

Add subtotals to the dollar value column

Add subtotals to the dollar value column at each change in performance title.

This chapter explains how to format the results of the query to produce a final report. This chapter addresses the following topics: Read this chapter while sitting on your computer and experience the examples shown. Before starting, make sure you have access to the sample tables described in the chapter 1. Format columns through the SQL * Plus column command, you can change the headers of the column tags, you can use the default or you can change it using the Column tags when you can change it using the Column tags. command. SQL * Plus Total Pattern Uses column names or expression, such as standard column tapes when viewing query results. The names of the columns are often short and enigmatic, however, and expressions can be difficult to understand. Changing Total Patterns You can set a more useful column tapes when viewing query results. format shown below: Column_Name column Column_Heading see the Column command in chapter 8 for more details. Example 4-1 Changing a column title To produce an EMP report with new headings specified for deptno, ename and salt, enter the following commands: SQL> Column Department DESIGN SQL> ENAME DESIGN. EMPLOYE SQL> aaaaa 30 ã warda à ã aa aa To the AAA 500 yard to the 30 martina aaaaaaaa 1250 µm, aa at 1400 ã, ã, aaaa 30 turnera aa ï à es to 1500 ñ to the à Ă Ã 0 Note: new titles permanecerÃ; into force © Ata that you enter different headings, reset each column format, or exit the SQL * Plus.Ã to change a column title for two or More words, place the new title in simple or double quotation marks when you enter the Column command. To display a column title on more than one line, use a vertical () bar where you want to start a new line. (You can use a character other than a vertical bar, changing the definition of the SET command variable headsep. See the set command in chapter 8 for more information.) Example 4-2 Dividing a title of Column to give the ENAME column going function name and to split the new title into two rows, insert SQL > / SQL * Plus command displays the following result: AAA À à ã à ã à ã à ã à ã à a à a , the Department of Namea Department, À à ã à ã Ã ã ã ã ã Ã Ã é salary commission ------- a, AAAAA 30 Allena ã, AAAAA at 1600 ã, AAA 300 aaaaa at 1500 aaaaaaa 1250 ã, a, aaaa 30 turnera ã, aaaaaaa at 1500 aaaaaaa 0 To change the character used to underline each column header set the varianc underline level command set for carÃ; cter desired. Example 4-3 Defining the Underlined Character To change the character used for underlined titles for an equal signal and run the query again, enter the following commands: SQL> Set Underline = SQL> / SQL * Plus Displays the following results: At the ivors at the Eye Employee Padra exibiçà £ £ SQL * Plus or poderÃ; alterÃ; it using the column command. The seções below describe the exibiçà £ £ Padra and the like you can change the Padra £ with the column command. Exibiçà £ £ Padra the width of the Number One A column © width equal to the width or Heading Keyword format to another signal space, whichever is greater. If you do £ explicitly use the format, the column width serA; always the value of the value of Set Numwidth. The SQL * Plus typically displays the numbers how many digits are necessA; rios for the £ precision, ATA © width of the Padra exibiA§A £ for the format, the column width serA; always the value of Set Numwidth. The SQL * Plus typically displays the numbers how many digits are necessA; rios for the £ precision, ATA © width of the Padra exibiA§A £ for the format, the column width serA; always the value of Set Numwidth. The SQL * Plus typically displays the numbers how many digits are necessA; rios for the £ precision, ATA © width of the Padra exibiA§A £ for the format, the column width serA; always the value of Set Numwidth. The SQL * Plus typically displays the numbers how many digits are necessA; rios for the format, the column width serA; always the value of Set Numwidth. The SQL * Plus typically displays the numbers how many digits are necessA; rios for the format, the column width serA; always the value of Set Numwidth. The SQL * Plus typically displays the numbers how many digits are necessA; rios for the format, the column width serA; always the value of Set Numwidth. The SQL * Plus typically displays the numbers how many digits are necessA; rios for the format, the column width serA; always the value of Set Numwidth. The SQL * Plus typically displays the numbers how many digits are necessA; rios for the format, the column width serA; always the value of Set Numwidth. The SQL * Plus typically displays the numbers how many digits are necessA; rios for the format, the column width serA; always the value of Set Numwidth. The SQL * Plus typically displays the numbers how many digits are necessA; rios for the format, the column width serA; always the value of Set Numwidth. The SQL * Plus typically displays the numbers how many digits are necessA; rios for the format, the column width serA; always the numbers how many digits are necessA; rios for the format, the column width serA; alw Number is greater than the value of the Set Numwidth, SQL * Plus swirled The number up or down to the maximum number of characters allowed. You can choose a different format for any Number column using a format model in a column command. A standard format à © one Representation £ the way you want the numbers on apareçam column using 9 to represent digits. Changing the Padra command £ o The column command identifies the column that you want to format and the model you want to use, as shown below: Column Name Column Format Model Use to add vÃrgulas format models, signs of dollars, angle brackets (around negative values) and / or leading zeros to the numbers in a given column. You Tamba © m can round the values for a given Number of decimal places, display minus signs to the right of negative values in notaçà £ exponential. To use more than one format template for a column única, combine the desired models in a column command (see Example 4-4). For a complete list of format models and further details, see the command column in chapter 8. Example 4-4 Formatting a one column to display © rich salt with a figure £ o, a comma and the number zero instead of a blank space for any zero value, enter the following command: SQL> Column Format Sal R \$ 99.990 Now run the current query: SQL> / SQL * Plus PLUS or you can alterA; it using the column command. Datatypes in this manual variA; veis include the following: CHAR NCHARCHAR2 (NCHCHAR) Date Clob NCLOB. Note: The data NCHAR, NVARCHAR2 (NCHCHAR, CLOB, and NCLOB require ORACLE8 or higher Padra The width of the £ data columns A © the width of the column in the database. the width £ Padra it and the date columns format in £ formatted in the SQL * Plus sà £ derived from the meters to ¢ NLS into force. If contrÃ;rio, the width Padra format the £ à © A9 for more information about the date columns of the £ formataçÃ, see clÃ;usula format of the column command in chapter 8. Note:. the justificaçà £ o Padra £ for the data types à © justification. changing the Padra exibiçà £ £ o You can change the width of a datatype or displayed date, using the command column, identify the column that you want to format and the model you want to use: Column Format Column_Name Model If you specify a width less than the Heading Keyword column, clob or NCLOB, SQL * Plus uses the LongchunkSize or the specified width, whichever is less, as the column width. See the command column in chapter 8 for more details. Example 4-5 Formatting a character column to set the width of the Ename column to four characters and run the current query again, enter SQL > SQL Column Ename A4 format> / SQL * Plus displays the results: A a ¬ Name Empl department with £ COMMISSION wage -----alle 1,600 Å $\tilde{A} \notin \tilde{A} + \tilde$ word_wrapped truncated and the column command. See the command column in chapter 8 for more information on these clAjusulas. You usarAj the clAjusulas. You usarAj the clAjusulas of the command column or any column. Now return the column to the previous format: SQL> Ename Ename column A10 Copying exibiA§A £ attributes the column when you want to give more than one column the same column the same column attributes View, you can reduce the length of the commands that you should enter using similar clAjusula the column command. A similar clAjusula tells SQL * Plus to copy the attributes of the £ exibiçà of a previously defined column to the new column, but your changes made by other clÃ_iusulas in the same command. Example 4-6 Copying the attributes of £ exibiçà the column to provide the Comm column with the same attributes of £ exibiçà what you gave to Sal, but to specify a different Heading Keyword, enter the following command : SQL> Column Comm as bonus SQL Sal> / SQL * Plus displays the following attributes £ \neg 1,250 500 1,250 Martin \neg \neg 1,400 30 1,400 Turner R \$ 1.5 \$ 0 listing and redefining attributes £ exibiçà the column for listing the attributes displayed £ §Receiving§ the current for a given column, use the column or afte IR: Reset the attributes of the exibiA§A £ for a column for their Padra the values £, use clA; Usula CLARE of the column command, as shown below: Columns, use the column clA; usula the clear command. Example 4-7 Resetting the attributes of £ exibiA§A the column to its padrAµes to reset all the attributes of £ exibiçà the columns to their Padra values £ o, enter the following command: SQL> Columns, suppressing and restoring the attribute £ exibiçà £ a column Type a column to their Padra values £ o, enter the following command: SQL> Columns, suppressing and restore the attribute £ exibiçà £ a column Type a column command in the following form: Column Name column Off The off Clause informs SQL * Plus to use the default display attributes for the column, but do not remove the attributes that you Defined through the column, but do not remove the attributes that you Defined through the column on the printer of a character line after column values involved as you saw, by the standard SQL * Plus involves values of the Column for additional rows when the value does not fit inside the width of the column. If you want to insert a record separator (a line of characters or a blank line) after each output wrapped line (or after each line), use the variables â & Set RECSEPHAR '-' Now restrict the width of --- 20 years of research - 30 sales of Chicago in Chicago, Boston If you set reconsep for each, SQL * Plus prints a line of characters after each department, for the example above). Before continuing, set the RECSEP to OFF to suppress the printing of writing tabs: SQL> Define Repolocation to clarify your report with spacing and summary lines when you use a cleau Request usule by your SQL SELECT command, rows with the same value in the ordered column (or expression) are displayed together in your output. You can make this output more useful for the user using the SQL * Plus Break and Compute commands to create subsets of records and add space and / or summary lines after each subset. Compution command functions are always performed in the AVG, count, at least, number, sum, DST, variament, regardless of your order in the computing command f. The column you specify in a break column. Including the Break column in your request clause, you create significant subsets of records in your exit. You can then add formatting to the subsets within the same pause command, and add a summary line (which contains totals, MONTS, and so on), specifying the pause column in a command Compute. For example, the following query, without breakage or compute commands, SQL> select Depthno, Ename length, you can use the SQL * Plus command to set the text of each line of the title in a separate user variable: SQL> Define line = 'This is the second line ... 'SQL> Define line 3 = 'This is the second line . in the system in tutulos you can display The current page number and other values maintained by the system in its title, inserting a value name system as a title element, for example: Ttitle left system-mainstive_value_name There are five values held by the system that you can display in Totles, The most commonly used is SQL.PNO (the number of the current page). For a list of values held by the system, you can view in Total, see the Ttitle command in the "Command Reference" in the chapter 8. Example 4-21 Display the current page number at the top of each page, along with the company name, enter the following command: SQL> Ttitle left 'Acme widget' right 'Página' right 'Página' right 'Página' SQL .pno skip 2 now rerun the current query: sql> / sql * plus Displays the following results: ACME Page: $\tilde{A} \notin \hat{a} \oplus \hat{$ 6 Lines SE. Note that SQL.pno has a ten-space format. You can change this format with the Ttitle (or Btitle) format clause. Example 4-22 Formatting a value kept by the system in a title to close the space between the word page: and the page number, re-establishing the ttitle command, as shown: SQL> Ttitle left 'Acme widget 'Right' Página 'formate 999 -> SQL.PNO SKIP 2 now represented the query: SQL> / SQL * Plus Displays the following results: Acme widget $\tilde{a} \ \tilde{a} \ \tilde$ stop displaying sql * plus relatives, but do not clean the current default settings. You can restore the current settings Entering: Title in Btitle to displays a master column value in exchange at the top of each page with the results of the query in detail for this value in Entering. below. You can reference a column value in a top title storing the desired value in a variable and referencing the variable in a title command. Use the following column Nariável_Name You should include the master column in a request clause by and in a break command using the page clause . Example 4-23 Creating a Master / Detail Report Suppose you want to create a report that displays two different managers Numbers, each at the top of a separate page and people reporting the manager on the same page of the manager. First create a variable, MGRVar, to maintain the current manager's number of the current manager: SQL> MGR New_Value MGRVar NOPrint because you will display the numbers of the manager's employees in the title, you do not want that you typed above tells SQL * Plus so that you can not print the MGR column. Then include a root and the value in the title of your page, enter the appropriate breakage command and suppresses the lower title of the last example: SQL> Title 'Manager' Manager: 'MGRVar Skip 2 SQL> Break on MGR Skip PAGE SQL> Break on MGR Skip PAGE SQL> BritLE OFF Finally, type and run the following query: SQL> Select MGR, Ename, Salt, DPTNO 2 of EMP 3s, where MGr in (7698, 7839) \tilde{a} $\tilde{a} \in \mathbb{T}$ 24 $\hat{a} \in \mathbb{T}$ SQL 'Plus Displays the following Saúda: Manager: 7698 ENAME É DEPTNO -------- Allen \tilde{a} , $\hat{a} \in 30$. $\hat{a} \notin \hat{a} \oplus \hat$ print the value of a column at the bottom of the page, you can use the column command in the following form: Column name OLD_VALUE Variavel_name SQL * Plus column Prints the lower title as part of the break process New page - After you find the new value for the master column. Therefore, if you simply referenced the new_value of the master column, the value for the next set set. OLD_VALUE Remember the value of the master column that was in effect before the page breaking begins. Displaying the current date in Totles, it is clear, date your relatives simply by typing a value in the title. This is satisfactory for ad hoc reports, but if you want to run the same report repeatedly, it will probably prefer that the date appears automatically when the report is run. You can do this by creating a variable to keep the current date. To create the variable (in this example named Date), you can add the following commands to your SQL * Plus login file: Set termout off break in the column today today New Value Date Select to char (Sysdate 'FMMonth DD, YYYY') Today of dual; Clear Breaks Set Termout On When you start SQL * Plus, these commands place the value of the sysdate (the current date, you can reference _Date in a title as you would with any other variably. The date format template you include in the SELECT command in your login file determines the format on which SQL * Plus displays the date. Refer to your Oracle8i SQL Reference for more information about the login file, see "Modifying Your Login File" in Chapter 3. You can also insert these commands interactively at the command prompt. For more information, refer to the column command in the chapter 8. Settings page dimensions Normally, a page of a report contains number (s) of white lines defined in VariÃ; Newpage of the command set, a top title, column heads, your query results and a lower title. SQL * Plus displays a relatury that is too long to fit on a page in several consecutive pages, each with its own titles and column headers. The amount of SQL * Plus data is displayed in each page depends on the current page dimensions. The standard page dimensions. The standard page dimensions used by SQL * Plus are shown below: Line number of lines per page, from the upper title to the bottom of the PA; Gina: 24 Number of characters per line: 80 You can change these settings to The size of computer screen or, for impression, size of a sheet of paper. You can change the length of the page with the variable of the delivery system. For example, you may want to do this when printing a report, already that printed pages are usually 66 long lines. To set the row number between each page of each page and the top title, use the newpage variable of the set command: Number of lines set NewPage if you set newpage to zero, SQL * plus ignores zero lines and displays and prints a car ¡Ter Formfeed to start a new page. On most types of computer screens, the Formfeed to start a new page if you set newpage to zero, SQL * plus ignores zero lines and displays and prints a car ¡Ter Formfeed to start a new page. On most types of computer screens, the Formfeed to start a new page. line. When you print a report, the Formfeed character causes the printer to move to the top of a new sheet of paper, even if the general length of the page is less than the paper. If you set NewPage for None, SQL * Plus will not print a blank line or formed between reporting pages. To set the number of rows on one page, use the variable pagesize from the SET command: Set PAGESIZE NUMBER_OF_LINES that you may want to reduce the lines to centralize a title correctly on your output, or you may want to increase the LineSize for impressions On wide paper. You can change the width line using the variable Linesize from the SET command: Number_de_caracteres set LineSize Example 4-24 Configuring page Dimensions to set the page size for 66 rows, clean the screen (or advance the Printer for a new sheet of paper) In the beginning of each page and set the rows to 32, enter the following commands: SQL> Set NewPage 0 SQL> Set Linesize 32 now Enter and run the following commands: To see the results: SQL> TTITLE CENTER 'SKIP 1 -> CENTRO'S CENTER '10 -JAN-99' SKIP 2 SQL> Column Title Department SQL> Column SQL Format \$ 99.999 Heading Salary SQL> Select Depthno, Ename, EMP SAL 3 'The order per depth; SQL * plus Displays a FormFeed followed by query results: Acme Widget Personnel Report $\hat{a} \in 10$ -jan-99 Department's employee ----- --- 10,2,450 King $\hat{a} \in 10$ King $\hat{a} \in 10$ King $\hat{a} \in 10$ Miller $\hat{a} 1.300$ $\hat{A} \in 20$ Smith $\hat{a} \notin 800$ $\hat{a} \notin 3.000$ Jones - US \$ 2.975 Allen $\tilde{A} \notin 1,600..600$ Blake $\tilde{A} \notin \hat{a} \notin 1.250$ James $\hat{A} \notin 950.950$ $\hat{a} \notin 950$ $\hat{a$ 1,500 \$ 1,250 14 selected lines. Now reset and connect the default values: SQL> Set NewPage 1 SQL> Set NewPa Command Spool, you can store your query results in a file or print them on your computer's standard printer. Store and print query results to a file when you want to edit them with a text processor before printing or includes them in a letter, memo or other document. To store the results of a query in a file - and still display them on the screen - enter the spool command in the following form: spool file name if you do not follow the file name with a point and an extension, spool adds A file extension, spool adds A (s) provided for your operating system for more information. SQL * plus continues to drive information for the file until you turn off spool using following spool form: spool off by creating a plan file, Totals, or built-in extra characters). For example, if you do not have Net8, you need to create a simple file for use with SQL * loader when moving Oracle7 data to Oracle8. To create a simple file with SQL * Plus, first you should enter the following commands set: set NewPage 0 set Spa 0 set Linesize 80 SET PAGESIZE 0 set echo off set feedback off set set set HTML OFF SPOOL OFF After inserting these commands, you use the spool command as shown in the previous section to create the simple file. The Set ColSep command in the chapter 8. Sending the results to a file to store the results of a query in a file - and still display them on the screen - enter the spool command in the following form: spool file name sql * More stores all the information displayed on the screen after you enter the spool command in the previous section. So instead of using spool off, enter the command as follows: spool out sql * plus páva spool and copies the context of the spool file to the default (default) printer on your host computer. Do not spool out do not delete the spool file after printing. Example 4-25 Sending query results to a printer to generate a final and reel report and print the results, create a command file named EmPTpt containing the following commands. First, use Edit to create the command file with your host operating system text editor. (Do not use Input and Save, or SQL * Plus will add a bar to the end of the file and run the command file twice -. Once as a result of the chrome and once due to bar) file, using your text editor: Spool Temp Columns Clear Clear Break Clear Calculates Column Department DESIGN SETTING ENAME DESIGNATION at the iptno skip 1 on report "Rio Compute Sum of Salt in the report" Rio Set Pagesize 21 Set Newpage 0 set Linesize 30 Ttitle Center 'ACM and Widget' Skip 2 - Left 'Report "Rio River' Right 'Page:' - 999 SOL.PNO Skip 2 Btitle Center 'SELECT COMPANY' SELECT DEPTNO. ENAM. EMP SAL ORDER by DESTNO: Spool out if you do not want to see the output on the screen, you can also add thermout off off to the beginning of the file and set termout to the end of the file. Save the file (you will automatically return to SOL * Plus). Now run the Empret command file: SQL > @empret SQL * Plus Displays the output on the screen (unless you set termout for OFF), coils for the temp file and sends the tem clarkã, aaaa \$ 2,45 thousand aaaaaaaa ã, kinga ã, ã, aaaa \$ 5000 by aaaaaaaa ã, millera aaaa 1,300 ********* ã, ã, AAAAAA Å ------- Suma ã, AAAAAAAA à AAAAA aa confidential company Creating Web Reports SQL * Plus allows you to generate either a complete web page autA'noma, or HTML output that can be embedded in a web page . You can use SQLPLUS -MARKUP HTML ON or SET Direct dial £ HTML in ON reel to produce web pages autA'nomos. SQL * Plus automatically generates HTML pages complete encapsulated with and . The contents A © recorded in an HTML table by default the £ but you can optionally direct output HTML Å tag so that it displays in a web browser exactly as it appears in SQL * Plus. See the SQLPLUS command in -MARKUP "Starting SQL * Plus Using the SQLPLUS command" of chapter 7 and the SET MARKUP command in seçà £ "SET" of chapter 8 for more information about these commands. SQLPLUS -MARKUP HTML ON Ã © it useful to incorporate SQL * Plus in program scripts. In the match, it displays the HTML tags and body before running any command. The entire output later estÃ; HTML ATA © SQL * Plus terminates. The command line opA§Aues -silent and -RESTRICT can be effectively used in conjunction with -MARKUP to suppress exibiA§A £ SQL * Plus and My Information rA; pidas banner and to restrict the use of some commands . Direct dial SET £ HTML in reel ON generates complete HTML pages for each spool file later. HTML tags in a spool file sA £ o closed when SPOOL OFF A © executed or SOL * Plus outputs. You can use SET Direct dial £ HTML in reel OFF to generate the HTML output suitable for the £ included in an existing web page. HTML output generated in this manner in the £ has or . Creating Web Reports interactively You use the SET MARKUP command interactively during a Sessa £ SOL * Plus to write HTML to a spool file. The output can be viewed in a web browser. Set Revisions only specifies that SQL * Plus output serÃ; HTML encoded him in the £ create or começar to write to a file output. You must use SET Direct dial £ HTML ON the reel spool to activate the HTML output. Then, use the SQL * Plus SPOOL command to create and name a spool file, and começar to write the HTML output to it. By creating an HTML file, Ã © important and convenient to specify an extension of the £ £ Padra file for the HTML files. This allows you to easily identify the type of your output files, as excavation © m allows web browsers to identify and correctly display your HTML files. If no extension the £ is specified, SQL * Plus Padra £ o £ the extension file, lst, A © used. You use SPOOL OFF or EXIT to end add HTML tags to the spool file and then fechA; it. If you enter another SPOOL OFF or EXIT to end add HTML tags to the spool file and then fechA; it. If you enter another SPOOL OFF or EXIT to end add HTML tags specified name à © created. You can use the SET command £ Direct dial it to enable or disable HTML output as necessary. Example 4-26 Creating a Standalone Web relatÃ³rio on a Sessa £ interactive You can include an embedded style sheet, or any other vÃilida text in HTML tag. Open a Sessa £ SQL * Plus and enter the following: SET Direct dial £ HTML in reel preformat ON OFF ON ENTMAP - The head ' RelatÃ³rio Department - - - '- BODY' TEXT =" # FF00FF " '- TABLE' width =" 50% "BORDER =" 5 " 'You use the COLUMN command to the control column output. The following commands create new COLUMN title names for the output of SQL. The first command also turns off mapping entity to the DNAME column of the Saúda data: Column DNAME HEADING "Department" ENTMAP OFF COLLA Loca a Header "location" HTML in Reel ON allows you to To write HTML to a spool file. The following Spool command triggers the writing of the and for the file called: report. HTML. Enter a SQL query: select "|| DNAME || " DNAME || " DNAME / LO DE DEPT ORDER by DEPTNO; Enter the spool off command: spool off the and are added to the spool file, report.html, before being closed. Report.sql output is a file, report.html. This is an autonomous web page that can be loaded into a web browser. It should appear something like the following: text description of 4 report.gl illustration the SQL * plus command in this example contains several items of note usage value: the habel used To continue lines on long SQL * Plus commands. The table option to set the width of the table and boundaries attributes. This ensures that special characters any HTML, such as citations and brackets are not replaced by their equivalent entities, & quot;, & amp; & lt; and & gt;. The use of quotation marks and concatenation characters in the SELECT statement to create hyperlinks concatenating strings and variables â € Research dallas Sales Chicago tr> boston Example 4- 27 Creating a RE Latane Web Standalone using the SQLPLUS command Enter the following command in the operating system Prompt: SQLPLUS -S -M "HTML in the 'border =" 2 "table'" Scott / Tiger @ Dept.SQL > Dept.html where Dept.SQL > Dept user, define HTML ON, sets a Border Border attribute, and runs the Dept.SQL script. Dept.sql output is a complete web page that is in this case was redirected to the Dept.html file using the operating system command. Can be sent to a web browser if SQL * Plus was called in a CGI Web server script. See Creating a Standalone Web Report from a CGI Script for information about the SQL * Plus call from a CGI script. Start the Web browser and enter the appropriate URL for Open Dept.html: Text Description of 4 Dept.Gif Illustration The SQLPLUS command in this example contains three layers of nested quotes. From the outside in, these are: "70%" is an HTML attribute value quoted for Width. 'Width = '70%' 'is the text argument quoted for table option. "Border = 2 html in the table' " " is the argument quoted for the -markup option. The nesting of quotations may be different on some operating systems or script program languages. Creating Built-in Web Command Reports SQLPLUS -Markup allows you to start a SQL * Plus session on the Internet mode activated instead of using the SET Markup command interactively. This allows you to run a sql * plus embedded session From a Common Gateway Interface (CGI) script or an operating system command file. A file created in this manner can be displayed directly into a web browser. You can use any script language that is supported by your web server as a shell script, a one Command file (batch file), Java, JavaScript or a Perl file. You can use this embedded approach to Web outputs to produce HTML that use SQL * Plus Existing Scripts unchanged. It provides a easy way to dynamically delivered web-based relatives created. Example 4-28 Creating a Standalone Web Report from a CGI Script You can use a CGI script to run SOL * Plus, and thus produce a Web report from a SOL script. There are three major required elements: Web page A to call the CGI script to run by SOL * Plus session. Web page for example, the web page is a shape that takes to your user name and password, a database connection sequence and the name of the SQL script to run. Note: You need to consider creation initial conditions by involves to assume standard values. For example, explicitly set Envap on until I thought your pattern is on. SQL * Plus Reporting Demonstration to User name: a to password: a " End "EXT. ; Double Quote & amp; Ampersand, the Web browser displays the character>, but the actual text in the HTML encoded file is the HTML, & GT; The Define Markup, EntMAP option controls the replacement of HTML entities. The entmap is defined by pattern. It ensures that the characters "," and & and always replace the HTML entities representing these characters. their SQL * Plus commands or in data resulting from your query. Query.

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