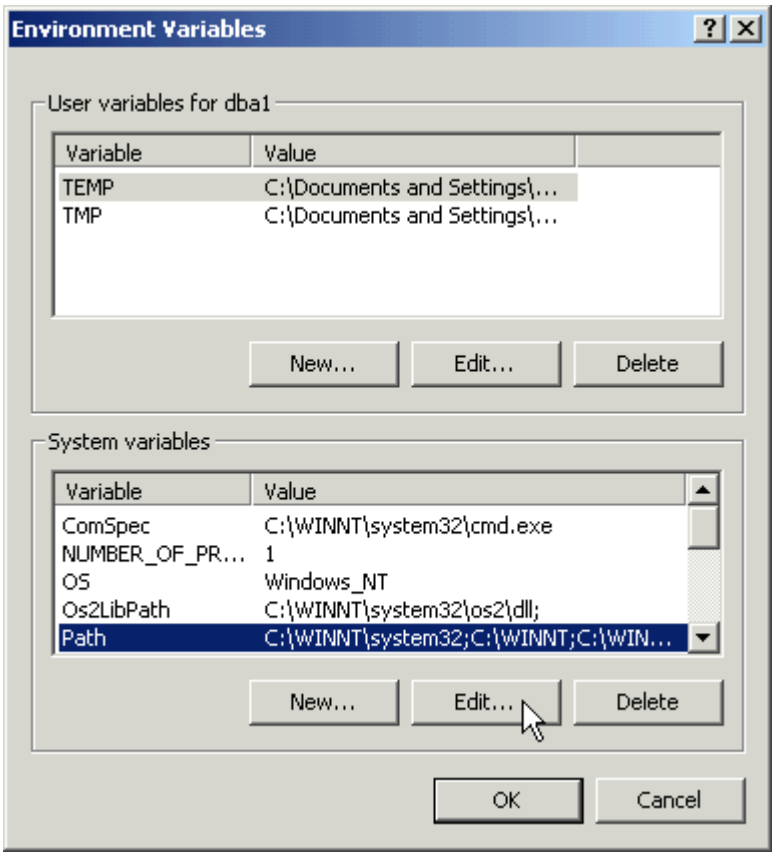
1. Right-click the **My Computer** icon on your desktop, and then select **Properties**:



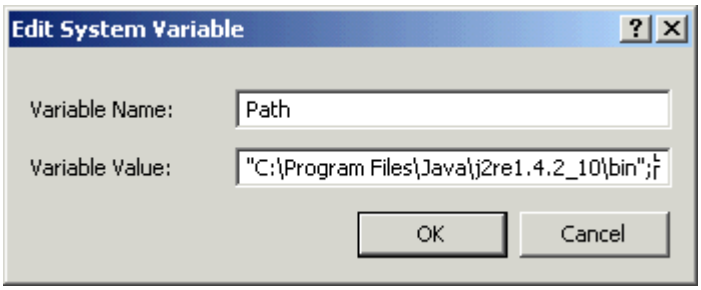
2. In the System Properties dialog box, click the **Advanced** tab.
3. Click the **Environment Variables** button:



4. Under System variables, select the variable named **Path**, and then click **Edit**:



5. Place the cursor at the beginning of the Variable Value field and type the path of the Java `bin` directory, ending with a semicolon (;):



For example:

```
"C:\Program Files\Java\j2re1.4.2_10\bin";
```

NOTE: Check that no space is after the semicolon (;) in the path. If there are spaces in the directory name, delimit the entire directory path in double quotes (") before the semicolon.

6. Click **OK**.
7. Verify that the updated Path appears under System variables, and click **OK**.
8. In the System Properties dialog box, click **OK** to accept the changes.

Setting the PATH to a Supported Java Version on Linux or UNIX

1. Open the user profile (`.profile` or `.bash_profile` for the Bash shell) in the `/home` directory. For example:

   ```
   vi .profile
   ```

2. In the user profile, set the PATH environment variable to include the path of the Java `bin` directory. For example:

   ```
   export PATH=/opt/java1.4/jre/bin:$PATH
   ```

NOTE: Place the path of the Java `bin` directory before $PATH, and check that no space is after the colon (:) in the path. In the C shell, use the `setenv` command instead of `export`.

3. To activate the changes, either log out and log in again or execute the user profile. For example:

   ```
   . .profile
   ```

Installing and Verifying the Neoview JDBC Type 4 Driver

Neoview Script requires a compatible JDBC driver to be installed on the client workstation. For Neoview Release 2.1, Neoview Script requires the JDBC Type 4 Driver for Neoview Release 2.1.

Installing the JDBC Driver

To install the JDBC driver:

1. Download and extract the product distribution file.
2. Set the CLASSPATH to the product JAR file.

For information about how to install, verify, and use the JDBC driver, see the *Neoview JDBC Type 4 Driver Programmer's Reference* or the product README.

Verifying the JDBC Driver

To display the version of the JDBC driver that is already installed on the client workstation:

1. Change the directory to the `lib` directory, which contains the JDBC driver JAR file:
   - On Windows, enter this command:

     `cd jdbc-installation-directory\lib`

     jdbc-installation-directory is the directory where you installed the JDBC driver.
   - On Linux or UNIX, enter this command:

     `cd jdbc-installation-directory/lib`

     jdbc-installation-directory is the directory where you installed the JDBC driver.
2. Enter this command to return version information:

   `java -jar hpt4jdbc.jar`

   For example:

```
C:\>cd install\hpt4jdbc\lib

C:\install\hpt4jdbc\lib>java -jar hpt4jdbc.jar
T1249_N24_AAK(R2.1)_11MAY07_HP_JDBCT4_2007_04_05

C:\install\hpt4jdbc\lib>
```

If the JAR file is inaccessible or the returned version is not supported, see "Installing the JDBC Driver" (page 26).

Installing Perl or Python

If you plan to use Perl or Python scripts with Neoview Script, verify that you have Perl or Python installed on the client workstation. Neoview Script supports these versions of Perl and Python:

- Perl version 5.6.1
- Python version 2.3.4

If you do not have Perl or Python, download it from any open source software provider. You can perform this installation procedure anytime before or after installing Neoview Script.

NOTE: Neoview Script provides a beta version of enhanced support for Perl and Python programs. This beta version requires Jython (for Python programs) and a different version of Perl to be installed on the client workstation. For more information, see the README in the Neoview Script `samples` directory.

Installation Procedures

NOTE: Before following the installation procedures, you must install the Neoview JDBC Type 4 Driver on the client workstation. For more information, see "Preinstallation Procedures" (page 23).

Downloading the Installer

The Neoview Script software is available as a downloadable installer file, `hpnvsInstaller.jar`, on the Software Depot site.

1. Locate or create a directory or folder for the installer file anywhere on the client workstation.
2. On the client workstation, start a Web browser and navigate to the download site:

   http://www.software.hp.com
3. Enter "Neoview Script" in the search box in the upper right corner of the Software Depot home page.
4. Click the **HP Neoview Script** link that appears in the search results.
5. Follow instructions to download HP Neoview Script, which includes the `hpnvsInstaller.jar` file, to the directory or folder in Step 1.

NOTE: In the File Download dialog box, make sure to select the **Save** or **Save this file to disk** option.

Verifying the Version of the Installer File

To display the version of the downloaded installer file:

1. Change to the directory where you downloaded the Neoview Script installer file:

   `cd` *`installer-directory`*

   `installer-directory` is the directory where you downloaded the installer.
2. Enter this command to return version information:

   ```
   java -jar hpnvsInstaller.jar v
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   C:\>cd download

   C:\download>java -jar hpnvsInstaller.jar v
   T0774_N24_AAC(R2.1)_11MAY07_HP_hpnvs_2007_04_12

   C:\download>
   ```

Running the Installer

NOTE: Before running the installer, you must install the Neoview JDBC Type 4 Driver on the client workstation. For more information, see "Preinstallation Procedures" (page 23).

You have a choice of running the installer from the Installer Wizard Graphical User Interface (GUI) or from the command line:

- "Installer Wizard Steps" (page 28)
- "Command-Line Installation Steps" (page 33)

Installer Wizard Steps

NOTE: On Linux or UNIX, to run the Installer Wizard, you must have the X Window system installed on the client workstation. If the client workstation does not have the X Window system, see the "Command-Line Installation Steps" (page 33).

Launching the Installer Wizard

1. Locate the `hpnvsInstaller.jar` file in the folder where you downloaded the installer.
2. Verify that the `hpnvsInstaller.jar` file appears as an Executable JAR File.

   If not, skip the next two steps and go to Step 5.
3. Double-click the `hpnvsInstaller.jar` file icon to launch the Installer Wizard.
4. Proceed to "Using the Installer Wizard" (page 29).

5. At a command prompt, change to the directory where you downloaded the installer:

   `cd installer-directory`

   `installer-directory` is the directory where you downloaded the installer file, `hpnvsInstaller.jar`.

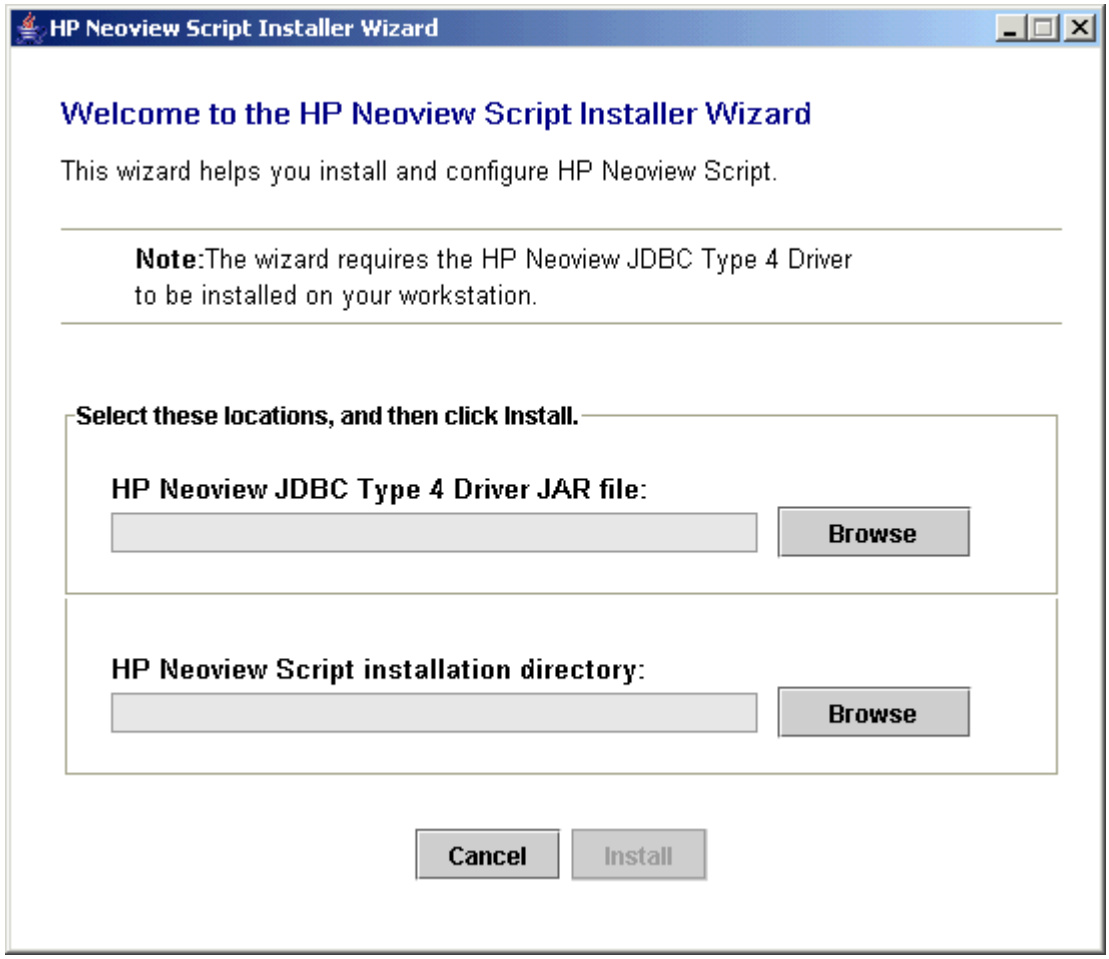
6. Launch the Installer Wizard by entering:

   `java -jar hpnvsInstaller.jar`

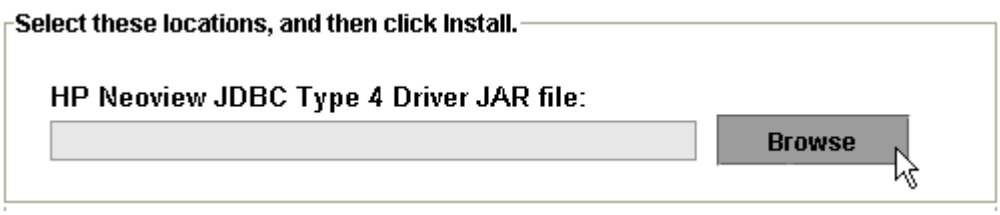
7. Proceed to "Using the Installer Wizard" (page 29).

Using the Installer Wizard

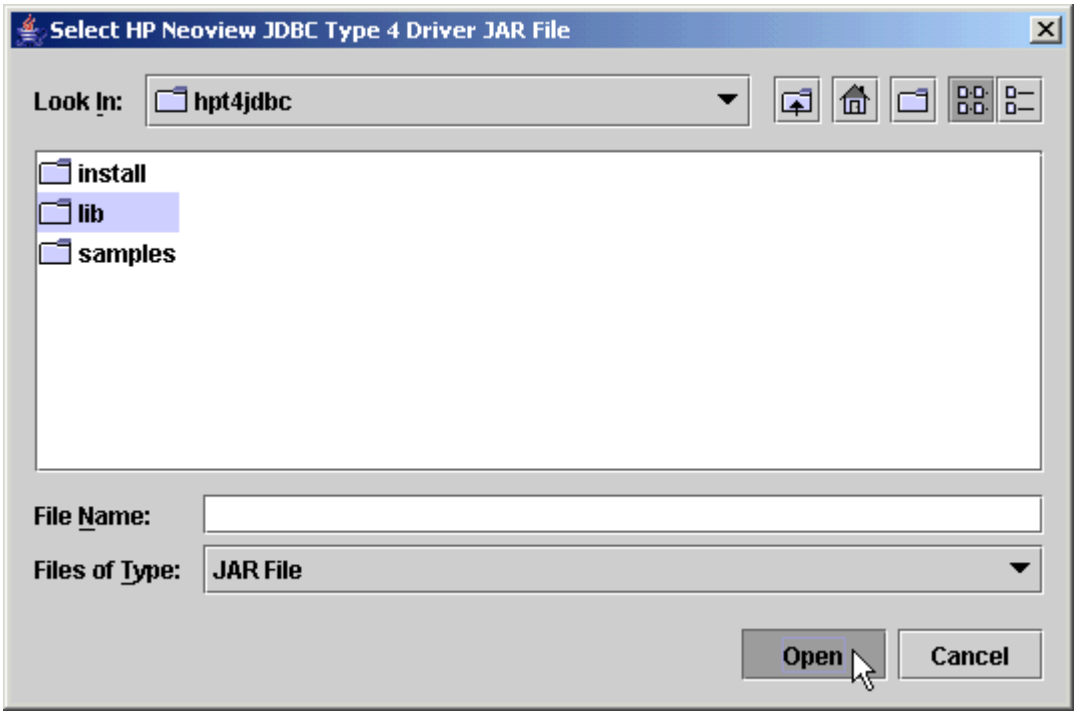
When you execute `hpnvsInstaller.jar`, the Installer Wizard appears:



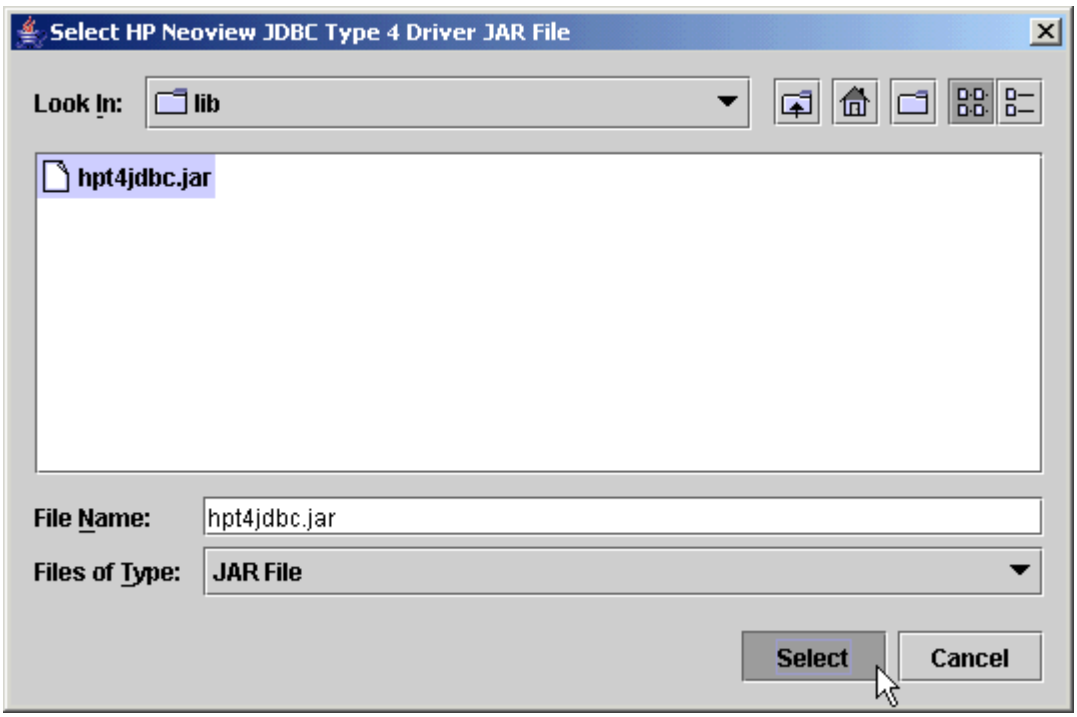
1. To locate the JDBC driver JAR file, click **Browse** next to HP Neoview JDBC Type 4 Driver JAR file:



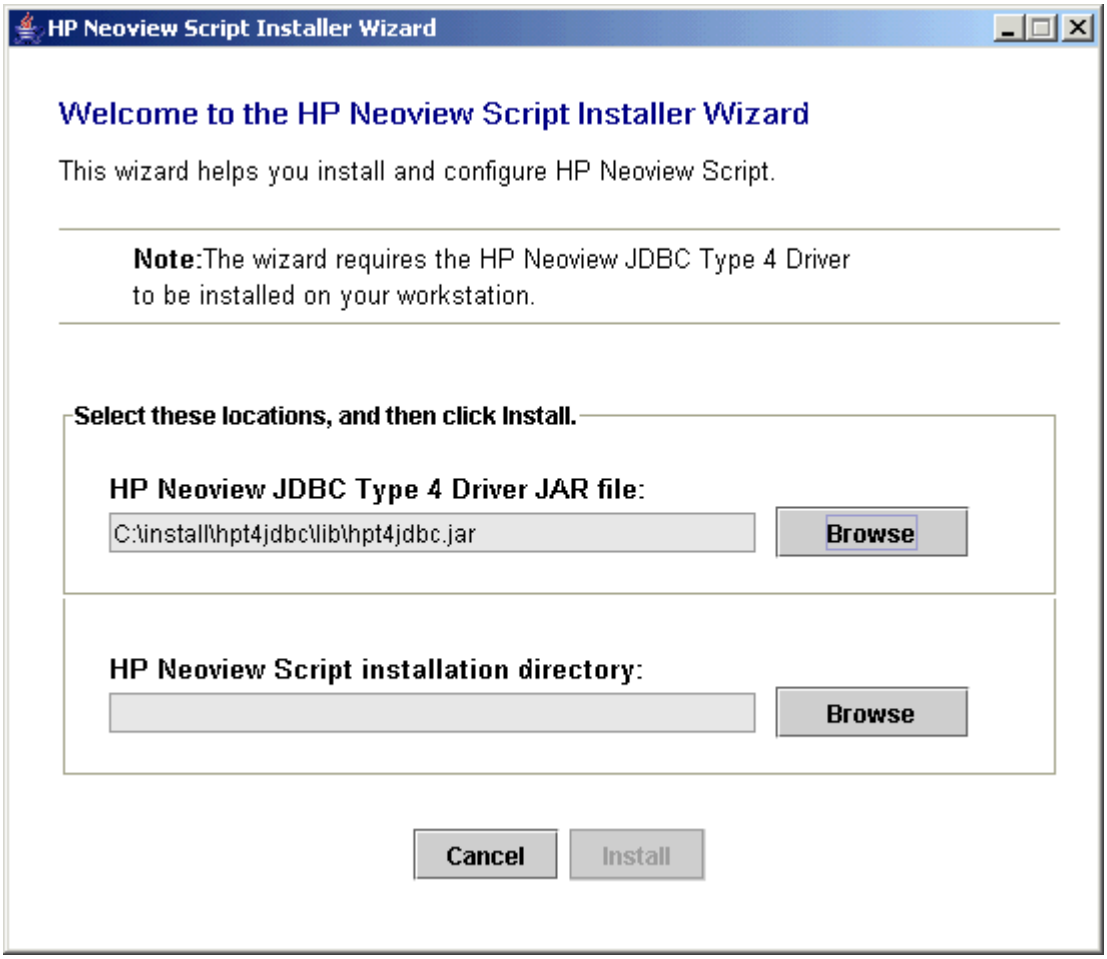
2. Select the **lib** folder of the JDBC driver, and then click **Open**:



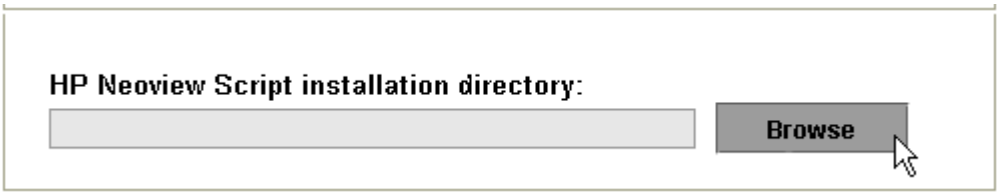
3. Select **hpt4jdbc.jar** so that it appears in the File Name box, and then click **Select**:



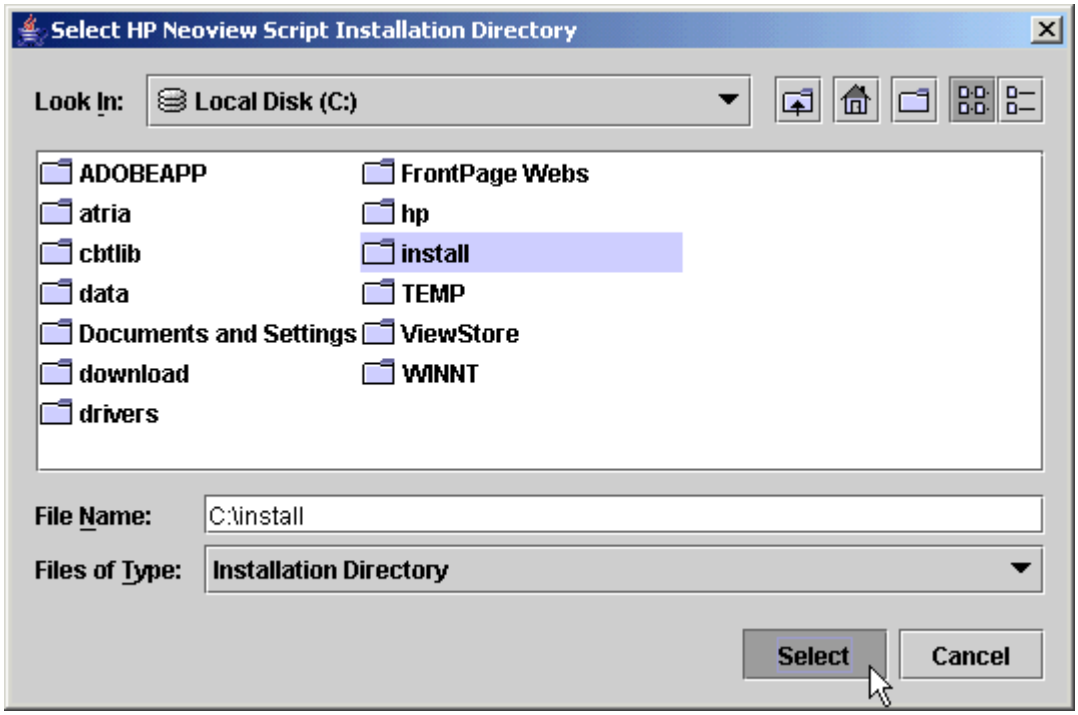
The Installer Wizard now displays the path of the JDBC driver JAR file:



4. To find an installation location for Neoview Script, click **Browse** next to HP Neoview Script installation directory:

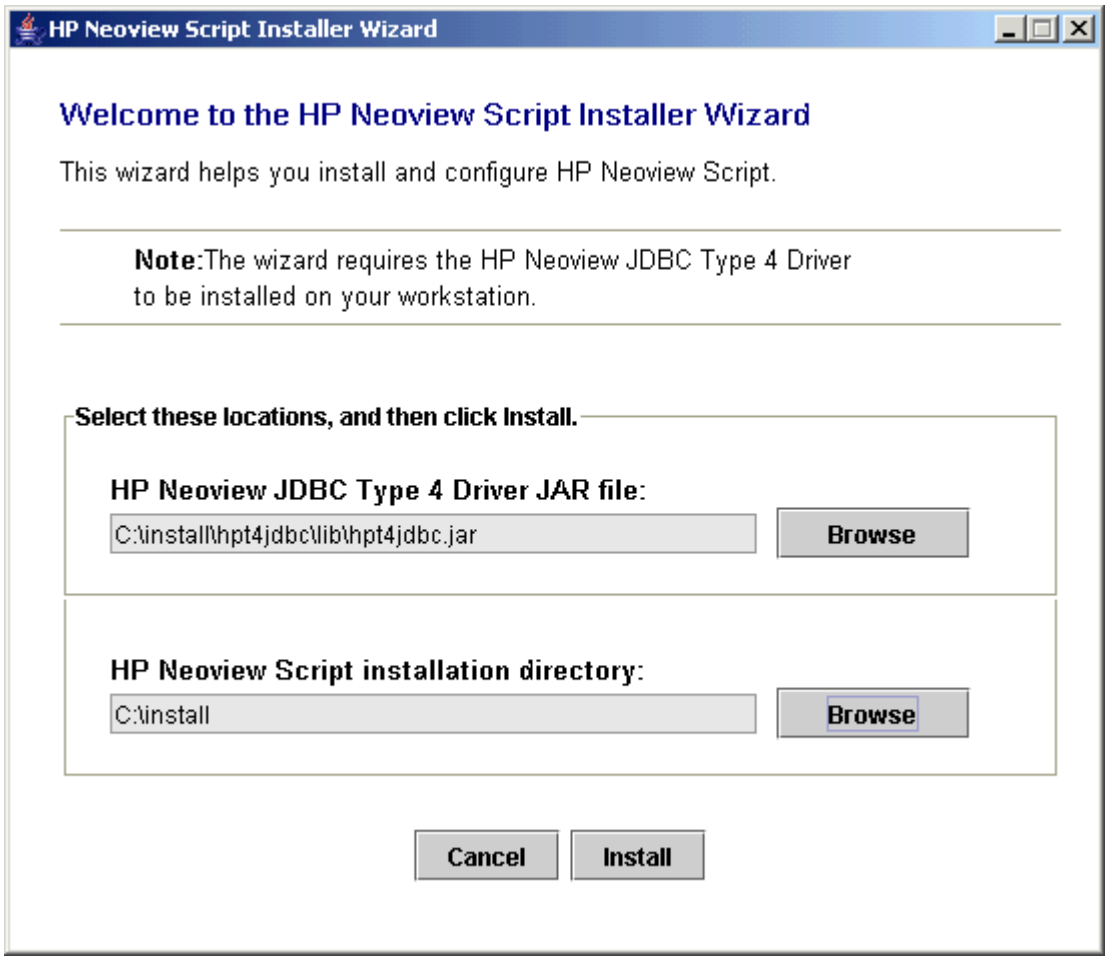


5. Select the folder where you want to install Neoview Script so that the directory path appears in the File Name box, and then click **Select**:

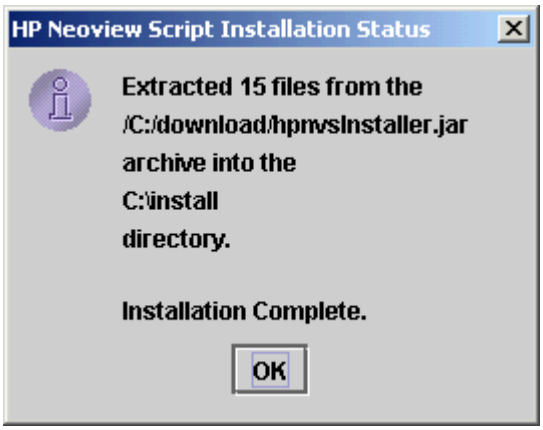


The Installer Wizard displays the directory where the Neoview Script will be installed.

6. Click **Install** to start the installation:



The Installation Status dialog box appears on the screen, indicating how many files are installed in the installation directory:



The number of files that are extracted and installed is 15. All these files are stored in the `nvscript` subdirectory within the installation directory.

7. Click **OK**, and proceed with "Verifying the Installed Software Files" (page 34).

Command-Line Installation Steps

1. At a command prompt, change to the directory where you downloaded the installer:

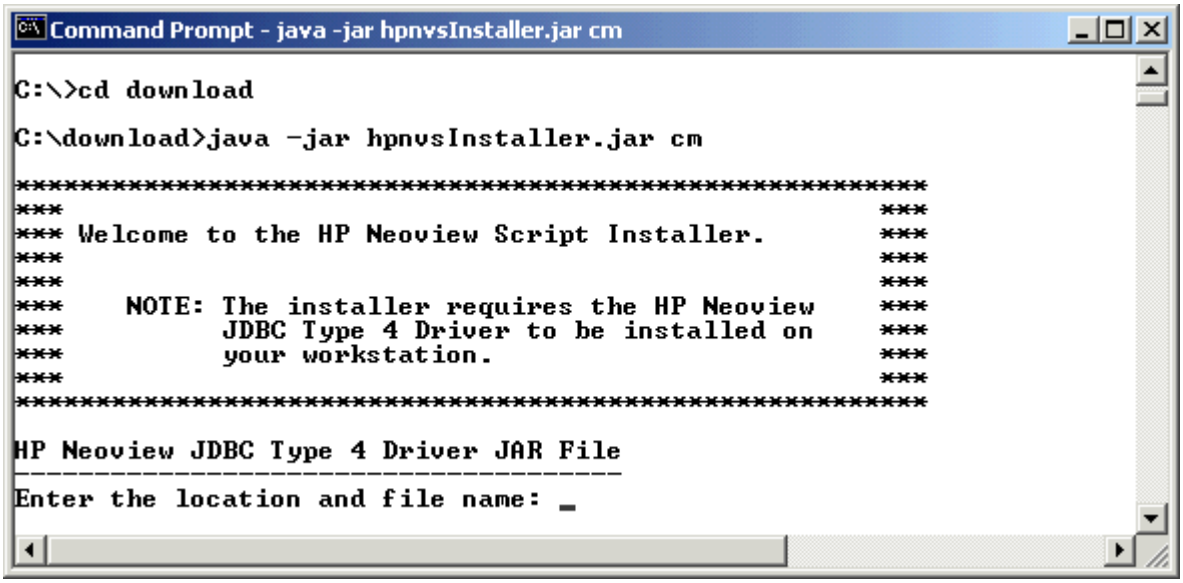
   `cd` *`installer-directory`*

   `installer-directory` is the directory where you downloaded the installer.

2. Launch the command-line installer by entering:

   ```
   java -jar hpnvsInstaller.jar cm
   ```

   The command-line installer starts and prompts you to enter the location of the JDBC driver JAR file:



3. Enter the full directory path and file name of the JDBC driver JAR file, `hpt4jdbc.jar`, which is located in the JDBC driver `lib` directory:

   ```
   HP Neoview JDBC Type 4 Driver JAR File
   --------------------------------------
   Enter the location and file name: c:\install\hpt4jdbc\lib\hpt4jdbc.jar
   ```

4. Enter an existing directory where you would like to install Neoview Script:

```
HP Neoview Script
-------------------------------------
Enter the installation directory: c:\install
```

The installation status appears, indicating how many files are installed in the installation directory:

```
HP Neoview Script
-------------------------------------
Enter the installation directory: c:\install
Extracted 15 files from the
/C:/download/hpnvsInstaller.jar
archive into the
c:\install
directory.

Installation Complete.

C:\download>
```

The number of files that are extracted and installed is 15. All these files are stored in the `nvscript` subdirectory within the installation directory.

5. Proceed with "Verifying the Installed Software Files" (page 34).

Postinstallation Procedures

Verifying the Installed Software Files

After downloading and running the installer file, `hpnvsInstaller.jar`, verify that the Neoview Script software files are installed in the correct locations. See Table 2-1 (page 34).

Table 2-1 Locations of Neoview Script Software Files

Directory	Files	Description
install>nvscript>bin	hpnvs.cmd	Windows launch file
	hpnvs.pl	Perl wrapper script
	hpnvs.py	Python wrapper script
	hpnvs.sh	Linux or UNIX launch file
	hpnvs-perl.pl	Beta version Perl wrapper script[1]
	hpnvs-python.py	Beta version Python wrapper script[1]
install>nvscript>lib	hpnvs.jar	Product JAR file
install>nvscript>lib>perl	Session.pm	Product file
install>nvscript>lib>python	Session.py	Product file
install>nvscript>samples	README	Readme file that describes how to use the sample scripts
	sample.pl	Sample Perl program
	sample.py	Sample Python program
	sample.sql	Sample SQL script

Table 2-1 Locations of Neoview Script Software Files *(continued)*

Directory	Files	Description
	`sample-beta.pl`	Beta version of sample Perl program[1]
	`sample-beta.py`	Beta version of sample Python program[1]

1 Neoview Script provides a beta version of enhanced support for Perl and Python programs. This functionality enables multiple SQL statements to run in one database connection from a Perl or Python program. For more information, see the README in the Neoview Script `samples` directory.

Verifying the Installed Version of Neoview Script

To display the installed version of Neoview Script without launching Neoview Script and connecting to the database platform:

1. Change to the `lib` directory, which contains the Neoview Script JAR file:
   - On Windows, enter:

     `cd` *`hpnvs-installation-directory`*`\nvscript\lib`

     `hpnvs-installation-directory` is the directory where you installed the Neoview Script software files.
   - On Linux or UNIX, enter:

     `cd` *`hpnvs-installation-directory`*`/nvscript/lib`

     `hpnvs-installation-directory` is the directory where you installed the Neoview Script software files.
2. Enter this command to return version information:

   ```
   java -jar hpnvs.jar
   ```

   For example:

   ```
   C:\>cd install\nvscript\lib

   C:\install\nvscript\lib>java -jar hpnvs.jar
   T0774_N24_AAC(R2.1)_11MAY07_HP_hpnvs_2007_04_12


   C:\install\nvscript\lib>
   ```

   If the JAR file is inaccessible or the returned version is not supported, see "Installation Procedures" (page 27).

To display the installed versions of Neoview Script and the JDBC Type 4 Driver in the Neoview Script interface:

1. Launch the Neoview Script interface. See Chapter 3 (page 41).
2. Enter the VERSION command to display information about the build versions:

   ```
   SQL>version
   Neoview Script Build Version     : T0774_N24_AAC(R2.1)_11MAY07_HP_hpnvs_2007_04_12
   JDBC Type 4 Driver Build Version : T1249_N24_AAK(R2.1)_11MAY07_HP_JDBCT4_2007_04_05

   SQL>
   ```

   If the returned version is not supported, see "Installation Procedures" (page 27).

Setting the Look and Feel of the Neoview Script Interface

To determine the look and feel of the Neoview Script interface, set the `-DhpnvsLF` property by using the _JAVA_OPTIONS environment variable. This property affects the formatting of status messages. This property does not restrict the SQL statements, commands, or syntax that you can

execute in the Neoview Script interface. Each look-and-feel type accepts all the SQL statements, commands, and syntax that Neoview Script currently supports.

Supported Look-and-Feel Types

Currently, Neoview Script supports the SQLPlus and Teradata look-and-feel types, in addition to the default look and feel, Neoview SQL. The default look and feel, Neoview SQL, appears as shown below:

```
Welcome to the HP Neoview Script Interface 2.1
(c) Copyright 2006, 2007 Hewlett-Packard Development Company, LP.
Connected to DataSource: TDM_Default_DataSource

SQL>create view persnl.salarylist
+>as select salary from persnl.employee;

--- SQL operation complete.

SQL>
```

The `-DhpnvsLF` property value for setting the SQLPlus look and feel is `SQLPlus`. The SQLPlus look and feel appears as shown below:

```
Picked up _JAVA_OPTIONS: -DhpnvsLF=SQLPlus

Welcome to the HP Neoview Script Interface 2.1
(c) Copyright 2006, 2007 Hewlett-Packard Development Company, LP.
Connected to DataSource: TDM_Default_DataSource

SQL>create view persnl.salarylist
+>as select salary from persnl.employee;

View created.

SQL>
```

NOTE: The look and feel property value `Oracle` is supported for backward compatibility.

The `-DhpnvsLF` property value for setting the Teradata look and feel is `BTEQ`. Setting this property results in a Teradata personality for the messages logged for all SQL operations within Neoview Script. The Teradata look and feel appears as shown below:

```
SQL>set schema sch;

 *** Schema has been set.
 *** Total elapsed time was 16 second(s).

SQL>select * from book;

BOOKID      BOOKTITLE                     BOOKAUTHORID ISCHECKEDOUT
----------- ----------------------------- ------------ ------------
      13333 UML Simplified                       93333            0
      11111 C++ Internals                        91111            0
      12222 Object Oriented Design               92222            0

 *** Query completed. 3 rows found. 4 columns returned.
 *** Total elapsed time was 1 second(s).

SQL>
```

To set the look and feel, see:

- "Setting the Look and Feel at a Command-Line Prompt" (page 37)
- "Setting the Look and Feel in the System Properties on Windows" (page 37)
- "Setting the Look and Feel in the User Profile on Linux or UNIX" (page 39)

If you do not set a look and feel, the default is Neoview SQL.

Setting the Look and Feel at a Command-Line Prompt

To set the _JAVA_OPTIONS environment variable for each session at a command-line prompt:

- On Windows, enter this command:

  ```
  set _JAVA_OPTIONS=-DhpnvsLF=look-and-feel-type
  ```

  look-and-feel-type is one of the "Supported Look-and-Feel Types" (page 36). For example:

  ```
  set _JAVA_OPTIONS=-DhpnvsLF=SQLPlus
  set _JAVA_OPTIONS=-DhpnvsLF=BTEQ
  ```

- On Linux or UNIX, enter this command:

  ```
  export _JAVA_OPTIONS=-DhpnvsLF=look-and-feel-type
  ```

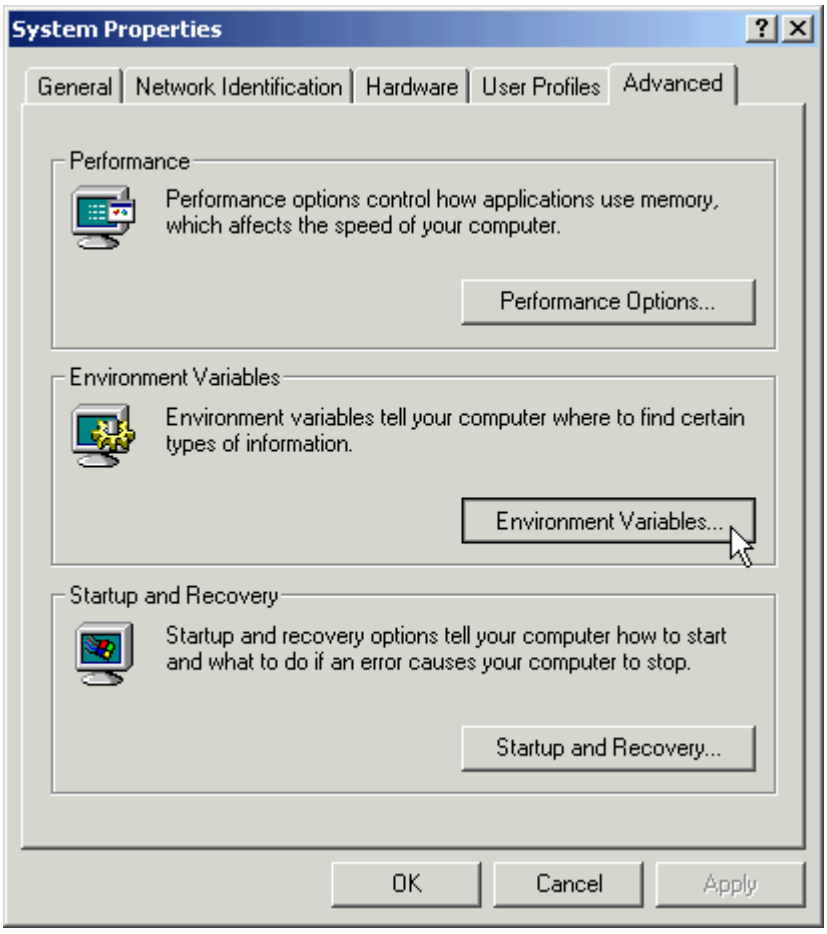
  look-and-feel-type is one of the "Supported Look-and-Feel Types" (page 36). For example:

  ```
  export _JAVA_OPTIONS=-DhpnvsLF=SQLPlus
  export _JAVA_OPTIONS=-DhpnvsLF=BTEQ
  ```

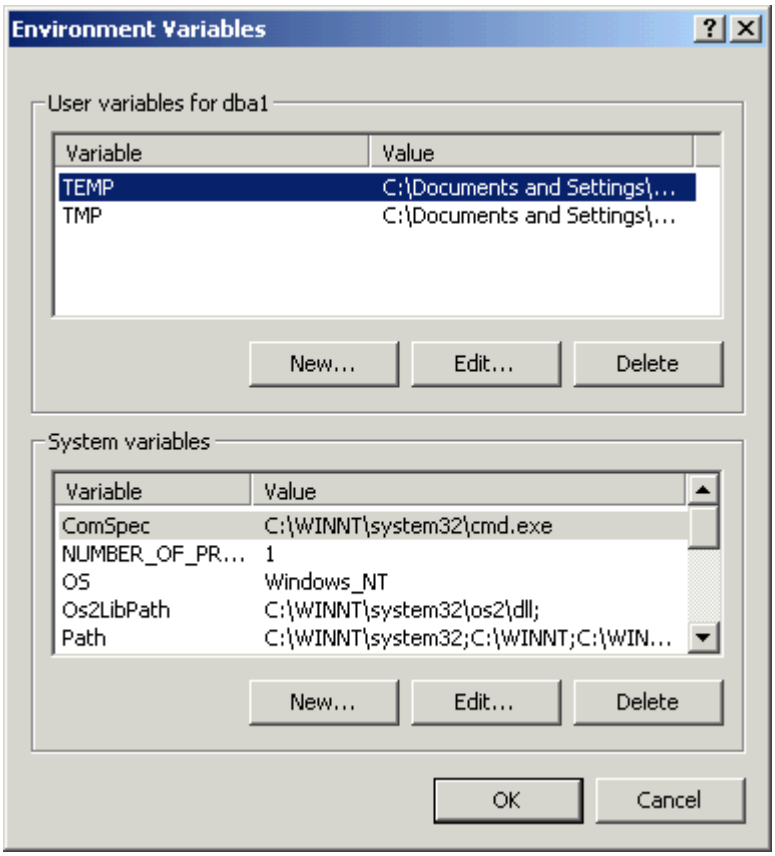
To return to the default look and feel, Neoview SQL, set the `-DhpnvsLF` property value to `nvs`. If you specify an invalid value, a warning message is displayed and the property value is set to `nvs`.

Setting the Look and Feel in the System Properties on Windows

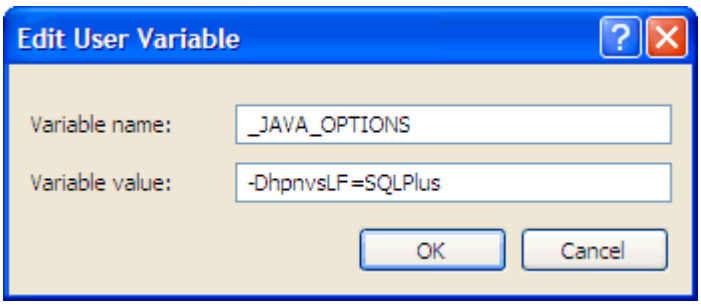
1. Right-click the **My Computer** icon on your desktop and then select **Properties**.
2. In the System Properties dialog box, select the **Advanced** tab and click **Environment Variables**.



3. If _JAVA_OPTIONS does not appear among the environment variables, click **New** under System or User variables. If _JAVA_OPTIONS already exists, click **Edit**.



4. Type _JAVA_OPTIONS for the Variable Name and the `-DhpnvsLF` property value for the Variable Value, and click **OK**.



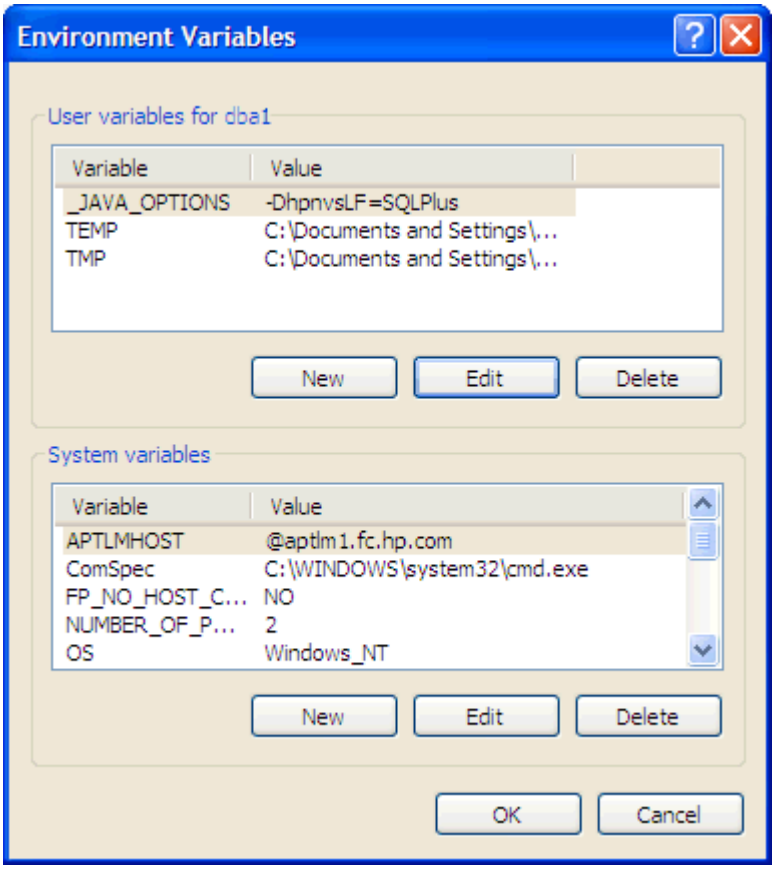
The Variable Value must include:

`-DhpnvsLF=`*`look-and-feel-type`*

`look-and-feel-type` is one of the "Supported Look-and-Feel Types" (page 36). For example:

```
-DhpnvsLF=SQLPlus
```

5. Verify that the new or updated _JAVA_OPTIONS appears under System or User variables and click **OK**.



6. In the System Properties dialog box, click **OK** to accept the changes.

To return to the default look and feel, Neoview SQL, set the `-DhpnvsLF` property value to `nvs`.

Setting the Look and Feel in the User Profile on Linux or UNIX

1. Open the user profile (`.profile` or `.bash_profile` for the Bash shell) in the `/home` directory. For example:

   ```
   vi .profile
   ```

2. Add this `export` command (or a `setenv` command for the C shell) to the user profile. For example:

   ```
   export _JAVA_OPTIONS=-DhpnvsLF=look-and-feel-type
   ```

   `look-and-feel-type` is one of the "Supported Look-and-Feel Types" (page 36). For example:

   ```
   export _JAVA_OPTIONS=-DhpnvsLF=SQLPlus
   export _JAVA_OPTIONS=-DhpnvsLF=BTEQ
   ```

3. To activate the changes, either log out and log in again or execute the user profile. For example:

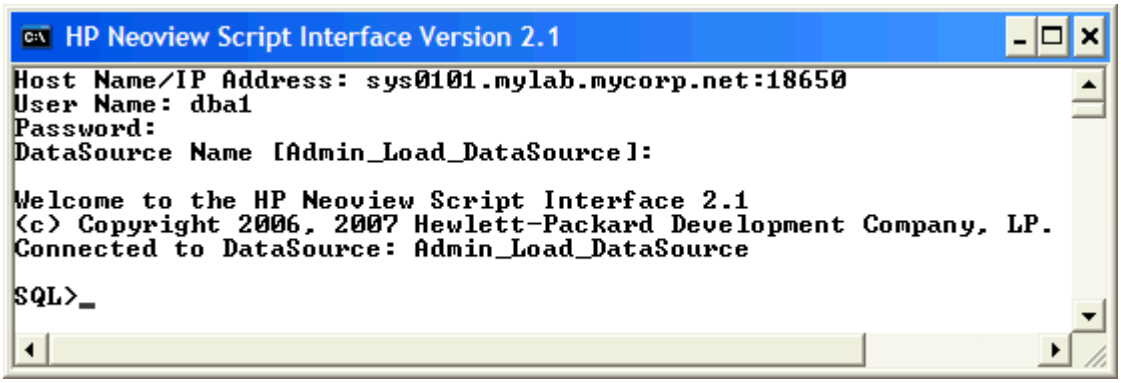
   ```
   . .profile
   ```

To return to the default look and feel, Neoview SQL, set the `-DhpnvsLF` property value to `nvs`.

Testing the Launch of Neoview Script

1. Launch the Neoview Script interface and verify that you can connect to the database. For instructions, see Chapter 3 (page 41).

   This window should appear:



2. If you cannot connect to the database, verify that:
   1. The database platform is available and running, the port number is correct for the database platform, and you are authorized to log in to that database platform. To create a user ID to log in to the database, see the *Neoview Database Administrator's Guide*.
   2. The version of the Neoview JDBC Type 4 Driver is compatible with the Java Runtime Environment (JRE) of the workstation. See "Installing and Verifying the Java Runtime Environment (JRE)" (page 23).
   3. You installed the Neoview Script software files correctly. See "Verifying the Installed Software Files" (page 34).

3 Launching the Neoview Script Interface

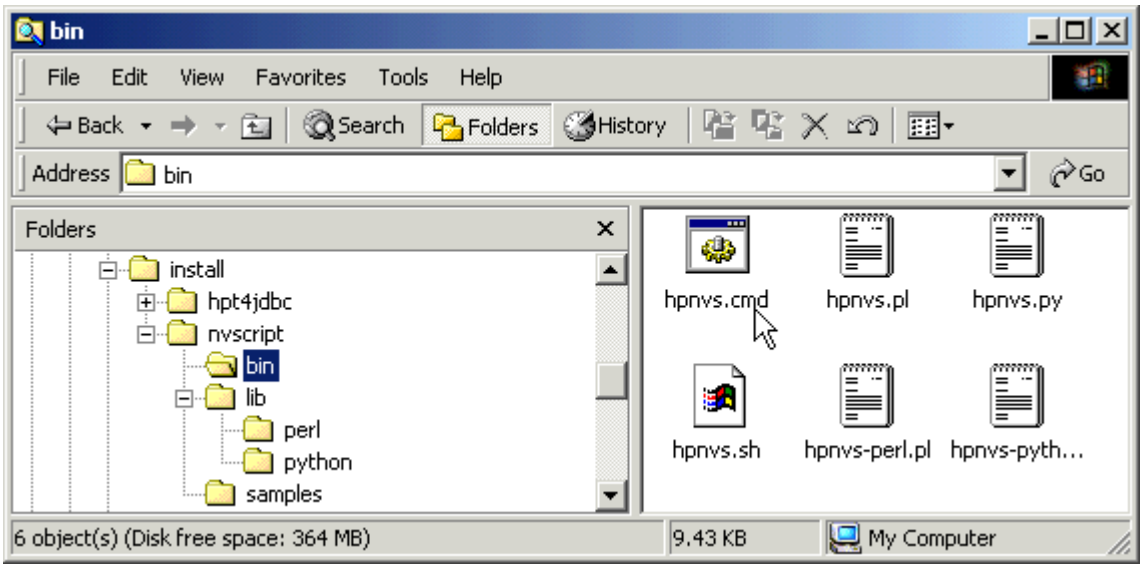
This chapter describes how to launch the Neoview Script interface from the Windows, Linux, or UNIX environment:

- “Launching the Neoview Script Interface on Windows” (page 41)
- “Launching the Neoview Script Interface on Linux or UNIX” (page 44)
- “Logging In to the Database Platform” (page 45)
- “Using Optional Launch Parameters” (page 46)
- “Launching Neoview Script Without Connecting to the Database” (page 49)
- “Exiting the Neoview Script Interface”

For information about launching Neoview Script from Perl or Python, see Chapter 6 (page 71).

Launching the Neoview Script Interface on Windows

1. Find the Windows launch file, `hpnvs.cmd`, in the Neoview Script `bin` folder:



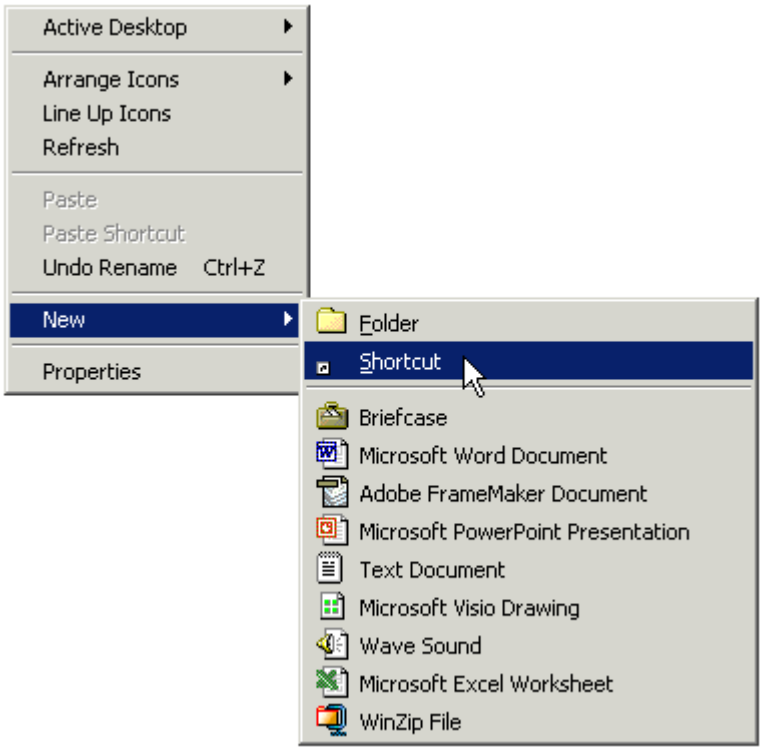
2. Double-click the `hpnvs.cmd` file.

   The Neoview Script interface appears, prompting you to enter the host name or IP address of the database platform, your user name, password, and a data source name. See “Logging In to the Database Platform” (page 45).

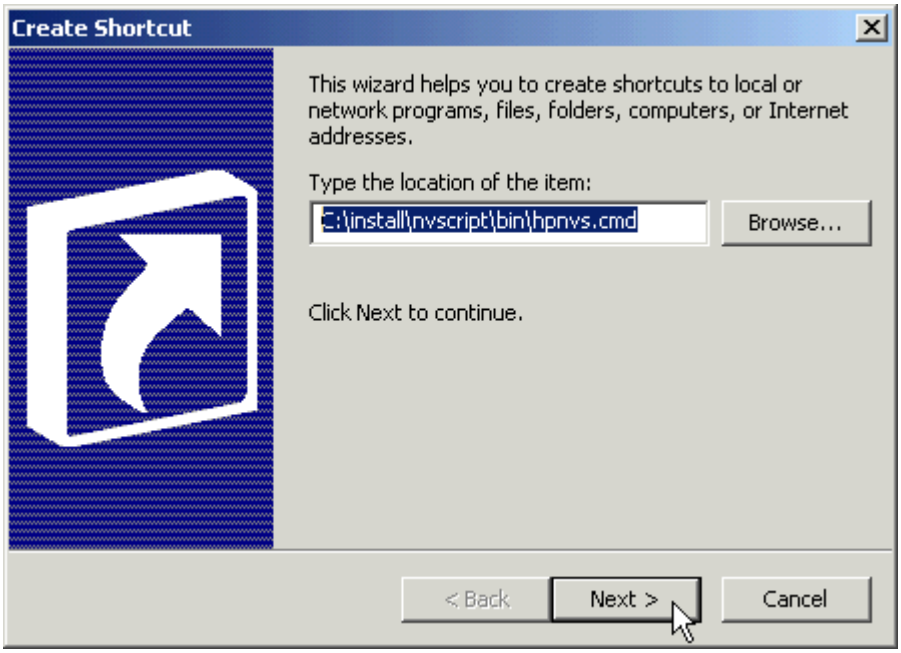
Creating a Shortcut to hpnvs.cmd

To enable a user to launch Neoview Script from a shortcut icon on the desktop:

1. Right-click the desktop and select **New > Shortcut**:

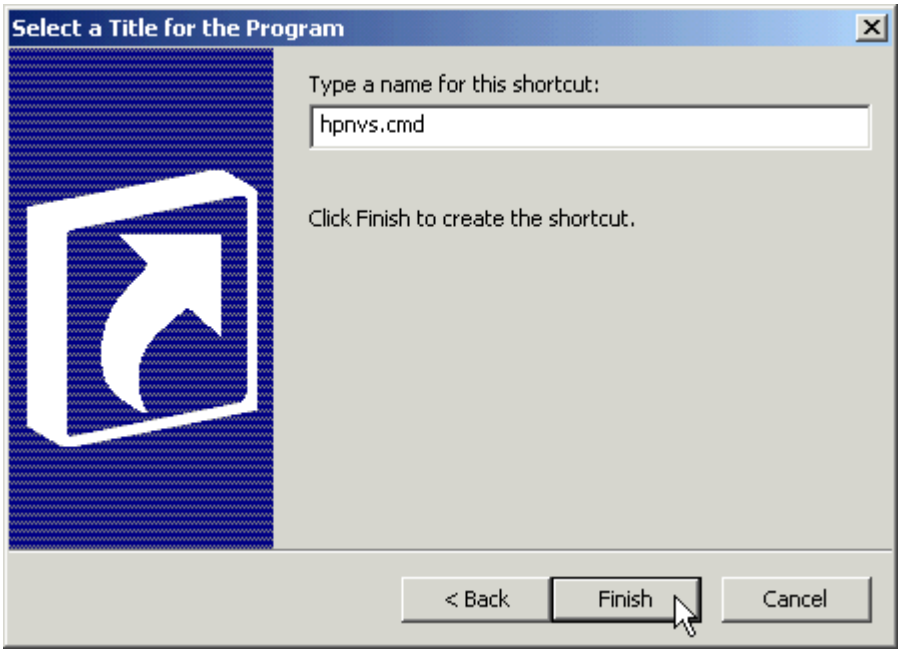


2. Type the location of `hpnvs.cmd` within double quotes (“) or click **Browse** to locate that file, and then click **Next**:

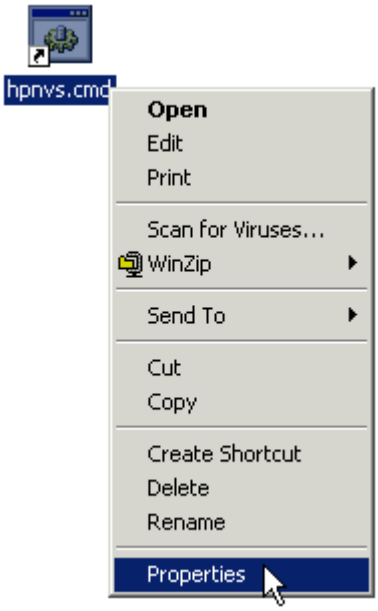


For the location of the Neoview Script software files, see Table 2-1 (page 34).

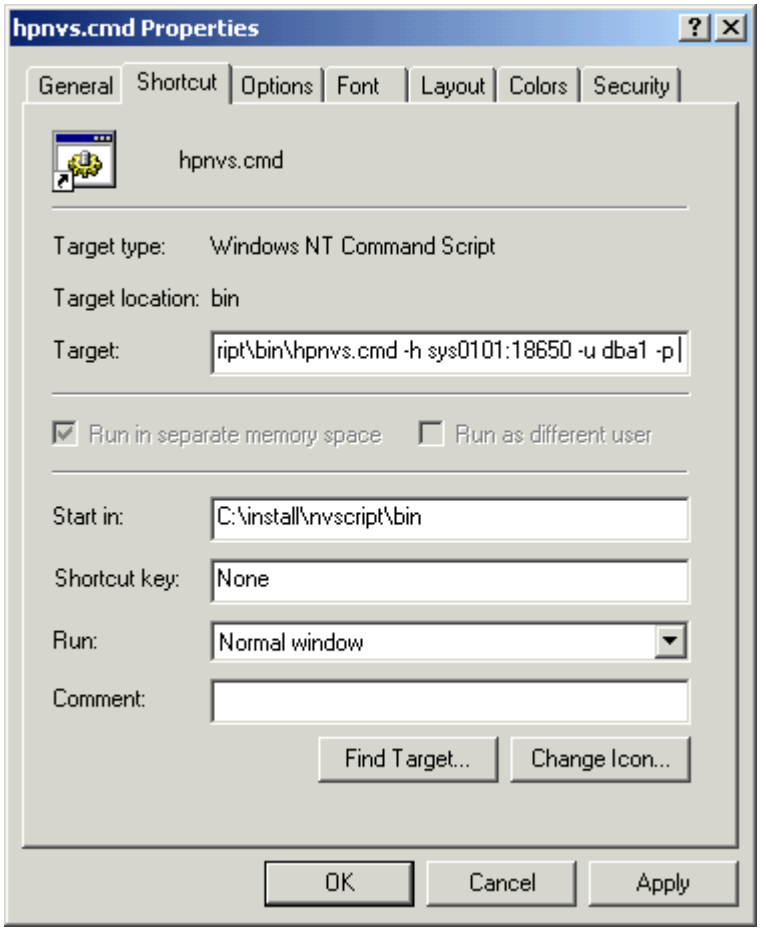
3. Type a name for the shortcut and click **Finish**:



4. If desired, specify optional launch parameters for the shortcut:
   a. Right-click the shortcut icon and select **Properties**:



   b. Click the **Shortcut** tab.
   c. In the Target box, insert a space after `"...\nvscript\bin\hpnvs.cmd"` and add the optional launch parameters:



For more information, see "Using Optional Launch Parameters" (page 46).

d. Click **OK**.

5. To launch Neoview Script, double-click the shortcut icon.

   The Neoview Script interface appears. If you did not set the optional launch parameters, the Neoview Script interface prompts you to enter the host name or IP address of the database platform, your user name, password, and a data source name. See "Logging In to the Database Platform" (page 45).

Launching the Neoview Script Interface on Linux or UNIX

In the terminal window, enter:

`./hpnvs-installation-directory/nvscript/bin/hpnvs.sh`

`hpnvs-installation-directory` is the directory where you installed the Neoview Script software files. For more information, see Table 2-1 (page 34).

Setting the PATH of hpnvs.sh

To enable a user to launch Neoview Script anywhere on the client workstation:

1. Open the user profile (`.profile` or `.bash_profile` for the Bash shell) in the `/home` directory. For example:

   ```
   vi .profile
   ```

2. In the user profile, set the PATH environment variable to include the path of the `hpnvs.sh` file. For example:

   ```
   export PATH=/hpnvs-installation-directory/nvscript/bin/:...
   ```

hpnvs-installation-directory is the directory where you installed the Neoview Script software files. For more information, see Table 2-1 (page 34). Check that no space is after the colon (:) in the path.

NOTE: In the C shell, use the `setenv` command instead of `export`.

3. To activate the changes, either log out and log in again or execute the user profile. For example:

   ```
   . .profile
   ```

4. On the command line, execute the `hpnvs.sh` file to launch Neoview Script:

   ```
   hpnvs.sh
   ```

   The Neoview Script interface appears, prompting you to enter the host name or IP address of the database platform, your user name, password, and a data source name. See "Logging In to the Database Platform" (page 45).

NOTE: To enable all users to launch Neoview Script anywhere on the system, create a symbolic link to the `hpnvs.sh` file in the `/usr/bin` or `/usr/local/bin` directory:

```
ln -s ./hpnvs-installation-directory/nvscript/bin/hpnvs.sh /usr/bin/hpnvs.sh
```

Presetting the Optional Launch Parameters

To preset the optional launch parameters for each session, use an alias command. For example:

```
alias hpnvs='hpnvs.sh -h sys0101.mylab.mycorp.net:18650 -u dba1 -p xxxxxx -dsn DataSourceName'
```

You can add the alias, `hpnvs`, to the user profile, or you can enter it at a command prompt. For more information about the optional launch parameters, see "Using Optional Launch Parameters" (page 46).

Logging In to the Database Platform

Default Login

NOTE: You must be authorized to log in to the database platform. To create a user ID to log in to the database, see the *Neoview Database Administrator's Guide*.

1. After you launch the Neoview Script interface, Neoview Script prompts you to enter the host name or IP address of the database platform:

   ```
   Host Name/IP Address: _
   ```

   Enter a host name:

   host-name[.*domain-name*][:*port-number*]

   - If you do not specify the domain name, Neoview Script uses the domain of the client workstation.
   - If you do not specify a port number, Neoview Script uses the default port number, which is 18650.

   Or enter an IP address:

   IP-address[:*port-number*]

2. Enter your user name.

3. Enter your password.
4. Enter the name of a data source that is available and running (that is, started).

   If you do not enter a data source, Neoview Script connects to `Admin_Load_DataSource` by default. `Admin_Load_DataSource` is the recommended data source for Neoview Script connections. If `Admin_Load_DataSource` (or any data source that you specify) is not started, Neoview Script returns an error and prompts you to close the session. If you specify a data source that does not exist, Neoview Script returns a warning and connects to `TDM_Default_DataSource` instead.

After you finish logging in to the database platform, the SQL prompt appears.

```
Host Name/IP Address: sys0101.mylab.mycorp.net:18650
User Name: dba1
Password:
DataSource Name [Admin_Load_DataSource]:

Welcome to the HP Neoview Script Interface 2.1
(c) Copyright 2006, 2007 Hewlett-Packard Development Company, LP.
Connected to DataSource: Admin_Load_DataSource

SQL>
```

At the prompt, you can enter an SQL statement or a Neoview Script interface command. For more information, see Chapter 4 (page 51).

Login Parameters

Instead of the default method of logging in to the database platform, use the login parameters `-h` (or `-host`), `-u` (or `-user`), `-p` (or `-password`), and `-dsn` when launching Neoview Script. For more information, see "Logging In When Launching Neoview Script" (page 47).

Using Optional Launch Parameters

To customize how you launch and log in to the Neoview Script interface, use these optional parameters:

Launch Parameter	Description
{-h | -host} *host-name*[:*port-number*]{-h | -host} *IP-address*[:*port-number*]	Specifies the host name or IP address of the database platform to which you want the client to connect. The *host-name* should include the domain name of the database platform if it is different from the domain of the client workstation. If you do not specify a port number, Neoview Script uses the default port number, which is 18650. For more information, see "Logging In When Launching Neoview Script" (page 47).
{-u | -user} *user-name*	Specifies the user name to log in to the database platform. For more information, see "Logging In When Launching Neoview Script" (page 47).
{-p | -password} *password*	Specifies the password of the user to log in to the database platform. For more information, see "Logging In When Launching Neoview Script" (page 47).
-dsn *data-source-name*	Specifies the name of a data source. The recommended data source for Neoview Script connections is `Admin_Load_DataSource`. If `Admin_Load_DataSource` (or any data source that you specify) is not started, Neoview Script returns an error and prompts you to close the session. If you specify a data source that does not exist, Neoview Script returns a warning and connects to `TDM_Default_DataSource` instead. For more information, see "Logging In When Launching Neoview Script" (page 47).

Launch Parameter	Description
{-q | -sql} "*command*"	Specifies that an SQL statement or a Neoview Script interface command be run when launching the Neoview Script interface. You cannot specify this parameter at the same time as the -s or -script parameter. For more information, see "Running a Command When Launching Neoview Script" (page 47).
{-s | -script} *script-file-name*	Specifies that a script file be run when launching the Neoview Script interface. You cannot specify this parameter at the same time as the -q or -sql parameter. For more information, see "Running a Script File When Launching Neoview Script" (page 48).
-noconnect	Launches a Neoview script session without connecting to the Neoview platform (database).For more information, see "Launching Neoview Script Without Connecting to the Database" (page 49).

Logging In When Launching Neoview Script

To avoid entering a host name, user name, password, or data source when the Neoview Script interface launches, use the -h (or -host), -u (or -user), -p (or -password), or -dsn command-line parameters.

NOTE: You can include these parameters in a shortcut to the hpnvs.cmd file or in a launch file for the hpnvs.sh file. For more information, see "Creating a Shortcut to hpnvs.cmd" (page 41) or "Presetting the Optional Launch Parameters" (page 45), respectively.

- On Windows, in the Command Prompt window, enter:

```
cd hpnvs-installation-directory\nvscript\bin

hpnvs.cmd -h sys0101.mylab.mycorp.net:18650 -u dba1 -p xxxxxx
-dsn DataSourceName
```

- On Linux or UNIX, in the terminal window, enter:

```
cd hpnvs-installation-directory/nvscript/bin

./hpnvs.sh -h sys0101.mylab.mycorp.net:18650 -u dba1 -p xxxxxx
-dsn DataSourceName
```

The Neoview Script interface launches and prompts you to enter an SQL statement or a Neoview Script interface command:

```
Welcome to the HP Neoview Script Interface 2.1
(c) Copyright 2006, 2007 Hewlett-Packard Development Company, LP.
Connected to DataSource: Admin_Load_DataSource

SQL>
```

Running a Command When Launching Neoview Script

To execute an SQL statement or a Neoview Script interface command when launching Neoview Script, use the -q or -sql command-line parameter. This parameter enables you to run a single command on the command line without having to enter commands in the Neoview Script interface.

NOTE: You cannot specify this parameter at the same time as the -s or -script parameter.

When using -q or -sql, you must enclose the command in double quotes. The SQL terminator is not required at the end of an SQL statement and is disallowed after a Neoview Script interface command.

Although you can run any of the Neoview Script interface commands with `-q` or `-sql`, the @, OBEY, and PRUN commands are the most useful. For a list of supported SQL statements, see Appendix B (page 133).

Example of Running an SQL Statement With -q or -sql

Use `-q` or `-sql` with the CREATE SCHEMA statement to create a schema when launching the Neoview Script interface:

- On Windows, in the Command Prompt window, enter:

  ```
  cd hpnvs-installation-directory\nvscript\bin
  hpnvs.cmd -q "create schema persnl"
  ```

- On Linux or UNIX, in the terminal window, enter:

  ```
  cd hpnvs-installation-directory/nvscript/bin
  ./hpnvs.sh -q "create schema persnl"
  ```

After you enter the SQL statement, the Neoview Script interface launches, prompts you to log in by default (if you did not specify `-h`, `-u`, `-p`, and `-dsn` on the command line), runs the SQL statement, and then returns to the command prompt:

```
Host Name/IP Address: sys0101.mylab.mycorp.net:18650
User Name: dba1
Password:
DataSource Name [Admin_Load_DataSource]:


--- SQL operation complete.


C:\install\nvscript\bin>_
```

Example of Running a Neoview Script Interface Command With -q or -sql

Use `-q` or `-sql` with the PRUN command to run multiple script files simultaneously from the command line:

- On Windows, in the Command Prompt window, enter:

  ```
  cd hpnvs-installation-directory\nvscript\bin
  hpnvs.cmd -q "prun"
  ```

- On Linux or UNIX, in the terminal window, enter:

  ```
  cd hpnvs-installation-directory/nvscript/bin
  ./hpnvs.sh -q "prun"
  ```

After you enter the Neoview Script interface command, the Neoview Script interface launches, prompts you to log in by default (if you did not specify `-h`, `-u`, `-p`, and `-dsn` on the command line), and runs the command. The parallel run (PRUN) operation prompts you to enter settings and then executes the script files. At the end of the PRUN operation, the Neoview Script interface returns to the command prompt. For more information about the PRUN operation, see "PRUN Command" (page 95).

Running a Script File When Launching Neoview Script

To run a script file when launching Neoview Script, use the `-s` or `-script` command-line parameter.

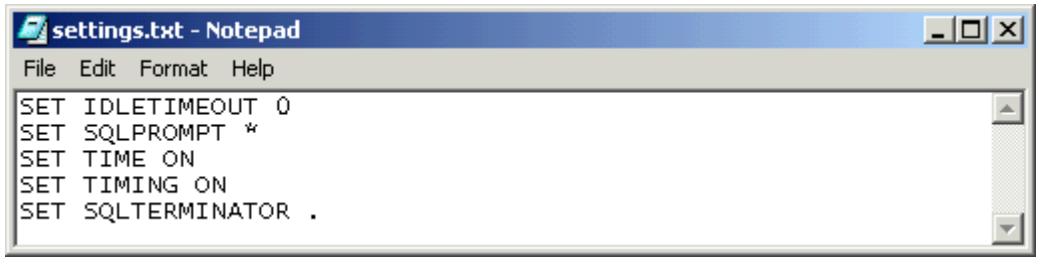
NOTE: You cannot specify this parameter at the same time as the `-q` or `-sql` parameter.

After you launch the Neoview Script interface with `-s` or `-script`, Neoview Script executes the script file. The Neoview Script interface remains open until you enter the EXIT, QUIT, or

DISCONNECT command. To quit the interface immediately after executing a script file, include the EXIT, QUIT, or DISCONNECT command at the end of the script file.

Example of a Script File

You can create a script file that contains SET commands that customize a session when you launch Neoview Script:



For more information, see "Creating a Script File" (page 67).

Example of Running a Script File With -s or -script

- On Windows, in the Command Prompt window, enter:

  ```
  cd hpnvs-installation-directory\nvscript\bin
  hpnvs.cmd -s settings.txt
  ```

  Specify the full path of the script file if it is outside the directory of `hpnvs.cmd`.

- On Linux or UNIX, in the terminal window, enter:

  ```
  cd hpnvs-installation-directory/nvscript/bin
  ./hpnvs.sh -s settings.txt
  ```

  Specify the full path of the script file if it is outside the directory of `hpnvs.sh`.

The Neoview Script interface launches, prompts you to log in by default (if you did not specify `-h`, `-u`, `-p`, and `-dsn` on the command line), and runs the commands in the script file:

```
Host Name/IP Address: sys0101.mylab.mycorp.net:18650
User Name: dba1
Password:
DataSource Name [Admin_Load_DataSource]:

Welcome to the HP Neoview Script Interface 2.1
(c) Copyright 2006, 2007 Hewlett-Packard Development Company, LP.
Connected to DataSource: Admin_Load_DataSource

SQL>SET IDLETIMEOUT 0

SQL>SET SQLPROMPT *

*SET TIME ON

14:14:57 *SET TIMING ON

2:14:57 PM *SET SQLTERMINATOR .

2:14:57 PM *
```

Launching Neoview Script Without Connecting to the Database

To start a Neoview Script session without connecting to the Neoview platform, use the `-noconnect` option.

Example of Launching Neoview Script File With -noconnect

- On Windows, in the Command Prompt window, enter:

  ```
  cd hpnvs-installation-directory\nvscript\bin
  hpnvs.cmd -noconnect
  ```

- On Linux or UNIX, in the terminal window, enter:

  ```
  cd hpnvs-installation-directory/nvscript/bin
  ./hpnvs.sh -noconnect
  ```

Exiting the Neoview Script Interface

To exit the Neoview Script interface, enter one of these commands at a prompt:

- EXIT
- QUIT

For example:

```
SQL>quit
```

These commands are not case-sensitive and do not require a terminator before you press Enter. After you enter one of these commands, the Neoview Script interface immediately quits running and disappears from the screen.

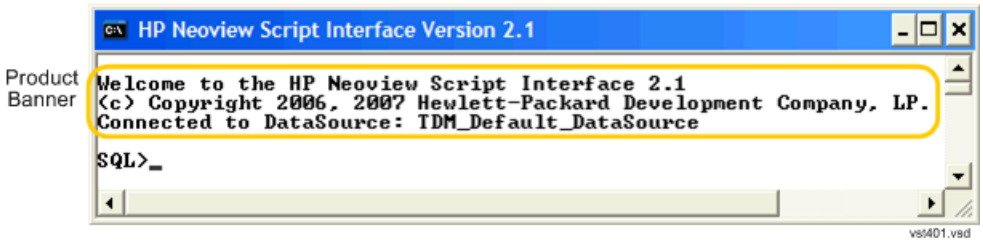
4 Running Commands Interactively in the Neoview Script Interface

After launching the Neoview Script interface, you can run SQL statements and Neoview Script interface commands in the interface.

Neoview Script Interface

Product Banner

After you launch Neoview Script and connect to the database platform, the product banner appears in the Neoview Script interface. The product banner displays the version of Neoview Script and the data source to which you are connected:



Interface Prompts

During a session, Neoview Script prompts you to enter SQL statements and Neoview Script interface commands:

`SQL>`	Standard prompt in SQL mode. You can change the standard prompt, `SQL>`, to something else by using the SET SQLPROMPT command. For more information, see the "Customizing the Standard Prompt" (page 53).
`+>`	Continuation prompt. Continue the SQL statement from the previous line. Use the SQL terminator (a semicolon by default) to terminate an SQL statement. For more information, see "Setting and Showing the SQL Terminator" (page 54). **Note:** Neoview Script interface commands must be entered on one line and do not require an SQL terminator.

Breaking the Command Line

You cannot break a Neoview Script interface command over multiple lines. Each Neoview Script interface command must be entered on one line. If you accidentally break a Neoview Script interface command across more than one line, enter the SQL terminator and then reenter the command on one line.

You can continue any SQL statement over multiple lines, breaking that statement at any point except within a word, a numeric literal, or a multicharacter operator (for example, <=). To break a string literal in a DML statement, use a concatenation operator (||). For more information, see the concatenation operator in the *Neoview SQL Reference Manual*.

To terminate an SQL statement that spans multiple lines, use the SQL terminator for the session. You can also include several SQL statements on the same command line provided that each one is terminated by the SQL terminator. For more information, see "Setting and Showing the SQL Terminator" (page 54).

Case Sensitivity

In the Neoview Script interface, you can enter SQL statements and Neoview Script interface commands in uppercase, lowercase, or mixed-case characters. All parts of statements and commands are case-insensitive except for parts that you enclose in single-quotes (') or double-quotes (").

Using Neoview Script Interface Commands

The Neoview Script interface commands allow you to customize the Neoview Script interface (for example, by using SET commands) or return information about the interface settings or database objects (for example, by using SHOW commands):

For more information about the Neoview Script interface commands, see Appendix A (page 79).

NOTE: Each Neoview Script interface command must be entered on one line. If you accidentally break a Neoview Script interface command across more than one line, enter the SQL terminator and then reenter the command on one line.

Showing the Session Attributes

To display the attributes and settings of the current Neoview Script session, use the ENV, SHOW SESSION, or SESSION command. For example, this SESSION command displays the session attributes:

```
SQL>session
COLSEP          " "
DATASOURCE      TDM_Default_DataSource
HISTOPT         ALL
IDLETIMEOUT     30 min(s)
LIST COUNT      0 [All Rows]
LOG             OFF
LOOK AND FEEL   BTEQ
MARKUP          RAW
MODE            SQL
PROMPT          SQL>
```

```
SCHEMA          USR
SERVER          neo0101.acme.com:18650
SQLTERMINATOR   ;
TIME            OFF
TIMING          OFF
USER            role.dba

SQL>
```

For more information, see the "ENV Command" (page 85) or "SHOW SESSION Command" (page 122).

Setting and Showing the Idle Timeout Value for the Session

The idle timeout value of a session determines when the session expires after a period of inactivity. To set the idle timeout value of a session, enter the SET IDLETIMEOUT command. For example, this SET IDLETIMEOUT 0 command sets the idle timeout to an infinite amount of time so that the session never expires:

```
SQL>set idletimeout 0

SQL>
```

To show the idle timeout value that is in effect for the session, enter the SHOW IDLETIMEOUT command. For example, this SHOW IDLETIMEOUT command displays an idle timeout of zero minutes, which means that the session never expires:

```
SQL>show idletimeout
IDLETIMEOUT 0 min(s) [Never Expires]

SQL>
```

For more information, see the "SET IDLETIMEOUT Command" (page 103) and the "SHOW IDLETIMEOUT Command" (page 114).

Customizing the Standard Prompt

To change the standard prompt in the Neoview Script interface, use one or both of these commands:

- "SET PROMPT Command" (page 109)
- "SET TIME Command" (page 53)

SET PROMPT Command

The SET PROMPT command changes the default prompt to a specified character or string. For example, this SET PROMPT command changes the prompt to the operating mode (`SQL`) and `ENTER>`:

```
SQL>set prompt "%MODE ENTER>"

SQL ENTER>
```

For more information, see the "SET PROMPT Command" (page 109).

SET TIME Command

The SET TIME ON command causes the current time of the client workstation to be displayed in the prompt:

```
SQL ENTER>set time on

20:32:26 SQL ENTER>
```

The SET TIME OFF command removes the current time from the prompt:

```
20:32:26 SQL ENTER>set time off

SQL ENTER>
```

For more information, see the "SET TIME Command" (page 112).

Setting and Showing the SQL Terminator

The SQL terminator symbolizes the end of an SQL statement. By default, the SQL terminator is a semicolon (;).

To change the SQL terminator, enter the SET SQLTERMINATOR command. For example, this SET TERMINATOR command sets the SQL terminator to a period (.):

```
SQL>set sqlterminator .

SQL>insert into sales.custlist
+>(select * from invent.supplier
+>where suppnum=8).

--- 1 row(s) inserted.

SQL>
```

To show the SQL terminator that is in effect for the session, enter the SHOW SQLTERMINATOR command. For example, this SHOW TERMINATOR command displays `SQLTERMINATOR .`, where the period (.) is the SQL terminator for the session:

```
SQL>show sqlterminator
SQLTERMINATOR .

SQL>
```

For more information, see the "SET SQLTERMINATOR Command" (page 112) and the "SHOW SQLTERMINATOR Command" (page 124).

Displaying the Elapsed Time

By default, Neoview Script does not display the elapsed time of an SQL statement after the statement executes. To display the elapsed time after each SQL statement executes, enter the SET TIMING ON command:

```
SQL>set timing on

SQL>select suppname, street, city, state, postcode
+>from invent.supplier
+>where suppnum=3;

SUPPNAME          STREET               CITY           STATE        POSTCODE
----------------- -------------------- -------------- ------------ ----------
HIGH DENSITY INC  7600 EMERSON         NEW YORK       NEW YORK     10230

--- 1 row(s) selected.

Elapsed :00:00:00.111

SQL>
```

To prevent the elapsed time from being displayed after each SQL statement executes, enter the SET TIMING OFF command:

```
SQL>set timing off

SQL>/

SUPPNAME          STREET               CITY           STATE        POSTCODE
----------------- -------------------- -------------- ------------ ----------
HIGH DENSITY INC  7600 EMERSON         NEW YORK       NEW YORK     10230

--- 1 row(s) selected.
```

```
SQL>
```

For more information, see the "SET TIMING Command" (page 113).

Setting and Showing the Current Schema

By default, the schema of the session is USR. The SQL statement, SET SCHEMA, allows you to set the schema for the Neoview Script session. For example, this SET SCHEMA statement changes the default schema to PERSNL for the session:

```
SQL>set schema persnl;

--- SQL operation complete.

SQL>delete from employee
+>where first_name='TIM' and
+>last_name='WALKER';

--- 1 row(s) deleted.

SQL>
```

The schema that you specify with SET SCHEMA remains in effect until the end of the session or until you execute another SET SCHEMA statement.

If you execute this statement in a script file, it affects not only the SQL statements in the script file but all subsequent SQL statements that are run in the current session. If you set the schema in a script file, reset the default schema for the session at the end of the script file.

For more information about the SET SCHEMA statement, see the *Neoview SQL Reference Manual*.

The SHOW SCHEMA command displays the current schema for the session. For example, this SHOW SCHEMA command displays `SCHEMA PERSNL`, where PERSNL is the name of the current schema for the session:

```
SQL>show schema
SCHEMA PERSNL

SQL>
```

For more information, see the "SHOW SCHEMA Command" (page 120).

Limiting the Result Set of a Query

To set the maximum number of rows to be returned by SELECT statements that are executed in the session, enter the SET LIST_COUNT command. For example, this SET LIST_COUNT command limits the result set of queries to 20 rows:

```
SQL>set list_count 20
```

To show the limit that is in effect for the session, enter the SHOW LIST_COUNT command. For example, this SHOW LIST_COUNT command shows that the number of rows returned by SELECT statements is unlimited:

```
SQL>show list_count
LISTCOUNT 0 [All Rows]
```

For more information, see the "SET LIST_COUNT Command" (page 106) and the "SHOW LIST_COUNT Command" (page 115).

Showing Information About SQL Database Objects

- "Showing the Schemas" (page 56)
- "Showing the Tables in a Schema" (page 56)
- "Showing the Dependent Objects of a Table" (page 56)

- "Showing the Views in a Schema" (page 57)
- "Showing the Synonyms in a Schema" (page 57)

Showing the Schemas

The SHOW SCHEMAS command displays the schemas that exist in the default catalog:

```
SQL>show schemas

SCHEMA NAMES
------------------------------------------------------------------------------
DBA001                          DBA082                          DBMGR
DBSCRIPT_SALES                  DEFINITION_SCHEMA_VERSION_1200  DEMOSCH
DEMOSCH1                        DEMOSCH2                        DEMO_SCH
DEV060525                       DS_SCH                          D_SALES
HMGR                            HPNVS                           HPNVSSCH
HPNVS_SAMPLE                    HPNVS_SAMPLE                    INVENT
ODBC_INVENT                     ODBC_PERSNL                     ODBC_SALES
ODBC_SCHEMA                     ODBC_TEST                       PERSNL
PUBLIC_ACCESS_SCHEMA            ROLEDBA                         ROLEMGR
ROLEUSER                        SALES                           SCH
SERVICES                        T4JDBC_SCHEMA                   TEST1
USR

SQL>
```

For more information, see the "SHOW SCHEMAS Command" (page 120).

Showing the Tables in a Schema

The SHOW TABLES command displays the tables that exist in the current schema. For example, this SHOW TABLES command displays all the tables in the current schema, PERSNL:

```
SQL>show schema
SCHEMA PERSNL

SQL>show tables

TABLE NAMES
-------------------------------------------------------------------
DEPT      EMPLOYEE  JOB       PROJECT

SQL>
```

For more information, see the "SHOW TABLES Command" (page 127).

Showing the Dependent Objects of a Table

The SHOW TABLE command displays information about the indexes, materialized views, or synonyms of a specified table. For example, this SHOW TABLE command with the INDEXES option displays information about each index of the EMPLOYEE table:

```
SQL>show table persnl.employee, indexes

COLUMN NAME                    ORDER INDEX TYPE UNIQUE CARDINALITY POSITION
------------------------------ ----- ---------- ------ ----------- --------

Index 1 :EMPLOYEE
-----------------
EMPNUM                         ASC   Other      Yes              0        1

Index 2 :XEMPDEPT
-----------------
DEPTNUM                        ASC   Other      No               0        1

Index 3 :XEMPNAME
-----------------
LAST_NAME                      ASC   Other      No               0        1
FIRST_NAME                     ASC   Other      No               0        2
```

```
SQL>
```

For more information, see the "SHOW TABLE Command" (page 125).

Showing the Views in a Schema

The SHOW VIEWS command displays the views that exist in the current schema. For example, this SHOW VIEWS command displays all the views in the current schema, INVENT:

```
SQL>set schema invent;

--- SQL operation complete.

SQL>show schema
SCHEMA INVENT

SQL>show views

VIEW NAMES
------------------------------------------------------------
VIEW207   VIEW207N  VIEWCS    VIEWCUST

SQL>
```

For more information, see the "SHOW VIEWS Command" (page 129).

The SHOW MVS command displays the materialized views that exist in the current schema. For example, this SHOW MVS command displays all the materialized views in the current schema, PERSNL:

```
SQL>set schema persnl;

--- SQL operation complete.

SQL>show schema
SCHEMA PERSNL

SQL>show mvs;

MATERIALIZED VIEW NAMES
------------------------------------------------------------
mvemp1  mvemp2  mvemp3  mvjobdesc

SQL>
```

For more information, see the "SHOW MVS Command" (page 117).

Showing the Synonyms in a Schema

The SHOW SYNONYMS command displays the synonyms that exist in the current schema. For example, this SHOW SYNONYMS command displays all the synonyms in the current schema, SALES:

```
SQL>set schema sales;

--- SQL operation complete.

SQL>show schema
SCHEMA SALES

SQL>show synonyms

SYNONYM NAMES
------------------------------------------------------------
CUST  DTLS  ORDR  PRTS

SQL>
```

For more information, see the "SHOW SYNONYMS Command" (page 124).

Displaying Executed Commands

To display commands that were recently executed in the Neoview Script session, enter the HISTORY command. The HISTORY command associates each command with a number that you can use to reexecute or edit the command with the FC command. See "Editing and Reexecuting a Command" (page 58).

For example, this HISTORY command displays a maximum of 100 commands that were entered in the session:

```
SQL>history
1>      set idletimeout 0
2>      set schema persnl;
3>      select * from project;

SQL>
```

To save the session history in a user-specified file, enter the SAVEHIST command. For example, this SAVEHIST command saves the session history in a file named `history.txt` in the local directory where you are running Neoview Script:

```
SQL>savehist history.txt
```

For more information, see the "HISTORY Command" (page 90) and the "SAVEHIST Command" (page 101).

Editing and Reexecuting a Command

To edit and reexecute a command in the history buffer of a Neoview Script session, enter the FC command. To display the commands in the history buffer, use the HISTORY command. See "Displaying Executed Commands" (page 58).

For example, this FC command and its delete (D) editing command correct a SELECT statement that was entered incorrectly:

```
SQL>fc
SQL>selecct * from employee;
....    d
SQL>select * from employee;
....
```

Pressing Enter executes the corrected SELECT statement.

For more information, see the "FC Command" (page 87).

Clearing the Interface Window

After entering commands in the Neoview Script interface, you can clear the interface window by using the CLEAR command. For example, this CLEAR command clears the interface window so that only the prompt appears at the top of the window:

```
SQL>clear
```

For more information, see the "CLEAR Command" (page 83).

Obtaining Help

To display help text for an interface command that is supported in the current operating mode of Neoview Script, enter the HELP command. For example, this HELP command displays syntax and examples of the FC command:

```
SQL>help fc
```

For more information, see the "HELP Command" (page 90).

Running SQL Statements

In the Neoview Script interface, you can run SQL statements interactively. For a list of SQL statements that you can run interactively, see Appendix B (page 133).

This subsection shows examples of:

- "Executing an SQL Statement" (page 59)
- "Repeating an SQL Statement" (page 59)
- "Preparing and Executing SQL Statements" (page 60)

To run SQL statements from script files in the Neoview Script interface, see Chapter 5 (page 67).

Executing an SQL Statement

For example, you can query the EMPLOYEE table and return an employee's salary by executing this SELECT statement in the Neoview Script interface:

```
SQL>select salary
+>from persnl.employee
+>where jobcode=100;

SALARY
----------
 175500.00
 137000.10
 139400.00
 138000.40
  75000.00
  90000.00
 118000.00
  80000.00
  70000.00
  90000.00
  56000.00

--- 11 row(s) selected.

SQL>
```

If the SQL statement executes successfully, Neoview Script returns a message indicating that the SQL operation was successful, followed by the standard prompt. If a problem occurs during the execution of the SQL statement, Neoview Script returns an error message. For information about error messages, see the *Neoview Messages Manual*.

Repeating an SQL Statement

To run a previously executed SQL statement, use the /, RUN, or REPEAT command.

```
SQL>/

SALARY
----------
 175500.00
 137000.10
 139400.00
 138000.40
  75000.00
  90000.00
 118000.00
  80000.00
  70000.00
  90000.00
  56000.00

--- 11 row(s) selected.
```

```
SQL>
```

For more information, see the "/ Command" (page 82), "RUN Command" (page 100), or "REPEAT Command" (page 98).

Preparing and Executing SQL Statements

You can prepare, or compile, an SQL statement by using the PREPARE statement and later execute the prepared SQL statement by using the EXECUTE statement.

- "Preparing an SQL Statement" (page 60)
- "Setting Parameters" (page 61)
- "Displaying the Parameters of the Session" (page 61)
- "Resetting the Parameters" (page 61)
- "Executing a Prepared SQL Statement" (page 62)

Preparing an SQL Statement

Use the PREPARE statement to compile an SQL statement for later execution with the EXECUTE statement. You can also use the PREPARE statement to check the syntax of an SQL statement without executing the statement. For example, this PREPARE statement compiles a SELECT statement named `empsal` and detects a syntax error:

```
SQL>prepare empsal from
+>select salary from employee
+>where jobcode = 100;

*** ERROR[4082] Table, view or stored procedure NEO.INVENT.EMPLOYEE does not exist or is inaccessible.
*** ERROR[8822] The statement was not prepared.

SQL>
```

You can then correct the syntax of the SQL statement and prepare it again:

```
SQL>prepare empsal from
+>select salary from persnl.employee
+>where jobcode = 100;

--- SQL command prepared.
```

To specify a parameter to be supplied later, either in a SET PARAM statement or in the USING clause of an EXECUTE statement, use one of these types of parameters in the SQL statement:

- Named parameter, which is represented by `?`*`param-name`*
- Unnamed parameter, which is represented by a question mark (`?`) character

For example, this prepared SELECT statement specifies unnamed parameters for salary and job code:

```
SQL>prepare findemp from
+>select * from persnl.employee
+>where salary > ? and jobcode = ?;

--- SQL command prepared.
```

This PREPARE statement prepares another SELECT statement named `empcom`, which has one named parameter, `?`*`dn`*, for the department number, which appears twice in the statement:

```
SQL>prepare empcom from
+>select first_name, last_name, deptnum
+>from persnl.employee
+>where deptnum <> ?dn and salary <=
+>(select avg(salary)
+>from persnl.employee
+>where deptnum = ?dn);

--- SQL command prepared.
```

For the syntax of the PREPARE statement, see the *Neoview SQL Reference Manual*.

Setting Parameters

In a Neoview session, you can set a parameter of an SQL statement (either prepared or not) by using the SET PARAM command.

NOTE: The parameter name is case-sensitive. If you specify it in lowercase in the SET PARAM command, you must specify it in lowercase in other statements, such as DML statements or EXECUTE.

For example, this SET PARAM command sets a value for the parameter named `?sal`, which you can apply to one of the unnamed parameters in the prepared `findemp` statement or to a named parameter with an identical name in an SQL statement:

```
SQL>set param ?sal 40000.00
```

This SELECT statement uses `sal` as a named parameter:

```
SQL>select last_name
+>from persnl.employee
+>where salary = ?sal;
```

This SET PARAM command sets a value for the parameter named `dn`, which you can apply to the named parameter, `?dn`, in the prepared `empcom` statement or to a named parameter with an identical name in an SQL statement:

```
SQL>set param ?dn 1500
```

For the syntax of the SET PARAM command, see the "SET PARAM Command" (page 107).

Displaying the Parameters of the Session

To determine what parameters you have set in the current session, use the SHOW PARAM command. For example, this SHOW PARAM command displays the recent SET PARAM settings:

```
SQL>show param
dn 1500
sal 40000.00

SQL>
```

For the syntax of the SHOW PARAM command, see the "SHOW PARAM Command" (page 118).

Resetting the Parameters

To change the value of a parameter, specify the name of the parameter in the RESET PARAM command and then use the SET PARAM command to change the setting. For example, suppose that you want to change the salary parameter to 80000.00:

```
SQL>reset param ?sal

SQL>set param ?sal 80000.00

SQL>
```

Entering the RESET PARAM command without specifying a parameter name clears all parameter settings in the session. For example:

```
SQL>reset param

SQL>show param

SQL>
```

To use the parameters that you had set before, you must reenter them in the session:

```
SQL>set param ?dn 1500

SQL>set param ?sal 80000.00

SQL>show param
```

```
dn 1500
sal 80000.00

SQL>
```

For the syntax of the RESET PARAM command, see the "RESET PARAM Command" (page 99).

Executing a Prepared SQL Statement

To execute a prepared SQL statement, use the EXECUTE statement.

For example, this EXECUTE statement executes the prepared `empsal` statement, which does not have any parameters:

```
SQL>execute empsal;

SALARY
----------
 137000.10
  90000.00
  75000.00
 138000.40
  56000.00
 136000.00
  80000.00
  70000.00
 175500.00
  90000.00
 118000.00

--- 11 row(s) selected.

SQL>
```

This EXECUTE statement executes the prepared `empcom` statement, which has one named parameter, `?dn`, which was set by SET PARAM for the department number:

```
SQL>execute empcom;

FIRST_NAME      LAST_NAME            DEPTNUM
--------------- -------------------- -------
ALAN            TERRY                   3000
DAVID           TERRY                   2000
PETE            WELLINGTON              3100
JOHN            CHOU                    3500
MANFRED         CONRAD                  4000
DINAH           CLARK                   9000
DAVE            FISHER                  3200
GEORGE          FRENCHMAN               4000
KARL            HELMSTED                4000
JOHN            JONES                   4000
JOHN            HUGHES                  3200
WALTER          LANCASTER               4000
MARLENE         BONNY                   4000
BILL            WINN                    2000
MIRIAM          KING                    2500
GINNY           FOSTER                  3300
MARIA           JOSEF                   4000
HERB            ALBERT                  3300
RICHARD         BARTON                  1000
XAVIER          SEDLEMEYER              3300
DONALD          TAYLOR                  3100
LARRY           CLARK                   1000
JIM             HERMAN                  3000
GEORGE          STRICKER                3100
OTTO            SCHNABL                 3200
TIM             WALKER                  3000
```

```
TED             MCDONALD                2000
PETER           SMITH                   3300
MARK            FOLEY                   4000
HEIDI           WEIGL                   3200
ROCKY           LEWIS                   2000
SUE             CRAMER                  1000
MARTIN          SCHAEFFER               3200
HERBERT         KARAJAN                 3200
JESSICA         CRINER                  3500

--- 35 row(s) selected.

SQL>
```

This EXECUTE statement executes the prepared `findemp` statement, which has two unnamed parameters: `?sal`, which was set by SET PARAM for the salary, and a parameter that was not set in advance for the job code:

```
SQL>execute findemp using ?sal, 100;

EMPNUM FIRST_NAME      LAST_NAME      DEPTNUM JOBCODE SALARY
------ --------------- -------------- ------- ------- --------
   213 ROBERT          WHITE             1500     100 90000.00
    23 JERRY           HOWARD            1000     100  137000.10
     1 ROGER           GREEN             9000     100  175500.00
    29 JANE            RAYMOND           3000     100  136000.00
    32 THOMAS          RUDLOFF           2000     100  138000.40
    43 PAUL            WINTER            3100     100   90000.00
    65 RACHEL          MCKAY             4000     100  118000.00

--- 7 row(s) selected.

SQL>
```

For the syntax of the EXECUTE statement, see the *Neoview SQL Reference Manual*.

Logging Output

To log a Neoview Script session, use the SPOOL or LOG command. The SPOOL and LOG commands record into a log file the commands that you enter in the Neoview Script interface and the output of those commands.

- "Starting the Logging Process" (page 63)
- "Stopping the Logging Process" (page 64)
- "Viewing the Contents of a Log File" (page 64)

Starting the Logging Process

To start logging, enter one of these commands:

- SPOOL ON or LOG ON
- SPOOL *log-file* or LOG *log-file*

For more information, see the "LOG Command" (page 91) and the "SPOOL Command" (page 130).

SPOOL ON or LOG ON Command

The SPOOL ON or LOG ON command logs information about a session in the `sqlspool.lst` file, which Neoview Script stores in the Neoview Script `bin` directory:

- On Windows:

  hpnvs-installation-directory\nvscript\bin\sqlspool.lst

hpnvs-installation-directory is the directory where you installed the Neoview Script software files. For more information, see Table 2-1 (page 34).

- On Linux or UNIX:

  hpnvs-installation-directory/nvscript/bin/sqlspool.lst

  hpnvs-installation-directory is the directory where you installed the Neoview Script software files. For more information, see Table 2-1 (page 34).

For example, this SPOOL ON command starts logging the session in the `sqlspool.lst` file:

```
SQL>spool on
```

SPOOL *log-file* or LOG *log-file* Command

The SPOOL *log-file* and LOG *log-file* commands record information about a session in a log file that you specify. If you specify a directory for the log file, the directory must exist as specified. Otherwise, an error occurs when you try to run the SPOOL or LOG command. If you do not specify a directory for the log file, Neoview Script uses the Neoview Script `bin` directory.

For example, this SPOOL *log-file* command starts logging the session in the `persnl_updates.log` file in the `C:\log` directory:

```
SQL>spool C:\log\persnl_updates.log
```

Using the CLEAR Option

The CLEAR option clears the contents of an existing log file before logging new information to the file. If you omit CLEAR, Neoview Script appends new information to existing information in the log file.

For example, this SPOOL *log-file* CLEAR command clears existing information from the specified log file and starts logging the session in the log file:

```
SQL>spool C:\log\persnl_updates.log clear
```

Logging Concurrent Neoview Script Sessions

If you plan to run two or more Neoview Script sessions concurrently on the same workstation, use the SPOOL *log-file* or LOG *log-file* command and specify a unique name for each log file. Otherwise, each session writes information to the same log file, making it difficult to determine which information belongs to each session.

Stopping the Logging Process

To stop logging, enter one of these commands:

- SPOOL OFF
- LOG OFF

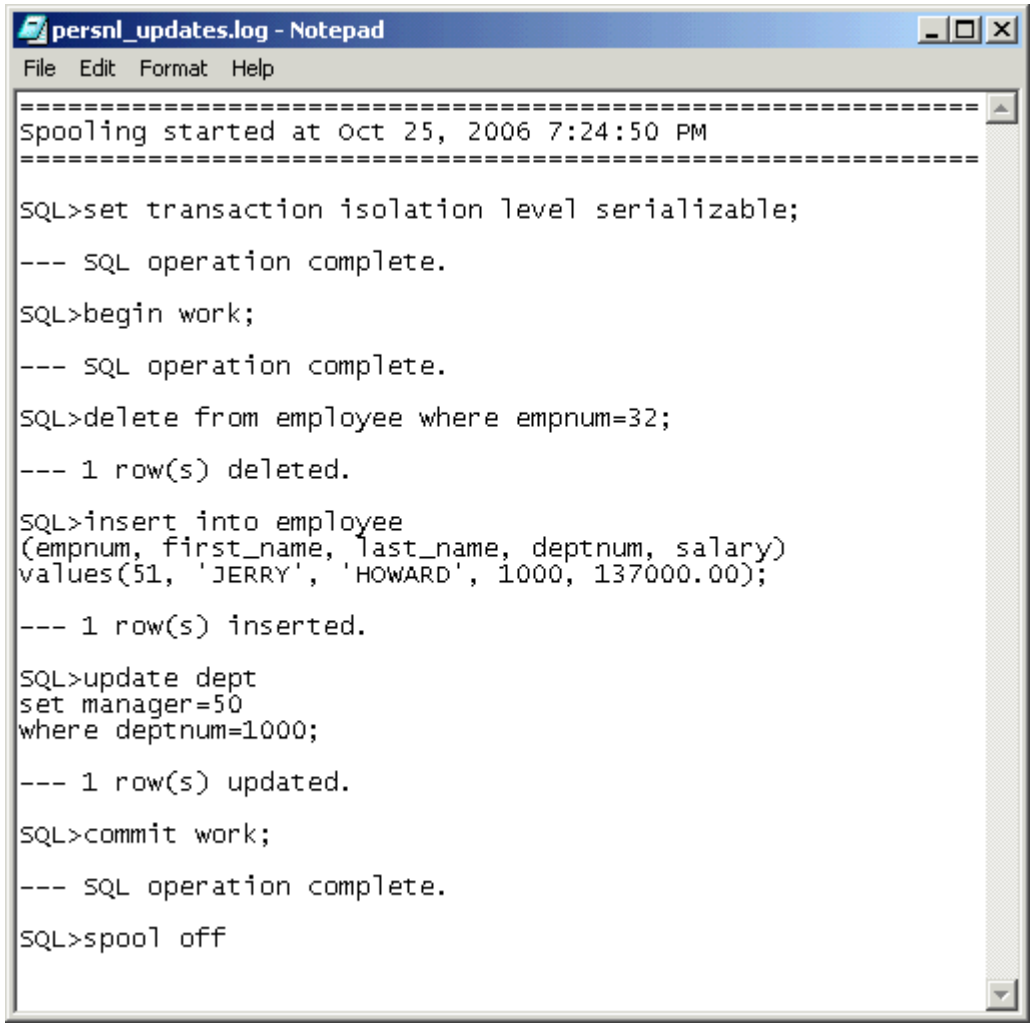
For example, this SPOOL OFF command stops logging in a Neoview Script session:

```
SQL>spool off
```

Viewing the Contents of a Log File

The log file is an ASCII text file that contains all the lines in the Neoview Script interface from the time you start logging to the time you stop logging. The logged lines include prompts, entered commands, output from commands, and diagnostic messages.

For example, this log file contains information from when you started logging to when you stopped logging:



For information about error messages that might appear in the log file, see the *Neoview Messages Manual*.

5 Running Scripts in the Neoview Script Interface

In the Neoview Script interface, you can run script files.

Creating a Script File

A script file that you run in the Neoview Script interface must be an ASCII text file that contains only these elements:

For an example, see "Example of a Script File" (page 68).

NOTE: You cannot use shell commands in a script file that you run in the Neoview Script interface. To create shell scripts that run Neoview Script, see Chapter 6 (page 71).

Supported SQL Statements in Script Files

See Appendix B (page 133).

Permitted Neoview Script Interface Commands in Script Files

Most Neoview Script interface commands are supported in script files except for a few disallowed interface commands. For a list of interface commands, see Appendix A (page 79).

Disallowed Interface Commands in Script Files

- FC

Starting in Neoview Release 2.0, you can use @ and OBEY commands in script files.

Comments

You can include comments anywhere in a script file. SQL also supports comments. Comments are useful for documenting the functionality of the script file and for debugging. When debugging, use comments to disable specific statements or commands without removing them from the script file.

To denote a comment in a script file, use two hyphens before the comment:

```
-- comment
```

The end of the line marks the end of the comment.

Section Headers

To create sections of commands within a script file, put a section header at the beginning of each section:

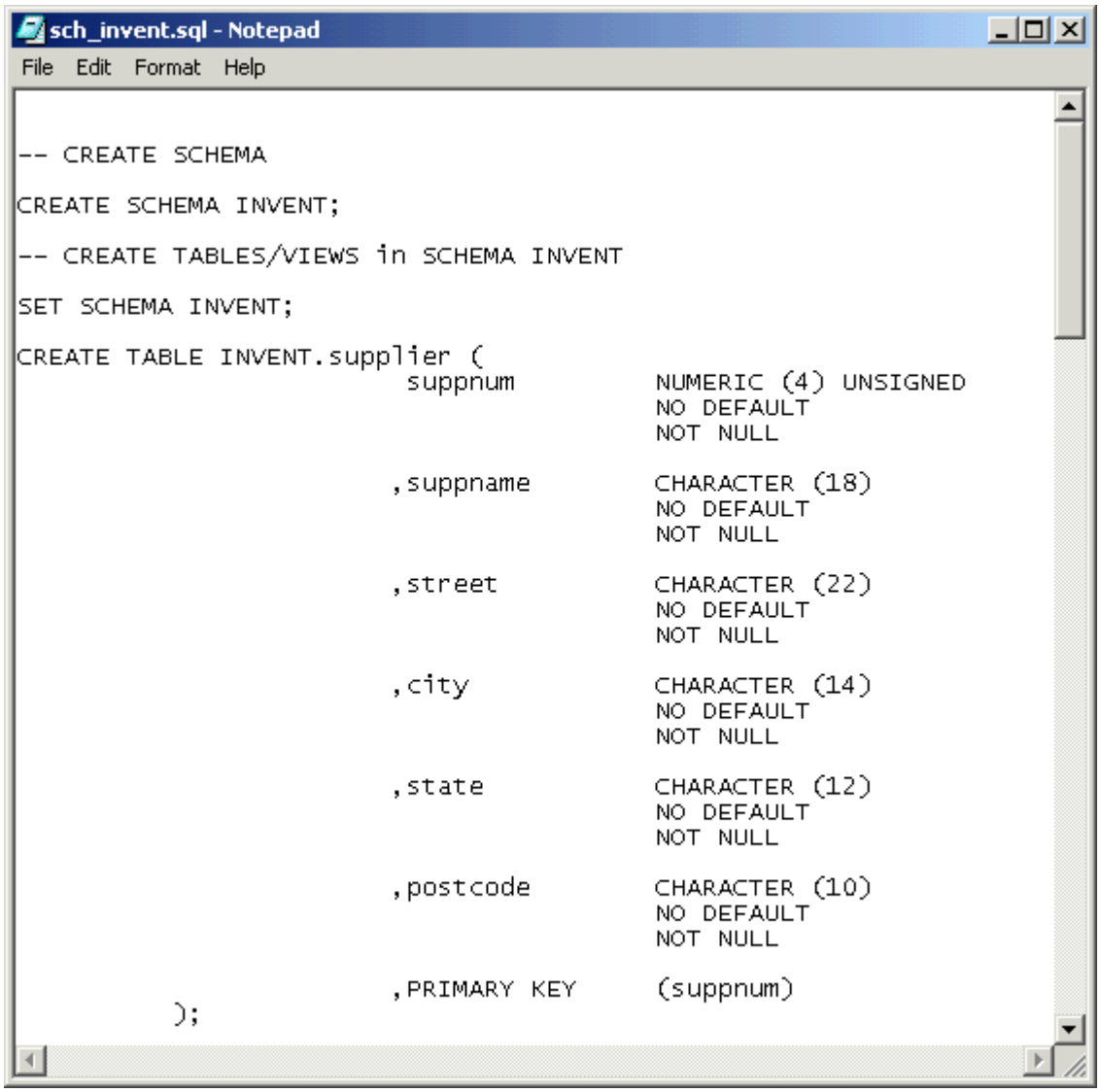
```
?SECTION section-name
```

The *section-name* cannot begin with a number or an underscore. Each section name in a script file should be unique because Neoview Script executes the first section that it finds that matches

the section name in the @ or OBEY command. For more information, see the"@ Command" (page 81) or the "OBEY Command" (page 93).

Example of a Script File

This script file creates tables in the inventory schema:



Running a Script File

To run a script file in the Neoview Script interface, use the @ or OBEY command. The @ and OBEY commands run one script file at a time in the Neoview Script interface. To run a script file when launching Neoview Script, see "Running a Script File When Launching Neoview Script" (page 48).

For example, this @ command runs a script file, `sch_invent.sql`, that creates tables in the inventory schema:

```
@C:\ddl_scripts\sch_invent.sql
```

NOTE: If the script file is outside the directory of the `hpnvs.cmd` or `hpnvs.sh` file (by default, the Neoview Script `bin` directory), you must specify the full path of the script file in the @ or OBEY command. For the Neoview Script `bin` directory, see Table 2-1 (page 34).

```
SQL>@C:\ddl_scripts\sch_invent.sql

SQL>-- CREATE SCHEMA

SQL>CREATE SCHEMA INVENT;

--- SQL operation complete.

SQL>-- CREATE TABLES/VIEWS in SCHEMA INVENT

SQL>SET SCHEMA INVENT;

--- SQL operation complete.

SQL>CREATE TABLE INVENT.supplier (
+>                           suppnum         NUMERIC (4) UNSIGNED
+>                                           NO DEFAULT
+>                                           NOT NULL
+>                         ,suppname         CHARACTER (18)
+>                                           NO DEFAULT
+>                                           NOT NULL
+>                         ,street           CHARACTER (22)
+>                                           NO DEFAULT
+>                                           NOT NULL
+>                         ,city             CHARACTER (14)
+>                                           NO DEFAULT
+>                                           NOT NULL
+>                         ,state            CHARACTER (12)
+>                                           NO DEFAULT
+>                                           NOT NULL
+>                         ,postcode         CHARACTER (10)
+>                                           NO DEFAULT
+>                                           NOT NULL
+>                         ,PRIMARY KEY      (suppnum)
+>          );

--- SQL operation complete.
```

For more information about the @ and OBEY commands, see the "@ Command" (page 81) and the "OBEY Command" (page 93).

Logging Output

To log output of a Neoview Script session while running one script file at a time, use the SPOOL or LOG command. When you run an OBEY or @ command, Neoview Script displays each command in the script file, the output for each command, and diagnostic messages in the Neoview Script interface. The SPOOL or LOG command captures this output as it appears in the Neoview Script interface and logs it in a log file.

For more information, see "Logging Output" (page 63).

Running Scripts in Parallel

In the Neoview Script interface, the @ and OBEY commands allow you to run only one script file at a time. However, the PRUN command allows you to run multiple script files simultaneously.

NOTE: Starting with the 2.1 release, the PRUN command can be run in non-interactive mode. The PRUN command now allows options to be specified on the command line, which enables PRUN to be run in script and/or obey files.

The PRUN command is most useful for running sets of data definition language (DDL) statements simultaneously, which speeds up the process of creating large databases. Put all dependent or related DDL statements in the same script file.

For more information on running scripts in parallel using the PRUN command, see the "PRUN Command" (page 95).

6 Running Neoview Script From Perl or Python

You can execute an SQL statement in Perl or Python by invoking the Neoview Script Perl or Python wrapper script. To use the Perl or Python wrapper script, see:

- "Setting the Login Environment Variables" (page 71)
- "Perl and Python Wrapper Scripts" (page 74)
- "Launching Neoview Script From the Perl or Python Command Line" (page 74)
- "Launching Neoview Script From a Perl or Python Program" (page 76)

These instructions assume that you installed the Neoview Script product. For more information, see Chapter 2 (page 23).

NOTE: Neoview Script provides a beta version of enhanced support for Perl and Python programs. This functionality enables multiple SQL statements to run in one database connection from a Perl or Python program. For more information, see the README in the Neoview Script `samples` directory.

Setting the Login Environment Variables

Before launching Neoview Script from Perl or Python, set these login environment variables:

Environment Variable	Description
`HPNVS_SERVER=`*`host-name`*`[:`*`port-number`*`]` `HPNVS_SERVER=`*`IP-address`*`[:`*`port-number`*`]`	Specifies the host name or IP address of the database platform to which you want the client to connect. The *`host-name`* should include the domain name of the database platform if it is different from the domain of the client workstation. If you do not specify a port number, Neoview Script uses the default port number, which is 18650.
`HPNVS_USER=`*`user-name`*	Specifies the user name to log in to the database platform.
`HPNVS_PASSWORD=`*`password`*	Specifies the password of the user to log in to the database platform.
`HPNVS_DATASOURCE=`*`data-source-name`*	Specifies the name of a data source.

If you do not set these environment variables, Neoview Script prompts you to enter the host name, user name, and password each time you invoke Neoview Script on the Perl or Python command line. Invoking Neoview Script from within a Perl or Python program requires you to set these login environment variables.

To set the login environment variables, see the instructions for the operating system of the client workstation:

- "Setting the Login Environment Variables on Windows" (page 71)
- "Setting the Login Environment Variables on Linux or UNIX" (page 73)

Setting the Login Environment Variables on Windows

You can set the login environment variables for the session at command prompts, or you can set the login environment variables for the system or user by including them in the System Properties.

Setting Login Environment Variables on the Command Line

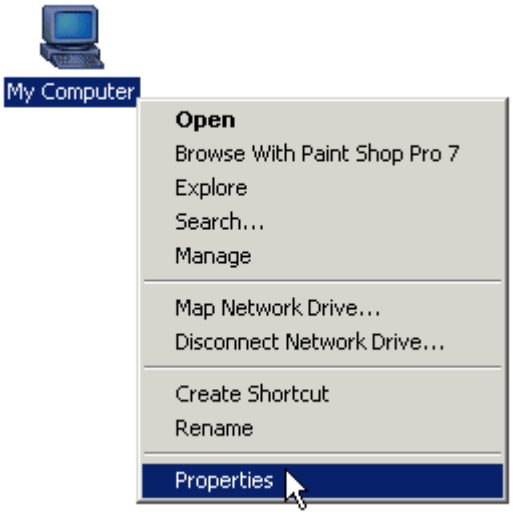
At each command prompt, enter one of these commands:

```
set HPNVS_SERVER=host-name:port-number
set HPNVS_USER=user-name
```

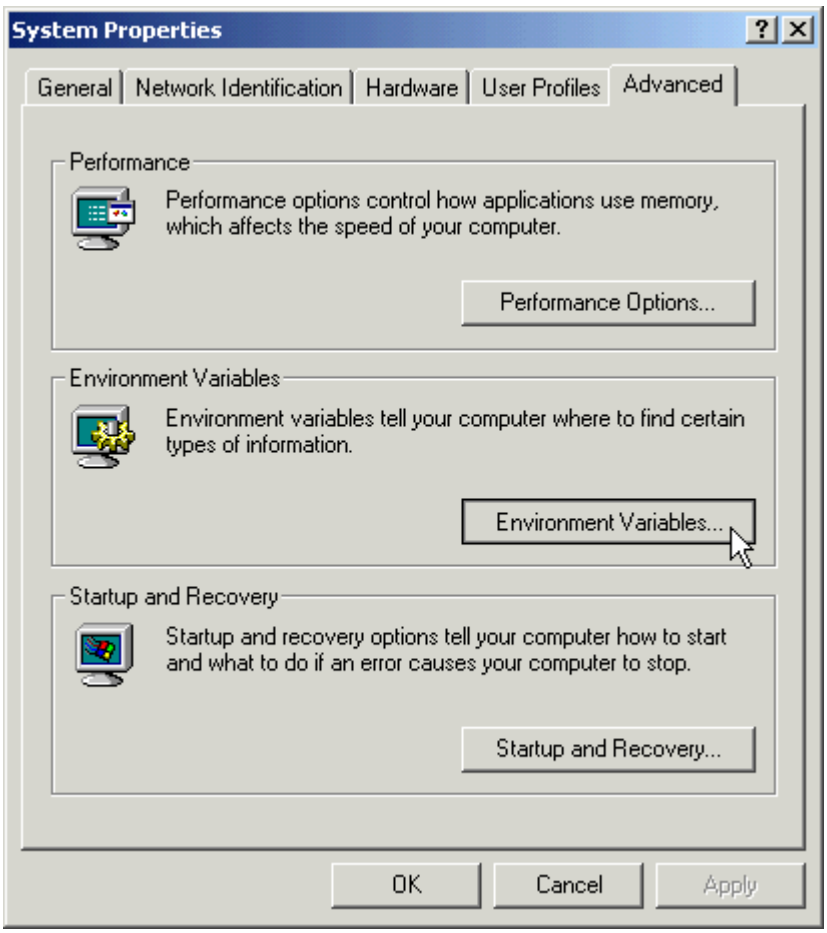
```
set HPNVS_PASSWORD=password
set HPNVS_DATASOURCE=data-source-name
```

Setting Login Environment Variables in the System Properties

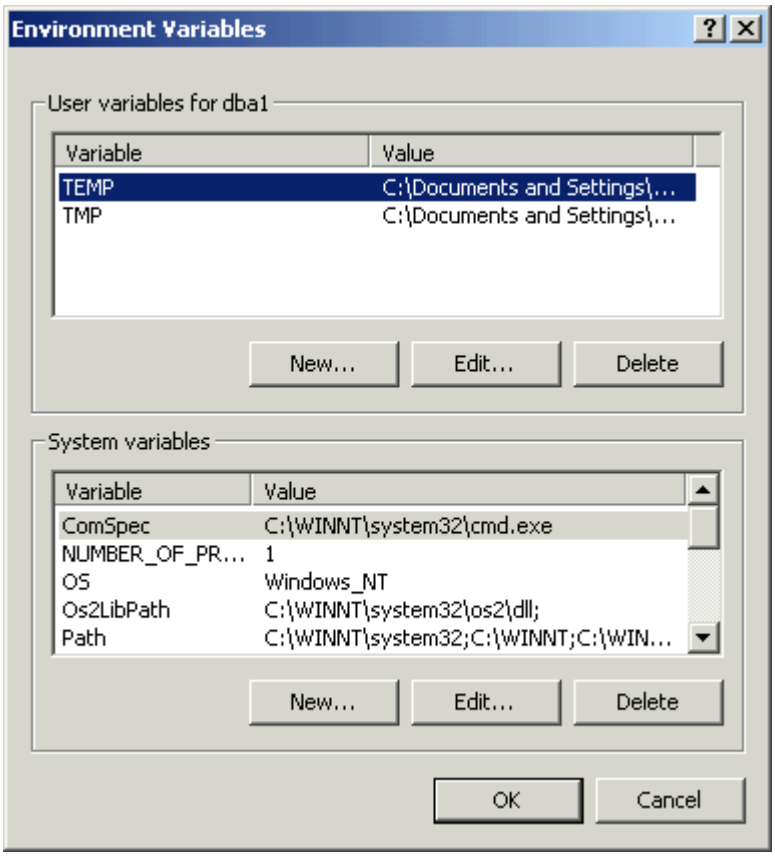
1. Right-click the **My Computer** icon on your desktop, and then select **Properties**:



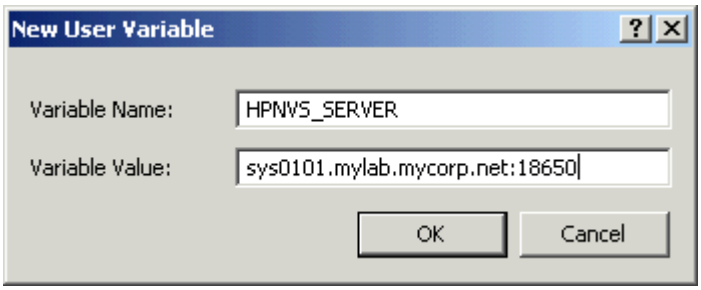
2. In the System Properties dialog box, click the **Advanced** tab.
3. Click the **Environment Variables** button:



4. In the Environment Variables dialog box, click **New** under System or User variables, whichever you prefer.



5. In the New User Variable dialog box, type the name of the login environment variable for the Variable Name and the required value for the Variable Value, and then click **OK**:



6. Verify that the environment variable appears under System or User variables.
7. Repeat Step 4 to Step 6 for each login environment variable.
8. After adding all four login environment variables, click **OK** in the Environment Variables and System Properties dialog boxes to accept the changes.

Setting the Login Environment Variables on Linux or UNIX

You can set the login environment variables for the session at command prompts, or you can set the login environment variables for each user by including the variables in the user profile on a Linux or UNIX client workstation.

Setting Login Environment Variables on the Command Line

At each command prompt in any shell except the C shell, enter one of these commands:

```
export HPNVS_SERVER=host-name:port-number
export HPNVS_USER=user-name
export HPNVS_PASSWORD=password
export HPNVS_DATASOURCE=data-source-name
```

At each command prompt in the C shell, enter one of these commands:

```
setenv HPNVS_SERVER=host-name:port-number
setenv HPNVS_USER=user-name
setenv HPNVS_PASSWORD=password
setenv HPNVS_DATASOURCE=data-source-name
```

Setting Login Environment Variables in the User Profile

To set the login environment variables in the user profile:

1. Open the user profile (`.profile` or `.bash_profile` for the Bash shell) in the `/home` directory. For example:

   ```
   vi .profile
   ```

2. Add these `export` commands (or `setenv` commands for the C shell) to the user profile. For example:

   ```
   export HPNVS_SERVER=host-name:port-number
   export HPNVS_USER=user-name
   export HPNVS_PASSWORD=password
   export HPNVS_DATASOURCE=data-source-name
   ```

3. To activate the changes, either log out and log in again or execute the user profile. For example:

   ```
   . .profile
   ```

Perl and Python Wrapper Scripts

The Perl or Python wrapper script enables you to invoke Neoview Script from Perl or Python to execute an SQL statement. The Perl wrapper script is `hpnvs.pl`, and the Python wrapper script is `hpnvs.py`. By default, these wrapper scripts are located in the Neoview Script `bin` directory:

- On Windows:

  hpnvs-installation-directory`\nvscript\bin`

  hpnvs-installation-directory is the directory where you installed the Neoview Script software files. For more information, see Table 2-1 (page 34).

- On Linux or UNIX:

  hpnvs-installation-directory`/nvscript/bin`

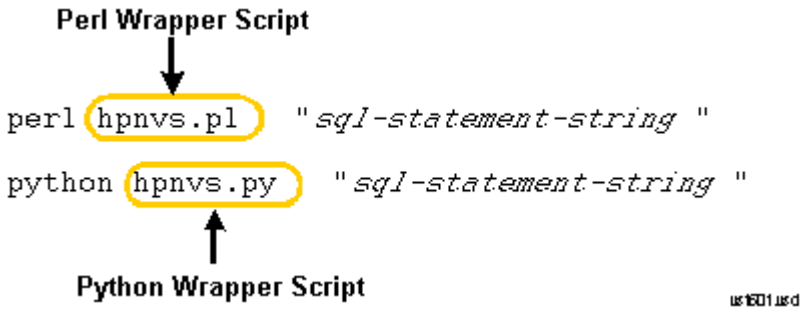
  hpnvs-installation-directory is the directory where you installed the Neoview Script software files. For more information, see Table 2-1 (page 34).

To use the Perl and Python wrapper scripts, see:

- "Launching Neoview Script From the Perl or Python Command Line" (page 74)
- "Launching Neoview Script From a Perl or Python Program" (page 76)

Launching Neoview Script From the Perl or Python Command Line

You can run an SQL statement by invoking the Neoview Script Perl or Python wrapper script on the Perl or Python command line:



You can pass only one SQL statement at a time on the Perl or Python command line. The SQL statement must:

- Be enclosed in double quotes (") without the SQL terminator (;)
- Contain fully qualified database object names (for example, `neo.schema-name.obj-name`)
- Contain the syntax of one of the supported SQL statements. See Appendix B (page 133).

See "Perl and Python Commands on Windows" (page 75) and "Perl and Python Commands on Linux or UNIX" (page 75).

Perl and Python Commands on Windows

In these examples, *hpnvs-installation-directory* is the directory where you installed the Neoview Script software files. For more information, see Table 2-1 (page 34).

- On the Perl command line, enter:

```
cd hpnvs-installation-directory\nvscript\bin
perl hpnvs.pl "sql-statement-string"
```

For example:

```
>cd install\nvscript\bin
>perl hpnvs.pl "POPULATE INDEX neo.persnl.xempname
>ON neo.persnl.employee"
```

- On the Python command line, enter:

```
cd hpnvs-installation-directory\nvscript\bin
python hpnvs.py "sql-statement-string"
```

For example:

```
>cd install\nvscript\bin
>python hpnvs.py "SELECT * FROM neo.persnl.employee"
```

The command returns this output:

```
EMPNUM FIRST_NAME      LAST_NAME      DEPTNUM JOBCODE SALARY
------ --------------- -------------- ------- ------- ---------
     1 ROGER           GREEN             9000     100  175500.00
    23 JERRY           HOWARD            1000     100  137000.10
    29 JANE            RAYMOND           3000     100  136000.00
    32 THOMAS          RUDLOFF           2000     100  138000.40
...

--- 61 row(s) selected.
```

Perl and Python Commands on Linux or UNIX

In these examples, *hpnvs-installation-directory* is the directory where you installed the Neoview Script software files. For more information, see Table 2-1 (page 34).

- On the Perl command line, enter:

```
cd hpnvs-installation-directory/nvscript/bin
perl hpnvs.pl "sql-statement-string"
```

For example:

```
>cd /usr/local/hp/nvscript/bin
>perl hpnvs.pl "POPULATE INDEX neo.persnl.xempname
>ON neo.persnl.employee"
```

- On the Python command line, enter:

```
cd hpnvs-installation-directory/nvscript/bin
python hpnvs.py "sql-statement-string"
```

For example:

```
>cd /usr/local/hp/nvscript/bin
>python hpnvs.py "SELECT * FROM neo.persnl.employee"
```

The command returns this output:

```
EMPNUM FIRST_NAME      LAST_NAME      DEPTNUM JOBCODE SALARY
------ --------------- -------------- ------- ------- --------
     1 ROGER           GREEN             9000     100  175500.00
    23 JERRY           HOWARD            1000     100  137000.10
    29 JANE            RAYMOND           3000     100  136000.00
    32 THOMAS          RUDLOFF           2000     100  138000.40
...

--- 61 row(s) selected.
```

Launching Neoview Script From a Perl or Python Program

You can execute an SQL statement by invoking the Neoview Script Perl or Python wrapper script in a Perl or Python program. You can pass only one SQL statement at a time in a `perl` or `python` command. To execute an SQL statement in a Perl or Python program, follow these instructions:

- "Setting the Login Environment Variables" (page 76)
- "Using SQL Statements in a Perl or Python Program" (page 76)
- "Running the Perl or Python Program" (page 77)

Setting the Login Environment Variables

To invoke the Perl or Python wrapper script in a Perl or Python program, you must set the login environment variables. For more information, see "Setting the Login Environment Variables" (page 71).

Using SQL Statements in a Perl or Python Program

In a Perl or Python program, each SQL statement that you invoke with the Perl or Python wrapper script must:

- Be enclosed in double quotes (") without the SQL terminator (;)
- Contain fully qualified database object names (for example, `neo.`*`schema-name`*`.`*`obj-name`*)
- Contain the syntax of one of the supported SQL statements. See Appendix B (page 133).

For examples, see "Example of a Perl Program (example.pl)" (page 76) and "Example of a Python Program (example.py)" (page 77).

Example of a Perl Program (example.pl)

```
##############################################################################
#   Example Perl program that maintains a database using hpnvs.pl       #
##############################################################################

#-----------------------------------------------------------------------------
$reorgtable="REORG TABLE neo.persnl.employee";
$updatestats="UPDATE STATISTICS FOR TABLE neo.persnl.employee ".
             "ON EVERY COLUMN";
$selecttable="SELECT COUNT(*) FROM neo.persnl.employee";
print "\n";
```

```
#-----Reorganize the table ------------------------------------------------
$status=`perl /usr/local/hp/nvscript/bin/hpnvs.pl "$reorgtable"`;
print "Reorg status :".$status;
print "\n";

#----------Update the statistics of the table-------------------------------
$status=`perl /usr/local/hp/nvscript/bin/hpnvs.pl "$updatestats"`;
print "Update statistics status :".$status;
print "\n";

#--------------Fetch results-----------------------------------------------
@resultrows=`perl /usr/local/hp/nvscript/bin/hpnvs.pl "$selecttable"`;

#-------------Display the results-------------------------------------------
foreach $rowvalue (@resultrows)
{
 print $rowvalue;
}
```

Example of a Python Program (example.py)

```
import os
import sys
import string
if __name__ == '__main__':

    #Define SQL statements
    reorgtable="REORG TABLE neo.persnl.employee";
    updatestats="UPDATE STATISTICS FOR TABLE neo.persnl.employee "
    updatestats=updatestats + "ON EVERY COLUMN";
    selecttable="SELECT COUNT(*) FROM neo.persnl.employee";

    #Contruct a list of SQL statements to be executed
    stmnt = [reorgtable,updatestats,selecttable]
    print "\n";
    for stmntstr in stmnt:
        cin, cout ,cerr = os.popen3('python /usr/local/hp/nvscript/bin/hpnvs.py "'+stmntstr+'"')

        while 1:
            text = cout.read()
            if text:
                print text
            else:
                break

        while 1:
            text = cerr.read()
            if text:
                print text
            else:
                break
        cin.close()
        cout.close()
```

Running the Perl or Python Program

Before running the Perl or Python program, make sure that you included the absolute path of the Perl or Python wrapper script (`hpnvs.pl` or `hpnvs.py`) in the program file:

- On Windows:

  hpnvs-installation-directory\nvscript\bin\hpnvs.pl

  or

  hpnvs-installation-directory\nvscript\bin\hpnvs.py

  hpnvs-installation-directory is the directory where you installed the Neoview Script software files. For more information, see Table 2-1 (page 34).

- On Linux or UNIX:

  hpnvs-installation-directory/nvscript/bin/hpnvs.pl

  or

  hpnvs-installation-directory/nvscript/bin/hpnvs.py

hpnvs-installation-directory is the directory where you installed the Neoview Script software files. For more information, see Table 2-1 (page 34).

To run a Perl program, enter the `perl` command at a command prompt, as this example shows:

```
>perl example.pl
```

To run a Python program, enter the `python` command at a command prompt, as this example shows:

```
>python example.py
```

A Neoview Script Interface Commands

Neoview Script supports these commands in the Neoview Script interface or in script files that you run in the Neoview Script interface. For a list of Neoview Script interface commands that are available only to HP support, see the *Neoview Database Support Guide*.

Command	Description	Syntax
@	Runs the SQL statements and Neoview Script interface commands contained in a specified script file.	See the "@ Command" (page 81).
/	Runs the previously executed SQL statement.	See the "/ Command" (page 82).
CLEAR	Clears the command console so that only the prompt appears at the top of the screen.	See the "CLEAR Command" (page 83).
CONNECT	Creates a new connection to the Neoview platform from a current or existing Neoview Script session.	See the "CONNECT Command" (page 83).
DISCONNECT	Terminates the connection to the Neoview platform.	See the "DISCONNECT Command" (page 84).
ENV	Displays attributes of the current Neoview Script session.	See the "ENV Command" (page 85).
EXIT	Disconnects from and exits the Neoview Script interface.	See the "EXIT Command" (page 86).
FC	Edits and reexecutes a previous command. This command is restricted to the Neoview Script interface and is disallowed in script files.	See the "FC Command" (page 87).
HELP	Displays help text for the interface commands that are supported in the current operating mode.	See the "HELP Command" (page 90).
HISTORY	Displays recently executed commands.	See the "HISTORY Command" (page 90).
LOG	Logs commands and output from the Neoview Script interface to a log file.	See the "LOG Command" (page 91).
MODE	Determines the operating mode of the current session to be either SQL for database commands or CS for connectivity service commands.	See the "MODE Command" (page 92).
OBEY	Runs the SQL statements and Neoview Script interface commands contained in a specified script file.	See the "OBEY Command" (page 93).
PRUN	Runs script files in parallel.	See the "PRUN Command" (page 95).
QUIT	Disconnects from and exits the Neoview Script interface.	See the "QUIT Command" (page 97).
RECONNECT	Creates a new connection to the Neoview platform using the login credentials of the last successful connection.	See the "RECONNECT Command".
REPEAT	Reexecutes a command.	See the "REPEAT Command" (page 98).
RESET PARAM	Clears all parameter values or a specified parameter value in the current session.	See the "RESET PARAM Command" (page 99).

Command	Description	Syntax
RUN	Runs the previously executed SQL statement.	See the "RUN Command" (page 100).
SAVEHIST	Saves the session history in a user-specified file.	See the "SAVEHIST Command" (page 101).
SESSION	Displays attributes of the current Neoview Script session.	See the "SHOW SESSION Command" (page 122).
SET COLSEP	Sets the column separator and allows you to control the formatting of the result displayed for SQL queries.	See the "SET COLSEP Command" (page 101).
SET HISTOPT	Sets the history option and controls how commands are added to the history buffer.	See the "SET HISTOPT Command" (page 102).
SET IDLETIMEOUT	Sets the idle timeout value for the current session.	See the "SET IDLETIMEOUT Command" (page 103).
SET LIST_COUNT	Sets the maximum number of rows to be returned by SELECT statements that are executed after this command.	See the "SET LIST_COUNT Command" (page 106).
SET MARKUP	Sets the markup format and controls how results are displayed by Neoview Script.	See the"SET MARKUP Command" (page 104).
SET PARAM	Sets a parameter value in the current session.	See the "SET PARAM Command" (page 107).
SET PROMPT	Sets the prompt of the current session to a specified string or to a session variable.	See the "SET PROMPT Command" (page 109).
SET SQLPROMPT	Sets the SQL prompt of the current session to a specified string. The default is SQL.	See the "SET SQLPROMPT Command" (page 110).
SET SQLTERMINATOR	Sets the SQL statement terminator of the current session to a specified string. The default is a semicolon (;).	See the "SET SQLTERMINATOR Command" (page 112).
SET TIME	Causes the local time of the client workstation to be displayed as part of the interface prompt.	See the "SET TIME Command" (page 112).
SET TIMING	Causes the elapsed time to be displayed after each SQL statement executes.	See the"SET TIMING Command" (page 113).
SHOW COLSEP	Displays the value of the column separator for the current Neoview Script session.	See the "SHOW COLSEP Command".
SHOW HISTOPT	Displays the value that has been set for the history option of the current setting.	See the "SHOW HISTOPT Command" (page 114).
SHOW IDLETIMEOUT	Displays the idle timeout value of the current session.	See the "SHOW IDLETIMEOUT Command" (page 114).
SHOW LIST_COUNT	Displays the maximum number of rows to be returned by SELECT statements in the current session.	See the "SHOW LIST_COUNT Command" (page 115).
SHOW MARKUP	Displays the value that has been set for the markup option for the current Neoview Script session.	See the "SHOW MARKUP Command" (page 115).
SHOW MODE	Displays the operating mode of the current session.	See the "SHOW MODE Command" (page 116).

Command	Description	Syntax
SHOW MVGROUPS	Displays all or a set of the materialized view groups in the current schema of the Neoview Script session.	See the "SHOW MVGROUPS Command" (page 116).
SHOW MVS	Displays all or a set of the materialized views in the current schema of the Neoview Script session.	See the "SHOW MVS Command" (page 117).
SHOW PARAM	Displays the parameters that are set in the current session.	See the "SHOW PARAM Command" (page 118).
SHOW PREPARED	Displays the prepared statements in the current Neoview Script session.	See the "SHOW PREPARED Command" (page 119).
SHOW SCHEMA	Displays the current schema of the Neoview Script session.	See the "SHOW SCHEMA Command" (page 120).
SHOW SCHEMAS	Displays all or a set of the schemas that exist in the default catalog of the current session.	See the "SHOW SCHEMAS Command" (page 120).
SHOW SESSION	Displays attributes of the current Neoview Script session.	See the "SHOW SESSION Command" (page 122).
SHOW SQLPROMPT	Displays the value of the SQL prompt for the current session.	See the "SHOW SQLPROMPT Command" (page 123).
SHOW SQLTERMINATOR	Displays the SQL statement terminator of the current session.	See the "SHOW SQLTERMINATOR Command" (page 124).
SHOW SYNONYMS	Displays all or a set of the synonyms in the current schema of the Neoview Script session.	See the "SHOW SYNONYMS Command" (page 124).
SHOW TABLE	Displays information about the dependent objects (indexes, materialized views, or synonyms) of a specified table.	See the "SHOW TABLE Command" (page 125).
SHOW TABLES	Displays all or a set of the tables that exist in the current schema of the Neoview Script session.	See the "SHOW TABLES Command" (page 127).
SHOW TIME	Displays the setting for the local time in the SQL prompt.	See the "SHOW TIME Command" (page 128).
SHOW TIMING	Displays the setting for the elapsed time.	See the "SHOW TIMING Command" (page 129).
SHOW VIEWS	Displays all or a set of the views that exist in the current schema of the Neoview Script session.	See the "SHOW VIEWS Command" (page 129).
SPOOL	Logs commands and output from the Neoview Script interface to a log file.	See the "SPOOL Command" (page 130).
VERSION	Displays the build versions of Neoview Script and the JDBC Type 4 Driver.	See the "VERSION Command" (page 131).

@ Command

The @ command executes the SQL statements and Neoview Script interface commands contained in a specified script file.

Syntax

```
@script-file [ (section-name )]
```

script-file	is the name of an ASCII text file that contains SQL statements, Neoview Script interface commands, and comments. If the script file exists outside the local directory where you launch Neoview Script (by default, the Neoview Script `bin` directory), specify the full directory path of the script file.
(*section-name*)	is the name of a section within the *script-file* to execute. If you specify *section-name*, the @ command executes the commands between the header line for the specified section and the header line for the next section (or the end of the script file). If you omit *section-name*, the @ command executes the entire script file. For more information, see "Section Headers" (page 67).

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- Space is disallowed between the @ sign and the first character of the file name.
- You can execute this command in a script file.
- You can specify only one script file at a time using the @ command. To run multiple script files in parallel, see "Running Scripts in Parallel" (page 69).

Examples

- This @ command runs the script file from the local directory (the same directory where you are running Neoview Script):

```
SQL>@ddl.sql
```

- This @ command runs the script file in the specified directory on a Windows workstation:

```
SQL>@c:\my_files\ddl.sql
```

- This @ command runs the script file in the specified directory on a Linux or UNIX workstation:

```
SQL>@./my_files/ddl.sql
```

/ Command

The / command executes the previously executed SQL statement. This command does not repeat a Neoview Script interface command.

Syntax

```
/
```

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- You can execute this command only in SQL mode.

Example

This / command executes the previously executed SELECT statement:

```
SQL>select count(*) from persnl.employee;

(EXPR)
--------------------
                  62

--- 1 row(s) selected.
```

```
SQL>/

(EXPR)
--------------------
                  62

--- 1 row(s) selected.

SQL>
```

CLEAR Command

The CLEAR command clears the interface window so that only the prompt appears at the top of the window. CLEAR does not clear the log file or reset the settings of the session.

Syntax

```
CLEAR
```

Considerations

In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.

Example

This CLEAR command clears the interface window:

```
SQL>clear
```

After the CLEAR command executes, the interface window appears with only the prompt showing:

```
SQL>
```

CONNECT Command

The CONNECT command creates a new connection to the Neoview platform from the current or existing Neoview Script session.

Syntax

```
CONNECT [username [/password][@hostname][,dsnName]]
```

username specifies the user name to log in to the database platform. If the user name is not specified, Neoview Script prompts for the user name.

password specifies the password of the user to log in to the database platform. If the password is not specified, Neoview Script prompts for the password.

hostname specifies the host name or IP address of the database platform to which you want the client to connect. If the hostname is not specified, the value is automatically used from the current Neoview Script session. If Neoview Script was invoked with the `-noconnect` launch parameter, you are prompted for a *hostname* value.

dsnName specifies the name of a data source. If the *dsnName* is not specified, the value is automatically used from the current Neoview Script session. If Neoview Script was invoked with the `-noconnect` launch parameter, you are prompted for a *dsnName* value.

Considerations

In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line.

If Neoview Script was invoked with the -noconnect launch parameter, Neoview Script prompts you for the values.

Currently, none of the commands work with the -noconnect option.

Examples

These commands create a new connection to the Neoview platform from the current or existing Neoview Script interface:

```
SQL>connect
User Name: super.services
Password:

Connected to DataSource TDM_Default_DataSource.

SQL>connect super.services/password

Connected to DataSource TDM_Default_DataSource.

SQL>connect super.services/password@host0101

Connected to DataSource TDM_Default_DataSource.

SQL>connect super.services,NVSCRIPT
Password:

Connected to DataSource NVSCRIPT.
```

DISCONNECT Command

The DISCONNECT command terminates the connection from the Neoview platform, not from the Neoview Script interface.

Syntax

```
DISCONNECT [IF ERRORCODE{=|<|>|<=|>=|<>}error-code]
```

error-code is an integer that represents an error condition of the previously executed command. If the previously executed command returns this error code, the Neoview Script interface disconnects and exits.

Commands that execute successfully in the Neoview Script interface have an error code of zero (0). Interface commands that do not perform SQL operations and that fail to execute have an error code of -1. A failed SQL operation has a specific SQL error code associated with the error condition. For more information about SQL error messages, see the *Neoview Messages Manual*.

Considerations

In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line.

Examples

This command terminates the connection to the Neoview platform. You can connect to the Neoview platform by using the CONNECT and RECONNECT commands:

```
SQL>disconnect

Session Disconnected. Please connect to the database by using connect/reconnect command.
```

ENV Command

ENV displays attributes of the current Neoview Script session. You can also use the SESSION and SHOW SESSION commands to perform the same function.

Syntax

```
ENV
```

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- ENV displays these attributes:

COLSEP	Current column separator, which is used to control how query results are displayed. For more information, see "SET COLSEP Command" (page 101).
DATASOURCE	Name of the data source that you entered when logging in to the database platform. For more information, see "Logging In to the Database Platform" (page 45).
HISTOPT	Current history options, which controls how the commands are added to the history buffer. For more information, see "SET HISTOPT Command" (page 102).
IDLETIMEOUT	Current idle timeout value, which determines when the session expires after a period of inactivity. By default, the idle timeout is 30 minutes. For more information, see "Setting and Showing the Idle Timeout Value for the Session" (page 53) and "SET IDLETIMEOUT Command" (page 103).
LIST COUNT	Current list count, which is the maximum number of rows that can be returned by SELECT statements. By default, the list count is all rows. For more information, see "SET LIST_COUNT Command" (page 106).
LOG	Current log file and the directory containing the log file. By default, logging during a session is turned off. For more information, see "Logging Output" (page 63) and "LOG Command" (page 91) or "SPOOL Command" (page 130).
LOOK AND FEEL	Current look and feel of the Neoview Script interface. This property affects the formatting of status messages. For more information, see "Setting the Look and Feel of the Neoview Script Interface" (page 35).
MARKUP	Current markup option selected for the session. The default option is RAW. For more information, see "SET MARKUP Command" (page 104).
MODE	Current operating mode of the session. The default mode is SQL. For more information, see "MODE Command" (page 92).
PROMPT	Current prompt for the session. In SQL mode, the default is SQL>. In CS mode, the default is CS#. For more information, see "Customizing the Standard Prompt" (page 53) and "SET PROMPT Command" (page 109).
SCHEMA	Current schema. The default is USR. For more information, see "Setting and Showing the Current Schema" (page 55).
SERVER	Host name and port number that you entered when logging in to the database platform. For more information, see "Logging In to the Database Platform" (page 45).
SQLTERMINATOR	Current SQL statement terminator. The default is a semicolon (;). For more information, see "Setting and Showing the SQL Terminator" (page 54) and "SHOW SQLTERMINATOR Command" (page 124).
TIME	Current setting (on or off) of the local time as part of the prompt. When this command is set to on, military time is displayed. By default, the local time is off. For more information, see "Customizing the Standard Prompt" (page 53) and "SET TIME Command" (page 112).

TIMING	Current setting (on or off) of the elapsed time. By default, the elapsed time is off. For more information, see "Displaying the Elapsed Time" (page 54) and "SET TIMING Command" (page 113).
USER	User name that you entered when logging in to the database platform. For more information, see "Logging In to the Database Platform" (page 45).

Examples

- This ENV command displays the attributes of the current session:

```
SQL>env
COLSEP          " "
DATASOURCE      TDM_Default_DataSource
HISTOPT         ALL
IDLETIMEOUT     30 min(s)
LIST COUNT      0 [All Rows]
LOG             OFF
LOOK AND FEEL   BTEQ
MARKUP          RAW
MODE            SQL
PROMPT          SQL>
SCHEMA          USR
SERVER          neo0101.acme.com:18650
SQLTERMINATOR   ;
TIME            OFF
TIMING          OFF
USER            role.dbaSQL>
```

- This ENV command shows the effect of setting various session attributes:

```
4:16:43 PM >env
COLSEP          " "
DATASOURCE      TDM_Default_DataSource
HISTOPT         ALL
IDLETIMEOUT     0 min(s) [Never Expires]
LIST COUNT      0 [All Rows]
LOG             c:\mydir\examples.log
LOOK AND FEEL   BTEQ
MARKUP          RAW
MODE            SQL
PROMPT          4:16:49 PM >
SCHEMA          PERSNL
SERVER          sys0101.mylab.mycorp.net:18650
SQLTERMINATOR   .
TIME            ON
TIMING          ON
USER            dba1

4:16:49 PM >
```

EXIT Command

The EXIT command disconnects from and exits the Neoview Script interface.

Syntax

```
EXIT [IF ERRORCODE{=|<|>|<=|>=|<>}error-code]
```

error-code is an integer that represents an error condition of the previously executed command. If the previously executed command returns this error code, the Neoview Script interface disconnects and exits.

Commands that execute successfully in the Neoview Script interface have an error code of zero (0). Interface commands that do not perform SQL operations and that fail to execute have an error code of -1. A failed SQL operation has a specific SQL error code associated with the error condition. For more information about SQL error messages, see the *Neoview Messages Manual*.

Considerations

In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.

Examples

- This command disconnects from and exits the Neoview Script interface, which disappears from the screen:

  ```
  SQL>exit
  ```

- In a script file, the conditional exit command causes the script file to quit running and disconnect from and exit the Neoview Script interface when the previously run command returns error code 4082:

  ```
  log c:\errorCode.log
  select * from employee;
  exit if errorcode=4082
  log off
  ```

  These results are logged when error code 4082 occurs:

  ```
  SQL>select * from employee;

  *** ERROR[4082] Table, view or stored procedure NEO.USR.EMPLOYEE
      does not exist or is inaccessible.
  *** ERROR[8822] The statement was not prepared.

  SQL>exit if errorcode=4082
  ```

FC Command

The FC command allows you to edit and reissue a command in the history buffer of a Neoview Script session. You can display the commands in the history buffer by using the HISTORY command. For information about the history buffer, see the "HISTORY Command" (page 90).

Syntax

```
FC [text | [-]number]
```

text is the beginning text of a command in the history buffer. Case is not significant in matching the text to a command.

[-]*number* is either a positive integer that is the ordinal number of a command in the history buffer or a negative integer that indicates the position of a command relative to the most recent command.

Without text or number, FC retrieves the most recent command.

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- You cannot execute this command in a script file. You can execute this command only at a command prompt.
- As each line of the command is displayed, you can modify the line by entering these editing commands (in uppercase or lowercase letters) on the line below the displayed command line:

D	Deletes the character immediately above the letter D. Repeat to delete more characters.
I*characters*	Inserts characters in front of the character immediately above the letter I.
R*characters*	Replaces existing characters one-for-one with characters, beginning with the character immediately above the letter R.
characters	Replaces existing characters one-for-one with characters, beginning with the first character immediately above characters. *characters* must begin with a nonblank character.

To specify more than one editing command on a line, separate the editing commands with a double slash (//). The end of a line terminates an editing command or a set of editing commands.

After you edit a line of the command, Neoview Script displays the line again and allows you to edit it again. Press Enter without specifying editing commands to stop editing the line. If that line is the last line of the command, pressing Enter executes the command.

To terminate a command without saving changes to the command, use the double slash (//), and then press Enter.

Examples

- Reexecute the most recent command that begins with SH:

```
SQL>fc sh
SQL>show schema
....
```

Pressing Enter executes the SHOW SCHEMA command and displays the current schema, PERSNL:

```
SQL>fc sh
SQL>show schema
....
SCHEMA PERSNL

SQL>
```

- Correct an SQL statement that you entered incorrectly by using the delete (D) editing command:

```
SQL>selecct * from persnl.employee;

*** ERROR[15001] A syntax error occurred at or before:
selecct * from persnl.employee;
       ^

*** ERROR[8822] The statement was not prepared.

SQL>fc
SQL>selecct * from persnl.employee;
....    d
```

```
SQL>select * from persnl.employee;
....
```

Pressing Enter executes the corrected SELECT statement.

- Correct an SQL statement that you entered incorrectly by using more than one editing command:

```
SQL>selt * fromm persnl.employee;

*** ERROR[15001] A syntax error occurred at or before:
selt * fromm persnl.employee;
   ^
*** ERROR[8822] The statement was not prepared.

SQL>fc
SQL>selt * fromm persnl.employee;
....   iec//  d
SQL>select * from persnl.employee;
....
```

Pressing Enter executes the corrected SELECT statement.

- Modify a previously executed statement by replacing a value in the WHERE clause with another value:

```
SQL>select first_name, last_name
+>from persnl.employee
+>where jobcode=111;

--- 0 row(s) selected.

SQL>fc
SQL>select first_name, last_name
....
SQL>from persnl.employee
....
SQL>where jobcode=111;
                  450
....
SQL>where jobcode=450;
....
```

Pressing Enter lists the first and last names of all of the employees whose job code is 450.

- Modify a previously executed statement by replacing a column name in the select list with another column name:

```
SQL>select first_name, last_name
+>from persnl.employee
+>where jobcode=450;

FIRST_NAME      LAST_NAME
--------------- --------------------
MANFRED         CONRAD
WALTER          LANCASTER
JOHN            JONES
KARL            HELMSTED
THOMAS          SPINNER

--- 5 row(s) selected.

SQL>fc
SQL>select first_name, last_name
....       R   empnum,
SQL>select     empnum, last_name
....
SQL>from persnl.employee
....
```

```
SQL>where jobcode=450;
....
```

Pressing Enter lists the employee number and last names of all employees whose job code is 450:

```
EMPNUM LAST_NAME

------ --------------------
   180 CONRAD
   215 LANCASTER
   216 JONES
   225 HELMSTED
   232 SPINNER

--- 5 row(s) selected.

SQL>
```

HELP Command

The HELP command displays help text for the interface commands that are supported in the current operating mode.

Syntax

```
HELP [command-name]
```

command-name is the name of an interface command that is supported in the current operating mode. If you do not specify a command, Neoview Script returns a list of all commands that are supported in the current mode. If you specify SET, Neoview Script returns a list of all SET commands that are supported in the current mode. If you specify SHOW, Neoview Script returns a list of all SHOW commands that are supported in the current mode.

Considerations

In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.

Examples

- This HELP command lists all the commands that are supported in SQL mode:

  ```
  SQL>help
  ```

- This HELP command lists all the SET commands that are supported in SQL mode:

  ```
  SQL>help set
  ```

- This HELP command shows help text for SET IDLETIMEOUT:

  ```
  SQL>help set idletimeout
  ```

- This HELP command lists all the SHOW commands that are supported in CS mode:

  ```
  CS#help show
  ```

HISTORY Command

The HISTORY command displays recently executed commands, identifying each command by a number that you can use to reexecute or edit the command.

Syntax

```
HISTORY [number]
```

number is the number of commands to display. The default number is 10. The maximum number is 100.

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- You can use the FC command to edit and reexecute a command in the history buffer, or use the REPEAT command to reexecute a command without modifying it. See the "FC Command" (page 87) or the "REPEAT Command" (page 98).

Example

Display the three most recent commands and use FC to redisplay one:

```
SQL>history 3
14>      set schema sales;
15>      show tables
16>      show views

SQL>fc 14
SQL>set schema sales
....
```

Now you can use the edit capabilities of FC to modify and execute a different SET SCHEMA statement.

LOG Command

The LOG command logs the entered commands and their output from the Neoview Script interface to a log file.

Syntax

```
LOG { ON [CLEAR] | log-file [CLEAR] | OFF }
```

ON	starts the logging process and records information in the `sqlspool.lst` file in the Neoview Script `bin` directory.
ON CLEAR	instructs Neoview Script to clear the contents of the `sqlspool.lst` file before logging new information to the file.
log-file	is the name of a log file into which Neoview Script records the entered commands and their output. If you want the log file to exist outside the local directory where you launch Neoview Script (by default, the Neoview Script `bin` directory), specify the full directory path of the log file. The log file does not need to exist, but the specified directory must exist before you execute the LOG command.
log-file CLEAR	instructs Neoview Script to clear the contents of the specified *log-file* before logging new information to the file.
OFF	stops the logging process.

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- Use a unique name for each log file to avoid writing information from different Neoview Script sessions into the same log file.

Examples

- This command starts the logging process and records information to the `sqlspool.lst` file in the Neoview Script `bin` directory:

  ```
  SQL>log on
  ```

- This command starts the logging process and appends new information to an existing log file, `persnl_updates.log`, in the local directory (the same directory where you are running Neoview Script):

  ```
  SQL>log persnl_updates.log
  ```

- This command starts the logging process and appends new information to a log file, `sales_updates.log`, in the specified directory on a Windows workstation:

  ```
  SQL>log c:\log_files\sales_updates.log
  ```

- This command starts the logging process and appends new information to a log file, `sales_updates.log`, in the specified directory on a Linux or UNIX workstation:

  ```
  SQL>log ./log_files/sales_updates.log
  ```

- This command starts the logging process and clears existing information from the log file before logging new information to the file:

  ```
  SQL>log persnl_ddl.log clear
  ```

- This command stops the logging process:

  ```
  SQL>log off
  ```

For more information, see "Logging Output" (page 63).

MODE Command

The MODE command determines the operating mode of the current session to be either SQL for database commands or CS for connectivity service commands. The default mode for Neoview Script sessions is SQL.

Syntax

```
MODE { SQL | CS }
```

SQL specifies SQL mode and supports the use of all SQL statements and Neoview Script interface commands. The connectivity service commands are disallowed in SQL mode.

CS specifies connectivity service (CS) mode and supports the use of connectivity service commands. For more information, see Appendix C (page 135).

CS mode also supports these Neoview Script interface commands:

- @ and OBEY
- CLEAR
- CONNECT, RECONNECT, DISCONNECT, EXIT, and QUIT
- ENV, SESSION, and SHOW SESSION
- FC and REPEAT
- HELP
- HISTORY and SAVEHIST
- LOG and SPOOL

- MODE and SHOW MODE
- SET COLSEP and SHOW COLSEP
- SET HISTOPT and SHOW HISTOPT
- SET IDLETIMEOUT and SHOW IDLETIMEOUT
- SET MARKUP and SHOW MARKUP
- SET PROMPT
- SET TIME and SHOW TIME
- SET TIMING and SHOW TIMING
- VERSION

All other interface commands are disallowed in CS mode.

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- You cannot execute the MODE command or any connectivity service commands in PRUN script files. However, you can execute the MODE command in OBEY or @ script files.

Examples

- This command changes the Neoview Script session to CS mode operation:

```
SQL>mode cs

CS#
```

  For more information, see Appendix C (page 135).

- This command returns the Neoview Script session to SQL mode operation:

```
CS#mode sql

SQL>
```

OBEY Command

The OBEY command executes the SQL statements and Neoview Script interface commands contained in a specified script file.

Syntax

```
OBEY script-file [ (section-name) ]
```

script-file is the name of an ASCII text file that contains SQL statements, Neoview Script interface commands, and comments. If the script file exists outside the local directory where you launch Neoview Script (by default, the Neoview Script `bin` directory), specify the full directory path of the script file.

(*section-name*) is the name of a section within the *script-file* to execute. If you specify *section-name*, the OBEY command executes the commands between the header line for the specified section and the header line for the next section (or the end of the script file). If you omit *section-name*, the OBEY command executes the entire script file. For more information, see "Section Headers" (page 67).

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- Put a space between OBEY and the first character of the file name.
- You can execute this command in a script file.
- You can specify only one script file at a time using the OBEY command. To run multiple script files in parallel, see "Running Scripts in Parallel" (page 69).

Examples

- This OBEY command runs the script file from the local directory (the same directory where you are running Neoview Script):

```
SQL>obey ddl.sql
```

- This OBEY command runs the script file in the specified directory on Windows.

```
SQL>obey c:\my_files\ddl.sql
```

- This OBEY command runs the script file in the specified directory on a Linux or UNIX workstation:

```
SQL>obey ./my_files/ddl.sql
```

- This sample file contains sections to be used in conjunction with the OBEY command:

```
?section droptable
DROP TABLE COURSE

?section create
CREATE TABLE COURSE
(
  CNO     VARCHAR(3)       NOT NULL,
  CNAME   VARCHAR(22)      NOT NULL,
  CDESCP  VARCHAR(25)      NOT NULL,
  CRED    INT,
  CLABFEE NUMERIC(5,2),
  CDEPT   VARCHAR(4)       NOT NULL,
primary key (cno)
) ;

?section insert
INSERT INTO COURSE VALUES
     ('C11', 'INTRO TO CS','FOR ROOKIES',3, 100, 'CIS');

INSERT INTO COURSE VALUES
     ('C22', 'DATA STRUCTURES','VERY USEFUL',3, 50, 'CIS');

INSERT INTO COURSE VALUES
     ('C33', 'DISCRETE MATHEMATICS',
      'ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY',3, 0,'CIS');

?section select
SELECT * FROM course;

?section delete
purgedata course;
```

To run only the commands in section create, execute the following :

```
SQL>obey C:\Scripts\course.sql (create)

SQL>?section create

SQL>CREATE TABLE COURSE
+>(
```

```
+>   CNO     VARCHAR(3)       NOT NULL,
+>   CNAME   VARCHAR(22)      NOT NULL,
+>   CDESCP  VARCHAR(25)      NOT NULL,
+>   CRED    INT,
+>   CLABFEE NUMERIC(5,2),
+>   CDEPT   VARCHAR(4)       NOT NULL,
+> primary key (cno)
+>) ;

--- SQL Operation complete.
```

To run only the commands in the insert section, execute the following :

```
SQL>obey C:\Scripts\course.sql (insert)
SQL>?section insert

SQL>INSERT INTO COURSE VALUES
+>   ('C11', 'INTRO TO CS','FOR ROOKIES',3, 100, 'CIS');

--- 1 row(s) inserted.

SQL>INSERT INTO COURSE VALUES

+>    ('C22', 'DATA STRUCTURES','VERY USEFUL',3, 50, 'CIS');

--- 1 row(s) inserted.

SQL>INSERT INTO COURSE VALUES

+>    ('C33', 'DISCRETE MATHEMATICS',
       'ABSOLUTELY NECESSARY',3, 0, 'CIS');

--- 1 row(s) inserted.
```

PRUN Command

The PRUN command runs script files in parallel.

Syntax

```
PRUN  [-d  | -defaults]  |  PRUN [-sd  | -scriptsdir  directoryName]
                               [-e   | -extension  extension]
                               [-ld  | -logsdir  logDirectory]
                               [-o   | -overwrite  {y | n}]
                               [-c   | -connections  num]
```

scriptsdir — In this directory, PRUN processes every file with the specified extension. If you do not specify a directory or if you specify an invalid directory, an error message occurs and you are prompted to reenter the directory. **Note:** Verify that this directory contains valid script files.

extension — The default is `.sql`.

logsdir — In this directory, PRUN creates a log file for each script file by appending the `.log` extension to the name of the script file. If you do not specify a log file directory, PRUN places the log files in the same directory as the script files. **Note:** PRUN puts the `prun.err.log` summary file in the `error` subdirectory.

overwrite — If you specify (y), PRUN overwrites the contents of existing log files. By default, PRUN keep the original information in the log files and appends new information at the end of each file.

connections — Enter a number for the maximum number of connections for the data sources. The data source should support this number of connections.

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- You can execute this command only in SQL mode.
- If the PRUN command is executed without any arguments, Neoview Script prompts for the PRUN arguments. If one or more options are specified, the PRUN command runs without prompting for more input. In the non-interactive mode, if any options are not specified then the default value of is used.
- The `-d option` or `-defaults` cannot be specified with any other option.

Example

- To use PRUN, enter the PRUN command in the Neoview Script interface:

```
SQL>prun
Enter * as input to stop the current prun session
------------------------------------------------

Enter the scripts directory             :     c:\ddl_scripts
Enter the script file extension[sql]    :
Enter the logs directory[scripts dir]   :     c:\log
Overwrite the log files (y/n)[n]?       :     y
Enter the number of connections(2-248)[2]:    3
```

After you enter the number of connections, PRUN starts to process the script files and displays this status:

```
Status: In Progress.......
```

After executing all the script files, PRUN returns a summary of the operation:

```
        ____________________________________________
                  PARALLELRUN(PRUN) SUMMARY

        ____________________________________________
        Total files present .........................3
        Total files processed .......................3
        Total sqls processed ........................40
        Total errors ................................4
        Total warnings ..............................0
        Total successes .............................36
        Total connections ...........................5
        Total connection failures....................0

        Please verify the error log file c:\log\error\prun.err.log

SQL>
```

- This PRUN command initiates a parallel run operation with the `-d` option:

```
SQL>prun -d

SQL> prun -scriptsdir ./prun/sql –e sql –ld ./prun/logs –o y –connections 5

PRUN options are -scriptsdir     c:/_nvs/prun
                 -logsdir        c:/_nvs/prun/logs
                 -extension      sql
                 -overwrite      y
                 -connections    5
Status: Complete

        ____________________________________________
                  PARALLELRUN(PRUN)SUMMARY

        ____________________________________________
        Total files present .....................99
        Total files processed ...................99
        Total sqls processed ...................198
        Total errors ................................0
        Total warnings ..............................0
        Total warnings ..............................0
```

```
Total connections ........................5
Total connection failures.................0
```

You can execute this command only in SQL mode.

- PRUN can be started in non-interactive mode using the `–q parameter`, thus requiring no input:

```
hpnvs.cmd -h arc0101.caclab.cac.cpqcorp.net -dsn
TDM_Default_DataSource -u super.services -p host1
-q "prun –sd c:/_nvs/prun -o y -c 3"
```

- PRUN can be started in non-interactive mode from an obey file:

```
SQL>obey startPrun.txt

SQL>prun -sd c:/_nvs/prun -ld c:/_nvs/prun/logs -e sql -o y -c 5

PRUN options are -scriptsdir     c:/_nvs/prun
                 -logsdir        c:/_nvs/prun/logs
                 -extension      sql
                 -overwrite      yes
                 -connections    5
Status: Complete
```

For a summary of all errors and warnings that occurred during the PRUN operation, go to the `error` subdirectory in the same directory as the log files (for example, `C:\log\error`) and open the `prun.err.log` summary file.

For details about the errors that occurred during the execution of a script file, open each individual log file (`<script-file.sql>.log`)

QUIT Command

The QUIT command disconnects from and exits the Neoview Script interface.

Syntax

```
QUIT [IF ERRORCODE{=|<|>|<=|>=|<>}error-code]
```

`error-code` is an integer that represents an error condition of the previously executed command. If the previously executed command returns this error code, the Neoview Script interface disconnects and exits.

Commands that execute successfully in the Neoview Script interface have an error code of zero (0). Interface commands that do not perform SQL operations and that fail to execute have an error code of -1. A failed SQL operation has a specific SQL error code associated with the error condition. For more information about SQL error messages, see the *Neoview Messages Manual*.

Considerations

In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.

Examples

- This command disconnects from and exits the Neoview Script interface, which disappears from the screen:

```
SQL>quit
```

- In a script file, the conditional exit command causes the script file to quit running and disconnect from and exit the Neoview Script interface when the previously run command returns error code 4082:

```
log c:\errorCode.log
select * from employee;
quit if errorcode=4082
log off
```

These results are logged when error code 4082 occurs:

```
SQL>select * from employee;

*** ERROR[4082] Table, view or stored procedure NEO.USR.EMPLOYEE
    does not exist or is inaccessible.
*** ERROR[8822] The statement was not prepared.

SQL>quit if errorcode=4082
```

RECONNECT Command

The RECONNECT command creates a new connection to the Neoview platform using the login credentials of the last successful connection.

Syntax

```
RECONNECT
```

Considerations

The host name or IP address and port number, credentials (user name and password) and the datasource names values are used from information previously entered. This is the information specified at launch or when the last CONNECT command was executed.

If Neoview Script was invoked with the `-noconnect` launch parameter, Neoview Script prompts you for the values.

Examples

This command creates a new connection to the Neoview platform using the login credentials of the last successful connection:

```
SQL>reconnect

Connected to DataSource TDM_Default_DataSource
```

REPEAT Command

The REPEAT command reexecutes a previous command.

Syntax

```
REPEAT [ text | [-]number ]
```

text specifies the text of the most recently executed command. The command must have been executed beginning with *text*, but *text* need be only as many characters as necessary to identify the command. Neoview Script ignores leading blanks.

[-]*number* is an integer that identifies a command in the history buffer. If number is negative, it indicates the position of the command in the history buffer relative to the current command; if number is positive, it is the ordinal number of a command in the history buffer.

The HISTORY command displays the commands or statements in the history buffer. See the "HISTORY Command" (page 90).

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- To reexecute the immediately preceding command, enter REPEAT without specifying a number. If you enter more than one command on a line, the REPEAT command reexecutes only the last command on the line.
- When a command is selected for repeat, and the SQL terminator value has changed since the execution of that command, Neoview script replaces the SQL terminator in the command with the current SQL terminator value and executes the command.

Examples

- Display the previously executed commands and reexecute the second to the last command:

```
SQL>history
1>      set idletimeout 0
2>      log on
3>      set schema persnl;
4>      select * from employee;
5>      show tables
6>      select * from dept;
7>      show views
8>      select * from emplist;

SQL>
SQL>repeat -2
show views

VIEW NAMES
------------------------------------------------------------
EMPLIST  MGRLIST

SQL>
```

- Reexecute the fifth command in the history buffer:

```
SQL>repeat 5
show tables

TABLE NAMES
------------------------------------------------------------
DEPT      EMPLOYEE  JOB       PROJECT

SQL>
```

- Reexecute the SHOW TABLES command:

```
SQL>repeat show
show tables

TABLE NAMES
------------------------------------------------------------
DEPT      EMPLOYEE  JOB       PROJECT

SQL>
```

RESET PARAM Command

The RESET PARAM command clears all parameter values or a specified parameter value in the current session.

Syntax

```
RESET PARAM [param-name]
```

param-name is the name of the parameter for which you specified a value. Parameter names are case-sensitive. For example, the parameter ?pn is not equivalent to the parameter ?PN. *param-name* can be preceded by a question mark (?), such as ?*param-name*.

If you do not specify a parameter name, all of the parameter values in the current session are cleared.

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- You can execute this command only in SQL mode.
- To clear several parameter values but not all, you must use a separate RESET PARAM command for each parameter.

Example

This RESET PARAM command clears the setting of the `?sal` (salary) parameter, and the SET PARAM command resets it to a new value:

```
SQL>reset param ?sal

SQL>set param ?sal 80000.00
```

For more information, see "Resetting the Parameters" (page 61).

RUN Command

The RUN command executes the previously executed SQL statement. This command does not repeat a Neoview Script interface command.

Syntax

```
RUN
```

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- You can execute this command only in SQL mode.

Example

This RUN command executes the previously executed SELECT statement:

```
SQL>select count(*) from persnl.employee;

(EXPR)
--------------------
                  62

--- 1 row(s) selected.

SQL>run

(EXPR)
```

```
--------------------
                  62

--- 1 row(s) selected.

SQL>
```

SAVEHIST Command

The SAVEHIST command saves the session history in a user-specified file. The session history consists of a list of the commands that were executed in the Neoview Script session before the SAVEHIST command.

Syntax

```
SAVEHIST file-name [CLEAR]
```

file-name	is the name of a file into which Neoview Script stores the session history. If you want the history file to exist outside the local directory where you launch Neoview Script (by default, the Neoview Script `bin` directory), specify the full directory path of the history file. The specified directory must exist before you execute the SAVEHIST command.
CLEAR	instructs Neoview Script to clear the contents of the specified file before adding the session history to the file.

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- If the specified file already exists, Neoview Script appends newer session-history information to the file.

Examples

- This command clears the contents of an existing file named history.txt in the local directory (the same directory where you are running Neoview Script) and saves the session history in the file:

  ```
  SQL>savehist history.txt clear

  SQL>
  ```

- This command saves the session history in a file named hist.txt in the specified directory on a Windows workstation:

  ```
  SQL>savehist c:\log_files\hist.txt

  SQL>
  ```

- This command saves the session history in a file named hist.txt in the specified directory on a Linux or UNIX workstation:

  ```
  CS#savehist ./log_files/hist.txt

  CS#
  ```

For more information, see "Displaying Executed Commands" (page 58).

SET COLSEP Command

The SET COLSEP command sets the column separator and allows you to control the formatting of the result displayed for SQL queries. The SET COLSEP command specifies a delimiter value

to use for separating columns in each row of the results. The default delimiter is " "(white space).

Syntax

```
SET COLSEP [separator]
```

Considerations

In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The SET COLSEP command can be executed only in SQL mode.

The SET COLSEP command has no effect if the markup is set to HTML, XML, or CSV.

Examples

- This SET COLSEP command specifies the separator as a "|"(pipe):

```
SQL>set colsep |

SQL>show colsep
COLSEP "|"

SQL>select * from employee;
EMPNUM|EMPNAME       |REGNUM|BRANCHNUM|JOB
------|--------------|------|---------|--------
     1|ROGER GREEN   |    99|        1|MANAGER
    23|JERRY HOWARD  |     2|        1|MANAGER
    29|JACK RAYMOND  |     1|        1|MANAGER
    32|THOMAS RUDLOFF|     5|        3|MANAGER
    39|KLAUS SAFFERT |     5|        2|MANAGER

--- 5 row(s) selected.
```

SET HISTOPT Command

The SET HISTOPT command sets the history option and controls how commands are added to the history buffer. By default, commands within a script file are not added to history. If the history option is set to "ALL," all the commands in the script file are added to the history buffer. If no options are specified, DEFAULT is used.

Syntax

```
SET HISTOPT [ALL|DEFAULT]
```

Considerations

In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line.

Examples

This SET HISTOPT command shows only the obey commands added to the history buffer.

```
SQL> show histopt
HISTOPT DEFAULT [No expansion of script files]

SQL> obey e:\scripts\nobey\insert2.sql

SQL> ?section insert

SQL> set schema neo.sch;
```

```
--- SQL operation complete.

SQL> INSERT INTO COURSE1 VALUES
+>   ('C11', 'INTRO TO CS','FOR ROOKIES',3, 100,'CIS');

--- 1 row(s) inserted.

SQL> INSERT INTO COURSE1 VALUES
+>    ('C55', 'COMPUTER ARCH.','VON NEUMANN''S MACH.',3, 100, 'CIS');

--- 1 row(s) inserted.

SQL> history;
1>      show histopt
2>      obey e:\scripts\nobey\insert2.sql
```

This SET HISTOPT command shows all the commands added to the history buffer.

```
SQL> set histopt all

SQL> obey e:\scripts\nobey\insert2.sql

?section insert

SQL> set schema neo.sch;

--- SQL operation complete.

SQL>     INSERT INTO COURSE1 VALUES
+>       ('C11','INTRO TO CS','FOR ROOKIES',3, 100, 'CIS');

---1 row(s) inserted.

SQL> INSERT INTO COURSE1 VALUES
+>   ('C55','COMPUTER ARCH.','VON NEUMANN''S MACH.',3,100,'CIS');

---1 row(s) inserted.

SQL> history;
1>     show histopt
2>     obey e:\scripts\nobey\insert2.sql
3>     history;
4>     set histopt all
5>     set schema neo.sch;
6>     INSERT INTO COURSE1 VALUES
        ('C11','INTRO TO CS','FOR ROOKIES',3, 100, 'CIS');
7>     INSERT INTO COURSE1 VALUES
        ('C55','COMPUTER ARCH.','VON NEUMANN''S MACH.',3,100,'CIS');
```

SET IDLETIMEOUT Command

The SET IDLETIMEOUT command sets the idle timeout value for the current session. The idle timeout value of a session determines when the session expires after a period of inactivity. The default is 30 minutes.

Syntax

```
SET IDLETIMEOUT value
```

value is an integer representing the idle timeout value in minutes. Zero represents an infinite amount of time, meaning that the session never expires.

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- If you execute this command in a script file, it affects the session in which the script file runs. You can specify this command in PRUN script files. However, running this command from a PRUN script file does not affect the idle timeout value for the current session.
- To reset the default timeout value, enter this command:

```
SET IDLETIMEOUT 30
```

Examples

- This command sets the idle timeout value to four hours:

```
SQL>set idletimeout 240
```

- This command sets the idle timeout value to an infinite amount of time so that the session never expires:

```
SQL>set idletimeout 0
```

- To reset the idle timeout to the default, enter this command:

```
SQL>set idletimeout 30

SQL>
```

For more information, see "Setting and Showing the Idle Timeout Value for the Session" (page 53).

SET MARKUP Command

The SET MARKUP command sets the markup format and controls how results are displayed by Neoview Script.

Syntax

```
SET MARKUP [RAW|HTML|XML|CSV]
```

The supported options enable results to be displayed in XML, HTML, and CSV (Comma Separated Values) format. The default format is RAW.

Considerations

In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line.

Examples

- This SET MARKUP command specifies results be displayed in HTML:

```
SQL>set markup html
SQL>select c.custnum, c.custnum, ordernum, order_date
+>from customer c, orders o where c.custnum=o.custnum;

<TABLE>
<!--select c.custnum, c.custname,ordernum,order_date
from customer c, orders o where c.custnum=o.custnum;-->
<tr>
  <th>CUSTNUM</th>
  <th>CUSTNAME</th>
  <th>ORDERNUM</th>
  <th>ORDER_DATE</th>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>143</td>
```

```
  <td>STEVENS SUPPLY</td>
  <td>700510</td>
  <td>2003-06-01</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>3333</td>
  <td>NATIONAL UTILITIES</td>
  <td>600480</td>
  <td>2003-05-12</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>7777</td>
  <td>SLEEP WELL HOTELS</td>
  <td>100250</td>
  <td>2003-01-23</td>
</tr>
  <!-- *** Query completed. 3 rows found, 4 columns returned.-->
  <!-- *** Total elapsed time was 2 second(s).-->

</TABLE>

SQL>select c.custnum, c.custname,ordernum,order_date,
+>from customer c, orders o where c.custnum=o.custnum;

<TABLE>
<!-- select c.custnum, c.custname,ordernum,order_date,
from customer c, orders o where c.custnum=o.custnum;-->
<tr>
  <th>Error Id</th>
  <th>Error Code</th>
  <th>Error Message</th>
<tr>
  <td>1</td>
  <td>4082</td>
  <td>Object NEO.NVS.CUSTOMER does not exist or is inaccessible.</td>
</tr>
<tr>
  <td>2</td>
  <td>8822</td>
  <td>The statement was not prepared.</td>
</tr>
</TABLE>
```

- This SET MARKUP command specifies results be displayed in CSV:

```
SQL>set markup CSV
SQL>select c.custnum, c.custnum, ordernum, order_date
+>from customer c,orders o where c.custnum=o.custnum;

143,STEVENS SUPPLY    ,700510,2003-06-01
3333,NATIONAL UTILITIES,600480,2003-05-12
7777,SLEEPWELL HOTELS  ,100250,2003-01-23
324,PREMIER INSURANCE ,500450,2003-04-20
926,METALL-AG.        ,200300,2003-02-06
123,BROWN MEDICAL CO  ,200490,2003-03-19
123,BROWN MEDICAL CO  ,300380,2003-03-19
543,FRESNO STATE BANK ,300350,2003-03-03
5635,ROYAL CHEMICALS   ,101220,2003-07-21
21,CENTRAL UNIVERSITY,200320,2003-02-17
1234,DATASPEED         ,100210,2003-04-10
3210,BESTFOOD MARKETS  ,800660,2003-10-09
```

- This SET MARKUP command specifies results be displayed in XML:

```
SQL>set markup xml

<?xml version="1.0"?>
```

```
<Results>
<Query>
 <![CDATA[select * from author;]]>
</Query>
<rowid="1">
   <AUTHORID>91111</AUTHORID>
   <AUTHORNAME>Bjarne Stroustrup</AUTHORNAME>
 </row>
 <rowid="2">
   <AUTHORID>444444</AUTHORID>
   <AUTHORNAME>John Steinbeck</AUTHORNAME>
 </row>
 <rowid="3">
   <AUTHORID>2323423</AUTHORID>
   <AUTHORNAME>Irwin Shaw</AUTHORNAME>
 </row>
 <rowid="4">
   <AUTHORID>93333</AUTHORID>
   <AUTHORNAME>Martin Fowler</AUTHORNAME>
 </row>
 <rowid="5">
   <AUTHORID>92222</AUTHORID>
   <AUTHORNAME>Grady Booch</AUTHORNAME>
</row>
 <rowid="6">
   <AUTHORID>84758345</AUTHORID>
   <AUTHORNAME>Judy Blume</AUTHORNAME>
 </row>
 <rowid="7">
   <AUTHORID>89832473</AUTHORID>
   <AUTHORNAME>Barbara Kingsolver</AUTHORNAME>
 </row>

<Status> <![CDATA[*** Query completed. 7 rows found.
2 columns returned. *** Total elasped time was 1 second(s).]]></Status>

</Results>
```

SET LIST_COUNT Command

The SET LIST_COUNT command sets the maximum number of rows to be returned by SELECT statements that are executed after this command. The default is zero, which means that all rows are returned.

Syntax

```
SET LIST_COUNT num-rows
```

num-rows is a positive integer that specifies the maximum number of rows of data to be displayed by SELECT statements that are executed after this command. Zero means that all rows of data are returned.

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- You can execute this command only in SQL mode.
- To reset the number of displayed rows, enter this command:

  ```
  SET LIST_COUNT 0
  ```

Examples

- This SET LIST_COUNT command specifies that the number of rows to be displayed by SELECT statements is five:

```
SQL>set list_count 5

SQL>select empnum, first_name, last_name
from persnl.employee
order by empnum;

EMPNUM FIRST_NAME      LAST_NAME
------ --------------- --------------------
     1 ROGER           GREEN
    23 JERRY           HOWARD
    29 JANE            RAYMOND
    32 THOMAS          RUDLOFF
    39 KLAUS           SAFFERT

--- 5 row(s) selected.  LIST_COUNT was reached.

SQL>
```

- This SET LIST_COUNT command resets the number of displayed rows to all rows:

```
SQL>set list_count 0

SQL>select empnum, first_name, last_name
+>from persnl.employee
+>order by empnum;

EMPNUM  FIRST_NAME          LAST_NAME
------  ---------------     --------------------
     1  ROGER               GREEN
    23  JERRY               HOWARD
    29  JANE                RAYMOND
    32  THOMAS              RUDLOFF
    39  KLAUS               SAFFERT
    43  PAUL                WINTER
    65  RACHEL              MCKAY
   ...
   995 Walt            Farley

--- 62 row(s) selected.

SQL>
```

SET PARAM Command

The SET PARAM command associates a parameter name with a parameter value in the current session. The parameter name and value are associated with one of these parameter types:

- Named parameter (represented by `?`*`param-name`*) in a DML statement or in a prepared SQL statement
- Unnamed parameter (represented by `?`) in a prepared SQL statement only

A prepared statement is one that you SQL compile by using the PREPARE statement. For more information about PREPARE, see the *Neoview SQL Reference Manual*.

After running SET PARAM commands in the session:

- You can specify named parameters (`?`*`param-name`*) in a DML statement.
- You can execute a prepared statement with named parameters by using the EXECUTE statement without a USING clause.
- You can execute a prepared statement with unnamed parameters by using the EXECUTE statement with a USING clause that contains literal values and/or a list of the named parameters set by SET PARAM.

The EXECUTE statement substitutes parameter values for the parameters in the prepared statement. For more information about EXECUTE, see the *Neoview SQL Reference Manual*.

Syntax

```
SET PARAM param-name param-value
```

param-name is the name of the parameter for which a value is specified. Parameter names are case-sensitive. For example, the parameter ?pn is not equivalent to the parameter ?PN. *param-name* can be preceded by a question mark (?), such as ?*param-name*.

param-value is a numeric or character literal that specifies the value for the parameter. If you do not specify a value, Neoview Script returns an error.

If param-value is a character literal and the target column type is a character string, you do not have to enclose the value in single quotation marks. Its data type is determined from the data type of the column to which the literal is assigned. Character strings specified as parameter values are always case-sensitive even if they are not enclosed in quotation marks.

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- You can execute this command only in SQL mode.
- Use separate SET PARAM commands to name and assign values to each unique parameter in a prepared SQL statement before running the EXECUTE statement.
- Parameter names are case-sensitive. If you specify a parameter name in lowercase in the SET PARAM command, you must specify it in lowercase in other statements, such as DML statements or EXECUTE.
- The name of a named parameter (?*param-name*) in a DML statement must be identical to the parameter name (*param-name*) that you specify in a SET PARAM command.

Examples

- This command sets a value for the `?sal` (salary) parameter:

```
SQL>set param ?sal 40000.00
```

- This command sets a character string value, GREEN, for the `?lastname` parameter:

```
SQL>set param ?lastname GREEN
```

- These commands set values for named parameters in a subsequent SELECT statement:

```
SQL>set param ?sal 80000.00

SQL>set param ?job 100

SQL>select * from persnl.employee
where salary = ?sal
and jobcode = ?job;

EMPNUM FIRST_NAME      LAST_NAME            DEPTNUM JOBCODE SALARY
------ --------------- -------------------- ------- ------- ----------
    72 GLENN           THOMAS                  3300     100   80000.00

--- 1 row(s) selected.

SQL>
```

NOTE: The names of the named parameters, `?sal` and `?job`, in the SELECT statement are identical to the parameter names, `sal` and `job`, in the SET PARAM command.

For more information, see "Setting Parameters" (page 61).

SET PROMPT Command

The SET PROMPT command sets the prompt of the current session to a specified string and/or to these session variables: %USER, %MODE, %SERVER, %SCHEMA, or %DATASOURCE. In SQL mode, the default prompt is `SQL>`. In CS mode, the default prompt is `CS#`.

Syntax

```
SET PROMPT [string] [%USER] [%MODE] [%SERVER]
[%SCHEMA] [%DATASOURCE]
```

string	is a string value to be displayed as the prompt. The string may contain any characters. Spaces are allowed if you enclose the string in double quotes. If you do not enclose the string in double quotes, the prompt is displayed in uppercase.
%USER	displays the session user name as the prompt.
%MODE	displays the operating mode of the session as the prompt.
%SERVER	displays the session host name and port number as the prompt.
%SCHEMA	displays the session schema as the prompt.
%DATASOURCE	displays the session data source as the prompt.

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- Unlike SET SQLPROMPT, you can execute this command in other modes.
- To reset the default prompt, enter this command:

  ```
  SET PROMPT
  ```

Examples

- This SET PROMPT command sets the SQL prompt to `ENTER>`:

  ```
  SQL>set prompt Enter>

  ENTER>
  ```

- This SET PROMPT command sets the CS prompt to #:

  ```
  ENTER>mode cs

  CS#set prompt #

  #
  ```

- To reset the CS prompt to the default, enter this SET PROMPT command:

  ```
  #set prompt

  CS#
  ```

- To reset the SQL prompt to the default, enter this SET PROMPT command:

  ```
  CS#mode sql

  ENTER>set prompt
  ```

```
SQL>
```

- This command displays the session user name for the prompt:

```
SQL>set prompt %user>

dba1>
```

- This command displays the operating mode of the session for the prompt:

```
SQL>set prompt %mode:

SQL:
```

- This command displays the session host name and port number for the prompt:

```
SQL>set prompt %server>

sys0101.mylab.mycorp.net:18650>
```

- This command displays the session schema for the prompt:

```
SQL>set prompt "Schema %schema:"

Schema USR:
```

- This command displays the session data source for the prompt:

```
SQL>set prompt "%datasource SQL>"

TDM_Default_DataSource SQL>
```

- This command displays multiple session variables:

```
SQL>set prompt %USER@%SCHEMA>

super.super@USR>

SQL> set prompt %SERVER@DATASOURCE>

nvs0101:23000@TDM_Default_DataSource>

SQL>set prompt  "%schema  NVSCRIPT> "

NVSCHEMA NVSCRIPT>
```

For more information, see "Customizing the Standard Prompt" (page 53).

SET SQLPROMPT Command

The SET SQLPROMPT command sets the SQL prompt of the current session to a specified string. The default is `SQL>`.

Syntax

```
SET SQLPROMPT [string] [%USER] [%MODE] [%SERVER]
[%SCHEMA] [%DATASOURCE]
```

string	is a string value to be displayed as the SQL prompt. The string may contain any characters. Spaces are allowed if you enclose the string in double quotes. If you do not enclose the string in double quotes, the prompt is displayed in uppercase.
%USER	displays the session user name as the prompt.
%MODE	displays the operating mode of the session as the prompt.
%SERVER	displays the session host name and port number as the prompt.
%SCHEMA	displays the session schema as the prompt.

%DATASOURCE displays the session data source as the prompt.

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- You can execute this command only in SQL mode.
- To reset the default SQL prompt, enter this command:

```
SET SQLPROMPT
```

Examples

- This command sets the SQL prompt to ENTER>:

```
SQL>set sqlprompt Enter>

ENTER>
```

- To reset the SQL prompt to the default, enter this command:

```
ENTER>set sqlprompt

SQL>
```

- This command displays the session user name for the prompt:

```
SQL>set sqlprompt %user>

dba1>
```

- This command displays the operating mode of the session for the prompt:

```
SQL>set sqlprompt %mode:

SQL:
```

- This command displays the session host name and port number for the prompt:

```
SQL>set sqlprompt %server>

sys0101.mylab.mycorp.net:18650>
```

- This command displays the session schema for the prompt:

```
SQL>set sqlprompt "Schema %schema:"

Schema USR:
```

- This command displays the session data source for the prompt:

```
SQL>set sqlprompt "%datasource SQL>"

TDM_Default_DataSource SQL>
```

- This command displays multiple session variables:

```
SQL>set sqlprompt %USER@%SCHEMA>

super.super@USR>

nvs0101:23000@TDM_Default_DataSource>

SQL>set sqlprompt  "%schema  NVSCRIPT> "

NVSCHEMA NVSCRIPT>
```

For more information, see "Customizing the Standard Prompt" (page 53).

SET SQLTERMINATOR Command

The SET SQLTERMINATOR command sets the SQL statement terminator of the current session. The default is a semicolon (;).

Syntax

```
SET SQLTERMINATOR string
```

string is a string value for the SQL terminator. The string may contain any characters except spaces. Spaces are disallowed even if you enclose the string in double quotes. Lowercase and uppercase characters are accepted, but the SQL terminator is always shown in uppercase.

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- You can execute this command only in SQL mode.
- If you execute this command in a script file, it affects not only the SQL statements in the script file but all subsequent SQL statements that are run in the current session. If you set the SQL terminator in a script file, reset the default terminator at the end of the script file.
- To reset the default SQL terminator (;), enter this command:

  ```
  SET SQLTERMINATOR ;
  ```

Examples

- This command sets the SQL terminator to a period (.):

  ```
  SQL>set sqlterminator .
  ```

- This command sets the SQL terminator to a word, go:

  ```
  SQL>set sqlterminator go
  ```

  This query ends with the new terminator, go:

  ```
  SQL>select * from persnl.employee go
  ```

- To reset the SQL terminator to the default, enter this command:

  ```
  SQL>set sqlterminator ;
  ```

For more information, see "Setting and Showing the SQL Terminator" (page 54).

SET TIME Command

The SET TIME command causes the local time of the client workstation to be displayed as part of the interface prompt. By default, the local time is not displayed in the interface prompt.

Syntax

```
SET TIME { ON[12H] | OFF }
```

ON specifies that the local time be displayed as part of the prompt.

OFF specifies that the local time not be displayed as part of the prompt. OFF is the default.

Considerations

In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.

Starting with the R2.1 release, the default is a 24–hour military style display. The additional argument of 12h allows the time to be displayed in a 12–hour AM/PM style.

Examples

- This command causes the local time to be displayed in the SQL prompt:

```
SQL>set time on

14:17:17 SQL>
```

- This command causes the local time to be displayed in 12–hour AM/PM style in the SQL prompt:

```
SQL>set time on 12h

2:17:17 PM SQL>
```

- This command turns off the local time in the SQL prompt:

```
2:17:17 PM SQL>set time off

SQL>
```

For more information, see "Customizing the Standard Prompt" (page 53).

SET TIMING Command

The SET TIMING command causes the elapsed time to be displayed after each SQL statement executes. This command does not cause the elapsed time of Neoview Script interface commands to be displayed. By default, the elapsed time is off.

Syntax

```
SET TIMING { ON | OFF }
```

ON specifies the elapsed time be displayed after each SQL statement executes. For a list of these statements, see Appendix B (page 133).

OFF specifies that the elapsed time not be displayed after each SQL statement executes. OFF is the default.

Considerations

In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.

Examples

- This command displays the elapsed time of SQL statements:

```
SQL>set timing on
```

- This command turns off the elapsed time:

```
SQL>set timing off
```

For more information, see "Displaying the Elapsed Time" (page 54).

SHOW COLSEP Command

The SHOW COLSEP command displays the value of the column separator for the current Neoview Script session.

Syntax

```
SHOW COLSEP
```

Considerations

In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.

Examples

- This SHOW COLSEP command displays the column separator.

```
SQL> show colsep
COLSEP " "

SQL> set colsep *

SQL> show colsep
COLSEP "*"
```

SHOW HISTOPT Command

The SHOW HISTOPT command displays the value that has been set for the history option.

Syntax

```
SHOW HISTOPT
```

Considerations

In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line.

Examples

This command displays the value set for the history option:

```
SQL>show histopt
HISTOPT DEFAULT [No expansion of script files]

SQL>set histopt all

SQL>show histopt
HISTOPT ALL
```

SHOW IDLETIMEOUT Command

The SHOW IDLETIMEOUT command displays the idle timeout value of the current Neoview Script session. The idle timeout value of a session determines when the session expires after a period of inactivity. The default is 30 minutes.

Syntax

```
SHOW IDLETIMEOUT
```

Considerations

In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.

Examples

- This command shows that the idle timeout value of the session is 30 minutes, which is the default:

```
SQL>show idletimeout
IDLETIMEOUT 30 min(s)
```

- This command shows that the idle timeout value of the session is four hours:

```
SQL>show idletimeout
IDLETIMEOUT 240 min(s)
```

- This command shows that the idle timeout value is an infinite amount of time, meaning that the session never expires:

```
SQL>show idletimeout
IDLETIMEOUT 0 min(s) [Never Expires]
```

For more information, see "Setting and Showing the Idle Timeout Value for the Session" (page 53).

SHOW LIST_COUNT Command

The SHOW LIST_COUNT command displays the maximum number of rows to be returned by SELECT statements in the current Neoview Script session. The default is zero, which means that all rows are returned.

Syntax

```
SHOW LIST_COUNT
```

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- You can execute this command only in SQL mode.

Examples

- This SHOW LIST_COUNT command shows that SELECT statements return all rows in the current session:

```
SQL>show list_count
LISTCOUNT 0 [All Rows]
```

- This SHOW LIST_COUNT command shows that the maximum number of rows to be displayed by SELECT statements in the session is five:

```
SQL>set list_count 5

SQL>show list_count
LISTCOUNT 5
```

SHOW MARKUP Command

The SHOW MARKUP command displays the value set for the markup option.

Syntax

```
SHOW MARKUP
```

Considerations

In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line.

Examples

This command displays the value set for the markup option:

```
SQL>show markup
MARKUP RAW
```

SHOW MODE Command

The SHOW MODE command displays the operating mode of the current Neoview Script session. The default is SQL.

Syntax

```
SHOW MODE
```

Considerations

In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.

Example

This command shows that the mode of the current session is CS:

```
>show mode
MODE CS
```

For more information, see "MODE Command" (page 92).

SHOW MVGROUPS Command

The SHOW MVGROUPS command displays all or a set of the materialized view groups in the current schema of the Neoview Script session.

Syntax

```
SHOW MVGROUPS [wild-card-pattern]
```

wild-card-pattern is a character string used to search for and display materialized view groups with names that match the character string. *wild-card-pattern* matches an uppercase string unless you enclose it within double quotes. To look for similar values, specify only part of the characters of *wild-card-pattern* combined with these wild-card characters:

%	Use a percent sign to indicate zero or more characters of any type. For example, `%art%` matches `SMART`, `ARTIFICIAL`, and `PARTICULAR` but not `smart` or `Hearts`. `"%art%"` matches `smart` and `Hearts` but not `SMART`, `ARTIFICIAL`, or `PARTICULAR`.
_	Use an underscore to indicate any single character. For example, `boo_` matches `BOOK` and `BOOT` but not `BOO` or `BOOTS`. `"boo_"` matches `book` and `boot` but not `boo` or `boots`.

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- If you do not specify a wild-card pattern in a SHOW MVGROUPS command, Neoview Script displays all the materialized view groups that exist in the current schema.
- If you specify a wild-card pattern in a SHOW MVGROUPS command, Neoview Script displays only the materialized view group names that match the wild-card pattern.
- You can execute this command only in SQL mode.

Examples

- This command shows all the materialized view groups in the current schema, PERSNL:

```
SQL>show mvgroups

MATERIALIZED VIEW GROUP NAMES
-----------------------------------------------------------
MVGROUP1  MVGROUP2  EMPLOYEEINFO

SQL>
```

- This command shows all the materialized view groups in the current schema, PERSNL, that have “GROUP” in their names:

```
SQL>show mvgroups %group%

MATERIALIZED VIEW GROUP NAMES
-----------------------------------------------------------
MVGROUP1  MVGROUP2

SQL>
```

- This command shows all the materialized view groups in the current schema, SALES, that are named “PART” followed by one character:

```
SQL>show mvgroups "PART_"

MATERIALIZED VIEW GROUP NAMES
-----------------------------------------------------------
PART1  PART2  PARTS

SQL>
```

SHOW MVS Command

The SHOW MVS command displays all or a set of the materialized views in the current schema of the Neoview Script session.

Syntax

```
SHOW MVS [wild-card-pattern]
```

wild-card-pattern is a character string used to search for and display materialized views with names that match the character string. *wild-card-pattern* matches an uppercase string unless you enclose it within double

quotes. To look for similar values, specify only part of the characters of *wild-card-pattern* combined with these wild-card characters:

%	Use a percent sign to indicate zero or more characters of any type. For example, `%art%` matches `SMART`, `ARTIFICIAL`, and `PARTICULAR` but not `smart` or `Hearts`. `"%art%"` matches `smart` and `Hearts` but not `SMART`, `ARTIFICIAL`, or `PARTICULAR`.
_	Use an underscore to indicate any single character. For example, `boo_` matches `BOOK` and `BOOT` but not `BOO` or `BOOTS`. `"boo_"` matches `book` and `boot` but not `boo` or `boots`.

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- You can execute this command only in SQL mode.
- If you do not specify a wild-card pattern in a SHOW MVS command, Neoview Script displays all the materialized views that exist in the current schema.
- If you specify a wild-card pattern in a SHOW MVS command, Neoview Script displays only the materialized view names that match the wild-card pattern.

Examples

- This command shows all the materialized views in the current schema, PERSNL:

```
SQL>show mvs;

MATERIALIZED VIEW NAMES
-----------------------------------------------------------
mvemp1  mvemp2  mvemp3  mvjobdesc

SQL>
```

- This command shows all the materialized views in the current schema, PERSNL, that have "EMP" in their names:

```
SQL>show mvs %emp%;

MATERIALIZED VIEW NAMES
-----------------------------------------------------------
MVEMP1  MVEMP2  MVEMP3

SQL>
```

- This command shows all the materialized views in the current schema, SALES, that are named "ORDER" followed by one character:

```
SQL>show mvs "ORDER_"

MATERIALIZED VIEW NAMES
-----------------------------------------------------------
ORDER1  ORDER2  ORDERS

SQL>
```

SHOW PARAM Command

The SHOW PARAM command displays the parameters that are set in the current Neoview Script session.

Syntax

```
SHOW PARAM
```

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- You can execute this command only in SQL mode.

Example

- This command shows all the schemas that exist in the default catalog of the current session:

```
SQL>show schemas

SCHEMA NAMES
------------------------------------------------------------------------
DBA001                      DBA082                          DBMGR
DBSCRIPT_SALES              DEFINITION_SCHEMA_VERSION_1200  DEMOSCH
DEMOSCH1                    DEMOSCH2                        DEMO_SCH
DEV060525                   DS_SCH                          D_SALES
HMGR                        HPNVS                           HPNVSSCH
HPNVS_SAMPLE                HPNVS_SAMPLE                    INVENT
ODBC_INVENT                 ODBC_PERSNL                     ODBC_SALES
ODBC_SCHEMA                 ODBC_TEST                       PERSNL
PUBLIC_ACCESS_SCHEMA        ROLEDBA                         ROLEMGR
ROLEUSER                    SALES                           SCH
SERVICES                    T4JDBC_SCHEMA                   TEST1
USR

SQL>
```

- This command shows that parameters that are set for the current session:

```
SQL>show param
lastname GREEN
dn 1500
sal 40000.00
```

- This command shows that when no parameters exist, the SHOW PARAM command displays an error message:

```
SQL>show param
No parameters found.
```

For more information, see "Displaying the Parameters of the Session" (page 61).

SHOW PREPARED Command

The SHOW PREPARED command displays the prepared statements in the current Neoview Script session. If a pattern is specified, all prepared statements matching the prepared statement name pattern are displayed. By default, all prepared statements in the current session are displayed.

Syntax

```
SHOW PREPARED [stmtNamePattern]
```

Considerations

In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The SHOW PREPARED command can be executed only in SQL mode.

Examples

- This SHOW PREPARED command shows all the prepared statements, by default:

```
SQL>show prepared
S1
        select * from t1

S2
        select * from student

T1
        select * from test123


SQL> show prepared s%

S1
        select * from t1

S2
        select * from student


SQL> show prepared t%

T1
        select * from test123
```

SHOW SCHEMA Command

The SHOW SCHEMA command displays the current schema of the Neoview Script session.

Syntax

```
SHOW SCHEMA
```

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- You can execute this command only in SQL mode.

Example

This command shows that the current schema of the session is PERSNL:

```
SQL>show schema
SCHEMA PERSNL
```

For more information, see "Setting and Showing the Current Schema" (page 55).

SHOW SCHEMAS Command

The SHOW SCHEMAS command displays all or a set of the schemas that exist in the default catalog of the current Neoview Script session.

Syntax

```
SHOW SCHEMAS [wild-card-pattern]
```

wild-card-pattern is a character string used to search for and display schemas with names that match the character string. *wild-card-pattern* matches an uppercase string unless you enclose it within double quotes. To look for similar values, specify only part of the characters of *wild-card-pattern* combined with these wild-card characters:

%	Use a percent sign to indicate zero or more characters of any type. For example, `%art%` matches `SMART`, `ARTIFICIAL`, and `PARTICULAR` but not `smart` or `Hearts`. `"%art%"` matches `smart` and `Hearts` but not `SMART`, `ARTIFICIAL`, or `PARTICULAR`.
_	Use an underscore to indicate any single character. For example, `boo_` matches `BOOK` and `BOOT` but not `BOO` or `BOOTS`. `"boo_"` matches `book` and `boot` but not `boo` or `boots`.

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- You can execute this command only in SQL mode.
- If you do not specify a wild-card pattern in a SHOW SCHEMAS command, Neoview Script displays all the schemas that exist in the default catalog.
- If you specify a wild-card pattern in a SHOW SCHEMAS command, Neoview Script displays only the schema names that match the wild-card pattern.

Examples

- This command shows all the schemas that exist in the default catalog of the current session:

```
SQL>show schemas

SCHEMA NAMES
------------------------------------------------------------------------
DBA001                      DBA082                          DBMGR
DBSCRIPT_SALES              DEFINITION_SCHEMA_VERSION_1200  DEMOSCH
DEMOSCH1                    DEMOSCH2                        DEMO_SCH
DEV060525                   DS_SCH                          D_SALES
HMGR                        HPNVS                           HPNVSSCH
HPNVS_SAMPLE                HPNVS_SAMPLE                    INVENT
ODBC_INVENT                 ODBC_PERSNL                     ODBC_SALES
ODBC_SCHEMA                 ODBC_TEST                       PERSNL
PUBLIC_ACCESS_SCHEMA        ROLEDBA                         ROLEMGR
ROLEUSER                    SALES                           SCH
SERVICES                    T4JDBC_SCHEMA                   TEST1
USR

SQL>
```

- This command shows the schemas in the default catalog that have “SALES” in their names:

```
SQL>show schemas %sales%

SCHEMA NAMES
------------------------------------------------------------------------
DBSCRIPT_SALES              D_SALES                         ODBC_SALES
SALES

SQL>
```

For more information, see “Showing the Schemas” (page 56).

SHOW SESSION Command

SHOW SESSION or SESSION displays attributes of the current Neoview Script session. You can also use the ENV command to perform the same function.

Syntax

```
[SHOW] SESSION
```

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- SHOW SESSION or SESSION displays these attributes:

COLSEP	Current column separator, which is used to control how query results are presented. For more information, see "SET COLSEP Command" (page 101).
DATASOURCE	Name of the data source that you entered when logging in to the database platform. For more information, see "Logging In to the Database Platform" (page 45).
HISTOPT	Current history options, which controls how the commands are added to the history buffer. For more information, see "SET HISTOPT Command" (page 102).
IDLETIMEOUT	Current idle timeout value, which determines when the session expires after a period of inactivity. By default, the idle timeout is 30 minutes. For more information, see "Setting and Showing the Idle Timeout Value for the Session" (page 53) and "SET IDLETIMEOUT Command" (page 103).
LIST COUNT	Current list count, which is the maximum number of rows that can be returned by SELECT statements. By default, the list count is all rows. For more information, see "SET LIST_COUNT Command" (page 106).
LOG	Current log file and the directory containing the log file. By default, logging during a session is turned off. For more information, see "Logging Output" (page 63) and "LOG Command" (page 91) or "SPOOL Command" (page 130).
LOOK AND FEEL	Current look and feel of the Neoview Script interface. This property affects the formatting of status messages. For more information, see "Setting the Look and Feel of the Neoview Script Interface" (page 35).
MARKUP	Current markup option selected for the session. The default option is RAW. For more information, see "SET MARKUP Command" (page 104).
MODE	Current operating mode of the session. The default mode is SQL. For more information, see "MODE Command" (page 92).
PROMPT	Current prompt for the session. In SQL mode, the default is SQL>. In CS mode, the default is CS#. For more information, see "Customizing the Standard Prompt" (page 53) and "SET PROMPT Command" (page 109).
SCHEMA	Current schema. The default is USR. For more information, see "Setting and Showing the Current Schema" (page 55).
SERVER	Host name and port number that you entered when logging in to the database platform. For more information, see "Logging In to the Database Platform" (page 45).
SQLTERMINATOR	Current SQL statement terminator. The default is a semicolon (;). For more information, see "Setting and Showing the SQL Terminator" (page 54) and "SHOW SQLTERMINATOR Command" (page 124).
TIME	Current setting (on or off) of the local time as part of the prompt. By default, the local time is off. For more information, see "Customizing the Standard Prompt" (page 53) and "SET TIME Command" (page 112).

TIMING	Current setting (on or off) of the elapsed time. By default, the elapsed time is off. For more information, see "Displaying the Elapsed Time" (page 54) and "SET TIMING Command" (page 113).
USER	User name that you entered when logging in to the database platform. For more information, see "Logging In to the Database Platform" (page 45).

Examples

- This SHOW SESSION command displays the attributes of the current session:

```
SQL>show session

COLSEP          ","
DATASOURCE      TDM_Default_DataSource
HISTOPT         ALL
IDLETIMEOUT     30 min(s)
LIST COUNT      0 [All Rows]
LOG             OFF
LOOK AND FEEL   BTEQ
MARKUP          XML
MODE            SQL
PROMPT          SQL>
SCHEMA          USR
SERVER          neo0101.acme.com:18650
SQLTERMINATOR   ;
TIME            OFF
TIMING          OFF
USER            role.dba
```

- This SESSION command shows the effect of setting various session attributes:

```
SQL>session
COLSEP          " "
DATASOURCE      TDM_Default_DataSource
HISTOPT         ALL
IDLETIMEOUT     30 min(s)
LIST COUNT      0 [All Rows]
LOG             OFF
LOOK AND FEEL   BTEQ
MARKUP          RAW
MODE            SQL
PROMPT          SQL >
SCHEMA          USR
SERVER          neo0101.acme.com:18650
SQLTERMINATOR   ;
TIME            OFF
TIMING          OFF
USER            role.dba
```

SHOW SQLPROMPT Command

The SHOW SQLPROMPT command displays the value of the SQL prompt for the current Neoview Script session.

Syntax

```
SHOW SQLPROMPT
```

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- You can execute this command only in SQL mode.

Example

This command shows that the SQL prompt for the current session is `SQL>`:

```
SQL>show sqlprompt
SQLPROMPT SQL>
```

SHOW SQLTERMINATOR Command

The SHOW SQLTERMINATOR command displays the SQL statement terminator of the current Neoview Script session.

Syntax

```
SHOW SQLTERMINATOR
```

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- You can execute this command only in SQL mode.

Example

This command shows that the SQL terminator for the current session is a period (.):

```
SQL>show sqlterminator
SQLTERMINATOR .
```

For more information, see "Setting and Showing the SQL Terminator" (page 54).

SHOW SYNONYMS Command

The SHOW SYNONYMS command displays all or a set of the synonyms in the current schema of the Neoview Script session.

Syntax

```
SHOW SYNONYMS [wild-card-pattern]
```

wild-card-pattern is a character string used to search for and display synonyms with names that match the character string. *wild-card-pattern* matches an uppercase string unless you enclose it within double quotes. To

look for similar values, specify only part of the characters of *wild-card-pattern* combined with these wild-card characters:

%	Use a percent sign to indicate zero or more characters of any type. For example, `%art%` matches `SMART`, `ARTIFICIAL`, and `PARTICULAR` but not `smart` or `Hearts`. `"%art%"` matches `smart` and `Hearts` but not `SMART`, `ARTIFICIAL`, or `PARTICULAR`.
_	Use an underscore to indicate any single character. For example, `boo_` matches `BOOK` and `BOOT` but not `BOO` or `BOOTS`. `"boo_"` matches `book` and `boot` but not `boo` or `boots`.

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- You can execute this command only in SQL mode.
- If you do not specify a wild-card pattern in a SHOW SYNONYMS command, Neoview Script displays all the synonyms that exist in the current schema.
- If you specify a wild-card pattern in a SHOW SYNONYMS command, Neoview Script displays only the synonym names that match the wild-card pattern.

Examples

- This command shows all the synonyms in the current schema, SALES:

```
SQL>show synonyms

SYNONYM NAMES
------------------------------------------------------------
CUST  DTLS  ORDR  PRTS

SQL>
```

- This command shows all the synonyms in the current schema, SALES, that have “S” at the end of their names:

```
SQL>show synonyms %s

SYNONYM NAMES
------------------------------------------------------------
DTLS  PRTS

SQL>
```

- This command shows all the synonyms in the current schema, SALES, that are named “PRT” followed by one character:

```
SQL>show synonyms "PRT_"

SYNONYM NAMES
------------------------------------------------------------
PRTS

SQL>
```

SHOW TABLE Command

The SHOW TABLE command displays information about the indexes, materialized views, or synonyms of a specified table or materialized view.

Syntax

```
SHOW TABLE {table-name | materialized-view-name}, { INDEXES | MVS | SYNONYMS |ALL}
table-name is:
    [schema-name.]table-name
```

table-name specifies the name of a table. If you do not fully qualify the *table-name*, Neoview Script uses the current schema.

materialized-view-name specifies the name of a materialized view. If you do not fully qualify the *materialized-view-name*, Neoview Script uses the current schema.

INDEXES displays information about the indexes associated with the specified table or materialized view. The displayed information about each index includes:

• Column name	Name of each column in the index
• Order	Storage and retrieval order, either ascending or descending, for rows in the index
• Index type	Type of index (clustered, hashed, or other)
• Uniqueness	Whether the column or set of columns that comprise the index do not contain more than one occurrence of the same value or set of values
• Cardinality	Number of unique values in the index
• Position	Position of the column within the index

For more information about indexes, see the *Neoview SQL Reference Manual*.

MVS displays a list of the materialized views associated with the specified table or materialized view.

ALL displays information about indexes, materialized views, and synonyms for a specified table or materialized view.

SYNONYMS displays a list of the synonyms associated with the specified table or materialized view.

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- You can execute this command only in SQL mode.

Examples

- This command shows information about three indexes of the EMPLOYEE table:

```
SQL>show table persnl.employee, indexes
COLUMN NAME         ORDER INDEX TYPE UNIQUE CARDINALITY POSITION
------------------- ----- ---------- ------ ----------- --------

Index 1 :EMPLOYEE
-----------------
EMPNUM              ASC   Other      Yes              0        1
```

```
Index 2 :XEMPDEPT
-----------------
DEPTNUM             ASC   Other      No               0        1

Index 3 :XEMPNAME1
-----------------
LAST_NAME           ASC   Other      No               0        1
FIRST_NAME          ASC   Other      No               0        2
SQL>
```

- This command shows information about the materialized views of the CUSTOMERS table:

```
SQL>show table customers, mvs

MATERIALIZED VIEW NAME
----------------------
MYSCH.MV_CUST

SQL>
```

- This command shows information about the synonyms of the CHANNELS table:

```
SQL>show table channels, synonyms

SYNONYM NAME
---------------
MYSCH.BANDS

SQL>
```

- This command shows all information of the EMP table:

```
SQL>show table employee, all
INDEXES
------------------- ----- ---------- ------ ----------- --------

COLUMN NAME         ORDER INDEX TYPE UNIQUE CARDINALITY POSITION
------------------- ----- ---------- ------ ----------- --------

Index 1 :EMPLOYEE
-----------------
EMPNUM              ASC   Other      Yes              0        1

Index 2 :EMPLOYE0
-----------------
DEPTNUM             ASC   Other      No               0        1

Index 3 :EMPLOYE1
-----------------
REQNUM              ASC   Other      No               0        1
BRANKNUM            ASC   Other      No               0        2

No synonyms present for object, SCH.EMPLOYEE
No materialized views present for object, SCH.EMPLOYEE
```

For more information, see "Showing the Dependent Objects of a Table" (page 56).

SHOW TABLES Command

The SHOW TABLES command displays all or a set of the tables that exist in the current schema of the Neoview Script session.

Syntax

```
SHOW TABLES [wild-card-pattern]
```

wild-card-pattern is a character string used to search for and display tables with names that match the character string. *wild-card-pattern* matches an uppercase string unless you enclose it within double quotes. To look for similar values, specify only part of the characters of *wild-card-pattern* combined with these wild-card characters:

%	Use a percent sign to indicate zero or more characters of any type. For example, `%art%` matches `SMART`, `ARTIFICIAL`, and `PARTICULAR` but not `smart` or `Hearts`. `"%art%"` matches `smart` and `Hearts` but not `SMART`, `ARTIFICIAL`, or `PARTICULAR`.
_	Use an underscore to indicate any single character. For example, `boo_` matches `BOOK` and `BOOT` but not `BOO` or `BOOTS`. `"boo_"` matches `book` and `boot` but not `boo` or `boots`.

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- You can execute this command only in SQL mode.
- If you do not specify a wild-card pattern in a SHOW TABLES command, Neoview Script displays all the tables that exist in the current schema.
- If you specify a wild-card pattern in a SHOW TABLES command, Neoview Script displays only the table names that match the wild-card pattern.

Examples

- This command shows all the tables in the current schema, PERSNL:

```
SQL>show schema
SCHEMA PERSNL

SQL>show tables

TABLE NAMES
-----------------------------------------------------------
DEPT      EMPLOYEE  JOB       PROJECT

SQL>
```

- This command shows the tables in the current schema, INVENT, that have “PART” at the beginning of their names:

```
SQL>show tables part%

TABLE NAMES
-----------------------------------------------------------
PARTLOC   PARTSUPP

SQL>
```

For more information, see “Showing the Tables in a Schema” (page 56).

SHOW TIME Command

The SHOW TIME command displays whether the setting for the local time in the interface prompt is ON or OFF.

Syntax

```
SHOW TIME
```

Considerations

In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.

Example

This command shows that the setting for the local time in the SQL prompt is OFF:

```
SQL>show time
TIME OFF
```

SHOW TIMING Command

The SHOW TIMING command displays whether the setting for the elapsed time is ON or OFF.

Syntax

```
SHOW TIMING
```

Considerations

In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.

Example

This command shows that the setting for the elapsed time is OFF:

```
SQL>show timing
TIMING OFF
```

SHOW VIEWS Command

The SHOW VIEWS command displays all or a set of the views that exist in the current schema of the Neoview Script session.

Syntax

```
SHOW VIEWS [wild-card-pattern]
```

wild-card-pattern is a character string used to search for and display views with names that match the character string. *wild-card-pattern* matches an uppercase string unless you enclose it within double quotes. To look

for similar values, specify only part of the characters of *wild-card-pattern* combined with these wild-card characters:

%	Use a percent sign to indicate zero or more characters of any type. For example, `%art%` matches `SMART`, `ARTIFICIAL`, and `PARTICULAR` but not `smart` or `Hearts`. `"%art%"` matches `smart` and `Hearts` but not `SMART`, `ARTIFICIAL`, or `PARTICULAR`.
_	Use an underscore to indicate any single character. For example, `boo_` matches `BOOK` and `BOOT` but not `BOO` or `BOOTS`. `"boo_"` matches `book` and `boot` but not `boo` or `boots`.

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- You can execute this command only in SQL mode.
- If you do not specify a wild-card pattern in a SHOW VIEWS command, Neoview Script displays all the views (not materialized views) that exist in the current schema.
- If you specify a wild-card pattern in a SHOW VIEWS command, Neoview Script displays only the view names that match the wild-card pattern.

Examples

- This command shows all the views that exist in the current schema, SALES:

```
SQL>show schema
SCHEMA INVENT

SQL>show views

VIEW NAMES
------------------------------------------------------------
VIEW207   VIEW207N  VIEWCS    VIEWCUST

SQL>
```

- This command shows the views in the current schema, INVENT, that have “VIEW” at the beginning of their names:

```
SQL>show views view%

VIEW NAMES
------------------------------------------------------------
VIEW207   VIEW207N  VIEWCS    VIEWCUST

SQL>
```

For more information, see “Showing the Views in a Schema” (page 57).

SPOOL Command

The SPOOL command logs the entered commands and their output from the Neoview Script interface to a log file.

Syntax

```
SPOOL { ON [CLEAR] | log-file [CLEAR] | OFF }
```

ON	starts the logging process and records information in the `sqlspool.lst` file in the Neoview Script `bin` directory.
ON CLEAR	instructs Neoview Script to clear the contents of the `sqlspool.lst` file before logging new information to the file.
`log-file`	is the name of a log file into which Neoview Script records the entered commands and their output. If you want the log file to exist outside the local directory where you launch Neoview Script (by default, the Neoview Script `bin` directory), specify the full directory path of the log file. The log file does not need to exist, but the specified directory must exist before you execute the SPOOL command.
`log-file` CLEAR	instructs Neoview Script to clear the contents of the specified *`log-file`* before logging new information to the file.
OFF	stops the logging process.

Considerations

- In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.
- Use a unique name for each log file to avoid writing information from different Neoview Script sessions into the same log file.

Examples

- This command starts the logging process and records information to the `sqlspool.lst` file in the Neoview Script `bin` directory:

  ```
  SQL>spool on
  ```

- This command starts the logging process and appends new information to an existing log file, `persnl_updates.log`, in the local directory (the same directory where you are running Neoview Script):

  ```
  SQL>spool persnl_updates.log
  ```

- This command starts the logging process and appends new information to a log file, `sales_updates.log`, in the specified directory on a Windows workstation:

  ```
  SQL>spool c:\log_files\sales_updates.log
  ```

- This command starts the logging process and appends new information to a log file, `sales_updates.log`, in the specified directory on a Linux or UNIX workstation:

  ```
  SQL>spool ./log_files/sales_updates.log
  ```

- This command starts the logging process and clears existing information from the log file before logging new information to the file:

  ```
  SQL>spool persnl_ddl.log clear
  ```

- This command stops the logging process:

  ```
  SQL>spool off
  ```

For more information, see "Logging Output" (page 63).

VERSION Command

The VERSION command displays the build versions of Neoview Script and the JDBC Type 4 Driver.

Syntax

```
VERSION
```

Considerations

In the Neoview Script interface, you must enter the command on one line. The command does not require an SQL terminator.

Example

This command shows build versions of Neoview Script and the JDBC Type 4 Driver:

```
SQL>version
Neoview Script Build Version     : T0774_N24_AAC(R2.1)_11MAY07_HP_hpnvs_2007_04_12

JDBC Type 4 Driver Build Version : T1249_N24_AAK(R2.1)_11MAY07_HP_JDBCT4_2007_04_05

SQL>
```

For more information, see "Verifying the Installed Version of Neoview Script" (page 35).

B Supported SQL Statements

Neoview Script supports these SQL statements, SQL utilities, and other SQL-related commands. For more information about these statements, see the *Neoview SQL Reference Manual*. For a list of statements that are available only to HP support, see the *Neoview Database Support Guide*.

SQL Statement	Description
ALTER MVGROUP	Adds or removes a materialized view to or from a materialized view group.
ALTER SYNONYM	Alters the synonym of a specified table.
ALTER TABLE	Adds a column to a table or renames a table.
ALTER TRIGGER	Enables or disables triggers, individually or by SQL table.
ALTER VIEW	Renames a view.
BEGIN WORK	Starts a transaction.
COMMIT WORK	Commits changes made during a transaction and ends the transaction.
CREATE INDEX	Creates an index on a table.
CREATE MATERIALIZED VIEW	Creates a materialized view.
CREATE MVGROUP	Creates a logical collection of materialized views, such as materialized views that are defined on a common table or that share the same refresh frequency rate.
CREATE SCHEMA	Creates a schema.
CREATE SYNONYM	Creates a synonym for a table so that queries can refer to the synonym instead of the actual table name.
CREATE TABLE	Creates a table.
CREATE TRIGGER	Creates a trigger on an SQL table. A trigger is a mechanism that enables a database system to perform certain actions automatically when specified events occur.
CREATE VIEW	Creates a view.
CREATE VOLATILE INDEX	Creates a volatile index.
CREATE VOLATILE TABLE	Creates a volatile table.
DELETE	Deletes a row or rows from a table or an updateable view.
DROP INDEX	Deletes an index.
DROP MATERIALIZED VIEW	Deletes a materialized view.
DROP MVGROUP	Deletes a materialized view group.
DROP SCHEMA	Deletes a schema.
DROP SYNONYM	Deletes a synonym.
DROP TABLE	Deletes a table and any indexes, constraints, and inactive locks on the table.
DROP TRIGGER	Deletes a trigger on an SQL table.
DROP VIEW	Deletes a view.
DROP VOLATILE INDEX	Deletes a volatile index.
DROP VOLATILE TABLE	Deletes a volatile table.
EXECUTE	Executes an SQL statement previously compiled by a PREPARE statement.
GRANT	Grants access privileges for a table or view to specified users.

SQL Statement	Description
INSERT	Inserts rows of data into a table or view.
LOCK TABLE	Locks the specified table (or underlying tables of a view) and its associated indexes for the duration of the active transaction.
MAINTAIN	Performs one or more table maintenance tasks, such as REORG, UPDATE STATISTICS, and REFRESH, on a specified database object.
POPULATE INDEX	Loads a specified index with data from a specified table.
PREPARE	Compiles an SQL statement for later use with the EXECUTE statement.
PURGEDATA	Deletes all data from a table and its related indexes.
REORG	Reorganizes data in a table or index and compacts space needed for rows by removing unused space.
REVOKE	Revokes access privileges for a table or view from specified users.
ROLLBACK WORK	Undoes all modifications to database objects during the current transaction, releases all locks on database objects held by the transaction, and ends the transaction.
SELECT	Retrieves data from tables, views, derived tables determined by the evaluation of query expressions, or joined tables.
SET SCHEMA	Sets the schema name for unqualified object names for the current session.
SET TABLE TIMEOUT	Sets a dynamic timeout value for a lock timeout or a stream timeout in the environment of the current session.
SET TRANSACTION	Sets attributes, such as isolation level and access mode, for the next transaction.
UPDATE	Updates data in a row or rows of a table or updateable view.
UPDATE STATISTICS	Updates histogram statistics for one or more groups of columns in a table.

C Connectivity Service Commands

Neoview Script supports connectivity service commands in the Neoview Script interface in connectivity service (CS) mode. You can execute connectivity service commands interactively or in script files that you run in CS mode. For information about changing to CS mode, see the "MODE Command" (page 92).

Any user can execute the "INFO DS Command" (page 135). Other connectivity service commands are available only to HP support. For information about those commands, see the *Neoview Database Support Guide*.

For more information about managing client data sources and connectivity, see the *Neoview Database Administrator's Guide*.

INFO DS Command

This command displays the attributes for the specified data source.

Syntax

```
INFO DS ds-name;
```

ds-name is the name of the data source to be displayed and cannot be the asterisk (*) wild card. *ds-name* is case-sensitive.

Considerations

- None of the servers or the EVARs are shown in this display.
- The wild card (*) is not supported for the data source name, and the data source name is case-sensitive.

Example

This command displays information about the data source `QueryDataSource`:

```
CS#info ds QueryDataSource;

DsName.................................QueryDataSource
MaxSrvrCnt.............................................1
AvailSrvrCnt...........................................1
InitSrvrCnt............................................1
SrvrIdleTimeout........................................1
ConnIdleTimeout........................................1
LastUpdated..................2006-08-02 14:39:19.977046
StartMode.............................. ..........MANUAL
ProcessPriority.....................Same as Assoc Server
CpuList.................................Not Available
ConnInfoStat...........................................OFF
SessionInfoStat........................................OFF
SQLStmtStat............................................OFF
SQLPrepareStat.........................................OFF
SQLExecuteStat.........................................OFF
SQLExecDirectStat......................................OFF
SQLFetchStat...........................................OFF
```

Terms used in the INFO DS reports are:

`DsName`	Name of the data source this report is about.
`MaxSrvrCnt`	Upper limit of operational servers for this service on this data source

AvailSrvrCnt	Available servers for this service on this data source (registered minus connected servers)
InitSrvrCnt	Number of idle servers to start when data source starts
SrvrIdleTimeout	Number of minutes a server waits in the available state before stopping itself
ConnIdleTimeout	Number of minutes a client server connection remains idle before the server terminates
LastUpdated	Date and time of the last update of the component's state, in client's local time.
StartMode	How the servers for this data source were started: MANUAL or AUTOMATIC.
ProcessPriority	The priority assigned to the process for this data source.
CpuList	List of CPUs that the service can start the servers on (round-robin)
ConnInfoStat	Connection information statistics gathered when a connection is established
SessionInfoStat	Session information statistics gathered when a session is terminated
SQLStmtStat	SQL statement statistics gathered when a PREPARE statement is received
SQLPrepareStat	SQL prepare statistics gathered when a PREPARE statement is received
SQLExecuteStat	SQL execute statistics gathered when an EXECUTE statement is received
SQLExecDirectStat	SQL execute direct statistics gathered when an EXECUTEDIRECT statement is received
SQLFetchStat	SQL fetch statistics when calling a statement

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