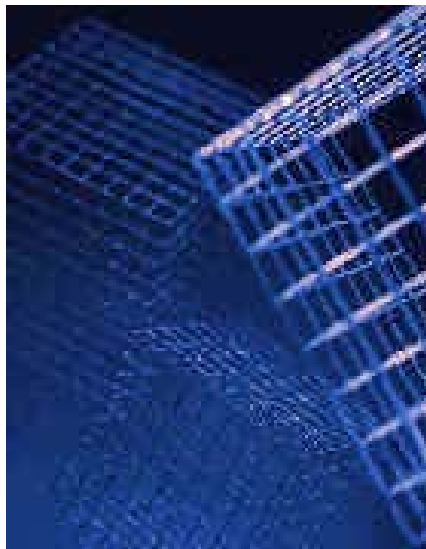


Web SQL Studio: SAP DB



Version 7.4








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Icons

Icon	Meaning
	Caution
	Example
	Note
	Recommendation
	Syntax

Typographic Conventions

Type Style	Description
<i>Example text</i>	Words or characters that appear on the screen. These include field names, screen titles, pushbuttons as well as menu names, paths and options. Cross-references to other documentation.
Example text	Emphasized words or phrases in body text, titles of graphics and tables.
EXAMPLE TEXT	Names of elements in the system. These include report names, program names, transaction codes, table names, and individual key words of a programming language, when surrounded by body text, for example, SELECT and INCLUDE.
Example text	Screen output. This includes file and directory names and their paths, messages, source code, names of variables and parameters as well as names of installation, upgrade and database tools.
EXAMPLE TEXT	Keys on the keyboard, for example, function keys (such as F2) or the ENTER key.
Example text	Exact user entry. These are words or characters that you enter in the system exactly as they appear in the documentation.
<Example text>	Variable user entry. Pointed brackets indicate that you replace these words and characters with appropriate entries.

Web SQL Studio: SAP DB 7.4.....	5
Starting Web SQL Studio.....	5
Opening a Database Session	5
Creating an SQL Statement.....	6
Setting Parameters for an SQL Statement.....	7
Processing a Saved SQL Statement	7
Executing an SQL Statement.....	8



Web SQL Studio: SAP DB 7.4

SAP DB is a relational database system with an SQL-compatible user interface.

"Relational" means that SAP DB provides all its information to users in the form of tables. The standard language SQL (Structured Query Language) provides a set of statements that you can use to maintain and analyze these tables.

The Web-based [query tool \[See SAP DB Library\]](#) Web SQL Studio allows easy access to the data of a SAP DB database instance. Once you have installed Web SQL Studio in your network, you can [start \[Page 5\]](#) it from all browsers, and [open a database session \[Page 5\]](#). You can now [create SQL statements \[Page 6\]](#), [process saved SQL statements \[Page 7\]](#), and manage and [execute SQL statements \[Page 8\]](#).



For Microsoft Windows users, SAP DB also offers the query tool [SQL Studio \[See SAP DB Library\]](#) with enhanced functions.

For information about installing Web SQL Studio, see the [Web Tools Installation Guide: SAP DB 7.4 \[See SAP DB Library\]](#). You can download the Web tools free of charge from the following Internet address: www.sapdb.org.

For general information about the SAP DB database system, see the documentation [The SAP DB Database System \[See SAP DB Library\]](#) at the following Internet address: www.sapdb.org → *Documentation*.



Starting Web SQL Studio

Prerequisites

The SAP DB Web Tools are installed in the network and the SAP DB Web Server has been started (see [Web Tools Installation Guide: SAP DB 7.4 \[See SAP DB Library\]](#)).

Procedure

To start Web SQL Studio, open your Web browser and enter the following URL:

`http://<web_server>:<port>/websql`

- For `<web_server>`, enter the name of the host where the SAP DB Web Server is installed.
- For `<port>`, enter the port address of the SAP DB Web Server.

You have now started Web SQL Studio, and you can [open a database session \[Page 5\]](#).



Opening a Database Session

Use

To use Web SQL Studio to access the data of a database instance, you must first create a connection to the database host and log on to the database.

Prerequisites

- You have [started Web SQL Studio \[Page 5\]](#).
- The operational state of the SAP DB database instance that you want to access is ONLINE.



If the operational state of the database instance is **not** ONLINE, use the [Database Manager \[See SAP DB Library\]](#) to start the database instance.

Procedure

1. Enter the name of the database host and the name of the database instance.
2. Enter your user name and password, and choose *Logon*.



When you enter your user name and password, the system automatically changes all the letters to uppercase. If you want the system to differentiate between lowercase and uppercase, you have to enter the user name and password enclosed by quotation marks. The quotation marks are also necessary if the user name or password includes special characters. Your user name and password are not allowed to contain quotation marks.

Result

Web SQL Studio creates a connection to the selected database instance. You can now [create SQL statements \[Page 6\]](#), [process saved SQL statements \[Page 7\]](#), and [execute SQL statements \[Page 8\]](#).

To end the database session, choose *Logoff* in the header of Web SQL Studio.



Creating an SQL Statement

Use

You can use Web SQL Studio to create, save, and [execute \[Page 8\]](#) new SQL statements.

Prerequisites

- You have [opened a database session \[Page 5\]](#).
- You have the required user authorizations.



For an explanation of user authorizations and user attributes, see the [Authorization \[See SAP DB Library\]](#) section of the SAP DB reference manual.

Procedure

1. Enter your SQL statements in the SQL dialog window.
2. To exclude a line, enter // or -- at the beginning of the line.
3. To separate two SQL statements from one another, enter an excluding separator line.
4. To display statements that have already been executed in this database session, choose *Prev Statement* or *Next Statement*.

5. To delete all the contents of the SQL dialog window, choose *Clear*.
6. Set [parameters \[Page 7\]](#), if necessary.
7. To reuse or [process \[Page 7\]](#) your SQL statement at a later stage, save it. To do this, select the relevant folder, and choose *Save in Selected Folder*. Enter a name for the SQL statement, and choose *OK*.



Setting Parameters for an SQL Statement

Use

You can set parameters for SQL statements. When you execute an SQL statement for which parameters exist, the system displays a dialog box where you have to enter a value for the parameter.

Procedure

1. When you [create the SQL statement \[Page 6\]](#), insert square brackets in all the places where variable entries are possible.
2. If you want to formulate a prompt for the dialog box, enter this prompt within the square brackets.
3. By setting parameters you can also replace entire sections of an SQL statement.



Processing a Saved SQL Statement

Use

You can use Web SQL Studio to open, process, and [execute \[Page 8\]](#) SQL statements.

Prerequisites

- You have [opened a database session \[Page 5\]](#).
- You have the required user authorizations for processing the SQL statement.



For an explanation of user authorizations and user attributes, see the [Authorization \[See SAP DB Library\]](#) section of the SAP DB reference manual.

Procedure

1. To open a saved SQL statement, expand the relevant folder on the left-hand side, and select the SQL statement. The system displays the statement in the SQL dialog window.
2. Process the statement in the SQL dialog window.
3. Choose *Save*.



Web SQL Studio accesses the same dataset as [SQL Studio \[See SAP DB Library\]](#). All the folders that were created with SQL Studio, and all the saved

SQL Studio objects are also visible in Web SQL Studio. One exception is the *Local Folder*.

If you open objects that were created in SQL Studio with *Form Dialog* or *Visual Query*, or that are table definitions, the system displays the underlying SQL statement. You can only save this statement under a new name. To do this, select a folder, and choose *Save in Selected Folder*. Enter a name for the SQL statement, and choose *OK*.

Under *Type* on the right-hand side next to the SQL dialog window, you can see the object type of the statement that you opened.



Executing an SQL Statement

Use

You can use Web SQL Studio to execute new or saved SQL statements. Before you execute an SQL statement, you can select its commit mode, [SQL mode \[See SAP DB Library\]](#), and [isolation level \[See SAP DB Library\]](#).

Prerequisites

You have [created a new SQL statement \[Page 6\]](#) or [processed a saved SQL statement \[Page 7\]](#). The system displays the statement that you want to execute on the SQL dialog screen.

Procedure

1. On the right-hand side next to the SQL dialog screen, select the relevant modes and the isolation level for executing the statement.
2. Choose *Execute*.

Result

- If your SQL statement returns a results table, the system displays this table in the lower screen area.
- If you executed multiple SQL statements simultaneously, you can scroll down the result tables by using the dropdown box.
- If your SQL statement does not return a results table, the system displays information in the results window about whether your statement was successful.