



## ***jisql User's Guide***

**jisql**

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# Using *jisql*

This chapter explains how to use **jisql**—an easy-to-use Transact-SQL (TSQL) editor with a graphical user interface. Topics covered are:

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What is *jisql*?

**jisql** helps you to compose T-SQL command statements, execute T-SQL queries, and view the results either as text or within a table

**jisql** can save your input or results data in common file formats that you can then import into other applications (for example, Microsoft Excel or **bcp**).

**jisql** is written in Java, uses no platform-specific code, and takes advantage of the Java Foundation Classes (JFC), which are a part of Swing. The Swing components are written in Java, without window-system-specific code, which allows you to use **jisql** in your favorite environment with the look and feel you are used to without having to rely on the native windowing system.

# Starting *jisql*

Platform	Action
UNIX/Linux	Type <b>jisql</b> at the command line.
Windows	<div>1 Click Start.</div> <div>2 Click Run.</div> <div>3 When the Open dialog box displays, type the path to <i>jisql.bat</i>, then click OK.</div>

If you use Windows, you should have at least a 1024x768 screen resolution to run **jisql**.

## Syntax and Parameters

You can also start **jisql** using command line parameters and syntax:

```
jisql    [-d] [-v] [-L metal|system] [-U username] [-P password]
         [-Z <language>] [-C <LoginInformationFile>]
         [-S host:port[?propname=value[&propname=value]...]]
```

or

```
[-S JDBC URL[?propname=value[&propname=value]...]]
```

or

```
[-S JNDI URL[?propname=value[&propname=value]...]]
```

**Table 1-1: *jisql* command line parameters**

Parameter	Description
-d	Switches to debug mode.
-v	Displays the version number.
-L	<div>Sets the look and feel of <b>jisql</b>:</div> <ul style="list-style-type: none"><li>“metal” uses the Java Software look and feel.</li><li>“system” uses the Motif, Windows, or MacIntosh look and feel, depending on your operating system.</li></ul> <div>The default look and feel of <b>jisql</b> is “metal.”</div>
-U	<div>The login ID with which you want to use to connect to the database.</div> <div><b>Note</b> If you specify <b>-S</b>, you must also specify <b>-U</b>.</div>

Parameter	Description
<b>-P</b>	The password for the specified login ID.
<b>-Z &lt;language&gt;</b>	Sets the language of the labels in <b>jisql</b> . The currently supported values are U.S. English, Chinese, Deutsch (German), Español (Spanish), Français (French), Japanese, Korean, and Português (Brazil).
<b>-C &lt;LoginInformationFile&gt;</b>	Sets the path and name of the file where the login information is stored. If you specify this value, the connection window will display this information. If you do not provide a file name, <i>jisql.prp</i> is created in your home directory.
<b>-S</b>	<p><i>Host:Port?Properties</i></p> <p>or</p> <p><i>JDBC URL</i></p> <p>or</p> <p><i>JNDI URL</i></p> <p>where:</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> <li>• <i>Host</i> is the name of the machine on which the database server is running.</li> <li>• <i>Port</i> is the port to which the database server is listening.</li> <li>• <i>Properties</i> are connection properties as described in the <i>jConnect for JDBC Programmer's Reference</i>.</li> <li>• <i>JDBC URL</i> is the complete JDBC URL.</li> <li>• <i>JNDI URL</i> is the JNDI connection string and its appropriate properties. See the <i>jConnect for JDBC Programmer's Reference</i> for more information.</li> </ul> <p>To specify more than one property, connect them using an ampersand (the "&amp;" character). Do not use blanks, and remember to put the string in quotes when you use "?" and "&amp;."</p> <hr/> <p><b>Note</b> If you specify <b>-S</b>, you must also specify <b>-U</b>.</p>

## Examples

This section contains examples of invoking **jisql** using various parameters.

To use the Java Software look and feel and open a connection window, you would enter:

```
jisql
```

To set the look and feel to Motif, Windows, or MacIntosh (depending on your operating system) and open a connection window, you would enter:

```
jisql -L system
```

To set the look and feel to Motif, Windows, or MacIntosh (depending on your operating system), open a connection to the host “serv,” and set the user to **sa** with a password, you would enter:

```
jisql -L system -S serv:3312 -U sa -P pass
```

To use the Java Software look and feel, open a connection to the host “serv,” and set the user to **sa** with no password, you would enter:

```
jisql -S serv:3312 -U sa
```

To use the Java Software look and feel, open a connection to the host “serv,” set the user to **sa** with a password, and set the HOSTNAME and PACKETSIZE properties, you would enter:

```
jisql -L metal -U sa -P pass -S serv:3312?HOSTNAME=brillig&PACKETSIZE=4096
```

To use the Java Software look and feel, set the user to **sa** with a password, and use the complete JDBC URL to open a connection to the host “serv,” you would enter:

```
jisql -U sa -P pass -S jdbc:sybase:Tds:serv:3312
```

To use the Java Software look and feel, set the user to **sa** with a password, and use Sun Microsystems, Inc.’s LDAP factory to provide a JNDI connection, you would enter:

```
jisql -U sa -P pass -S  
"jdbc:sybase:jndi:ldap://LDAP_hostname:LDAP_port/servername,  
o=MyComany,c=US?INITIAL_CONTEXT_FACTORY=  
com.sun.jndi.ldap.LdapCtxFactory&PROVIDER_URL=  
ldap://LDAP_hostname:LDAP_port"
```



## Logging In To *jisql*

After you start **jisql**, a login window displays where you enter the following connection parameters:

*Username* – The login ID.

*Password* – The password for the Login ID specified.

*Hostname* – The name of the machine on which the database server is running.

*Portnumber* – The port to which the database server is listening.

*Properties* - Optional. Any jConnect connection properties you want to specify. See the *jConnect for JDBC Programmer's Reference* for a list of connection properties.

*Language* – The language in which **jisql** GUI labels display. The currently supported values are:

- U.S. English
- Chinese
- Deutsch (German)
- Español (Spanish)
- Français (French)
- Japanese
- Korean
- Português (Brazil)

Click Connect to make the connection.

After you log in successfully the first time, the connection parameters you specified (except the password), are stored in a property file. The next time you log in, you only need to enter the password. The property file is named *jisql.prp* and stored in your home directory. It always contains the data from the last successful connection.

## Working with *jisql*

After you connect to a host server, the **jisql** connection window displays, which is made up of the several components: the toolbar, the Input Window, the Output Window, and the Status Window. There is also a detachable menu bar.

---

**Note** Although you may have several windows open, only one window can be active at a time. When a window is active, it jumps to the front of other windows and the title bar changes or intensifies in color.

For more information on any of the GUI components, see the **jisql** online help.

---

### Toolbar

Click **Go** to execute the statement(s) that appear in the Input Window.

The database drop-down list box shows all of the databases associated with the server named on the toolbar. To quickly change from one database to another within a connected session, click the database name in the drop-down list box.



Click the History icon to open a History Window, which displays all previous batches (consisting of 1 or several statements) for the current connection. To specify the maximum number of batches to store in the history buffer, use the Miscellaneous tab on the Options Window. Highlight the text you want to reuse and click **Go** to redisplay the statement or batch in the Input Window and execute it again.



Click the Up icon to select the previous batch in the History Window and display it in the Input Window where you can edit the command or click **Go** and execute it again.



Click the Down icon to select the next batch in the History Window and display it in the Input Window where you can edit the command or click **Go** and execute it again.

### Input Window

Enter or paste one or more query statements into the Input Window. You may divide statements by the command delimiter (the default is 'go', which you can change using Options | Open Option Window | Input Window Options). The Input Window is the only target for a paste operation executed from the Edit menu.

To change the Input Window defaults, use Options | Open Option Window | Input Window Options.

### Output Window

The Output Window displays the results sets being returned by the server in response to a statement's execution. This may be a Swing Table Component (jTable) or a ordinary text area. See Table vs. Text output for more information.

When you have multiple ResultSets (Table output only), each ResultSet displays on a separate “tab” in the Output Window. Click the tab title to display the next ResultSet.

The Output Window clears when the ResultSet arrives from a new statement or batch.

When the output mode is a Table, some datatypes can be handled in a special way when they appear in the ResultSet. Special handling is currently implemented for the image object datatype. Also see image object columns for more information.

To change the Output Window defaults, use Options | Open Option Window | Output Window Options.

#### Status Window

The Status window displays various messages:

- Messages indicating the successful completion of statements that have no ResultSets to present (for example, create or update statements).
- Warning messages if they were redirected by switching the check box in the Miscellaneous options panel.
- “x rows affected” if this option was set (enabled).

#### Menu Bar

Each menu and menu command has one letter underlined; this is a mnemonic key that you can use to invoke the menu or menu command when the menu is active. When you invoke a menu or menu command, its action or setting applies to the current session of the currently active connection window.

## Entering and Executing Queries

A batch file (or script) is a collection of Transact-SQL statements used to perform a task. Scripts, stored as files, form a foundation for many server application projects. Definitions of tables, indexes, and stored procedures, as well as reports and batch jobs, are usually stored in script files.

Once you make a connection to a server, click the Database drop-down list and click the name of the database with which you want to work. You can enter queries in a number of ways.

To execute a query, do any of the following:

- Click the **Go** button on the toolbar, or select Execute Query from the Query menu.
- Type your query directly into the Input Window, then click **Go**.
- Select an option from the List menu.

*If the list displays User or System Tables*, click the name(s) of a table or column and click Select. To choose several, noncontiguous names, hold down the Control key and click each name you want to select. To choose several contiguous names, hold down the Shift key and click the first and last name in the group of names you want to select. jsql inserts a select statement for the tables or columns you chose in the Input Window.

*If Stored Procedures or Triggers are listed*, click the name of the item you want to display and click Show text. A window opens to display the text of the stored procedure or trigger. (If you want to use part of the text in a query, highlight the text, press **Ctrl+c**, put your cursor in the Input Window, then press **Ctrl+v**. jsql inserts the copied text into the window into some Window Managers.

- Highlight any previous query in the Input window and click **Go** or select Execute Query from the Query menu.
- Transfer statement(s) from the History window to the Input Window.(You must have executed at least one statement or batch for anything to display in the History Window.)
- Click the History icon. In the History Window, highlight the statement(s) you want to execute, then click Go on the button bar of the connection window.

You can also use **Ctrl+c** to copy statements from the History Window, then use **Ctrl+v** to paste the statement(s) to the Input Window.

The ResultSets display in the Output Window.

## Known Problems

- If you see start-up messages similar to:

```
"Font specified in font.properties not found  
[-monotype-arial-bold-r-normal--*-% d-*-*p-*  
iso8859-1]"
```

**For Linux:** check Gimp Resources at [www.gimp.org/fonts.html](http://www.gimp.org/fonts.html) and follow the instructions about how to add fonts.

**For Solaris:** there is a new `/jre/lib/font.properties` file available. See <http://cheat.xcf.berkeley.edu/archive/java2d-interest/9807/0107.html>

- Keystrokes (shortcuts) do not work on Solaris with Window Managers KDE and fvwm.
- Cut and Paste from/to windows other than those handled by jisql will not work on Solaris with Window Managers other than CDE (specifically, kde, fvwm, twm).

