Oracle® WebDB
Creating and Managing Components - Reference Manual

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Browsing

Browse Database page

Description Use this page to search for objects stored in the database.

This page contains:

Schema	Type the name of the schema that owns the database object you want to find, for example, SCOTT. If you leave this field blank, WebDB searches all schemas you have privileges to browse. If you don't know the name of the schema you want to search, click  to the right of the text box, and type search criteria in the search dialog box. You can use the % wildcard in your search criteria. For example, typing SCO% might locate the schemas named SCOTT and SCOUT.
Type	Choose the database object type you want to find. For example, choose **Tables** to search for all tables in the database. Choose **All Objects** to search for all database objects.
Object Name	Type the name of the object you want to find. You can use the % wildcard in your search statement; for example, typing `%EMP%` might locate a table named Employee and a function named `Calc_Employee_Salary`.
Browse	Click to search the database for objects based on the search criteria you entered in the **Schema**, **Type**, and **Object Name** fields, or any combination of these fields.

Notes

- You have the option of specifying search criteria in one, two, or all three fields on this page. For example, to search for all tables in the database, choose `Tables` in the **Object Type** drop-down list, and leave the other fields on this page blank.
- You can narrow your search by specifying values in the other fields. For example, you can search for all tables in the SCOTT schema by specifying `Tables & Views` as the **Object Type** and `Scott` as the **Schema**.

Database [objects] page

Description The Database [objects] page displays all objects matching the object type and schema you specified. The text at the top of the page indicates the schema you are currently searching. The page title indicates the object type you are searching.

Click an object to perform an action on it such as:

- query and run tables and views
- run packages, procedures, and functions
- view additional information about other object types.

This page contains:

Show: All Objects	Click to display all objects owned by the schema.
Show: Tables & Views	Click to display tables and views owned by the schema.
Show: Packages, Procedures & Functions	Click to display packages, procedures and functions owned by the schema.

Notes

- The  icon indicates objects created within the last 7 days.
- An object becomes invalid if based on a database table that has been dropped. Invalid objects often automatically become valid when referenced. For example, clicking on some invalid objects in a browser can automatically make them valid.

Browse Database Schemas page

Description The Browse Database Schemas page displays all schemas you have privileges to browse. Click a schema to display the object types owned by it.

Note

- If a schema you want to browse is not shown on this page, contact your DBA (a user with the DBA role) to obtain permission to browse it.

Browse Object Type page

Description The Browse Object Type page displays the object types owned by the schema you specified (shown at the top of the page). Click an object type to display all objects of the type owned by the schema.

This page contains:

Show: All Objects	Click to display all objects owned by the schema.
Show: Tables & Views	Click to display tables and views owned by the schema.
Show: Packages, Procedures & Functions	Click to display packages, procedures and functions owned by the schema.

Notes

- The NEW icon indicates objects created within the last 7 days.
- An object becomes invalid if based on a database table that has been dropped. Invalid objects often automatically become valid when referenced. For example, clicking on some invalid objects in a browser can automatically make them valid.

All Objects with Name Containing [Object name] page

Description The All Objects with Name Containing [Object name] page displays all objects matching the object name and schema you specified. The upper left corner of each section on the page displays each schema.

Click an object to perform an action on it such as:

- query and run tables and views.
- run packages, procedures, and functions.
- view additional information about other object types.

Notes

- The NEW icon indicates objects created within the last 7 days.
- An object becomes invalid if based on a database table that has been dropped. Invalid objects often automatically become valid when referenced. For example, clicking on some invalid objects in a browser can automatically make them valid.

Query and Update Table page

Description Use the Query and Update Table page to query, update, and insert rows in the table or view identified in the upper left corner of the page. The page contains fields that correspond to each column in the table or view.

This page contains:

Show Object Information	Click to display a report of information about the table or view. This includes information such as the schema that owns it, and the names of any indexes, triggers, or constraints based on the table or view.
Query	Click to display data based on the criteria you specified on this page.
Query and Update	Click to display a report containing data based on the criteria you specified on this page. The report enables you to update the data you selected.
Insert New Row	Click to insert a new row into the table using the values you specified on this page.
Reset	Click to clear or reset to their default values all fields on this page.
Column display check box	Check to display the table column in your query results.
Column fields	Type values that will be used to query, insert a new row into, or update a row in the table identified in the upper left corner of the page. The names of the column fields are derived from the column names in the table or view. You can use wildcards and conditions such as <, >, or IN in your search criteria.
Column data type icon	Displays the datatype for values in the column. Click an icon (for example, ) to view column information or search for distinct column values.
Column Alignment	Choose whether to display data to the left, right, or center of the column in query results.
Format Mask	Choose an Oracle display format for columns containing date and number data types. For example, if you choose **DD/MM/RR**, the date `January 2nd, 1999` displays as `02/01/99`. If you choose

	999G999G999G999D99999999, the display format for numbers is 12 digits to the left of the decimal point and 8 to the right. **Note** Refer to the Oracle documentation for additional information about date formatting options.
Where Clause	Type or paste a SQL WHERE clause to further restrict the data returned by a query.
Order by	Choose column values that will be used to order table rows returned by a query. This choice is equivalent to specifying a SQL ORDER BY clause. Choose **Ascending** to sort query results according to the alphabetic (A-Z) or numeric (starting with the lowest number) order of column values, depending on the datatype for the column. Choose **Descending** to sort in the reverse order.
Sum Columns	Choose columns whose values you want to sum and display in the query results. **Note** This list displays only columns containing numeric data.
Break on Columns	Choose up to three columns to divide the query results into groups based on the values of those columns. If you specify one or more columns in **Sum Columns**, the sum of the values is calculated for each group.
Output Format	Choose a display format for query results: • HTML Format Formats the results using HTML tables and displays output on a new page in the web browser. Components that contain large amounts of data may take longer to display in this format. • Microsoft Excel Downloads the results for display in Microsoft Excel. • ASCII text Formats the results using the HTML PRE tag to display headings and values in the report as ASCII text. This option is useful for displaying large amounts of data.
Maximum Rows	Type the maximum number of rows you want to display in the report. **Note** If the query returns more rows than the value you specify in **Maximum Rows**, you can choose **Show Paging Buttons** in the **Query Options** list box to add a button

	on the results page that enables you to view more rows.
Show Null as	Type text that you want to display in the place of null values in your query results. For example, you can type a dash"-", "(null)", or leave the text box blank.
Query Options	Choose one or more options for formatting your query output. **Note** Windows users can choose more than one option by clicking it while pressing the Ctrl key.

Note

- Columns that do not accept null values are indicated by red text.

Query options

Description Query options allow you to specify how the results of your query of the table or view display.

Options	
Show SQL	Displays at the top of the report the SQL query that was used to create it.
Display Results in Table with Borders	Adds a border around the table containing your query results.
Show Total Row Count	Displays at the bottom of your query results the total number of rows returned by the query.
Count Rows Only	Displays only the total number of rows returned by your query. The query results do not display.
Show Paging Buttons	Displays buttons labeled **Next** and **Previous** that enable you to view additional rows if more are returned by the query than specified in **Maximum Rows**.
Show HR Between Rows	Displays a line between rows in the query results.
Replace ASCII New Lines with HTML Breaks	If you display the query results as HTML-formatted text, WebDB substitutes the HTML tag, , for every ASCII new line. This produces HTML-formatted results with the same line breaks as those formatted as ASCII text.

Execute Function Page

Description Use the Execute Function page to pass arguments to a function, then execute it. The page contains a field for every argument that you can pass to the function.

This page contains:

Show Object Information	Click to display a report of information about the function. This information includes the schema that owns the function, the creation date, and status.
Execute	Click to execute the function with the arguments you specified on this page.
Reset	Click to clear all text boxes on this page.
Argument text boxes	Type any argument you want to pass to the function.
Argument data type icon	Displays the argument's datatype. Click the icon to view more information about the argument.

Execute Procedure page

Description Use the Execute Procedure page to pass arguments to a procedure, then execute it. The page contains a field for every argument that you can pass to the procedure.

This page contains:

Show Object Information	Click to display a report of information about the procedure. This information includes the schema that owns the procedure, the creation date, and status.
Execute	Click to execute the procedure with the arguments you specified on this page.
Reset	Click to clear all text boxes on this page.
Argument text boxes	Type any argument you want to pass to the procedure.
Argument data type icon	Displays the argument's datatype. Click the icon to view more information about the argument.

Find Component page

Description Use the Find an Existing Component page to search for WebDB components and shared components. The search returns the following information:

- the component's type; for example, Chart, Report, or Hierarchy.
- the name of the schema that owns it.
- the name of the component.
- when it was created or last edited.
- the name of the user who created or last edited the component.
- its current status (for example, Production or Archive).

After you locate the component, you can click its name to manage, run or edit it.

This page contains:

Schema	Choose the schema that owns the component or shared component you want to find. The **Schema** drop-down list displays all schemas you have privileges to browse.
Name Contains	Type one or more characters in the name of the component you want to find. For example, you could type `sales_d` or `depart` to search for a chart named `SALES_DEPARTMENT`. **Note** The **Name Contains** text box is not case sensitive.
U/I Components	Check next to each component type you are trying to find. You can check more than one component type. **Note** Check **SQL Workshop** to search for database objects.
Shared Components	Check next to each shared component type you are trying to find. You can check more than one component type. **Note** You can find WebDB components and shared components in a single search by checking **U/I Components** along with **Shared Components** check boxes.
Sort By	Choose a method for sorting the columns in the report returned by the search. You can order the report by: **Name** - the component's name. **Created by** - the name of the user who created or last edited the component. **Date Created** - the date the component was

	created or last edited (columns display from oldest to most recent date). **Date Created Desc** - the date the component was created or last edited (columns display from most recent to oldest date). **Schema** - the name of the schema that owns the component. **Status, Schema, Name** - the component's status; for example, PRODUCTION or ARCHIVE. After sorting by status, columns are next sorted according to the schema that owns the component, then the component's name. **Type, name** - the component's type; for example, Hierarchy, Chart, or Report. After sorting by status, columns are next sorted according to the component's name.
Status	Choose the status code of the component you want to find.
Find	Click to search for components or shared components based on your selections on this page.

Component status codes

WebDB uses the following codes to indicate the status of each version of a component:

Code	Meaning
ARCHIVE	Indicates an old version of the component. When you edit a component, the version you save after making changes becomes a PRODUCTION version. The version you opened to edit is automatically saved as an ARCHIVE version. Higher version numbers indicate more recent ARCHIVE versions.
CREATE	Indicates that the component is currently being created in the build wizard by another user.
EDIT	Indicates that the most current version of the component is now being edited by another WebDB user. The component is locked until the other user finishes editing it.
PRODUCTION with INVALID PACKAGE	Indicates the most recent version of the component. The component will not run because it contains errors. You must edit the component to fix the errors before it will run.
PRODUCTION with VALID PACKAGE	Indicates the most recent version of the component. The component will run without errors.

Manage Components

Manage Component page

Description Use the Mange Component page to perform actions on existing WebDB components; for example, executing, editing, copying, dropping, or viewing information about the component. The actions you can perform on the component depend on your privileges.

The name of the component on which you can perform these actions appears in the upper left corner of the page.

This page contains:

(Component Type and Name)	Displays the component's type and name; for example: **Form (table)** my_form for a form based on a table called my_form.
Version(s) Status	Displays the all versions of the component and the current status of each version. Click a status to edit the component version. **Note** If there are no hyperlinks that you can click in this field, you do not have privileges to edit the component.
Last Changed	Displays the name of the user who lasted created or edited the component, and the date and time when the component was created or last edited.
Run Link	Displays the URL for the procedure or procedures that, when executed, display the component. You can copy and paste this URL into another web page to create a link to the component. **Note** A procedure that executes the component without parameters has the suffix `.show`. A procedure that executes the component with parameters has the suffix `.show_parms`.
Edit	Click to edit the most recent version of the component. For example, you can reselect any table columns on which the component is based, change any fields or text that appear in the component, or choose a new look and feel.
Run	Click to run the current PRODUCTION

	version of the component. **Note** If a valid package for the component doesn't exist, the component will not run.
Parameters	Click to display the parameter entry form for the component. The parameter entry form enables you to specify values that will be used to display the component. **Note** If the current component is a form, **Browse** appears instead of **Parameters** on this page.
Privileges	Click to grant another WebDB user privileges to run the component.
Monitor	Click to view a chart of all requests for the component and the users who made the request.
Manage	Click to display additional options for managing the component such as copying, exporting or dropping the component from the database.
Link this component to a table column	Click to create a link between the component and a column in a table or view. After you create the link, WebDB automatically adds the link to a selectable List of Values in a page of the component build wizards. Any WebDB user who creates a component based on the table or view you specified will have the option of linking from values in the column to the component.

Manage Component Privileges page

Description Use the Manage Component Privileges page to grant or revoke privileges that enable other WebDB users or roles to execute a component you own. To revoke a privilege, uncheck the check box next to the **Existing Grants: Grantee** name, and click **Revoke**.

This page contains:

Grant Additional Privileges	
Schema	Displays the schema that owns the component to which you are granting execute privileges.
Component	Displays the name of the component to which you are granting execute privileges.
User/Role	Type the name of the user of role who you want to allow to execute the component. Click  to the right of the text box to search for users and roles.
Grant Execute Privilege	Click to grant execute privileges on the component to the user or role you specify in the **User/Role** text box. The user or role is added to the list of existing grants.
Existing Grants	
Grantee	Displays the WebDB users and roles who currently have privileges to run the component displayed in the **Component** field. Check next to the Grantee name and click **Revoke** to revoke the user or role's privilege to execute the privilege.
Privilege	Displays the WebDB user's or role's current privileges.
Revoke	Click to revoke privileges from one or more selected Grantees. A privilege is revoked if you check the check box next to the Grantee's name and click **Revoke.**
Return to component management	Click to return to the Manage Component page.

Manage Component page

Description Use the Manage Component page to perform actions on existing components.

This page contains:

About	Click to view component attributes and other information about the component, including all versions of the component, version owners, and locking information. Component attributes are the options specified by the user during the creation or most recent edit of the component; for example, the name of the table on which the component is based, column and condition parameters, and look and feel options.
Export	Click to export the component to a remote database. A page displays the component source code. To export the component, select the text and save it into a file using the Save feature in your web browser.
Copy	Click to create a copy of the component.
Rename	Click to change the name of the component.
Generate	Click to generate the source code for the component.
Drop	Click to drop one or more component versions from the database. A page displays asking you to confirm which versions to drop.
Enter/Exit Debug Mode	Click toggle debug mode on and off. If you click **Enter Debug Mode**, the SQL code used to create the component displays on the same page when run the component. If you click **Exit Debug Mode,** the component displays without the code.
Package Spec	Click to view the specification for the package that, when executed, displays the component. The package spec contains the list of functions, procedures, variables, constants, cursors, and exceptions contained within the package.
Package Body	Click to view the body of the package that, when executed, displays the component. The package body contains the PL/SQL code implementing the specification.
Show Call Interface	Click to view the component call interface.
Show Locks on this Component	Click to view a report of developers who currently have locks on the component. Users with the DBA role can make selections on this report to

	unlock the component. WebDB automatically locks a components whenever a developer edits a component. The lock prevents other developers from accessing the component while it is being edited.
Return to Component page	Click to return to the Manage Component page.

Copy Component page

Description Use the Copy Component page to create a copy of an existing WebDB component. You can copy the component into a different schema, or copy it into its current schema using a different name.

This page contains:

Current Schema	Displays the name of the schema that owns the component you are copying.
Current Component Name	Displays the name of the component you are copying.
New Schema	Type the name of the schema where you want to locate the copy of the component. This schema will own the copy.
New Component Name	Type the name you want to give to the copy of the component. **Note** If you are copying the component to the same schema where it is currently located, the **Current Component Name** must differ from the **New Component Name**.
Copy	Click to create a copy of the component.
Return to Manage Component Page	Click to return to the Manage Component page.

Note

- Type an underscore character (_) for any blank character in the **New Component Name.**

Rename Component page

Description Use the Rename Component page to give a new name to an existing WebDB component.

This page contains:

Current Component Name	Displays the current name of the component
New Component Name	Type the new name you want to give to the component.
Rename	Click to rename the component with the name you specified in the **New Component Name** text box.
Return to Component Page	Click to return to the Manage Component page.

Notes

- Specify an underscore for any blank character you type in **New Component Name.**
- After you rename a component, all requests for the component must use the new name.

Drop Component page

Description Use the Drop Component page to drop a component version from the Oracle database. The page displays all versions of the component that you can to drop.

This page contains:

Select the component versions to drop check boxes	Check next to each component version you want to drop from the database.
Yes	Click to drop the component versions you selected from the database.
No	Click to leave the component versions you selected in the database and return to the Component Manager page.
Return to Component Type Manager	Click to return to the Component Manager page.

Note

- Only a component owner (the user whose schema owns the component) and users with the DBA role can drop a component.

Build Components

Finish Component page

Description Use the Finish Component page to create a new WebDB component based on your selections in the previous pages of this build wizard. If you are satisfied with the choices you made in the wizard, click **OK** to create a packaged procedure that, when executed, displays the component.

If you aren't satisfied with your choices, use the  button to navigate back to any wizard page where you want to make changes. After you make changes, click  to return to the Finish Component page. Then, click **OK** to create the component's package. WebDB does not create the component package until you click **OK** on this page.

Always use the  and  buttons to navigate to and from previous wizard pages. Don't use your web browser's Back and Forward buttons. After you click **OK** on the Finish Component page, you can still edit options in the component's Edit dialog box, but not in the build wizard itself. At this point, you will get an error if you use your web browser's Back button to return to previous wizard pages.

After you click **OK** on the Finish Component page, the Manage Component page displays and indicates whether you created a valid or invalid package. A valid package executes without errors. An invalid package contains error that prevent it from executing. To fix the errors, you must edit the finished component using the Edit dialog box for the component.

You can use the Edit dialog box to change most options you selected when building the original component. In general, you can change any build option except the table or procedure on which the component was based. .

Calendars

Calendar Building page

Description Use the Calendar Building page to create a new calendar, or find an existing or recently edited calendar. After you find a calendar, you can edit it using the Edit Calendar dialog box.

This page contains:

Create a New Calendar	
Create	Click to create a new calendar. You must know how to write a SQL query to build a calendar using this wizard.
Find an Existing Calendar	
Find in Schema	Choose the schema that owns the calendar you want to find. The **Find in Schema** list displays all schemas you have privileges to browse.
Find	Click to search for calendars in the schema you specified in the **Find in Schema** drop-down list.
Select a Recently Edited Calendar	
Name	Displays the names of the five most recently created or edited calendars. Click a **Name** to edit the calendar.
Schema	Displays the schema that owns the calendar.
Type	Displays the component type, i.e. `Calendar`.
Changed	Displays in days, hours, minutes, or seconds how long ago the calendar was created or last edited.
By	Displays the name of the developer who created or last edited the calendar.

Calendars: Calendar Name and Schema page

Description Use this page to choose a name for the calendar and the name of the database schema in which the finished calendar will be created.

This page contains:

Schema	Choose the schema that will own the database package containing the finished

	calendar. Only schemas that you are allowed to build in are listed in the drop-down list.
Calendar Name	Type the name you want to use to identify the database package containing the finished calendar; for example, `MY_CALENDAR`.

Notes

- The **Schema** becomes part of the URL that end users can specify to display the component.
- Follow these guidelines when typing a **Calendar Name**:
  - You must specify a calendar name (null is not allowed).
  - The name must be unique within the schema.
  - Blank characters are not allowed. Type an underscore character to add a space in a name. For example, you can name a calendar `MY_CALENDAR`, but not `MY CALENDAR`.
  - You cannot name a calendar with a PL/SQL reserved word; for example, `COLUMN`, `PACKAGE`, `VARCHAR`. Refer to the Oracle documentation for more information about reserved words.

Calendars: SQL Query page

Description Use this page to type or paste the SQL statement that selects the table or view data to display in the chart. You can specify up to five columns from a table or view to include the SELECT statement for the calendar:

Column	Specifies	Function
1 (always appears first in the SQL Query)	the_date (required)	Displays text on the calendar on the dates contained in this table or view column. Values in this column must have the DATE datatype.
2 (always appears second in the SQL Query)	the_name (required)	Displays cell text from this table or view column according to the dates in column 1.
3	the_name_link (optional)	Specifies a link from the values in column 2 to another WebDB component or URL. If you don't want to display links from calendar names, specify `null` for this column.
4	the_date_link (optional)	Specifies a link from the values in column 1 to another WebDB component or URL. If you don't want to display links from calendar dates, specify `null` for this column.
5	the_target_frame (optional)	Specifies the URL of a frame in a web page. Specify this column if you want to link to a specific frame in a URL. If you don't want to link to a target frame, specify `null` for this column.

For example,

```
select hiredate, ename, null, null, null from scott.emp
```

You do not need to specify all five columns. Instead of the above query, for example, you can specify:

```
select hiredate, ename from scott.emp
```

This page contains:

Enter the SQL SELECT	Type or paste a SQL SELECT statement.

Statement

Notes

- Use alphanumeric strings preceded by colons as bind variables (for example, `:var1`, `:var2`, `:var3`...). All bind variables must **begin** with an alpha character (a, b, c, etc.) For each bind variable you specify, WebDB displays a parameter entry field in the chart's parameter entry form. The entry field prompts end users to choose conditions for displaying data in the chart.
- Do not add single or double quotes around bind variables. For example, do not specify `':var1'` or `":var1"` as a bind variable.
- If you specify a bind variable in this page, you can associate a List of Values with it in the Calendars: Parameter Entry Fields page.
- Preface table names with their owning schema (for example, SCOTT.EMP for a table owned by SCOTT) if your statement includes tables owned by a schema other than the one that will own the finished chart.
- You can include relative HTML links by coding them into the SELECT list.
- Use aliases for long columns names (greater than 32 characters).

Calendars: Display Options

Description Use this page to choose options that control the appearance of the finished calendar.

This page contains:

Run Options

Maximum Months	Type the maximum number of months you want to display in the calendar.
Show Monday-Friday Only	Check to display only Mondays through Fridays on the calendar. If you check this option, Saturdays and Sundays, as well as any table or view data that falls on those days, do not display.
Page Width (%)	Type the size of the calendar relative to the web page on which it appears. Choosing 100% displays a full-size calendar. Smaller percentages display smaller sized calendars.
Show Query Conditions	Check to display at the bottom of the calendar all user-specified parameters passed to the query that created the calendar, and the time when the calendar was created.
Paginate	Check to display on the calendar a button labeled **Next.** Clicking the button allows the end user to see additional calendar months The maximum number of calendar months that the end user can see is set by the **Maximum Rows** option.
Log Activity	Check to log in the WebDB activity log the names of end users who request the calendar as well as other performance information.
Show Timing	Check to display at the bottom of the calendar the time from when the server received the request to generate the calendar to when the HTML for the calendar was generated.
Default Output Format	Choose a display format for the calendar: • HTML Format Formats the calendar using HTML tables and displays output on a new page in the web browser. Components that contain large amounts of data may take longer to display in this format.

	• Excel Downloads the calendar for display in Microsoft Excel. • ASCII text Formats the calendar using the HTML PRE tag to display heading and values in the calendar as ASCII text. This option is useful for displaying large amounts of data.
Look and Feel Options	
Month Type Face	Choose a font for displaying months and years on the calendar.
Month Font Size	Choose the size of the text that displays months and years on the calendar.
Month Font Color	Choose the color for displaying months and years on the calendar.
Day Type Face	Choose a font for displaying the days (`Monday`, `Tuesday`, `Wednesday`, etc.) and the dates (`01`, `02`, `03`, etc.) on the calendar.
Day Font Size	Choose the size of the text that displays the names of days (`Monday`, `Tuesday`, `Wednesday`, etc.) and the dates (`01`, `02`, `03`, etc.) on the calendar.
Day Font Color	Choose the color for displaying the days (`Monday`, `Tuesday`, `Wednesday`, etc.) and the dates (`01`, `02`, `03`, etc.) on the calendar.
Cell Type Face	Choose a font for displaying text that appears in calendar cells.
Cell Font Size	Choose the size of the text that appears in calendar cells. Specify **Font Size** as a relative size (`+1`, `+2`, and so forth). The relative font size is the number specified plus the size of the last font specified in the HTML code for the page; for example, 14 pt and a relative size of +2 displays the title as a 16 pt font.
Cell Font Color	Choose the color for displaying text that appears in calendar cells.
Heading Background Color	Choose a background color for the calendar heading (the areas on the calendar in which the days of the months appear).
Table Background Color	Choose a color for all cells that appear in the calendar.

Calendars: Parameter Entry Form Display Options page

Description Use this page to optionally display parameter entry fields in the calendar's parameter entry form. WebDB displays a parameter entry field for each table or view column for which you specified a bind variable on the SQL-based Calendars: SQL Statement page. The entry field enables end users to choose conditions for displaying data in the calendar.

For example, if you specified a bind variable for the DEPTNO column of the SCOTT.EMP table, the calendar's parameter form displays an entry field for the column. End users can type a department number in the field to display only data about employees from that department on the calendar.

You can optionally add a List of Values to the entry field. In the previous example, instead of requiring end users to type a numeric value, you could add a List of Values that enables them to choose 10, 20, or 30.

Other options on this page enable you to choose which buttons and options are displayed to the end user of the parameter entry form. For example, you can choose whether to display a Batch button that allows the end user to run the calendar in batch mode, or an option that allows the end user to choose how many months to display on the calendar.

This page contains:

Bind Variable	Displays the bind variables that you specified on the Calendars: SQL Query page. For each bind variable you specified, WebDB displays a parameter entry field in the calendar's parameter entry form. The entry form enables end users to choose conditions for displaying data in the calendar.
Prompt	Type the prompt text you want to display next to the entry field. The prompt text tells end users what to enter in the field; for example: `Select the range of dates you want to display.`
Value	Type a default value for the column's entry field. End users have the option of accepting this value or specifying their own
LOV	Type the name of the List of Values you want to use for the parameter entry field. End users of the parameter entry form can choose values from this list to limit data displayed in the calendar. For example, you could add a List of Values containing months of the year. Click  to the right of the text box to search for Lists of Values.
Display LOV As	Choose a format for displaying the List of

	Values to end users.
Monday to Friday Only	Check to enable the end user to display only Mondays through Fridays on the calendar. If the end user chooses this option, Saturdays and Sundays, as well as any table or view data that fall on those days, do not display.
Cell Font Size	Check to enable the end user to choose the size of the text that appears in calendar cells.
Maximum Months/Page	Check to enable the end user to choose how many calendar months to display on a web page.
Run	Check to display a Run button on the calendar's parameter entry form. End users can click the Run button to display the calendar with the options they specified in the parameter entry form.
Save	Check to display a Save button on the calendar's parameter entry form. End users can click the Save button to save their option selections.
Batch	Check to display a Batch button on the calendar's parameter entry form. End users can click the Batch button to run the report in batch mode and save the results in the database.
Reset	Check to display a Reset button on the calendar's parameter entry form. End users can click the Reset button to reset all entry fields to their default values.
Name	Type the label you want to display on the button; for example, `Display Calendar`. **Tip** Keep the **Name** short to avoid displaying large buttons.
Location	Choose the vertical location of the button on the parameter entry form. **Note** Choose **Don't Show** if you don't want the button added to the parameter entry form.
Alignment	Choose whether to display the button on the left, center, or right margin of the parameter entry form.

Calendars: Text Options page

Description Use this page to choose text that you want to display at the top or bottom of the calendar page or its parameter entry form. its calendar or parameter entry form. The end user clicks a **?** button on page to view the text.

This page contains:

Template	Choose a template to set the look and feel of calendar and parameter entry form elements such as background colors and images, and the image that appears in the upper left corner of the calendar page.
Preview Template	Click to view the appearance of the template currently selected in the **Template** drop-down list.
Title	Type text you want to display in the banner at the top of the calendar or parameter entry form.
Header Text	Type any introductory text that you want to display at the top of the calendar or parameter entry form, just below the title.
Footer Text	Type any text that you want to display at the bottom of the calendar or parameter entry form.
Help Text	Type any text that you want to display in a help page for the calendar or parameter entry form. If you type text in this text box, WebDB automatically adds a help button to the calendar or parameter entry form. End users can click this button to link to a page displaying the help text.

Notes

- You can choose a template in addition to any options you choose in the Calendars: Display Options page. Templates control the look and feel of the page on which the calendar appears, whereas display options control the look and feel of the calendar itself.
- You can specify HTML in the **Title**, **Header Text**, **Footer Text**, and **Help Text** entry fields. For example, to change the color for the text in any of these fields, you could specify

```
<font color="blue">this is text</font>
```

Calendars: Advanced PL/SQL Code page

Description Use this page to choose PL/SQL code that runs at different points during the execution of the HTML code that creates the calendar or its parameter entry form.

This page contains:

Enter the PL/SQL code to execute before displaying the page	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute before the page containing the calendar or parameter entry form displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to execute before displaying the header	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute before the calendar or parameter entry form header displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to execute after displaying the footer	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute after the calendar or parameter entry form footer displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to run after displaying the page	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will run after the page containing the calendar or parameter entry form displays.

Charts

Chart Building page

Description Use the Chart Building page to create a new chart, or find an existing or recently edited chart. After you find a chart, you can edit it using the Edit Chart dialog box.

This page contains:

Create a New Chart	
Chart from Query Wizard	Click to create a new chart using the Chart Build Wizard. The build wizard guides you through all pages for creating a chart, including creating the SQL query that selects the data displayed in the chart.
Chart from SQL Query	Click to create a chart by writing your own SQL query that selects the data displayed in the chart.
Create	Click to create a new chart using either the SQL query build wizard or by writing your own SQL query.
Find an Existing Chart	
Find in Schema	Choose the schema that owns the chart you want to find. The **Find in Schema** list displays all schemas you have privileges to browse.
Find	Click to find all charts owned by the schema you specified.
Select a Recently Edited Chart	
Name	Displays the name of the five most recently created or edited charts. Click a **Name** to edit the chart.
Schema	Displays the schema that owns the chart.
Type	Displays the chart type, either: • A chart created using the SQL query build wizard. • A chart created using a hand-coded SQL query.
Changed	Displays in days, hours, minutes, and seconds how long ago the chart was created or last edited.
By	Displays the developer who created or last edited the chart.

Charts: Chart Name and Schema page

Description Use this page to choose a name for the chart and the name of the database schema in which the finished chart will be created.

This page contains:

Schema	Choose the schema that will own the database package containing the finished chart. Only schemas that you are allowed to build in are listed in the drop-down list.
Chart Name	Type the name you want to use to identify the database package containing the finished chart; for example, `MY_CHART`.

Notes

- The **Schema** becomes part of the URL that end users specify to display the component.
- Follow these guidelines when typing a **Chart Name**:
  - You must specify a name (null is not allowed).
  - The chart name must be unique within the schema.
  - Blank characters are not allowed. Type an underscore character to add a space in a name. For example, you can name a chart `MY_CHART`, but not `MY CHART`.
  - You cannot name a chart with a PL/SQL reserved word; for example, `COLUMNS`, `PACKAGE`, `VARCHAR`. Refer to the Oracle documentation for more information about reserved words.

Charts: Tables or Views

Description Use this page to choose the database table or view on which you want to base the chart.

This page contains:

Tables/Views	Choose the table or view whose data will be used to create the chart. The drop-down list contains all tables and views on which you have SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE privileges. The table name in the drop-down list is prefixed by the schema that owns it. For example, a table named EMP in the SCOTT schema appears in the list as SCOTT.EMP.

Notes

- You can choose only one table or view using this wizard. If you want to base the chart on more than one table or view, you must write your own SQL to create the chart. To do so, navigate to the Chart Building page, and click the **Chart from SQL Query** option. A wizard will guide you through the pages for creating your own SQL query.
- You automatically have SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE privileges on a table or view if it is owned by a schema in which you have Build In privileges.

Charts: Table/View Columns page

Description Use this page to choose the table or view columns whose data you want to display as Labels, Links, and Values in the chart.

This page contains:

Label	Choose the table or view column whose values you want to use as labels for the bars on the chart. Labels are displayed along the bottom of a vertical chart and along to the left edge of a horizontal bar chart. They identify the bars on the chart. To create a chart that displays the salaries of each employee from the SCOTT.EMP table, for example, you could choose ENAME as the label column, and SAL as a value column.
Link	Choose a link from the chart's labels or values to another WebDB component or URL. **Note** You can specify a link only if one has been created for the Label or Value column and stored in the database.
Value	Choose the table or view column whose values will be used to calculate the relative size of the bars in the chart. Value columns always contain numeric data. To create a chart that displays the salaries of each employee from the SCOTT.EMP table, for example, you could choose ENAME as the label column, and SAL as a value column. **Tips** • The default for **Value** is 1. Specifying a **Value** of 1 is useful if you also choose a group function. For example, you can choose the JOB column from SCOTT.EMP as the **Label**, 1 as the **Value**, and COUNT as the **Group Function**. This creates a chart that displays the number of employees in each job classification. • You can choose more than one value column. For example, you can specify SAL+COMM to display in the chart employee salaries added to their commissions.

Group Function	A group function calculates a single summary value (SUM, MINIMUM, MAXIMUM, AVERAGE, or COUNT) from groups of numeric values in the **Values** column. WebDB uses values in the **Label** column to determine these groupings. For example, you can choose the JOB column from SCOTT.EMP as the **Label**, the SALARY column as the **Value**, and AVG as the **Group Function**. This creates a chart that displays the number of average salary for each job classification.
Order by	Choose a method for ordering the chart's data: ` · **Order by Label -** the bars in the chart are shown in the same order as values in the table column that you specified in the **Label** entry field. · **Order by Label Desc -** the bars in the chart are shown in the reverse order as values in the table column · **Order by Value -** the bars in the chart are shown in the same numeric order as values in the table column you specified in the **Value** entry field. · **Order by Value Desc** - uses the same criteria to order the bars as **Order by Value**, but displays them in reverse order.
Treat Null Values As	Type the value you want to use for all null table or view Value column values.
Include Null Values	Check to display null values in the chart.

Charts: Column Conditions page

Description Use this page to optionally specify conditions that limit the data displayed in the chart. To specify a condition, choose a **Column Name**, a **Condition**, and a **Value**. For example, to display in the chart data for all employees in Department 10, choose `Department` from **Column Name**, `like` from **Condition**, and `10` from **Value**.

This page contains:

Conditions

Column Name	Choose columns whose values will be used to limit the data displayed in the chart. For example, if you want to display in the chart values greater than 3000 from the EMPNO column of the SCOTT.EMP table, choose `EMPNO` as the **Column Name**. **Note** After you choose all columns you want to include, make sure `%` is specified for any unused **Column Name** rows on this page.
Condition	Choose a condition that selects which column values will be used to display chart data. For example, if you want to display in the chart values greater than 3000 from the EMPNO column of the SCOTT.EMP table, choose `>` as the **Condition**.
Value	Type a column value that will be used to limit the data displayed in the chart. For example, if you want to display in the chart values greater than 3000 from the EMPNO column of the SCOTT.EMP table, type `3000` as the **Value**.
More Conditions	Click to display more fields on this page that allow you to add specify additional conditions for limiting data displayed on the chart.

Note

- To specify multiple values after an IN or NOT IN condition, type a colon between each value. For example, to display in the chart 3 departments from the SCOTT.EMP table, you could choose `EMP.DEPTNO` as the **Column Name**, `IN` as the **Condition**, and `10:20:30` as the **Value**.

Charts: Display Options page

Description Use this page to choose options that control the appearance of the chart.

This page contains:

Run Options	
Maximum Rows	Type the maximum number of bars you want to display in the chart.
Show Query Conditions	Check to display at the bottom of the chart all user-specified parameters passed to the query that created the chart, and the time when the chart was created.
Paginate	Check to display on the chart a button labeled `Next`. Clicking the button allows the end user to see more bars on the chart. The maximum number of charts bars that the end user can see is set by the **Maximum Rows** option.
Log Activity	Check to log in the WebDB activity log the names of end users who request the chart as well as other performance information.
Show Timing	Check to display at the bottom of the chart the time from when the server received the request to generate the chart to when the HTML for the chart was generated.
Summary Options	Select one or more options that display summary information about the chart. Each option you select is included in the summary information box at the bottom of the chart. **Note** Windows users can choose more than one option by clicking it while pressing the Ctrl key.
Look and Feel Options	
Type Face	Choose a font for displaying chart text. Specify **Font Size** as a relative size (`+1`, `+2`, and so forth). The relative font size is the number specified plus the size of the last font specified in the HTML code for the page; for example, 14 pt and a relative size of +2 displays the title as a 16 pt font.
Font Size	Choose the size of the font for displaying chart text.
Font Color	Choose the color for displaying chart text.
Type	Choose whether to display the chart bars in a horizontal or vertical orientation.

Axis	Choose a method for displaying chart bars relative to the value of chart's axis. For example, if you choose `Zero`, the value of the axis is set at 0. If you choose `Average Value`, the axis is set at the average of all values in the Value column of the table on which the chart is based. Bars with values higher than average display above the axis; those with lower values display below the axis.
Bar Image	Choose an image that will be used to fill in the bars on the chart. **Tip** Choose MULTI to display each bar in a different color.
Chart Scale	Choose a % value to set the size of chart bars relative to the web page. Higher percentages display larger bars.
Bar Width	Choose a width in pixels for bars on the chart. This option applies to bars in both horizontally and vertically oriented charts
Bar Height	Type a height in pixels for bars on the chart. This option applies to bars in both horizontally and vertically oriented charts
Value Format Mask	Type a format for numeric values or dates that appear on the chart.

Charts: Parameter Entry Form Display Options page

Description Use this page to optionally display for each table or view column an entry field on the chart's parameter entry form. The entry field enables end users to choose their own condition for displaying data from the column on the chart.

For example, if you choose the DEPTNO column from the SCOTT.EMP table as a **Column Name** on this page, WebDB adds a entry field for the column to the chart's parameter entry form. End users can type a department number in the field to display only data about employees from that department on the chart.

You can optionally add a List of Values to the entry field. In the previous example, instead of requiring end users to type a numeric value, you could add a List of Values that enables them to choose 10, 20, or 30.

Other options on this page enable you to choose which buttons and options are displayed to the end user of the parameter entry form. For example, you can choose whether to display a Batch button that allows the end user to run the chart in batch mode, or an option that allows the end user to choose whether to display null values on the chart.

This page contains:

Value Required	Check to require the end user to specify a value for the column's entry field on the chart's parameter entry form. If you do not check this box, the end user is not required to specify a value.
Column Name	Choose a table or view column. An entry field will be added to the chart's parameter entry form that allows end users to specify values that will used to limit the column's data displayed in the chart. If you do not choose a table or view column, an entry field for it does not appear on the parameter entry form.
Prompt	Type the prompt text you want to display next to the entry field. The prompt text tells end users what to enter in the field; for example `Display all employees with IDs greater than this number:`
LOV	Type the name of the List of Values you want to use for the column's entry field. End users of the parameter entry form can choose values from this list to limit data displayed in the chart. For example, you could add a List of Values containing ranges of Employee ID numbers: 1000-2000, 2000-3000, etc. Click  to the right of the text box to search for Lists of Values.

Display LOV As	Choose the List of Values format you want to provide the end user for selecting parameters for the column's entry field.
More Parameters	Click to display more fields on this page that allow you to add additional entry fields on the parameter entry form.
Axis	Check to enable end users of the parameter entry form to choose a method for displaying chart bars relative to the value of chart's axis. For example, if the end user chooses `Zero`, the value of the axis is set at 0. If the end user chooses `Average Value`, the axis is set at the average of all values in the Value column of the table on which the chart is based. Bars with values higher than average display above the axis; those with lower values display below the axis.
Include Nulls	Check to enable end users of the parameter entry form to specify whether to display null values in the chart.
Maximum Rows/Page	Check to enable end users of the parameter entry form to specify the maximum number of bars to display in the chart.
Summary	Check to enable end users of the parameter entry form to choose one or more options that display summary information about the chart. Each option the end user chooses is included in the summary information box at the bottom of the chart.
Type	Check to enable end users of the parameter entry form to choose a font for displaying chart text.
Run	Check to display a Run button on the chart's parameter entry form. End users can click the Run button to display the chart with the options they have specified in the parameter entry form.
Save	Check to display a Save button on the chart's parameter entry form. End users can click the Save button to save their option selections.
Batch	Check to display a Batch button on the chart's parameter entry form. End users can click the Batch button to run the chart in batch mode and save the results in the database.
Reset	Check to display a Reset button on the chart's parameter entry form. End users can click the Reset button to reset all entry fields to their default values.
Name	Type the label you want to display on the button; for example, `Display Sales Chart`.

	Tip Keep the **Name** short to avoid displaying large buttons.
Location	Choose the vertical location of the button on the parameter entry form. **Tip** Choose **Don't Show** if you don't want the button added to the parameter entry form.
Alignment	Choose whether to display the button on the left, center, or right margin of the parameter entry form.

Charts: Text Options page

Description Use this page to choose text that you want to display at the top or bottom of the chart page or parameter entry form. You can also add help text for the chart or its parameter entry form. The end user clicks a **?** button on the chart or parameter entry form to view the text.

This page contains:

Template	Choose a template to set the look and feel of chart and parameter entry form elements such as background colors and images and the image that appears in the upper left corner of the page.
Preview Template	Click to view the appearance of the template currently selected in the **Template** drop-down list.
Title	Type text you want to display in the banner at the top of the chart or parameter entry form.
Header Text	Type any introductory text that you want to display at the top of the chart or parameter entry form, just below the title.
Footer Text	Type any text that you want to display at the bottom of the chart or parameter entry form.
Help Text	Type any that you want to display in a help page for the chart or parameter entry form. If you type text in this text box, WebDB adds a help button to the chart or parameter entry form. End users can click this button to link to a page displaying the help text.

Notes

- You can choose a template in addition to any options you choose in the Charts: Display Options page. Templates control the look and feel of the page on which the chart appears, whereas display options control the look and feel of the chart itself.
- You can specify HTML in the **Title**, **Header Text**, **Footer Text**, and **Help Text** entry fields. For example, to change the color for the text in any of these fields, you could specify

```
<font color="blue">this is text</font>
```

Charts: Advanced PL/SQL Code page

Description Use this page to choose PL/SQL code that runs at different points during the execution of the HTML code that creates the chart or parameter entry form.

This page contains:

Enter the PL/SQL code to execute before displaying the page	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute before the page containing the chart or parameter entry form displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to execute after displaying the header	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute after the chart or parameter entry form header displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to execute after displaying the footer	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute after the chart or parameter entry form footer displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to run after displaying the page	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will run after the page containing the chart or parameter entry form displays.

SQL-based Charts

SQL-based Query Charts: Chart Name and Schema page

Description Use this page to choose a name for the chart and the name of the database schema in which the finished chart will be created.

This page contains:

Schema	Choose the schema that will own the database package containing the finished chart. Only schemas that you are allowed to build in are listed in the drop-down list.
Chart Name	Type the name you want to use to identify the database package containing the finished chart; for example, MY_CHART.

Notes

- The **Schema** becomes part of the URL that end users specify to display the component.
- Follow these guidelines when typing a **Chart Name**:
  - You must specify a name (null is not allowed).
  - The chart name must be unique within the schema.
  - Blank characters are not allowed. Type an underscore character to add a space in a name. For example, you can name a chart MY_CHART, but not MY CHART.
  - You cannot name a chart with a PL/SQL reserved word; for example, COLUMNS, PACKAGE, VARCHAR. Refer to the Oracle documentation for more information about reserved words.

SQL-based Query Charts: SQL Query page

Description Use this page to type or paste the SQL query that selects the table or view data to display in the chart. You specify up to three columns from a table or view to include the SELECT statement for the chart.

Column	Specifies	Function
1 (appears first in the SQL Query)	the _link (optional)	The chart uses data in this column to create links from the chart's labels to another WebDB component or URL. This column is optional. If you don't want to display links, you must specify null for the column.
2	the_ label (required)	The chart displays data in this table or view column as labels for the bars on the chart. Labels are displayed along the bottom of a vertical chart and along to the left edge of a horizontal bar chart. They identify the bars on the chart.
3	the_ value (required)	The chart uses data in this table or view column to calculate the relative size of the bars in the chart. The data in this column must be numeric.

This page contains:

Enter the SQL SELECT Statement	Type or paste a SQL SELECT statement.

Notes

- Use alphanumeric strings preceded by colons as bind variables (for example, `:var1`, `:var2`, `:var3`...). All bind variables must **begin** with an alpha character (a, b, c, etc.) For each bind variable you specify, WebDB displays a parameter entry field in the chart's parameter entry form. The entry field prompts end users to choose conditions for displaying data in the chart.
- Do not add single or double quotes around bind variables. For example, do not specify `':var1'` or `":var1"` as a bind variable.
- If you specify a bind variable in this page, you can associate a List of Values with it in the SQL-based Query Charts: Parameter Entry Fields page.
- Preface table names with their owning schema (for example, SCOTT.EMP for a table owned by SCOTT) if your statement includes tables owned by a schema other than the one that will own the finished chart.
- You can include relative HTML links by coding them into the SELECT list.

- Use aliases for long columns names (greater than 32 characters).

SQL-based Query Charts: Display Options page

Description Use this page to choose options that control the appearance of the finished chart.

This page contains:

Run Options	
Maximum Rows	Type the maximum number of bars you want to display in the chart.
Show Query Conditions	Check to display at the bottom of the chart all user-specified parameters passed to the query that created the chart and the time when the chart was created.
Paginate	Check to display on the chart a button labeled Next. Clicking the button allows the end user to see more bars on the chart. **Note** The maximum number of charts bars that the end user can see is set by the **Maximum Rows** option.
Log Activity	Check to log in the WebDB activity log the names of end users who request the chart as well as other performance information.
Show Timing	Check to display at the bottom of the chart the time from when the server received the request to generate the chart to when the HTML for the chart was generated.
Summary Options	Select one or more options that display summary information about the chart. Each option you select is included in the summary information box at the bottom of the chart. **Note** Windows users can choose more than one option by clicking it while pressing the Ctrl key.
Look and Feel Options	
Type Face	Choose a font for displaying chart text.
Font Size	Choose the size of the font for displaying chart text. Specify Font Size as a relative size (+1, +2, and so forth). The relative font size is the number specified plus the size of the last font specified in the HTML code for the page; for example, 14 pt and a relative size of +2 displays the title as a 16 pt font.
Font Color	Choose the color for displaying chart text.
Type	Choose whether to display the chart bars in a horizontal or vertical orientation.

Axis	Choose a method for displaying chart bars relative to the value of chart's axis. For example, if you choose `Zero`, the value of the axis is set at 0. If you choose `Average Value`, the axis is set at the average of all values in the Value column of the table on which the chart is based. Bars with values higher than average display above the axis; those with lower values display below the axis.
Bar Image	Choose an image that will be used to fill in the bars on the chart. **Tip** Choose `MULTI` to display each bar in a different color.
Chart Scale	Choose a % value to set the size of chart bars relative to the web page. Higher percentages display larger bars.
Bar Width	Choose a width in pixels for bars on the chart. This option applies to bars in both horizontally and vertically oriented charts
Bar Height	Type a height in pixels for bars on the chart. This option applies to bars in both horizontally and vertically oriented charts
Value Format Mask	Type a format for numeric values or dates that appear on the chart.

SQL-based Query Charts: Parameter Entry Form Display Options page

Description Use this page to optionally display parameter entry fields in the chart's parameter entry form. WebDB displays a parameter entry field for each table or view column for which you specified a bind variable on the SQL-based Charts: SQL Statement page. The entry field enables end users to choose conditions for displaying data in the chart.

For example, if you specified a bind variable for the DEPTNO column of the SCOTT.EMP table, the chart's parameter entry form displays an entry field for the column. End users can type a department number in the field to display only data about employees from that department on the chart.

You can optionally add a List of Values to the entry field. In the previous example, instead of requiring end users to type a numeric value, you could add a List of Values that enables them to choose 10, 20, or 30.

Other options on this page enable you to choose which buttons and options are displayed to the end user of the parameter entry form. For example, you can choose whether to display a Batch button that allows the end user to run the chart in batch mode, or an option that allows the end user to choose whether to display null values on the chart.

This page contains:

Bind Variable	Displays each bind variable you specified on the SQL Statement page. For each bind variable you specified, WebDB displays a parameter entry field in the calendar's parameter entry form. The entry form enables end users to choose conditions for displaying data in the calendar.
Prompt	Type the prompt text you want to display next to the entry field. The prompt text tells end users what to enter in the field; for example `Display all employees with IDs greater than this number:`
LOV	Type the name of the List of Values you want to use for the column's entry field. End users of the parameter entry form can choose values from this list to limit data displayed in the chart. For example, you could add a List of Values containing ranges of Employee ID numbers: 1000-2000, 2000-3000, etc. Click  to the right of the text box to search for Lists of Values.
Display LOV As	Choose the List of Values format you want to provide the end user for selecting parameters for the column's entry field.

Show Axis	Check to enable end users of the parameter entry form to choose a method for displaying chart bars relative to the value of chart's axis. For example, if the end user chooses `Zero`, the value of the axis is set at 0. If the end user chooses `Average Value`, the axis is set at the average of all values in the Value column of the table on which the chart is based. Bars with values higher than average display above the axis; those with lower values display below the axis.
Maximum Rows	Check to enable end users of the parameter entry form to specify the maximum number of bars to display in the chart.
Summary	Check to enable end users of the parameter entry form to choose one or more options that display summary information about the chart. Each option the end user chooses is included in the summary information box at the bottom of the chart.
Type	Check to enable end users of the parameter entry form to choose a font for displaying chart text.
Run	Check to display a Run button on the chart's parameter entry form. End users can click the Run button to display the chart with the options they have specified in the parameter entry form.
Save	Check to display a Save button on the chart's parameter entry form. End users can click the Save button to save their option selections.
Batch	Check to display a Batch button on the chart's parameter entry form. End users can click the Batch button to run the chart in batch mode and save the results in the database.
Reset	Check to display a Reset button on the chart's parameter entry form. End users can click the Reset button to reset all entry fields to their default values.
Name	Type the label you want to display on the button; for example, `Display Sales Chart`. **Tip** Keep the **Name** short to avoid displaying large buttons.
Location	Choose the vertical location of the button on the parameter entry form. **Tip** Choose **Don't Show** if you don't want the button added to the parameter entry form.
Alignment	Choose whether to display the button on the left, center, or right margin of the

parameter entry form.

Chart summary options

Description Summary options summarize the data represented by the chart. Each option you choose is included in the summary information at the bottom of the chart. These options apply to charts you create using the Query Wizard as well as those you create by hand-coding a SQL query.

Average value	Choose to display the average of all values in the table or view Value column.
Axis name	Choose to display the option that the end user specified in the **Chart Axis** drop-down list on the chart's parameter entry form. **Chart Axis** allows the end user to select a method for displaying chart bars relative to the value of chart's axis.
Count of values	Choose to display the total number of values in the table or view Value column.
First value	Choose to display the first value in the table or view Value column.
Last value	Choose to display the last value in the table or view Value column.
Maximum value	Choose to display the maximum value in the table or view Value column.
Sum of values	Choose to display the sum of all values in the table or view Value column.

SQL-based Query Charts: Text Options page

Description Use this page to choose text that you want to display at the top or bottom of the chart page or parameter entry form. You can also add help text for the chart or its parameter entry form. The end user clicks a **?** button to view the text.

This page contains:

Template	Choose a template to set the look and feel of chart and parameter entry form elements such as background colors and images and the image that appears in the upper left corner of the page.
Preview Template	Click to view the appearance of the template currently selected in the **Template** drop-down list.
Title	Type text you want to display in the banner at the top of the chart or parameter entry form.
Header Text	Type any introductory text that you want to display at the top of the chart or parameter entry form, just below the title.
Footer Text	Type any text that you want to display at the bottom of the chart or parameter entry form.
Help Text	Type any text that you want to display in a help page for the chart or parameter entry form. If you type text in this text box, WebDB adds a help button to the chart or parameter entry form. End users can click this button to link to a page displaying the help text.

Notes

- You can choose a template in addition to any options you choose in the Chart: Display Options page. Templates control the look and feel of the page on which the chart appears, whereas display options control the look and feel of the chart itself.
- You can specify HTML in the **Title**, **Header Text**, **Footer Text**, and **Help Text** entry fields. For example, to change the color for the text in any of these fields, you could specify

```
<font color="blue">this is text</font>
```

Chart parameter options

Description Parameter options enable you to choose which options appear on the parameter entry form for the chart. End users can choose these options when running the chart. These options apply to charts you create using the Query Wizard as well as those you create by hand-coding a SQL query.

Axis	Choose to enable the end user to specify a method for displaying chart bars relative to the value of chart's axis. For example, If the end user chooses `Zero`, the value of the axis is set to 0. Choose `Average Value` to set the axis to the average of all values in the Value column of the table on which the chart is based. Bars with values higher than average display above the axis; those with lower values display below the axis.
Include nulls	Allows the end user to display in the chart null Label column values.
Maximum rows/page	Choose to enable the end user to specify the maximum number of chart bars that display on the page. If there are more bars to display than are allowed on the page, the end user can click a button labeled **Next** to view more pages containing chart bars.
Summary	Choose to enable the end user to specify whether to display summary information about the chart, such as average chart value, sum of values, or count of value
Type	Choose to enable the end user to specify whether to display the chart bars in a horizontal or vertical orientation.

SQL-based Chart Wizard: Advanced PL/SQL Code

Description Use this page to choose PL/SQL code that runs at different points during the execution of the HTML code that creates the chart or parameter entry form.

This page contains:

Enter the PL/SQL code to execute before displaying the page	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute before the page containing the chart or parameter entry form displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to execute before displaying the chart	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute before the chart or parameter entry form header displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to execute after displaying the footer	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute after the chart or parameter entry form footer displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to run after displaying the chart	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will run after the page containing the chart or parameter entry form displays.

Dynamic Pages

Dynamic Page Building page

Description Use the Dynamic Page Building page to create a new dynamic page, or find an existing or recently edited dynamic page. After you find a dynamic page, you can edit it using the Edit Dynamic Page dialog box.

This page contains:

Create a New Dynamic Page	
Create	Click to create a new dynamic page.
Find an Existing Dynamic Page	
Find in Schema	Choose the schema that owns the dynamic page you want to find. The **Find in Schema** drop-down list displays all schemas you have privileges to browse.
Find	Click to find all dynamic pages owned by the schema you specified.
Select a Recently Edited Dynamic Page	
Name	Displays the name of the five most recently created or edited dynamic pages. Click a **Name** to edit the dynamic page.
Schema	Displays the schema that owns the dynamic page.
Type	Displays the component type, i.e., `Dynamic page`
Changed	Displays in days, hours, minutes, and seconds how long ago the dynamic page was created or last edited.
By	Displays the developer who created or last edited the dynamic page.

Dynamic Pages: Dynamic Page Name page

Description Use this page to choose a name for the dynamic page and the name of the database schema in which the finished dynamic page will be created.

This page contains:

Schema	Choose the schema that will own the database package containing the finished dynamic page. Only schemas that you are allowed to build in are listed in the drop-down list.
Dynamic Page Name	Type the name you want to use to identify the database package containing the finished dynamic page; for example, `MY_PAGE`.

Notes

- The **Schema** becomes part of the URL that end users specify to display the component.
- Follow these guidelines when typing a **Dynamic Page Name**:
  - You must specify a name (null is not allowed).
  - The name must be unique within the schema.
  - Blank characters are not allowed. Type an underscore character to add a space in a name. For example, you can name a dynamic page `MY_DYNAMIC_PAGE`, but not `MY DYNAMIC PAGE`.
  - You cannot name a dynamic page with a PL/SQL reserved word; for example, `COLUMN`, `PACKAGE`, `VARCHAR`. Refer to the Oracle documentation for more information about reserved words.

Dynamic Pages: Dynamic Page Content page

Description Use this page to type or paste HTML code that creates a web page. Then, add any PL/SQL code segments whose executed results display on the page. The PL/SQL code automatically runs every time an end user requests the page. Enclose each PL/SQL code segment in <ORACLE> </ORACLE> tags.

For example, you can create a page that automatically runs a SQL SELECT query on a database table, then displays the query results as the page content. You can also set up pages to automatically run functions and procedures, then display the results on the page.

If you have a large number of PL/SQL code segments and don't want to edit them all on this screen, the wizard provides the option of separately editing each segment you enclose between <ORACLE> </ORACLE> tags. In the example provided when the Dynamic Page Content page first displays , you have the option of editing the PL/SQL segment

```
select * from scott.emp
```

in the next page of this wizard.

Dynamic Page Wizard: Refine Page Content

Description Use this page to edit or add to any PL/SQL code segment you specified between <ORACLE> </ORACLE> tags in the Dynamic Page Contents page.

This page contains:

PL/SQL Code Segments	Displays the PL/SQL code segments you specified between the <ORACLE> </ORACLE> tags. You can edit this code.

Dynamic Page Wizard: Log Activity Option

Description Use this page to choose whether you want to log performance and end user information in the WebDB activity log.

This page contains:

Log Activity	Check to log in the WebDB activity log the names of end users who request the page as well as other performance information.

Forms

Form Building page

Description Use the Form Building page to create a new form, or find an existing or recently edited form. After you find a form, you can edit it using the Edit Forms dialog box.

This page contains:

Create a New Form	
Forms on Stored Procedures	Click to create a form based on a procedure stored in the database.
Forms on Tables/Views	Click to create a form based on a database table or view.
Master-Detail Forms	Click to create a form that displays a master row and multiple detail rows.
Query by Example (QBE) Forms	Click to create a Query by Example form that provides end users options to query, delete, update, or insert values into a database table or view.
Create	Click to create the type of form you specified.
Find an Existing Form	
Find in Schema	Choose the schema that owns the form you want to find. The **Find in Schema** drop-down list displays all schemas you have privileges to browse.
Find	Click to find all forms owned by the schema you specified.
Select a Recently Edited Form	
Name	Displays the name of the five most recently created or edited forms. Click a **Name** to edit the form
Schema	Displays the schema that owns the form.
Type	Displays the form type, either: • **Form (table)** - a form based on a table or view • **Form (proc)** - a form based on a stored procedure • **MD** - a Master-Detail form • **QBE** - a Query by Example (QBE) form

Changed	Displays in days, hours, minutes or seconds how long ago the form was created or last edited.
By	Displays the name of the developer who created or last edited the form.

Forms from Tables

Forms (from Table): Form Name and Schema page

Description Use this page to choose a name for the form and the name of the database schema in which the finished form will be created.

This page contains:

Schema	Choose the schema that will own the database package containing the finished form. Only schemas that you are allowed to build in are listed in the drop-down list.
Form Name	Type the name you want to use to identify the database package containing the finished form; for example, `MY_FORM`.

Notes

- The **Schema** name becomes part of the URL that end users can specify to display the component.
- Follow these guidelines when typing a **Form Name**:
  - You must specify a form name (null is not allowed).
  - The form name must be unique within the schema.
  - Blank characters are not allowed. Type an underscore character to add a space in a name. For example, you can name a form `MY_FORM`, but not `MY FORM`.
  - You cannot name a form with a PL/SQL reserved word; for example, `COLUMNS`, `PACKAGE`, `VARCHAR`. Refer to the Oracle documentation for more information about reserved words.

Forms (from Table): Tables or Views page

Description Use this page to choose the database tables or views on which you want to base the form.

This page contains:

Table/View	Choose the table or view whose data will be used to create the form. The drop-down list contains all tables and views on which you have SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE privileges. The table name in the list is prefixed by the schema that owns it. For example, a table named EMP in the SCOTT schema appears in the list a SCOTT.EMP.

Note

- You automatically have SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE privileges on a table or view if it is owned by a schema in which you have Build In privileges.

Forms (from Table): Column Formatting and Validation page

Description Use this page to choose the table or view columns you want to display in the form. WebDB adds a field to the form for each column you choose. For example, if you choose the EMPNO column from the EMP table WebDB adds a field to the form that enables end users to query or update the EMP table based on values in the EMPNO column.

You can also specify a selectable List of Values, a display format, and code for validating each field on the form.

This page contains:

Columns	Choose the table or view columns that you want to display in the form. By default, the drop-down list contains all columns in the table or view you selected in the Tables or Views page of the wizard (or the Edit Form dialog box). Click **Remove** to remove a column from the list, and Add to put a deleted column back in the list. Click  and  to change the order in which the columns display on the form. The first column in the list displays at the top of the form, the last at the bottom. After you have moved a column to the list, select it, then specify **Label and Display and Validation** options to apply them to the column. You can specify a different set of options for each column in the list.
Add	Click to add a column to the **Columns** list after you remove it.
Remove	Click to remove a selected column from the **Columns** list.
Rename	Click to rename a selected column in the **Columns** list. **Note** This option does not rename the table column, only the column name as it appears in the **Columns** list.
Label	
Text	Type a label that identifies the column's field on the form. For example, you can add a label next to the field for the EMPNO column called `Employee Identification Number`.
Face	Choose a font for the label text.
Size	Choose the size of the label text.
Color	Choose the color of the label text.
Link	Type the name of a link from the label to another

	URL or WebDB component. For example, you could create a link from the `Employee Identification Number` label to a report that lists all employees and their ID numbers. This link would enable end users to check for valid ID numbers before typing one in the field.
Display and Validation	
Display As	Choose a display format for the column's entry field on the form; for example, a combo box or pop-up list.
LOV	Type the name of the List of Values you want to use for fields on the form. End users of the form can choose values from this list instead of having to type the value. **Note** If you choose an LOV, you must also choose one of the following **Display As** types: ` · Check box · Combo box · Pop up · Radio Group For example, you could add a List of Values containing ranges of Employee ID numbers: 1000-2000, 2000-3000, etc. and display this List of Values as a check box, combo box, pop-up list or radio group. Click  to the right of the text box to search for Lists of Values
Default Value	Type a default value for the column's field. End users have the option of accepting this value or specifying their own.
Updateable	Choose **Yes** to enable the end user to update the column. Choose **No** to prevent updates. **Tip** This feature is useful if you want to allow end users to update some table columns in the form but only view others. For example, by setting **Updateable** to **No** for employee names and id numbers, and **Yes** for the employee's department, you can create a form that enables end users to update an employee's department when the employee is transferred, but never the employee name and id.
Mandatory	Choose **Yes** to require that the end user specify a value in the field before submitting the form.

Field Validate	Choose a JavaScript validation application that verifies whether the end user enters a valid value in the field. For example, you could choose a JavaScript application called **IsNumber** that verifies that a number has been typed in a SALARY field. **Note** Field validation applications are implemented in JavaScript and run when the OnBlur condition occurs; for example, when the end user presses the Return key after typing a value in the field.
Form Validate	Choose a JavaScript validation application that verifies whether the end user enters a valid value in a field on a page. **Note** Form validation applications run when the end user submits the information on the page to WebDB; for example, after clicking an Insert button on the form.
Width	Type a width for the field in characters.
Height	Type a height for the field in character rows.
Max Length	Type the maximum number of characters the end user can type in the field. **Note** If you specify a **Max Length** larger than the **Width**, existing text scrolls past the left edge of the field as the user types.
Column Span	Type how many HTML cells can be used to display the field horizontally on the browser page. For example, specifying a Column Span of 3 tells the HTML browser to make the field occupy the same horizontal space as three cells above or below it.
Row Span	Type how many HTML cells can be used to display the field vertically on the browser page.
New Line	Choose **Yes** to display the field for the column on a new line on the form. Choose **No** to display the column field on the same line as the previous column field.
Format Mask	Type an Oracle display format for columns containing numeric and date datatypes. For example, you could type `DD/MM/YYYY` to display dates according to this pattern, or `999,999,999.99` to place commas and decimals according to the pattern. **Note** Refer to the Oracle documentation for additional information about date and numeric formatting options.

Note

- You can use this page to set font, size, and color for column text that appears in the form. Use the Form Options page to set the look and feel of text that appears in the header and footer.

Forms (from Table): Form Options page

Description Use this page to choose options that control the appearance of the form.

This page contains:

Run Options	
Log Activity	Check to log in the WebDB activity log the names of end users who request the form as well as other performance information.
Show Timing	Check to display at the bottom of the form the time from when the server received the request to generate the form to when the HTML for the form was generated.
Alternate ROWID	Optionally choose a table or view column that will be used as a primary key.
Look and Feel Options	
Type Face	Choose a font for displaying text on the form.
Font Size	Choose the size of the font for displaying text on the form. Specify **Font Size** as a relative size (+1, +2, and so forth). The relative font size is the number specified plus the size of the last font specified in the HTML code for the page; for example, 14 pt and a relative size of +2 displays the title as a 16 pt font.
Font Color	Choose the color for displaying text on the form.
Box Background Color	Choose the background color of the form.
Box Background Image	Choose an image that will appear in the background of the form.
Box Border	Choose a border style for the form.
On Successful Submission of a Form Execute this Code	
Success Procedure	Type optional PL/SQL code that will execute after an end user clicks a button on the form. The button must cause an operation such as INSERT to be performed on the table or view on which the form is based. For example, you might type PL/SQL code in this field that displays a message to the end user when a table row is successfully updated.

Forms (from Table): Button Options page

Description Use this page to choose the buttons you want to display on the form. You can optionally choose up to four buttons that enable end users to perform the following actions:

- Insert - Inserts a new row into the table or view on which the form is based, using the values that the end user specifies in the form's entry fields.
- Update - Updates the table or view with the values the end user specifies in the form's entry fields.
- Delete - Deletes a table or view row based on values the end user specifies in the form's entry fields.
- Reset - Resets all entry fields to their default values.

This page contains:

Name	Type the label you want to display next to the button; for example, `Insert New Table Row`. **Tip** Keep the **Name** short to avoid displaying large buttons.
Location	Choose the vertical location of the button on the form. **Tip** Choose **Don't Show** if you don't want the button added to the form.
Alignment	Choose whether to display the button on the left or right margin of the form.

Forms (from Table): Text Options page

Description Use this page to choose text that you want to display at the top or bottom of the form.

This page contains:

Template	Choose a template to set the look and feel of form elements such as background colors and images and the image that appears in the upper left corner of the page.
Preview Template	Click to view the appearance of the template currently selected in the **Template** drop-down list.
Title	Type text you want to display in the banner at the top of the form.
Header Text	Type any introductory text that you want to display at the top of the form, just below the title.
Footer Text	Type any text that you want to display at the bottom of the form.
Help Text	Type any text that you want to display in a help page for the form. If you type text in this text box, WebDB adds a help button to the form. End users can click this button to link to a page displaying the help text.

Notes

- You can choose a template in addition to any options you choose in the Forms: Display Options page. Templates control the look and feel of the page on which the form appears, whereas display options control the look and feel of the form itself.
- You can specify HTML in the **Title**, **Header Text**, **Footer Text**, and **Help Text** fields. For example, to change the color for the text in any of these fields, you could specify

```
<font color="blue">this is text</font>
```

Forms (from Table): Advanced PL/SQL Code page

Description Use this page to choose PL/SQL code that runs at different points during the execution of the HTML code that creates the form.

This page contains:

Enter the PL/SQL code to execute before displaying the page	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute before the page containing the form displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to execute before displaying the header	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute before the form header displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to execute after displaying the footer	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute after the form footer displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to run after displaying the page	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will run after the page containing the form displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to execute before processing the form	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute before the form is processed.
Enter the PL/SQL code to run after processing the form	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will run after the form is processed.

Forms from Stored Procedures

Forms (from Procedure): Form Name and Schema page

Description Use this page to choose a name for the form and the name of the database schema in which the finished form will be created.

This page contains:

Schema	Choose the schema that will own the database package containing the finished form. Only schemas that you are allowed to build in are listed in the drop-down list.
Form Name	Type the name you want to use to identify the database package containing the finished form; for example, MY _FORM.

Notes

- The **Schema** becomes part of the URL that end users specify to display the component.
- Follow these guidelines when typing a **Form Name**:
  - You must specify a form name (null is not allowed).
  - The form name must be unique within the schema.
  - Blank characters are not allowed. Type an underscore character to add a space in a name. For example, you can name a form MY_FORM, but not MY FORM.
  - You cannot name a form with a PL/SQL reserved word; for example, COLUMNS, PACKAGE, VARCHAR. Refer to the Oracle documentation for more information about reserved words.

Forms (from Procedure): Procedure Name page

Description Use this page to choose the database stored procedure on which you want to base the form

This page contains:

Procedure	Choose the procedure that will be used to create the form. The drop-down list contains all procedures on which you have EXECUTE privileges. The procedure name in the list is prefixed by the schema that owns it. For example, a procedure named CALC-TAX in the SCOTT schema appears in the list a `SCOTT.CALC-TAX`.

Forms (from Procedure): Argument Formatting and Validation page

Description Use this page to choose the stored procedure arguments you want to display in the form. WebDB adds a field to the form for each argument you choose. For example, you could base the form on a procedure that receives as input arguments an employee's salary and commission and returns the amount the amount of tax that must be deducted from the employee's check.

You can also specify a selectable List of Values, a display format, and specify code for validating each entry field on the form.

This page contains:

Columns	Choose the procedure arguments that you want to display in the form. By default, the drop-down list contains all arguments in the procedure you selected in the **Procedures** page. Click **Remove** to remove an argument from the list, and Add to put a deleted argument back in the list. Click  and  to change the order in which the arguments display on the form. The first argument in the list displays at the top of the form, the last at the bottom. After you have moved a argument to the list, select it, then specify **Label and Display and Validation** options to apply them to the argument. You can specify a different set of options for each argument in the list.
Add	Click to add a selected argument to the **Arguments** list box after you remove it.
Remove	Click to remove an argument from the **Arguments** list box.
Rename	Click to rename a selected argument in the **Arguments** list box.
Label	
Text	Type a label that identifies the argument entry field on the form. For example, `Enter Yearly Salary`.
Font	Choose a font for the label text.
Size	Choose the size of the label text.
Color	Choose the color of the label text.
Link	Type the name of a link from the label to another URL or WebDB component. For example, you could create a link from the

	`label Employee Identification Number` to a report that lists all employees and their ID numbers. This link would allow end users to check for valid ID numbers before typing one in the field.
Display and Validation	
Display As	Choose a display format for the argument's entry field on the form; for example, a combo box or pop-up list.
LOV	Type the name of the List of Values you want to use for an argument's entry field on the form. End users of the form can choose values from this list. **Note** If you choose an LOV, you must also choose one of the following Display As types: • Check box • Combo box • Pop-up list • Radio group For example, you could add a List of Values containing ranges of Employee ID numbers: 1000-2000, 2000-3000, etc. and display this List of Values as a check box, combo box, pop-up list or radio group. Click  to the right of the text box to search for Lists of Values.
Default Value	Type a default value for the argument's entry field. End users can accept this value or specify their own.
Updateable	Choose **Yes** to enable the end user to update the argument. Choose **No** to prevent updates. If you choose **No**, the argument's label that you specified in the **Label:Text** field on this page appears on the form, but the form will not contain an entry field for the argument.
Mandatory	Choose **Yes** to require that the end user specify a value in the entry field before submitting the form.
Field Validate	Choose a JavaScript validation application that verifies whether the end user enters a valid value in the entry field. For example, you could choose an JavaScript application called `IsNumber` that verifies that a number has been typed in the SALARLY entry field. **Note** Field validation applications are

	implemented in JavaScript and run when the OnBlur condition occurs; for example, when the end user presses the Return key after typing a value in the entry field.
Form Validate	Choose a JavaScript validation application that verifies whether the end user enters a valid value in a field on the form. **Note** Form validation applications run when the end user submits the information on the page to WebDB; for example, after clicking an Insert button on the form.
Width	Type a width for the argument entry field in characters.
Height	Type a height for the argument entry field in character rows.
Max Length	Type the maximum number of characters the end user can type in the argument entry field. **Note** If you specify a **Max Length** larger than the **Width**, existing text scrolls past the left edge of the entry field as the user types.
Column Span	Type how many HTML cells can be used to display the entry field horizontally on the browser page. For example, specifying a **Column Span** of 3 tells the HTML browser to make the entry field occupy the same horizontal space as three cells above or below it.
Row Span	Type how many HTML cells can be used to display the entry field vertically on the browser page.
New Line	Choose **Yes** to display the entry field for the argument on a new line on the form. Choose **No** to display the entry field on the same line as the previous argument entry field.
Format Mask	Type an Oracle display format for arguments containing numeric and date datatypes. For example, you could type `DD/MM/YYYY` to display dates according to this pattern, or `999,999,999.99` to place commas and decimals according to the pattern. **Note** Refer to the Oracle documentation for additional information about date and numeric formatting options.

Forms (from Procedure): Display Options page

Description Use this page to choose options that control the appearance of the form.

This page contains:

Run options	
Log Activity	Check to log in the WebDB activity log the names of end users who request the form as well as other performance information.
Show Timing	Check to display at the bottom of the form the time from when the server received the request to generate the form to when the HTML for the form was generated.
Look and Feel Options	
Type Face	Choose a font for displaying text on the form.
Font Size	Choose the size of the font for displaying text on the form. Specify **Font Size** as a relative size (`+1`, `+2`, and so forth). The relative font size is the number specified plus the size of the last font specified in the HTML code for the page; for example, 14 pt and a relative size of +2 displays the title as a 16 pt font.
Font Color	Choose the color for displaying text on the form.
Box Background Color	Choose the background color of the form.
Box Background Image	Choose an image that will appear in the background of the form.
Box Border	Choose a border style for the form.
On Successful Submission of a Form Execute this Code	
Success Procedure	Type PL/SQL code that will execute after an end user clicks a button on the form such as Insert. The button must cause an operation to be performed on the procedure on which the form is based.

Forms (from Procedure): Button Options page

Description Use this page to choose the buttons you want to display on the form. You can optionally choose up to four buttons that enable end users to perform the following actions:

- Submit - Runs the procedure with the arguments the end user has specified on the form.
- Save - Saves the end-user's argument selections.
- Batch - Runs the procedure in batch mode and saves the results.
- Reset - Resets all argument entry fields to their default values.

This page contains:

Name	Type the label you want to display next to the button; for example, `Calculate tax`. **Tip** Keep the **Name** short to avoid displaying large buttons.
Location	Choose the vertical location of the button on the form. **Note** Choose **Don't Show** if you don't want the button added to the form.
Alignment	Choose whether to display the button on the left or right margin of the form.

Forms (from Procedure): Text Options page

Description Use this page to choose text that you want to display at the top or bottom of the form. You can also add help text for the form or its parameter entry form. The end user clicks a ? button to view the text.

This page contains:

Template	Choose a template to set the look and feel of form elements such as background colors and images and the image that appears in the upper left corner of the page.
Preview Template	Click to view the appearance of the template currently selected in the **Template** drop-down list.
Title	Type text you want to display in the banner at the top of the form.
Header Text	Type any introductory text that you want to display at the top of the form, just below the title.
Footer Text	Type any text that you want to display at the bottom of the entry form.
Help Text	Type any text that you want to display in a help page for the form. If you type text in this text box, WebDB adds a help button to the form. End users can click this button to link to a page displaying the help text.

Notes

- You can choose a template in addition to any options you choose in the Display Options page. Templates control the look and feel of the page on which the form appears, whereas display options control the look and feel of the form itself.
- You can specify HTML in the **Title**, **Header Text**, **Footer Text**, and **Help Text** fields. For example, to change the color for the text in any of these fields, you could specify

```
<font color="blue">this is text</font>
```

Form (from Procedures): Advanced PL/SQL Code page

Description Use this page to choose PL/SQL code that runs at different points during the execution of the HTML code that creates the form.

This page contains:

Enter the PL/SQL code to execute before displaying the page	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute before the page containing the form displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to execute before displaying the form	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute before the form displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to execute after displaying the footer	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute after the form footer displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to run after displaying the form	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will run after the page containing the form displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to execute before processing the form	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute before the form is processed.
Enter the PL/SQL code to run after processing the form	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will run after the form is processed.

Master-Detail Forms

Master-Detail Forms: Master-Detail Form Name and Schema page

Description Use this page to choose a name for the master-detail form and the name of the database schema in which the finished form will be created.

This page contains:

Schema	Choose the schema that will own the database package containing the finished master-detail form. Only schemas that you are allowed to build in are listed in the drop-down list.
Form Name	Type the name you want to use to identify the database package containing the finished master-detail form; for example, `MY_MD_FORM`.

Notes

- The **Schema** becomes part of the URL that end users specify to display the component.
- Follow these guidelines when typing a **Form Name**:
  - You must specify a form name (null is not allowed).
  - The form name must be unique within the schema.
  - Blank characters are not allowed. Type an underscore character to add a space in a name. For example, you can name a form MY_MD_FORM, but not MY MD FORM.
  - You cannot name a form with a PL/SQL reserved word; for example, COLUMNS, PACKAGE, VARCHAR. Refer to the Oracle documentation for more information about reserved words.

Master-Detail Forms: Tables or Views page

Description Use this page to choose the database tables or views on which you want to base the master and detail rows of the form

This page contains:

Master Table/View	Choose the table or view on which the master rows of the form will be based.
Detail Table/View	Choose the table or view on which the detail rows of the form will be based.

Notes

- The drop-down lists contain all tables and views on which you have SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE privileges. You automatically have SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE privileges on a table or view if it is owned by a schema in which you have Build In privileges.
- Table names in the drop-down lists are prefixed by the schema that owns them. For example, SCOTT.EMP is a table named EMP in the SCOTT schema. By default, the SCOTT. DEPT master table and the SCOTT.EMP detail table display, but you can choose different tables.

Master-Detail Forms: Join Conditions page

Description Use this page to choose join conditions between the master table or view and the detail table or view that you selected on the Table or Views page.

The columns shown in the two sets of combo boxes in this page are contained in the tables or views you selected. For example, a department number master column named DEPTNO in the DEPT table appears in the combo box as DEPT.DEPTNO.

To specify a join condition, choose a column from one of the left **Master Column** drop-down lists and a column in the **Detail Column** combo box directly to the right of it.

This page contains:

Master Column	Choose the master table or view column that you want to include in the JOIN condition of the SQL query used to build the master-detail form.
Detail Column	Choose the detail table or view column that you want to include in the JOIN condition of the SQL query used to build the master-detail form.

Notes

- WebDB bases the default join conditions shown in this page on the tables or views you selected in the Tables or Views page or the Master-Detail Form Wizard. You can accept these or choose different join conditions.
- Rows in one table may be joined to rows in another if common values exist in corresponding master and detail table or view columns.

Master-Detail Forms: Master Row Formatting page

Description Use this page to choose the master table or view columns you want to display in the form. WebDB adds a field to the master-detail form for each column you choose to display.

For example, if you choose the DEPTNO column from the SCOTT.DEPT table WebDB adds an entry field to the form that enables end users to query or update the DEPT table based on values in the DEPTNO column. End users can also query or update multiple detail table or view rows based on the value in the DEPTNO column.

You can also specify a selectable List of Values, a display format, and code for validating each entry field on the form.

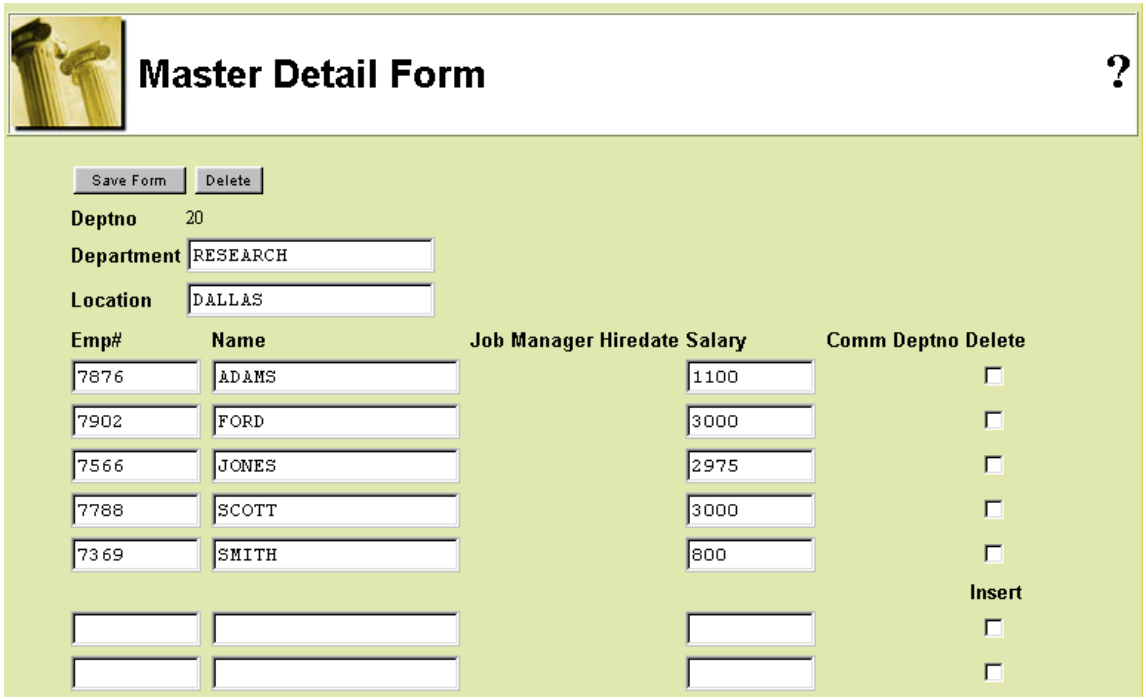
This page contains:

Column	Displays the names of all columns in the master table or view you selected in the Tables or Views page of the Master-Detail Form Wizard.
Display Name	Type text that identifies the column's entry field on the form. For example, you can add a display name next to the entry field for the DEPTNO column called `Department Number`.
Order	Type a number beginning with 1 to set the order in which master columns display on the form. For example, type a `1` to display the column in the first position on the form, a `2` to display the column in the second position, and so forth. You can use decimals to order columns: `1.1, 1.15, 1.5, 2,` etc. **Tip** For tables with large numbers of columns, it's easier to insert a decimal number than to reorder whole numbers.
Disp	Check to display the entry field for the master column on the form. Unchecking the check box prevents end users of the form from querying or updating values in the column
Upd	Check to enable the end user to update the master column. Unchecking the check box prevents end users of the form from updating values in the column.
Begin on New Row	Check to position the column's entry field on a new row on the form
Width	Type a width for the entry field in characters.
Max	Type the maximum number of characters the end user can type in the entry field. **Note** If you specify a **Max** larger than the **Width**, existing text scrolls past the left

	edge of the entry field as the user types.
Lines	Type the number of horizontal rows you want to display in the column's entry field. This option enables you to specify the height of an entry field. This option is useful for entry fields in which you expect end users of the form to enter a large amount of text.
Default	Type a default value for the column's entry field. End users have the option of accepting this value or specifying their own.
List of Values	Choose the List of Values type you want associate with the column's entry field on the form. End users of the form can choose values from the List of Values. For example, you could add a List of Values containing department numbers: `10`, `20`, or `30`. Click  to the right of the text box to search for Lists of Values.
Form Validation	Type the name of a JavaScript validation application that verifies whether the end user enters a valid value in a field on a page. Click  to the right of the text box to search for JavaScripts. **Note** Form validation applications run when the end user submits the information on the page to WebDB; for example, after clicking an Insert button on the form.
Order Master Rows by	Choose the table or view column whose values will be used to sort master rows in the master-detail form. Choosing this option is equivalent to specifying a SQL ORDER BY clause Choose **Ascending** to sort query results according to the alphabetic (A-Z) or numeric (starting with the lowest number) order of column values, depending on the datatype for the column. Choose **Descending** to sort in the reverse order.
then by	Choose additional columns whose values will be used to sort master rows. For example, if you choose **Order by** Department ID, **then by** Employee Name, WebDB sorts master rows numerically using department IDs. Rows containing the same Department ID are then sorted alphabetically using employee names.

Master-Detail Forms: Detail Row Formatting page

Description Use this page to choose the detail table or view columns you want to display in the form. WebDB adds a field to the master-detail form for each column you choose. The entry fields appear at the bottom of the form in tabular format, as shown below.



For example, if you choose the DEPTNO column from the DEPT table WebDB adds a field to the form that enables end users to query or update the DEPT table based on values in the DEPNO column. End users can also query or update multiple detail table or view rows based on values in the entry fields in the master row.

You can also specify a selectable List of Values, a display format, and code for validating each entry field on the form.

This page contains:

Column	
Display Name	Type text that identifies the column's entry field on the form. For example, you can add a display name next to the entry field for the DEPTNO column called `Department Number`.
Order	Type a number beginning with 1 to set the order in which detail columns display on the form. For example, type a `1` to display the column in the first position on the form, a `2` to display the column in the second position, and so forth. You can use decimals to order columns: `1.1, 1.15, 1.5, 2`, etc.

	Tip For tables with large numbers of columns, it's easier to insert a decimal number than to reorder whole numbers.
Disp	Check to display the entry field for the detail column on the form. Unchecking the check box prevents end users of the form from querying or updating values in the column
Upd	Check allow the end user to update the detail column. Unchecking the check box prevents end users of the form from updating values in the column.
Width	Type a width for the entry field in characters.
Max	Type the maximum number of characters the end user can type in the entry field. **Note** If you specify a **Max** larger than the **Width**, existing text scrolls past the left edge of the entry field as the user types.
Lines	Type the number of additional lines you want to display in the columns entry field. This option enables you to specify the height of an entry field. This option is useful for entry fields in which you expect end users of the form to enter a large amount of text.
Default	Type a default value for the column's entry field. End users have the option of accepting this value or specifying their own.
List of Values	Choose the List of Values type you want associate with the column's entry field on the form. End users of the form can choose values from the List of Values. For example, you could add a List of Values containing department numbers: 10, 20, or 30. Click  to the right of the text box to search for Lists of Values.
Form Validation	Type the name of a JavaScript validation application that verifies whether the end user enters a valid value in a field on a page. Click  to the right of the text box to search for JavaScript routines. **Note** Form validation applications run when the end user submits the information on the page to WebDB; for example, after clicking an Insert button on the form.
Format Mask	Choose an Oracle display format for columns

	containing date and number data types. For example, if you choose **DD/MM/RR**, the date `January 2nd, 1999` displays as `02/01/99`. If you choose **999G999G999G999D99999999**, the display format for numbers is 12 digits to the left of the decimal point and 8 to the right. **Note** Refer to the Oracle documentation for additional information about date formatting options.
Order Detail Rows by	Choose the table or view column whose values will be used to sort detail rows in the master-detail form. Choosing this option is equivalent to specifying a SQL ORDER BY clause Choose **Ascending** to sort query results according to the alphabetic (A-Z) or numeric (starting with the lowest number) order of column values, depending on the datatype for the column. Choose **Descending** to sort in the reverse order.
then by	Choose additional columns whose values will be used to sort detail rows. For example, if you choose **Order by** Department ID, **then by** Employee Name, WebDB sorts detail rows numerically using department IDs. Rows containing the same Department ID are then sorted alphabetically using employee names.

Master-Detail Forms: Display Options page

Description Use this page to choose options that control the appearance of the finished master-detail form.

This page contains:

Run Options	
Log Activity	Check to log in the WebDB activity log the names of end users who request the master-detail form as well as other performance information.
Show Timing	Check to display at the bottom of the master-detail form the time from when the request to generate the form was received by the server to when the HTML for the form was generated.
Show read only NULLs as	Type text that you want to display for values on the form that are read only (not updateable) and contain null values; for example, `(null)`.
Blank Detail Lines on Insert	Type the number of blank detail rows you want to display on the master-detail form. End users of the form can type values in these fields, then click the Insert button to insert a new row in the detail table.
Maximum Detail Rows	Type the number of detail rows you want to display on the master-detail form. End users will be able to view additional rows by clicking a button labeled **Next** on the master-detail form.
Delete Options	
Cascade Delete of Master to Details	Choose **Yes** to delete all detail rows when the end user requests the master row be deleted. **Note** If you are using cascading deletes for your master table in the database, you do not need to select this option. If you are not using cascading deletes and are using referential integrity in the database, attempting to delete a master row when details exist will result in an error unless you choose **Yes**.
Delete Detail Row Header	Type text that will display next to each detail row on the form. An end user can click this text to delete the row from the table or view on which the master-detail form is based.
Primary Key Options	

Master Table Primary Key	Optionally choose a primary key column in the master table. The primary key will be used to perform operations on the master table such as INSERT or DELETE. If you don't choose a table or view column, ROWID will be used as the primary key.
Detail Table Primary Key	Optionally choose a primary key column in the master table. The primary key will be used to perform operations on the detail table such as INSERT or DELETE. If you don't choose a table or view column, ROWID will be used as the primary key.
Look and Feel Options	
Type Face	Choose a font for displaying text on the master-detail form.
Font Size	Choose the size of the text font on the master-detail form. Specify **Font Size** as a relative size (+1, +2, and so forth). The relative font size is the number specified plus the size of the last font specified in the HTML code for the page; for example, 14 pt and a relative size of +2 displays the title as a 16 pt font.
Font Color	Choose the color of text displayed on the master-detail form.
Master Box Background Color	Choose a background color for the box around master columns on the master-detail form.
Master Box Background Image	Choose a background image to display in the box around master columns on the master-detail form.
Master Box Border	Choose a style for the border around master columns on the master-detail form.
Detail Box Background Color	Choose a background color for the box around detail columns on the master-detail form.
Detail Box Background Image	Choose a background image to display in the box around detail columns on the master-detail form.
Detail Box Border	Choose a style for the border around detail columns on the master-detail form.

Master-Detail Forms: Button Options page

Description Use this page to choose the buttons you want to display on the master-detail form. You can choose buttons that enable end users to perform the following actions:

- Save - Saves the end user's selections on the master-detail form.
- Delete - Deletes a table or view row based on values the end user specifies in the master-detail form's entry fields.

This page contains:

Name	Type the label you want to display next to the button; for example, `Insert New Table Row`.
Location	Choose the vertical location of the button on form. **Note** Choose **Don't Show** if you don't want the button added to the form.
Alignment	Choose whether to display the button on the left or right margin of the form.

Master-Detail Forms: Master Row Finder page

Description Use this page to choose text that you want to display at the top or bottom of the Master Row Finder page. You can also add help text for the Master Row Finder page. The end user clicks a ? button on the page to view the text.

The Master Row Finder page enables end users to query the master table for master rows to display in the master-detail form. End users can also use this page to insert new rows into the master table.

This page contains:

Add Button Name	Type text you want to accompany a button on the Master Row Finder that enables end users to add a new row to the master table.
Query Button Name	Type text you want to accompany a button on the Master Row Finder that enables end users to query the master table. The query results are displayed in the master-detail form
Title	Type text you want to display in the banner at the top of the Master Row Finder page.
Header Text	Type any introductory text that you want to display at the top of the Master Row Finder page, just below the title.
Footer Text	Type any text that you want to display at the bottom of the Master Row Finder page.
Form Help Text	Type any text that you want to display in a help page for the Master Row Finder page. If you type text in this text box, WebDB automatically adds a help button to the Master Row Finder page. End users can click this button to link to a page displaying the help text.
Show Order By	Check to enable end users of the Master Row Finder page to choose table or view columns whose values that will be used to sort rows in the query results, and the sort order.
Maximum Rows/Page	Check to enable end users of the Master Row Finder page to specify the maximum number of table or view rows to display on the query results page.

Master-Detail Forms: Text Options page

Description Use this page to choose text that you want to display at the top or bottom of the Master Row Finder results page or the Master-Detail form. The results page displays the results of a query of the master table that the end user enters using the Master Row Finder.

You can also add help text for the results page or master-detail form. The end user clicks a ? button on the page to view the text.

This page contains:

Template	Choose a template to set the look and feel of results page and master-detail form elements such as background colors and images, and the image that appears in the upper left corner of the page.
Preview Template	Click to view the appearance of the template currently selected in the **Template** drop-down list.
Title	Type text you want to display in the banner at the top of the Master Row Finder Results page or the master-detail form page.
Header Text	Type any introductory text that you want to display at the top of the results page and the master-detail form page. If you type this text in the **Master Row Finder Results** text box, it appears at the top of the Master Row Finder Results page or the master-detail form page, just below the title.
Footer Text	Type any text that you want to display at the bottom of the of the results page or the master-detail form page.
Help Text	Type any text that you want to display in a help page for the of the results page or the master-detail form page. If you type text in this text box, WebDB automatically adds a help button to the of the results page and the master-detail form page. End users can click this button to link to a page displaying the help text.

Notes

- You can choose a template in addition to any options you choose in the Display Options page. Templates control the look and feel of the pages on which the master-detail form and the results appear. Display options control the look and feel of the master-detail form and results.

- You can specify HTML in the **Title**, **Header Text**, **Footer Text**, and **Help Text** entry fields. For example, to change the color for the text in any of these fields, you could specify

```
<font color="blue">this is text</font>
```

Master-Detail Forms: Advanced PL/SQL Code page

Description Use this page to choose PL/SQL code that runs at different points during the execution of the HTML code that creates the Master Row Finder page and the master-detail form page.

This page contains:

Enter the PL/SQL code to execute before displaying the page	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute before the pages containing the Master Row Finder page or the master-detail form display.
Enter the PL/SQL code to execute after displaying the header	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute after the Master Row Finder page or the master-detail form headers display.
Enter the PL/SQL code to execute before displaying the footer	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute before the Master Row Finder page or the master-detail form displays
Enter the PL/SQL code to run after displaying the page	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will after the Master Row Finder page or the master-detail form display.
Enter the PL/SQL code to execute before processing the form	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute before the form is processed.
Enter the PL/SQL code to run after processing the form	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will run after the form is processed.

Query by Example Forms

Query by Example Forms: QBE Name and Schema page

Description Use this page to choose a name for the Query by Example form and the name of the database schema in which the finished Query by Example form will be created.

This page contains:

Schema	Choose the schema that will own the database package containing the finished Query by Example form. Only schemas that you are allowed to build in are listed in the drop-down list.
QBE Form Name	Type the name you want to use to identify the database package containing the finished Query by Example form; for example, MY_QBE_FORM.

Notes

- The **Schema** becomes part of the URL that end users specify to display the component.
- Follow these guidelines when typing a **QBE Form Name**:
  - You must specify a form name (null is not allowed).
  - The form name must be unique within the schema.
  - Blank characters are not allowed. Type an underscore character to add a space in a name. For example, you can name a form MY_QBE_FORM, but not MY QBE FORM.
  - You cannot name a form with a PL/SQL reserved word; for example, COLUMNS, PACKAGE, VARCHAR. Refer to the Oracle documentation for more information about reserved words.

Query by Example Forms: Table or View page

Description Use this page to choose the database table or view on which you want to base the Query by Example form.

This page contains:

Table/View	Choose the table or view whose data will be used to create the Query by Example form. The drop-down list contains all tables and views on which you have SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE privileges. The table name in the list is prefixed by the schema that owns it. For example, a table named EMP in the SCOTT schema appears in the drop-down list as SCOTT.EMP.

Note

- You automatically have SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE privileges on a table or view if it is owned by a schema in which you have Build In privileges.

Query by Example Forms: Table/View Columns page

Description Use this page to choose the table or view columns you want to display in the Query by Example form. You also specify in this page the order in which columns display on the form.

This page contains:

Table/View Columns	Choose one or more table or view columns whose data you want to display in the Query by Example form. **Note** Windows users can select more than one option by clicking it while pressing the Ctrl key.

Query by Example Forms: QBE Results Page Formatting page

Description Use this page to choose how results returned by the Query by Example (QBE) form display on the results page.

This page contains:

Column	Displays the names of the table or view columns you selected in the previous page.
Column Heading Text	Type the heading name you want to use to identify the column in the QBE results page. For example, instead of displaying the table column name EMPNO in the results page, you could specify the more descriptive `Employee ID Number` as column heading text.
Sum	Check to sum values within the column and display the result in the QBE results page. **Note** This option is valid only for columns containing numeric data.
Align	Choose whether to align data to the left, center, or right margin of a QBE results page column. By default, numeric data align to the left, and alphabetical data align to the right.
Format Mask	Type an Oracle display format for columns containing numeric and date datatypes. For example, you could type DD/MM/YYYY to display dates according to this pattern, or 999,999,999.99 to place commas and decimals according to the pattern. **Note** Refer to the Oracle documentation for additional information about date and numeric formatting options.
Fixed Size	Type how many spaces wide you want the column to appear on the QBE results page. **Note** This option applies only to forms formatted for output as ASCII-style text.

Query by Example Forms: Display Options page

Description Use this page to choose options that control the appearance of the Query by Example (QBE) form.

This page contains:

Run Options

Maximum Rows	Type the maximum number of rows you want to display in the QBE results page.
Show Null Values As	Type the text string you want to display for all null values in the QBE results page; for example, `(null)`.
Draw Lines Between Rows	Check to display lines between QBE results page rows.
Show Query Conditions	Check to display at the bottom of the QBE results page all user-specified parameters passed to the query that created the QBE results page, and the time when the QBE results page was created.
Paginate	Check to display on the QBE results page a button labeled Next. Clicking the button allows the end user to see additional rows. The maximum number of rows that the end user can see is set by the **Maximum Rows** option.
Log Activity	Check to log in the WebDB activity log the names of users who request the QBE results page as well as other performance information.
Show Timing	Check to display at the bottom of the QBE results page the time from when the request to generate the QBE results page was received by the server to when the HTML for the QBE results page was generated.
Default Format	Choose a display format for the QBE results page: • HTML Formats the QBE results page using HTML tables and displays output on a new page in the web browser. Components that contain large amounts of data may take longer to display in this format. • Excel Downloads the QBE results page for display in Microsoft Excel.

	• ASCII Formats the QBE results page using the HTML PRE tag to display heading and values in the QBE results page as ASCII text. This option is useful for displaying large amounts of data.
Parameter Options	Choose parameter options that will appear on the parameter entry form for the QBE form. End users can choose these options when running the form.
Border	Choose a border style for the QBE form.
Break Options	Choose whether to break the QBE results on values in one, two, or three table or view columns.
Look and Feel Options	
Type Face	Choose a font for displaying QBE results page text.
Font Size	Choose the size of the font for displaying QBE results page text. Specify **Font Size** as a relative size (+1, +2, and so forth). The relative font size is the number specified plus the size of the last font specified in the HTML code for the page; for example, 14 pt and a relative size of +2 displays the title as a 16 pt font.
Font Color	Choose the color of the font for displaying QBE results page text.
Heading Background Color	Choose a background color for column headings in the QBE results page.
Table Background Color	Choose a background color for values that appear in the QBE results page body.
Row Order Options	
Order by	Choose the table or view column whose values will be used to sort rows in the QBE results page. Choosing this option is equivalent to specifying a SQL ORDER BY clause. Choose **Ascending** to sort query results according to the alphabetic (A-Z) or numeric (starting with the lowest number). order of column values, depending on the datatype for the column. Choose **Descending** to sort in the reverse order.
then by	Choose additional columns whose values will be used to sort QBE results page rows. For example, if you choose **Order by** Department ID, **then by** Employee Name, WebDB sorts QBE results page rows

numerically using department IDs. Rows containing the same Department ID are then sorted alphabetically using employee names.

Query by Example Forms: Button Options page

Description Use this page to choose the buttons you want to display on the Query by Example (QBE) form. You can optionally choose up to five buttons that enable end users to perform the following actions:

- Query - Queries the table or view on which the QBE form is based.
- Save - Saves the end user's selections.
- Batch - Runs the query in batch mode and saves the results.
- Reset - Resets all QBE form entry fields to their default values.
- Insert - Inserts a new row into the table or view on which the QBE form is based .

This page contains:

Name	Type the label you want to display next to the button; for example, `Insert New Table Row`. **Tip** Keep the **Name** short to avoid displaying large buttons.
Location	Choose the vertical location of the button on form. **Note** Choose **Don't Show** if you don't want the button added to the form.
Alignment	Choose whether to display the button on the left or right margin of the form.

Query by Example Forms: Text Options page

Description Use this page to choose text that you want to display at the top or bottom of the Query by Example (QBE) form or QBE Results page. You can also add help text for the Example (QBE) form or QBE Results page. The end user clicks a **?** button on the page to view the text.

This page contains:

Template	Choose a template to set the look and feel of QBE form and Results page elements such as background colors and images, and the image that appears in the upper left corner of the page.
Preview Template	Click to view the appearance of the template currently selected in the **Template** drop-down list.
Title	Type text you want to display in the banner at the top of the QBE form or QBE Results page.
Header Text	Type any introductory text that you want to display at the top of the QBE form or QBE Results page, just below the title.
Footer Text	Type any introductory text that you want to display at the bottom QBE form or QBE Results page.
Help Text	Type any introductory text that you want to display in a help page for the QBE form or QBE Results page. WebDB automatically adds a help button to the QBE form or QBE Results page. End users can click this button to link to a page displaying the help text.

Notes

- You can choose a template in addition to any options you choose in the QBE Forms: Display Options page. Templates control the look and feel of the pages on which the QBE form or QBE Results appear, whereas display options control the look and feel of the QBE form or QBE Results.
- You can specify HTML in the **Title**, **Header Text**, **Footer Text**, and **Help Text** entry fields. For example, to change the color for the text in any of these fields, you could specify

```
<font color="blue">this is text</font>
```

Query by Example Forms: Advanced PL/SQL Code page

Description Use this page to choose PL/SQL code that runs at different points during the execution of the HTML code that creates the Query by Example or parameter entry form.

This page contains:

Enter the PL/SQL code to execute before displaying the page	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute before the page containing the QBE form or QBE Results page displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to execute before displaying the form	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute before the QBE form or QBE Results page displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to execute before displaying the footer	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute before the QBE form or QBE Results page footer displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to run after displaying the page	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will run after the QBE form or QBE Results page displays.

Frame Drivers

Frame Driver Building page

Description Use the Frame Driver Building page to create a new frame driver, or find an existing or recently edited frame driver. After you find a frame driver, you can edit it using the Edit Frame Driver dialog box.

This page contains:

Create a New Frame Driver	
Create	Click to create a new frame driver. You must know how to create a SQL query to create a frame driver using this wizard.
Find an Existing Frame Driver	
Find in Schema	Choose the schema that owns the frame driver you want to find. The **Find in Schema** drop-down list displays all schemas you have privileges to browse.
Find	Click to find all frame drivers owned by the schema you specified.
Select a Recently Edited Frame Driver	
Name	Displays the names of the five most recently created or edited frame drivers. Click a **Name** to edit the frame driver.
Schema	Displays the schema that owns the frame driver.
Type	Displays the component type, i.e. Frame Driver.
Changed	Displays in days, hours, minutes, and seconds how long ago the frame driver was created or last edited.
By	Displays the developer who created or last edited the frame driver.

Frame Drivers: Frame Driver Name and Schema page

Description Use this page to choose a name for the frame driver and the name of the database schema in which the finished frame driver will be created.

This page contains:

Schema	Choose the schema that will own the database package containing the finished frame driver. Only schemas that you are allowed to build in are listed in the drop-down list.
Frame Driver Name	Type the name you want to use to identify the database package containing the finished frame driver; for example, MY_FRAME_DRIVER.

Notes

- The **Schema** becomes part of the URL that end users can specify to display the component.
- Follow these guidelines when typing a **Frame Driver Name**:
  - You must specify a frame driver name (null is not allowed).
  - The name must be unique within the schema.
  - Blank characters are not allowed. Type an underscore character to add a space in a name. For example, you can name a frame driver `MY_FRAME_DRIVER`, but not `MY FRAME DRIVER`.
  - You cannot name a frame driver with a PL/SQL reserved word; for example, `COLUMN`, `PACKAGE`, `VARCHAR`. Refer to the Oracle documentation for more information about reserved words.

Frame Drivers: SQL Query for Frame Driver page

Description Use this page to type or paste a SQL query, whose results will populate this frame. The SQL query must select two columns from a table or view. The first column is used to display selectable values in the driving frame. For example, the following query

```
select ename, empno from scott.emp
```

selects values from the employee name column from the SCOTT.EMP table to display in the driving frame.

The second column is used to display content in the target frame. Values in the EMPNO column of SCOTT.EMP display as text in the target frame.

In the second column of your SQL query, you can specify plain text, HTML code, PL/SQL, or a link to another URL to generate the contents of the target frame. After you create the SQL query, you must identify the target content type by choosing one in the **Target Link Type** drop-down list.

This page contains:

Specify the query that will populate the driving frame	Type or paste a SQL SELECT statement.
Target Link Type	Specify the method you used in your SQL query to create the contents of the target frame. • PL/SQL - Choose this if you specified PL/SQL code in the second column of your SQL query. • HTML /TEXT - Choose this if you specified either plain text or HTML code in the second column of your SQL query. • URL - Choose this if you specified a link to a URL in the second column of your SQL query.
Display LOV As	Choose the List of Values format you want to provide to the end user for selecting display values in the driving frame. In the example at the top of this page, you could choose a radio button group to display all employees names in SCOTT.EMP as radio buttons in the driving frame.
Show NULL	Click to display any null values contained in the column you selected for the driving frame.
NULL text	Type the text string you want to display for all null values in the column you selected for the driving frame; for example, `(null).`
NULL value	Type any value you want to use for all null values in the column you selected for the driving frame; for example, 0.

Notes

- Use alphanumeric strings preceded by colons as bind variables (for example, `:var1`, `:var2`, `:var3`...). All bind variables must **begin** with an alpha character (a, b, c, etc.) For each bind variable you specify, WebDB displays a parameter entry field in the chart's parameter entry form. The entry field prompts end users to choose conditions for displaying data in the chart.
- Do not add single or double quotes around bind variables. For example, do not specify `':var1'` or `":var1"` as a bind variable.
- If you specify a bind variable in this page, you can associate a List of Values with it in the Frame Drivers: Parameter Entry Fields page.
- Preface table names with their owning schema (for example, SCOTT.EMP for a table owned by SCOTT) if your statement includes tables owned by a schema other than the one that will own the finished frame driver.
- You can include relative HTML links by coding them into the SELECT list.
- Do not include an ORDER BY clause if you plan to specify one in the Frame Driver: Display Options page.
- Use aliases for long columns names (greater than 32 characters).

Frame Drivers: Parameter Entry Form Display Options page

Description Use this page to optionally specify a prompt and List of Values for each table or view column that you associated with a bind variable in the SQL Query for Frame Driver page.

This page contains:

Bind Variable	Displays the bind variables that you specified in the SQL Query for Frame Driver page. For each bind variable you specified, WebDB displays a parameter entry field in the frame driver's parameter entry form. The entry form enables end users to choose conditions for displaying data in the driving frame of the frame driver.
Prompt	Type the prompt text you want to display next to the entry field. The prompt text tells end users what to enter in the field; for example, `Choose values you want to display in the driving frame.`
LOV	Choose a List of Values for the parameter entry field. End users of the parameter entry form can choose values from this list to limit data displayed in the frame driver.
Display LOV As	Choose the List of Values format you want to provide to the end user for selecting parameters.

Frame Drivers: Initial Page in Target Frame page

Description Use this page to choose the initial content of the target frame. This content appears in the target frame before the end user selects any options in the driving frame. The content can be anything. For example, you can add content that describes the options in the driving frame, displays a web page from another source, or a logo.

This page contains:

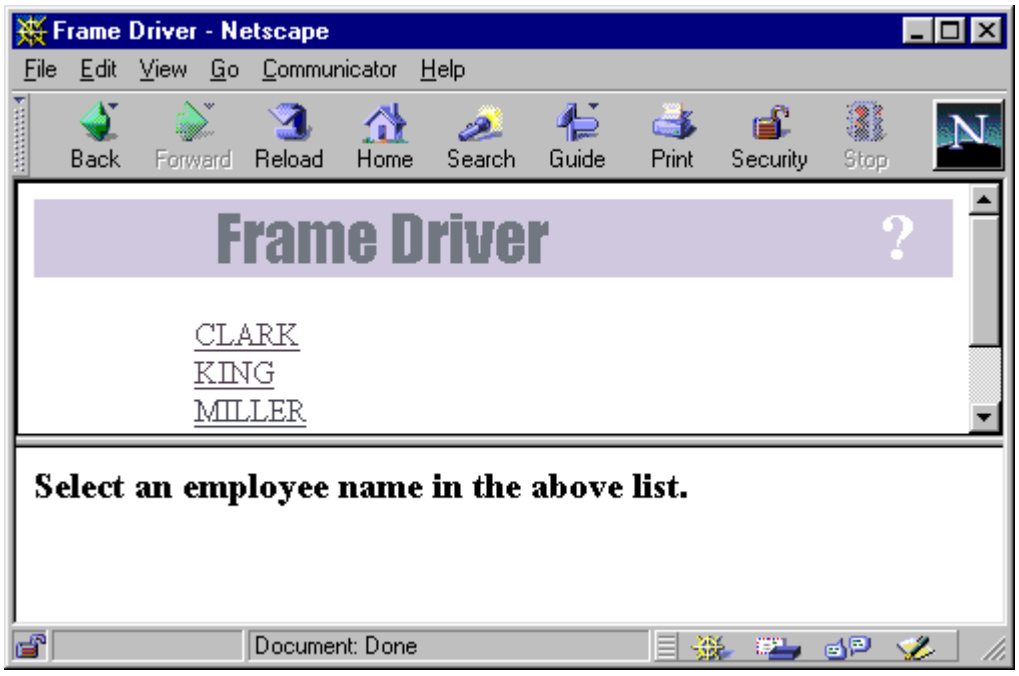
Enter text, HTML, PL/SQL, or a URL that will generate the initial page in the target frame

Specify a method for displaying the initial content of the target frame. This content appears in the target frame before the end user of the frame driver selects any options in the driving frame. The content can be any of the following:

- PL/SQL code
- HTML /TEXT
- a link to another URL

If you leave this entry field blank, the initial target frame that displays is empty.

In the example below, the content is HTML-formatted text.



Type

Specify the method you chose to display the initial content in the target frame;

- using PL/SQL code.
- using HTML code or plain text.
- by specifying a link to another URL.

Note Choose `HTML/Text` as the **Type** if you left the **Enter text, HTML, PL/SQL, or a URL that will generate the initial page in the target frame** entry field blank.

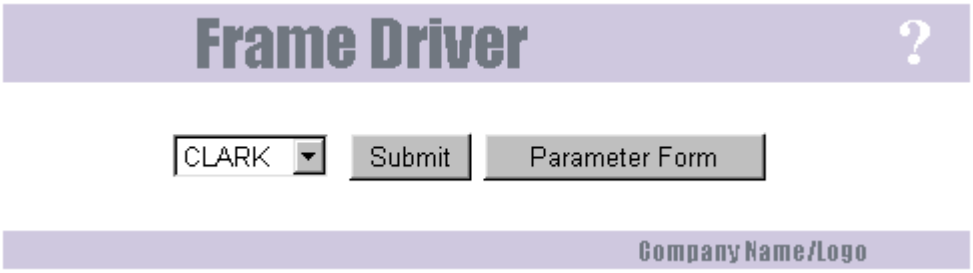
Frame Drivers: Display Options page

Description Use this page to choose options that control the look and feel of the finished frame driver.

This page contains:

Divide Frames by	Choose **COLS** to divide the web page into vertical (left and right) frames. Choose **ROWS** to divide the web page in the horizontal (upper and lower) frames.
Border	Type a value that sets the width of the border separating the driving and target frames. A value of 1 produces the thinnest border. Higher number produce thicker borders.
Driving Frame Name	Displays the name of the driving frame. You can use this name or type a new one. **Note** You need to specify a **Driving Frame Name** only if you are creating a frame driver that calls another frame driver.
Target Frame Name	Displays the name of the target frame. You can use this name or type a new one. **Note** You need to specify a **Target Frame Name** only if you are creating a frame driver that calls another frame driver.
Driving Frame Width and Height	Choose the relative size of the driving frame versus the target frame. For example, if you specified COLS in the **Divide Frames by** entry field, the web page divides into left and right frames. If you choose 20% in the **Driving Frame Width and Height** entry field, the web page displays a left driving frame that is one quarter the size of the right target frame. **Note** To choose an absolute rather than relative frame size, specify point size instead of %; for example, `300 pt`.
Target Frame Width and Height	Choose the relative size of the driving frame versus the target frame. For example, if you specified COLS in the **Divide Frames by** entry field, the web page divides into left and right frames. If you choose 20% in the **Target Frame Width and Height** entry field, the web page displays a left driving frame that is four times the size of the right target frame. **Note** To choose an absolute rather than relative frame size, specify point size instead of %; for example, `300 pt`.
Button Name	Type the name you want to display on the driving

	frame Submit button. **Note** The Submit button appears only if you specified a combo box or radio group **Display LOV As** in the SQL Query for Frame Driver page of this wizard
Button Location	Choose where you want the Submit button to appear in the driving frame. In the figure below, the Button Location is **Right of the LOV.**



Show Parameter Button	Check to display in the driving frame a button that the end user can click to display the frame driver's parameter entry form.
Parameter Button Name	Type the name you want to display on the show parameter button. In the figure above, the **Parm Button Name** is `Parameter Form`.

Notes

- Driving and target width and height percentages should add to 100%.
- You can specify an asterisk (*) as one frame size if you specify the other frame size in points. For example, you could specify driving frame size of 300 pt and a target frame size of * in a horizontally divided frame driver. This would display a driving frame 300 points high and a target frame whose height would be the difference between the default size of the end user's browser window and 300.

Frame Drivers: Text Options page

Description Use this page to choose text that you want to display at the top or bottom of the driving frame or the frame driver's parameter entry form. You can also add help text for the frame driver or its parameter entry form. The end user clicks a ? button on the page to view the text.

This page contains:

Template	Choose a template to set the look and feel of frame driver and parameter entry form elements such as background colors and images, and the image that appears in the upper left corner of the page.
Preview Template	Click to view the appearance of the template currently selected in the **Template** drop-down list.
Title	Type text you want to display in the banner at the top of the frame driver or parameter entry form.
Header Text	Type any introductory text that you want to display at the top of the driving frame or parameter entry form, just below the title.
Footer Text	Type any text that you want to display at the bottom of the driving frame or the frame driver parameter entry form.
Help Text	Type any text that you want to display in a help page for the frame driver or parameter entry form. If you type text in this text box, WebDB automatically adds a help button to the frame driver or parameter entry form. End users can click this button to link to a page displaying the help text.

Notes

- You can choose a template in addition to any options you choose in the Frame Drivers: Display Options page. Templates control the look and feel of the page on which the frame driver appears, whereas display options control the look and feel of the frame driver itself.
- You can specify HTML in the **Title**, **Header Text**, **Footer Text**, and **Help Text** entry fields. For example, to change the color for the text in any of these fields, you could specify

```
<font color="blue">this is text</font>
```

Frame Drivers: Advanced PL/SQL Code

Description Use this page to choose PL/SQL code that runs at different points during the execution of the HTML code that creates the driving frame or the frame driver parameter entry form.

This page contains:

Enter the PL/SQL code to execute before displaying the page	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute before the page containing the driving frame or the frame driver parameter entry form.
Enter the PL/SQL code to execute after displaying the header	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute after the driving frame or the frame driver parameter entry form header displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to execute before displaying the footer	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute before the driving frame or the frame driver parameter entry form footer displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to run after displaying the page	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will run after the page containing the driving frame or the frame driver parameter entry form displays.

Hierarchies

Hierarchy Building page

Description Use this page to create a new hierarchy, or find an existing or recently edited hierarchy. After you find a hierarchy, you can edit it using the Edit Hierarchy dialog box.

This page contains:

Create a New Hierarchy	
Create	Click to create a new hierarchy.
Find an Existing Hierarchy	
Find in Schema	Choose the schema that owns the hierarchy you want to find. The **Find in Schema** drop-down list displays all schemas you have privileges to browse.
Find	Click to search for hierarchies in the schema you specified in the **Find in Schema** drop-down list.
Select a Recently Edited Hierarchy	
Name	Displays the names of the five most recently created or edited hierarchies. Click a **Name** to edit the hierarchy.
Schema	Displays the schema that owns the hierarchy.
Type	Displays the component type; i.e. `Hierarchy`.
Changed	Displays in days, hours, minutes, and seconds how long ago the hierarchy was created or last edited.
By	Displays the developer who created or last edited the hierarchy.

Hierarchies: Hierarchy Name and Schema page

Description Use this page to choose a name for the hierarchy and the name of the database schema in which the finished hierarchy will be created.

This page contains:

Schema	Choose a schema that will own the database package containing the finished hierarchy. Only schemas that you are allowed to build in are listed in the drop-down list.
Hierarchy Name	Type the name you want to use to identify the database package containing the finished hierarchy; for example, `MY_HIERARCHY`.

Notes

- The **Schema** becomes part of the URL that end users specify to display the component.
- Follow these guidelines when typing a **Hierarchy Name**:
  - You must specify a hierarchy name (null is not allowed).
  - The name must be unique within the schema.
  - Blank characters are not allowed. Type an underscore character (_) to add a space in a name. For example, you can name a hierarchy `MY_HIERARCHY`, but not `MY HIERARCHY`.
  - You cannot name a hierarchy with a PL/SQL reserved word; for example, `COLUMN`, `PACKAGE`, `VARCHAR`. Refer to the Oracle documentation for more information about reserved words.

Hierarchies: Table or View page

Description Use this page to choose the database table or view on which you want to base the hierarchy. You can choose only one table.

The table or view must have a recursive relationship. For example, the SCOTT.EMP table contains a MGR column foreign key column that is related to the primary key in the same table, the EMPNO column. The MGR and EMPNO columns share a recursive relationship.

This page contains:

Tables/Views	Choose the table or view whose data will be used to create the hierarchy. The table name in the list is prefixed by the schema that owns it. For example, a table named EMP in the SCOTT schema appears in the list as SCOTT.EMP.

Notes

- The **Table/Views** drop down list contains all tables and views on which you have SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE privileges. Not all of these tables have a recursive relationship. If you are unsure, browse the table to view relationships between its columns.
- You automatically have SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE privileges on a table or view if it is owned by a schema in which you have Build In privileges.

Hierarchies: Table/View Columns page

Description Use this page to choose a table or view column for each of the following entry fields on this page:

- **Primary Key Column** - the column you choose must contain values that uniquely identify each row in the table; for example, the EMPNO column of the SCOTT.EMP table.
- **Parent Key Column** - the column you choose must contain values that refer to the primary key; for example, the MGR column of the SCOTT.DEPT table. This column contains values that refer to the EMPNO column of SCOTT.EMP.
- **Start with Column** - this column contains a value that will be used to determine the topmost level in the hierarchy; for example, the value President in the JOB column of the SCOTT.EMP table.
- **Display Column** - this column contains the actual values that will display in the hierarchy; for example, the ENAME column of the SCOTT.EMP table.

A hierarchy based on the above example table columns would display a hierarchy whose topmost level contains the name of the president. The next level would contain the names of employees who the president directly manages. The next level would contain employees who directly report to these managers, and so on.

This page contains:

Primary Key Column	Choose the table or view's primary key column. The primary key column contains values that uniquely identify each row in the table.
Parent Key Column	Choose the table or view's parent key column. The parent key contains values that refer to the primary key in the same table. **Note** All parent key values must match a existing primary key value or else be null.
Start with Column	Choose the table or view column whose values will be used to determine the starting point for the hierarchy. After you choose a **Start with Column**, you can choose a **Default Start with Value** in this column to determine which value in the **Start with Column** displays in the topmost level of the hierarchy. For example, you could choose the JOB column of SCOTT.EMP as the **Start with Column** and `President` as the **Default Start with Value.** This creates a hierarchy that displays on the topmost level data from table rows containing `President`. This option is equivalent to specifying a SQL WHERE clause in the statement that

	selects table or view data to display in the topmost level of the in the hierarchy.
Default Start with Value	Choose a value in the **Start with Column** that determines which table row data displays in the topmost level of the hierarchy. For example, you could choose the JOB column of SCOTT.EMP as the **Start with Column** and `Manager` as the **Default Start with Value.** This creates a hierarchy that displays `Manager` on the topmost level. **Note: Default Start with Value** is case-sensitive.
Start with LOV	Choose a List of Values that allows end users of the hierarchy to choose a **Default Start with Value** on the hierarchy's parameter entry form.
Display Column Expression	Type a column name whose values you want to display in each box in the hierarchy. In addition to the column name, you can specify text or an expression (for example `ENAME||'-'||JOB`). If you do not specify a column name, values in the column you specified in **Start with Column** display in the hierarchy boxes.
Link	Choose a link form the text you specified in the **Display Column Expression** to another WebDB component or URL.

Hierarchies: Column Conditions page

Description Use this page to optionally specify conditions that limit the data displayed in the hierarchy. To specify a condition, choose a **Column Name**, a **Condition**, and a **Value**. For example, to display in the hierarchy data about all employees in Department 10 of the SCOTT.EMP table, choose `EMP.DEPNO` from **Column Name**, = from **Condition**, and `10` from `Value`.

You can also use this page to create fields on a parameter entry form and associate a List of Values with each field on the form.

This page contains:

Conditions

Column Name	Choose columns whose values will be used to limit the data displayed in the hierarchy. For example, if you want to display in the hierarchy all employees whose manager's employee number is 7698, choose `EMP.MGR` as the **Column Name.** **Note** After you choose all columns you want to include, make sure `%` is specified for any unused **Column Name** rows on this page.
Condition	Choose a condition that selects which column values will be used to display hierarchy data. For example, if you want to display in the hierarchy all employees whose manager's employee number is 7698, choose = as the **Condition.**
Value	Type a column value that will be used to limit the data displayed in the hierarchy. For example, if you want to display in the hierarchy all employees whose manager's employee number is 7698, choose `7698` as the **Value**.
More Conditions	Click to display more fields on this page that allow you to add specify additional conditions for limiting data displayed in the hierarchy

Notes

- To specify multiple values after an IN or NOT IN condition, type a colon (:) between each value. For example, to display in the hierarchy 3 departments from the SCOTT.EMP table, you could choose `DEPTNO.EMP` as the **Column Name**, `IN` as the **Condition**, and `10:20:30` as the **Value**

Hierarchies: Display Options page

Description Use this page to choose options that control the appearance of the finished hierarchy.

This page contains:

Run Options	
Maximum Levels	Choose the number of vertical levels you want to display in the hierarchy. You can choose a maximum of 3 levels.
Max Child Level Rows	Type the maximum number of table or view rows whose data rows you want to display on the child level of the hierarchy. The child level appears in the hierarchy just below the topmost, or parent, level. Data from each table row or view row you specify displays in a separate box on this level of the hierarchy.
Max Grandchild Level Rows	Type the maximum number of table or view rows whose data you want to display on the grandchild level of the hierarchy. The grandchild level appears in the hierarchy below the parent and child levels. Data from each table row or view row you specify displays in a separate box on this level of the hierarchy
Show Query Criteria	Check to display on the hierarchy the SQL query used to build it.
Log Activity	Check to log in the WebDB activity log the names of end users who request the hierarchy as well as other performance information.
Show Timing	Check to display at the bottom of the hierarchy the time from when the request to generate the hierarchy was received by the server to when the HTML for the hierarchy was generated.
Look and Feel Options	
Parent Type Face	Choose a font for displaying text on the uppermost, or parent, level of the hierarchy.
Parent Font Size	Choose the size of the text displayed on the uppermost, or parent, level of the hierarchy. Specify **Font Size** as a relative size (+1, +2, and so forth). The relative font size is the number specified plus the size of the last font specified in the HTML code for the

	page; for example, 14 pt and a relative size of +2 displays the title as a 16 pt font.
Parent Font Color	Choose the color of text displayed on the uppermost, or parent, level of the hierarchy.
Parent Box BG Color	Choose a color for the boxes that appear in the uppermost, or parent, level of the hierarchy.
Child Type Face	Choose a font for displaying text in the child level, just below the parent level of the hierarchy.
Child Font Size	Choose the size of text displayed in the child level, just below the parent level of the hierarchy.
Child Font Color	Choose the color of text displayed in the child level, just below the parent level of the hierarchy.
Child Box BG Color	Choose a color for the boxes that appear in the child level, just below the parent level of the hierarchy.
Grandchild Type Face	Choose a font for displaying text in the lowest, or grandchild, level of the hierarchy.
Grandchild Font Size	Choose the size of text displayed in the lowest, or grandchild, level of the hierarchy.
Grandchild Font Color	Choose the size of text displayed the lowest, or grandchild, level of the hierarchy.
Type	Choose a display format for the hierarchy. • HTML Table - displays the hierarchy in two rows of boxes. • Break Down - displays the hierarchy as a bulleted list. Indented bullets indicate lower levels on the hierarchy.

Hierarchies: Parameter Entry Form Display Options page

Description Use this page to optionally display for each table or view column an entry field on the hierachy's parameter entry form. The entry field enables end users to choose their own condition for displaying data from the column on the report.

For example, if you choose the JOB column from the SCOTT.EMP table as a **Column Name** on this page, WebDB adds a entry field for the column to the hierarchy's parameter entry form. End users can type a job title to display only data about employees who have that job on the hierarchy.

You can optionally add a List of Values to the entry field. In the previous example, instead of requiring end users to type a job title, you could add a List of Values that enables them to choose `Clerk`, `Analyst`, or `Manager`.

Other options on this page enable you to choose which buttons and options are displayed to the end user of the parameter entry form. For example, you can choose whether to display a Batch button that allows the end user to run the hierarchy in batch mode, or choose a style for displaying the hierarchy.

This page contains:

Value Required	Check to require the end user to specify a value for the column's entry field on the hierarchy's parameter entry form. If you do not check this box, the end user is not required to specify a value.
Column Name	Choose a table or view column. An entry field will be added to the hierarchy's parameter entry form that allows end users to specify values that will used to limit the column's data displayed in the hierarchy. If you do not choose a table or view column, an entry field for it does not appear on the parameter entry form.
Prompt	Type the prompt text you want to display next to the entry field. The prompt text tells end users what to enter in the field; for example `Display all employees who have this manager:`
LOV	Type the name of the List of Values you want to use for the column's entry field. End users of the parameter entry form can choose values from this list to limit data displayed in the hierarchy. For example, you could add a List of Values containing departments: 10, 20, 30, etc. Click  to the right of the text box to search for Lists of Values.

Display LOV As	Choose the List of Values format you want to provide the end user for selecting parameters for the column's entry field.
More Parameters	Click to display more fields on this page that allow you to add additional entry fields on the parameter entry form.
Hierarchy Style	Check to enable end users of the parameter entry form to choose a display format for the hierarchy.
Start With Value	Check to enable end users of the parameter entry form to choose a value in the Start With column that will determine the starting point for the hierarchy.
Maximum Level	Check to enable end users of the parameter entry form to choose the number of vertical levels in the hierarchy.
Max Child Level Rows	Check to enable end users of the parameter entry form to choose the maximum number of table or view rows whose data will display on the child level of the hierarchy. The child level appears in the hierarchy just below the topmost, or parent, level. Data from each table row or view row displays in a separate box on this level of the hierarchy.
Max Grandchild Level Rows	Check to enable end users of the parameter entry form to choose the maximum number of table or view rows whose display on the grandchild level of the hierarchy. The grandchild level appears in the hierarchy below the parent and child levels. Data from each table row or view row displays in a separate box on this level of the hierarchy,
Run	Check to display a Run button on the hierarchy's parameter entry form. End users can click the Run button to display the hierarchy with the options they have specified in the parameter entry form.
Save	Check to display a Save button on the hierarchy's parameter entry form. End users can click the Save button to save their option selections.
Reset	Check to display a Reset button on the hierarchy's parameter entry form. End users can click the Reset button to reset all entry fields to their default values.
Name	Type the label you want to display on the button; for example, `Display Sales Org Chart`.

	Tip Keep the **Name** short to avoid displaying large buttons.
Location	Choose the vertical location of the button on the parameter entry form. **Note** Choose **Don't Show** if you don't want the button added to the parameter entry form.
Alignment	Choose whether to display the button on the left, center, or right margin of the parameter entry form.

Hierarchies: Parameter options

Description Parameter options allow you to choose which options appear on the parameter entry form for the hierarchy. End users can choose these options when running the hierarchy.

Hierarchy Style	Enables end users to choose a display format for the hierarchy.
Start with Value	Enables end users to choose a value in the Start With column that will determine the starting point for the hierarchy.
Maximum Levels	Enables end users to choose the number of vertical levels in the hierarchy.
Max Child Level Rows	Enables the end user to choose the maximum number of table or view rows whose data will display on the child level of the hierarchy. The child level appears in the hierarchy just below the topmost, or parent, level. Data from each table row or view row displays in a separate box on this level of the hierarchy.
Max Grandchild Level Rows	Allows the end user to choose the maximum number of table or view rows whose display on the grandchild level of the hierarchy. The grandchild level appears in the hierarchy below the parent and child levels. Data from each table row or view row displays in a separate box on this level of the hierarchy,

Hierarchies: Text Options page

Description Use this page to choose text that you want to display at the top or bottom of the hierarchy or parameter entry form. You can also add help text for the hierarchy or parameter entry form. The end user clicks a ? button to view the text.

This page contains:

Template	Choose a template to set the look and feel of hierarchy elements such as background colors and images, and the image that appears in the upper left corner of the page.
Preview Template	Click to view the appearance of the template currently selected in the **Template** drop-down list.
Title	Type text you want to display in the banner at the top of the hierarchy page or its parameter entry form.
Header Text	Type any introductory text that you want to display at the top of the hierarchy or parameter entry form, just above the title.
Footer Text	Type any text that you want to display at the bottom of the hierarchy or parameter entry form.
Help Text	Type any text that you want to display in a help page for the hierarchy or parameter entry form. If you type text in this text box, WebDB automatically adds a help button to the hierarchy or parameter entry form. End users can click this button to link to a page displaying the help text.

Notes

- You can choose a template in addition to any options you choose in the Hierarchies: Display Options page. Templates control the look and feel of the page on which the hierarchy appears, whereas display options control the look and feel of the hierarchy itself.
- You can specify HTML in the **Title**, **Header Text**, **Footer Text**, and **Help Text** entry fields. For example, to change the color for the text in any of these fields, you could specify

```
<font color="blue">this is text</font>
```

Hierarchies Wizard: Advanced PL/SQL Code

Description Use this page to choose PL/SQL code that runs at different points during the execution of the HTML code that creates the hierarchy or parameter entry form.

This page contains:

Enter the PL/SQL code to execute before displaying the page	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute before the page containing the hierarchy or parameter entry form displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to execute after displaying the header	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute after the hierarchy or parameter entry form header displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to execute after displaying the footer	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute after the hierarchy or parameter entry form footer displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to run after displaying the page.	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will run after the page containing the hierarchy or parameter entry form displays.

Menus

Menu Building page

Description Use the Menu Building page to create a new menu, or find an existing or recently edited menu. After you find a menu, you can edit it.

This page contains:

Create a New Menu	
Create	Click to create a new menu.
Find an Existing Menu	
Find in Schema	Choose the schema that owns the menu you want to find. The **Schema** drop-down list displays all schemas you have privileges to browse.
Find	Click to find all menus owned by the schema you specified.
Select a Recently Edited Menu	
Name	Displays the name of the five most recently created or edited menus. Click a **Name** to edit the menu.
Schema	Displays the schema that owns the menu.
Type	Displays the menu type, i.e., `Menu`.
Changed	Displays in days, hours, minutes, and seconds how long ago the menu was created or last edited.
By	Displays the user who created or last edited the menu.

Menus: Menu Name and Schema page

Description Use this page to choose a name for the menu and the name of the database schema in which the finished menu will be created.

This page contains:

Schema	Choose the schema that will own the database package containing the finished menu. Only schemas that you are allowed to build in are listed in the drop-down list.
Menu Name	Type the name you want to use to identify the database package containing the finished menu; for example, `MY_MENU`.

Notes

- The **Schema** becomes part of the URL that end users specify to display the component.
- Follow these guidelines when typing a **Menu Name**:
  - You must specify a name (null is not allowed).
  - The menu name must be unique within the schema.
  - Blank characters are not allowed. Type an underscore character to add a space in a name. For example, you can name a menu `MY_MENU` but not `MY MENU`.
  - You cannot name a menu with a PL/SQL reserved word; for example, `COLUMNS`, `PACKAGE`, `VARCHAR`. Refer to the Oracle documentation for more information about reserved words.

Menus: Text Options page

Description Use this page to specify text that you want to display at the top or bottom of the menu. This text displays above and below the actual menu options. You specify the text of the menu options on the Menus: Root Level Menu Items page.

This page contains:

Title	Type text you want to display in the banner at the top of the menu.
Welcome Text	Type any introductory text that you want to display at the top of the menu, just below the title.
Footer Text	Type any text that you want to display at the bottom of the menu.

Note

- You can specify HTML in the **Header Text**, **Footer Text**, and **Help Text** entry fields. For example, to change the color for the text in any of these fields, you could specify

```
<font color="blue">this is text</font>
```

Menus: Root Level Menu Items page

Description Use this page to choose the text of the menu items that you want to display on the root level menu, and optional links from these items to URLs. The root level menu is the first menu displayed to the end user.

For example, you might create a root level menu containing options for viewing and updating employee salary information. You could add these menu items:

- `View chart of average employee salaries by department.`
  This item links to a web page containing a chart with this information.
- `View individual employee salary.`
  This item links to a web page containing a parameter entry form asking the end user to enter an employee name. The end user could click a button on the form to view a report of the employee's salary history.
- `Update employee salary`
  This item links to a submenu containing separate options for updating salary , updating a commission percentage, or awarding a bonus.

This page contains:

Menu Items	Type the text of each menu item you want to display on the root level menu.
Optional URL	Type the URL for any web page you want to link from a menu item you specified in the **Menu Items** column. End users who click the menu item link to the URL you specified.

Notes

If you specify a **Menu Item**, but do not associate it with an Optional URL, the item displays on the menu as plain text with no link. You can edit the menu to add a link at a later date.

- To display more than five items on the menu, specify the first five menu items on this page. Click  , then  to return to the page. Click your web browser's Reload button. You are now able to add more items.

Menus: Display Options page

Description Use this page to choose options that control the appearance of the menu. You can choose a template that sets the appearance of background elements of the menu as well as other options that control the appearance of menu text.

This page contains:

Runtime Options	
Log Activity	Check to log in the WebDB activity log the names of end users who use the menu as well as other performance information.
Show Timing	Check to display at the bottom of the menu the time from when the server received the request to generate the menu to when the HTML for the menu was generated.
Look and Feel Options	
Type Face	Choose a font for displaying menu text.
Font Size	Choose the size of the font for displaying menu text. Specify **Font Size** as a relative size (+1, +2, and so forth). The relative font size is the number specified plus the size of the last font specified in the HTML code for the page; for example, 14 pt and a relative size of +2 displays the title as a 16 pt font.
Show Find Menu Options Button	Check to enable end users to search for text in menus linked to the current menu. Specifying this option adds a button to the current menu labeled **Find Menu Options**. An end user of the menu can click the button to search for text in any menus that link to or are linked from to the menu containing the button. The end user can then click a search result to navigate to the menu containing the text.
Font Color	Choose the color of the font for displaying menu text.
Template	Choose a template to set the look and feel of menu elements such as background colors and images, and the image that appears in the upper left corner of the menu.

Note

- You can choose a template in addition to any options you choose in the Menus: Display Options page. Templates control the look and feel of the page on which the menu appears, whereas display options control the look and feel of the menu itself.

Edit Menu Item page

Description Use the Edit Menu Item page to edit a menu you have created using the WebDB Menus Wizard. This includes inserting and deleting items from menus, changing menu item text, and setting up access to the menu based on user roles.

This page contains:

Update	Click to update the menu with the selections you made on this page.
Insert	Click to insert a new menu item into the current menu hierarchy.
Delete	Click to delete the current menu item from the menu hierarchy.
Reset	Click to reset to all entry fields on this page to their original values
Menu Heading and Parent Information	
Parent Menu	Choose a parent menu for the menu item you are currently editing. You can move menu options from one parent to another by changing a menu item's parent.
U/I Template	Choose a template to set the look and feel of menu elements such as background colors and images, and the image that appears in the upper left corner of the menu.
Sequence	Type a number to set the order in which the current menu item will appear relative to other child menu items under the parent menu. Specifying a 1, for example, places the current menu item in the leftmost horizontal position relative to the other child menu items. If there are 3 child menu items, including the current one, specifying a 2 would place the current menu item in the middle position.
Font Size	Choose the size of the font for displaying menu text. Specify **Font Size** as a relative size ("+1," "+2," and so forth). The relative font size is the number specified plus the size of the last font specified in the HTML code for the page; for example, 14 pt and a relative size of +2 displays the title as a 16 pt font.
Sub levels	Choose the number of child menu levels to display under this menu.
Help Link	Type a link to a URL containing help text for

	the current menu item.
Role Security	Choose the role that will required in order to view the current menu.

Menu Entry Links To:

Bullet Icon	Choose an image file (.gif or .bmp format) to use as the bullets that appear next to items on the menu. Click the right of the text box to search for Lists of Values.
Name	Type a name for the menu item. The menu item appears as text on its parent menu. For example, if you specify `Menu Item 1` as the **Name**, it appears on its parent menu like this:

Link Text	Type the URL for any web page (including those displaying WebDB components) that you want to link to from the current menu item.
Entry Description for First Link	Type descriptive text that will display just below the item on the menu. For example, if you specify `Menu Item 1` as the **Name**, and `This is descriptive text for Menu Item 1` as the **Entry Description for Frist Link**, it appears on its parent menu like this:

Menu Text Descriptions:

Menu Welcome Text	Type any introductory text that you want to display at the top of the menu.

Menu Footer Text	Type any text that you want to display at the bottom of the menu.

Reports

Report Building page

Description Use the Report Building page to create a new report, or find an existing or recently edited report. After you find a report, you can edit it using the Edit Report dialog box.

This page contains:

Create a New Report	
Report from Query Wizard	Click this radio button to create a new report using the Report Wizard. The wizard guides you through all pages for creating a report, including creating the SQL query that selects the data displayed in the report.
Report from SQL Query	Click this radio button to create a report by writing your own SQL query that selects the data displayed in the report.
Create	Click to create a new report using either the SQL query build wizard or by writing your own SQL query.
Find an Existing Report	
Find in Schema	Choose the schema that owns the report you want to find. The **Find in Schema** drop-down list displays all schemas you have privileges to browse.
Find	Click to find all reports owned by the schema you specified.
Select a Recently Edited Report	
Name	Displays the name of the five most recently created or edited reports. Click a **Name** to edit the report.
Schema	Displays the schema that owns the report.
Type	Displays the report type, either: • A report created using the SQL query build wizard • A report created using a hand-coded SQL query
Changed	Displays in days, hours, minutes, and seconds how long ago the report was created or last edited.
By	Displays the name of the developer who created or last edited the report.

Reports: Name and Schema page

Description Use this page to choose a name for the report and the name of the database schema in which the finished report will be created.

This page contains:

Schema	Choose the schema that will own the database package containing the finished report. Only schemas that you are allowed to build in are display in the drop-down list.
Report Name	Type the name you want to use to identify the database package containing the finished report; for example, `MY_REPORT`.

Notes

- The **Schema** becomes part of the URL that end users can specify to display the component.
- Follow these guidelines when typing a **Report Name**:
    - You must specify a report name (null is not allowed).
    - The name must be unique within the schema.
    - Blank characters are not allowed. Type an underscore character to add a space in a name. For example, you can name a report `MY_REPORT`, but not `MY REPORT`.
    - You cannot name a report with a PL/SQL reserved word; for example, `COLUMN`, `PACKAGE`, `VARCHAR`. Refer to the Oracle documentation for more information about reserved words.

Reports: Table and Views page

Description Use this page to choose the database tables or views on which you want to base the report.

This page contains:

Tables/Views	Choose the tables or views whose data will be used to create the report. The drop-down list contains all tables and views on which you have SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE privileges. The table name in the list is prefixed by the schema that owns it. For example, a table named EMP in the SCOTT schema appears in the list as SCOTT.EMP. The tables SCOTT.EMP and SCOTT.DEPT are selected by default in this list. **Note** You can choose more than one table or view. This is equivalent to specifying a join condition in a SQL WHERE clause.

Note

- You automatically have SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE privileges on a table or view if it is owned by a schema in which you have Build In privileges.

Reports: Join Conditions page

Description Use this page to specify join conditions between one or more tables or views that you selected in the Tables and Views page of the Create Report Wizard. The columns shown in the two sets of list boxes in this page are contained in the tables or views you selected. For example, a column named JOB from the EMP table appears in the list boxes as `EMP.JOB`.

This page contains:

Column	Choose the table or view columns that you want to include in the JOIN condition of the SQL query used to build the report. To specify a join condition, choose a column from one of the left **Column** drop-down lists and a column in the **Column** drop-down list directly to the right of it.

Notes

- WebDB bases the default join conditions shown in this page on the tables or views you selected in previous pages. You can accept these or choose different join conditions.
- Rows in one table may be joined to rows in another if common values exist in corresponding table or view columns.

Reports: Table/View Columns page

Description Use this page to choose the table or view columns you want to display in the report. You also specify in this page the order in which columns display.

This page contains:

Columns	Select table or view columns whose data you want to display in the report. Then click > to move a selected column to the **Selected Columns** list box. **Note** The columns shown in the two sets of list boxes in this page are contained in the tables or views you selected. For example, a column named JOB from the SCOTT.EMP table appears in the combo boxes as `emp.job`.
Selected Columns	Displays all columns that will appear in the report. The vertical order of columns in this list box determines their display order from left to right in the report. To change the order, select a column, then click ∧ and ∨ to move it up and down in the list box. To remove a column from this list, select it and click the **<** button.

Notes

- Click >> and << to move all columns between list boxes.
- Click ∧ and ∨ to change the order in which columns display on the report.

Reports: Column Conditions page

Description Use this page to optionally specify conditions that limit the data displayed in the report. To specify a condition, choose a **Column Name**, a **Condition**, and a **Value**. For example, to display in the report data about a sales department, choose `Department` from **Column Name**, `like` from **Condition**, and `Sales` from **Value**.

This page contains:

Conditions

Column Name	Choose a column whose values will be used to limit the data displayed in the report. For example, if you want to display in the report values greater than 3000 from the EMPNO column of the SCOTT.EMP table, choose `EMPNO` as the **Column Name**. **Note** After you choose all columns you want to include, make sure `%` is specified for any unused Column Name rows on this page.
Condition	Choose a condition that selects which column values will be used to display report data. For example, if you want to display in the report values greater than 3000 from the EMPNO column of the SCOTT.EMP table, choose `greater than` as the **Condition**.
Value	Type a column value that will be used to limit the data displayed in the report. For example, if you want to display in the report values greater than 3000 from the EMPNO column of the SCTT.EMP table, type `3000` in the **Value** text box.
More Conditions	Click to display more fields on this page that allow you to add specify additional conditions for limiting data displayed in the report.

Notes

- To specify multiple values after an IN or NOT IN condition, type a colon (:) between each value. For example, to display in the report 3 departments from the SCOTT.EMP table, you could choose `EMP.DEPTNO` as the **Column Name**, `IN` as the **Condition**, and `10:20:30` as the **Value.**

Reports: Column Formatting page

Description Use this page to choose options that control report column formatting on a column-by-column basis.

This page contains:

Column	Displays the names of the table or view columns you selected in the previous page.
Column Heading Text	Type the heading name you want to use to identify the column in the report. For example, instead of displaying the table column name EMPNO in the report, you could specify the more descriptive `Employee ID Number` as column heading text.
Sum	Check to sum values within the column and display the result in the report. **Note** This check box is valid only for columns containing numeric data.
Align	Choose whether to align data to the left, center, or right margin of a report column. By default, numeric data align to the left, and alphabetical data align to the right.
Format Mask	Type an Oracle display format for columns containing numeric and date datatypes. For example, you could type DD/MM/YYYY to display dates according to this pattern, or 999,999,999.99 to place commas and decimals according to the pattern. **Note** Refer to the Oracle documentation for additional information about date and numeric formatting options.
Fixed Size	Type how many spaces wide you want the column to appear in the report. **Note** This option applies only to reports formatted for output as ASCII-style text.
Link	Choose whether to specify a link from values in the column to another WebDB component or URL. Values in the column will appear as hypertext in the report. **Note** You can specify a link only if one has been created for this column and stored in the database.

Reports: Display Options page

Description Use this page to choose options that control the appearance of the finished report.

This page contains:

Run Options

Maximum Rows	Type the maximum number of rows you want to display in the report.
Show Null Values As	Type the text string you want to display for all null values in the report; for example, `(null)`.
Draw Lines Between Rows	Check to display lines between report rows.
Show Query Conditions	Check to display at the bottom of the report all user-specified parameters passed to the query that created the report, and the time when the report was created.
Paginate	Check to display on the report a button labeled **Next**. Clicking the button allows the end user to see more report rows. The maximum number of report rows that the end user can see is set by the **Maximum Rows** option.
Log Activity	Check to log in the WebDB activity log the names of users who request the report as well as other performance information.
Show Timing	Check to display at the bottom of the report the time from when the server received the request to generate the report to when the HTML for the report was generated.
Default Format	Choose a display format for the report: • HTML Format Formats the report using HTML tables and displays output on a new page in the web browser. Components that contain large amounts of data may take longer to display in this format. • Microsoft Excel Downloads the report for display in Microsoft Excel. • ASCII text Formats the report using the HTML PRE tag to display heading and values in the report as ASCII text. This option is useful for displaying large amounts of data.

Border	Choose **Thin Border** or **Thick Border** to add a border around the report. Choose **No Border** if you don't want a border.
Break Options	
Break Style	Choose a style for breaking the report on the columns you choose in the **First Break Column**, **Second Break Column**, **or Third Break Column** drop-down lists. `Left Break` style begins breaking the report from its left margin. The **First Break Column** displays as the left-most column, the **Second Break Column** is second to the left margin and so on.
First Break Column	Breaks the report using the column you specify.
Second Break Column	Breaks the report using the column you specify after first breaking it on the column you specified in the **First Break Column** field.
Third Break Column	Breaks the report using the column you specify after first breaking it on the column you specified in the **First Break Column** and **Second Break Column** fields.
Look and Feel Options	
Type Face	Choose a font for displaying report text.
Font Size	Choose the size of the font for displaying report text. Specify **Font Size** as a relative size (`+1`, `+2`, and so forth). The relative font size is the number specified plus the size of the last font specified in the HTML code for the page; for example, 14 pt and a relative size of +2 displays the title as a 16 pt font.
Font Color	Choose the color for displaying report text.
Heading Background Color	Choose a background color for column headings in the report.
Table Row Color(s)	Choose a color for table rows in the report. You can choose multiple colors.
Row Order Options	
Order by	Choose the table or view column whose values will be used to sort rows in the report. Choosing this option is equivalent to specifying a SQL ORDER BY clause. Choose **Ascending** to sort query results according to the alphabetic (A-Z) or numeric (starting with the lowest number)

	order of column values, depending on the datatype for the column. Choose **Descending** to sort in the reverse order.
then by	Choose additional columns whose values will be used to sort report rows. For example, if you choose Order by Department ID, then by Employee Name, WebDB sorts report rows numerically using department IDs. Rows containing the same Department ID are then sorted alphabetically using employee names.

Reports: Parameter Entry Form Display Options page

Description Use this page to optionally display for each table or view column an entry field on the report's parameter entry form. The entry field enables end users to choose their own condition for displaying data from the column on the report.

For example, if you choose the DEPTNO column from the SCOTT.EMP table as a **Column Name** on this page, WebDB adds a entry field for the column to the report's parameter entry form. End users can type a department number in the field to display only data about employees from that department on the report.

You can optionally add a List of Values to the entry field. In the previous example, instead of requiring end users to type a numeric value, you could add a List of Values that enables them to choose 10, 20, or 30.

Other options on this page enable you to choose which buttons and options are displayed to the end user of the parameter entry form. For example, you can choose whether to display a Batch button that allows the end user to run the report in batch mode, or options for displaying the report output.

This page contains:

Value Required	Check to require the end user to specify a value for the column's entry field on the report's parameter entry form. If you do not check this box, the end user is not required to specify a value.
Column Name	Choose a table or view column. An entry field will be added to the report's parameter entry form that allows end users to specify values that will used to limit the column's data displayed in the report. If you do not choose a table or view column, an entry field for it does not appear on the parameter entry form.
Prompt	Type the prompt text you want to display next to the entry field. The prompt text tells end users what to enter in the field; for example `Display all employees in this department:`
LOV	Type the name of the List of Values you want to use for the column's entry field. End users of the parameter entry form can choose values from this list to limit data displayed in the report. For example, you could add a List of Values containing ranges of department numbers: 10, 20, 30, etc. Click  to the right of the text box to search

	for Lists of Values.
Display LOV As	Choose the List of Values format you want to provide the end user for selecting parameters for the column's entry field.
More Parameters	Click to display more fields on this page that allow you to add additional entry fields on the parameter entry form.
Output Format	Check to enable end users of the parameter entry form to choose a display format for the report: • HTML Format Formats the report using HTML tables and displays output on a new page in the web browser. • Microsoft Excel Downloads the report for display in Microsoft Excel. • ASCII text Formats the report using the HTML PRE tag to display heading and values in the report as ASCII text.
Maximum Rows/Page	Check to enable end users of the parameter entry form to specify the maximum number of table or view rows to display in the report.
Break Columns	Check to enable end users of the parameter entry form to specify which table or view columns to break the report on.
Font Size	Check to enable end users of the parameter entry form to choose the size of the font for displaying report text.
Order By	Check to enable end users of the parameter entry form to choose table or view columns whose values that will be used to sort rows in the report, and the sort order.
Run	Check to display a Run button on the report's parameter entry form. End users can click the Run button to display the report with the options they have specified in the parameter entry form.
Save	Check to display a Save button on the report's parameter entry form. End users can click the Save button to save their option selections.
Batch	Check to display a Batch button on the report's parameter entry form. End users can click the Batch button to run the report in batch mode and save the results in the database.
Reset	Check to display a Reset button on the report's parameter entry form. End users can click the

	Reset button to reset all entry fields to their default values.
Name	Type the label you want to display on the button; for example, `Display Sales Report`. **Tip** Keep the **Name** short to avoid displaying large buttons.
Location	Choose the vertical location of the button on the parameter entry form. **Note** Choose **Don't Show** if you don't want the button added to the parameter entry form.
Alignment	Choose whether to display the button on the left, center, or right margin of the parameter entry form.

Reports: Text Options page

Description Use this page to specify text that you want to display at the top or bottom of the report page or parameter entry form. You can also add help text about the report or parameter entry form (the end user clicks a button with a question mark ? to view the help text).

This page contains:

Template	Choose a template to set the look and feel of page elements such as background colors and images, and the image that appears in the upper left corner of the page. The template sets the appearance of both the report and parameter entry form.
Preview Template	Click to view the appearance of the template currently selected in the **Template** drop-down list.
Title	Type text you want to display in the banner at the top of the report page.
Header Text	Type any introductory text that you want to display at the top of the report or parameter entry form. If you type this text in the **Report** text box, it appears on the report page below the title of the report or parameter entry form.
Footer Text	Type any text that you want to display at the bottom of the report or parameter entry form.
Help Text	Type any text that you want to display in a help page for the report or parameter entry form. If you type text in this text box, WebDB automatically adds a help button to the report or parameter entry form. End users can click this button to link to a page displaying the help text.

Notes

- You can choose a template in addition to any options you choose in the Reports: Display Options page. Templates control the look and feel of the page on which the report appears, whereas display options control the look and feel of the report itself.
- You can specify HTML in the **Title**, **Header Text**, **Footer Text**, and **Help Text** fields. For example, to change the color for the text in any of these fields, you could specify

```
<font color="blue">this is text</font>
```

Reports: Advanced PL/SQL Code page

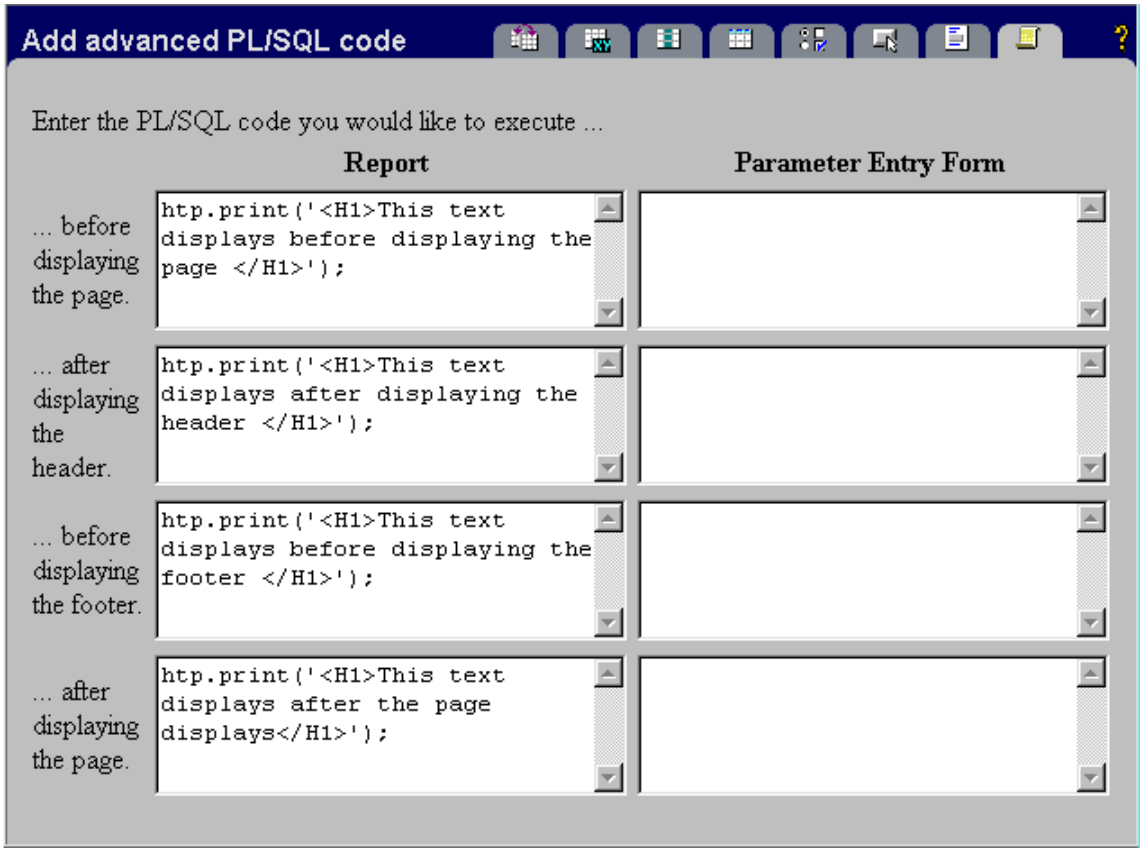
Description Use this page to specify PL/SQL code that runs at different points during the execution of the HTML code that creates the report or parameter entry form.

This page contains:

Enter the PL/SQL code to execute before displaying the page	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute before the page containing the report or parameter entry form displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to execute before displaying the header	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute before the report or parameter entry form header displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to execute before displaying the footer	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute before the report or parameter entry form footer displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to run after displaying the page	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will run after the report or parameter entry form displays.

Advanced PL/SQL code examples

Specifying the following in the Reports **Add Advanced PL/SQL Code** wizard page produces the report shown below. This example demonstrates the locations in the finished report where the executed PL/SQL code displays.



Example reports formatted with column breaks

The following report, based on the SCOTT.EMP table, was formatted with `EMP.DEPTNO` specified for the **First Break Column** option on the Display Options page.

Deptno	Empno	Ename	Job	Mgr	Hiredate	Sal	Comm
10	7782	CLARK	MANAGER	7839	09-JUN-81	2450	(null)
	7839	KING	PRESIDENT	(null)	17-NOV-81	6000	(null)
	1111	A	CLERK	(null)	01-JAN-99	1000	(null)
	5555	E	ANALYST	(null)	10-MAR-98	1234	(null)
	7934	MILLER	CLERK	7782	23-JAN-82	1300	(null)
	1234	AA	(null)	(null)	10-SEP-98	2000	(null)
sum						13984	0
20	7369	SMITH	CLERK	7902	17-DEC-80	800	(null)
	7876	ADAMS	CLERK	7788	12-JAN-83	1100	(null)
	7902	FORD	ANALYST	7566	03-DEC-81	3000	(null)
	7788	SCOTT	ANALYST	7566	09-DEC-82	3000	(null)
	7566	JONES	MANAGER	7839	02-APR-81	2975	(null)
	4444	D	ANALYST	(null)	02-JAN-98	1000	(null)
	3333	C	SALESMAN	(null)	01-FEB-99	1500	(null)
sum						13375	0
30	7499	ALLEN	SALESMAN	7698	20-FEB-81	1600	300
	7698	BLAKE	MANAGER	7839	01-MAY-81	2850	(null)

The same report, formatted with `EMP.DEPTNO` specified for the **First Break Column** option `EMP.JOB` specified for the **Second Break Column** option.

Deptno	Job	Empno	Ename	Mgr	Hiredate	Sal	Comm
10	MANAGER	7782	CLARK	7839	09-JUN-81	2450	(null)
	sum					2450	0
	PRESIDENT	7839	KING	(null)	17-NOV-81	6000	(null)
	sum					6000	0
	CLERK	1111	A	(null)	01-JAN-99	1000	(null)
	sum					1000	0
	ANALYST	5555	E	(null)	10-MAR-98	1234	(null)
	sum					1234	0
	CLERK	7934	MILLER	7782	23-JAN-82	1300	(null)
	sum					1300	0
	(null)	1234	AA	(null)	10-SEP-98	2000	(null)
	sum					2000	0
sum						13984	0
20	CLERK	7369	SMITH	7902	17-DEC-80	800	(null)
		7876	ADAMS	7788	12-JAN-83	1100	(null)
	sum					1900	0
	ANALYST	7902	FORD	7566	03-DEC-81	3000	(null)

SQL-based Reports

SQL-based Reports: Report Name and Schema page

Description Use this page to choose a name for the report and the name of the database schema in which the finished report will be created.

This page contains:

Schema	Choose the schema that will own the database package containing the finished report. Only schemas that you are allowed to build in are listed in the drop-down list.
Report Name	Type the name you want to use to identify the database package containing the finished report; for example, `MY_REPORT`.

Notes

- The **Schema** becomes part of the URL that end users specify to display the component.
- Follow these guidelines when typing a **Report Name**:
  - You must specify a report name (null is not allowed).
  - The name must be unique within the schema.
  - Blank characters are not allowed. Type an underscore character to add a space in a name. For example, you can name a report MY_REPORT, but not MY REPORT.
  - You cannot name a report with a PL/SQL reserved word; for example, COLUMN, PACKAGE, VARCHAR. Refer to the Oracle documentation for more information about reserved words.

SQL-based Reports: SQL Statement page

Description Use this page to type or paste the SQL statement that selects the table or view data to display in the report.

This page contains:

Enter the SQL SELECT Statement	Type or paste a SQL SELECT statement.

Notes

- Use alphanumeric strings preceded by colons as bind variables (for example, `:var1`, `:var2`, `:var3`...). All bind variables must **begin** with an alpha character (a, b, c, etc.). For each bind variable you specify, WebDB displays a parameter entry field in the report's parameter entry form. The entry field prompts end users to choose conditions for displaying data in the report.
- Do not add single or double quotes around bind variables. For example, do not specify `':var1'` or `":var1"` as a bind variable.
- If you specify a bind variable in this page, you can associate a List of Values with it in the Reports: Parameter Entry Fields page.
- Preface table names with their owning schema (for example, SCOTT.EMP for a table owned by SCOTT) if your statement includes tables owned by a schema other than the one that will own the finished report.
- You can include relative HTML links by coding them into the SELECT list.
- Do not include an ORDER BY clause if you plan to specify one in the Reports: Display Options page.
- Use aliases for long columns names (greater than 32 characters).

SQL-based Reports: Column Formatting page

Description Use this page to choose options that control report column formatting on a column-by-column basis.

This page contains:

Column	Displays the table or view columns you specified in the SQL Query page.
Column Heading Text	Type the heading name you want to use to identify the column in the report. For example, instead of displaying the table column named EMPNO in the report, you could specify the more descriptive `Employee ID Number` as column heading text.
Sum	Check to sum values within the column and display the results in the report. **Note** This option is valid only for columns containing numeric data.
Align	Chose whether to align data to the left, center, or right margin of a report column. By default, numeric data align to the left, and alphabetical data align to the right.
Format Mask	Type an Oracle display format for columns containing numeric and date datatypes. For example, you could type DD/MM/YYYY to display dates according to this pattern, or 999,999,999.99 to place commas and decimals according to the pattern. **Note** Refer to the Oracle documentation for additional information about date and numeric formatting options.
Fixed Size	Type how many spaces wide you want the column to appear in the report. **Note** This option applies only to reports formatted for output as ASCII-style text.

SQL-based Reports: Display Options page

Description Use this page to choose options that control the appearance of the finished report.

This page contains:

Run Options

Maximum Rows	Type the maximum number of rows you want to display in the report.
Show Null Value As	Type the text string you want to display for all null values in the report; for example, `(null)`.
Draw Lines Between Rows	Check to display lines between report rows.
Show Query Conditions	Check to display at the bottom of the report all user-specified parameters passed to the query that created the report, and the time when the report was created.
Paginate	Check to display on the report a button labeled **Next**. Clicking the button allows the end user to see additional report rows. The maximum number of rows that the end user sees on a page is set by the **Maximum Rows** option.
Log Activity	Check to log in the WebDB activity log the names of end users who request the report as well as other performance information.
Show Timing	Check to display at the bottom of the report the time from when the request to generate the report was received by the server to when the HTML for the report was generated.
Default Format	Choose a display format for the report: • HTML Format Formats the report using HTML tables and displays output on a new page in the web browser. Components that contain large amounts of data may take longer to display in this format. • Microsoft Excel Downloads the report for display in Microsoft Excel. • ASCII text Formats the report using the HTML PRE tag to display heading and values in the report as ASCII text. This option is useful for

	displaying large amounts of data.
Border	Choose **Thin Border** or **Thick Border** to add a border around the report. Choose **No Border** if you don't want a border.
Break Options	
Break Style	Choose a style for breaking the report on the columns you choose in the **First Break Column**, **Second Break Column**, **or Third Break Column** drop-down lists. `Left Break` style begins breaking the report from its left margin. The **First Break Column** displays as the left-most column, the **Second Break Column** is second to the left margin and so on.
First Break Column	Breaks the report using the column you specify.
Second Break Column	Breaks the report using the column you specify after first breaking it on the column you specified in the **First Break Column** field.
Third Break Column	Breaks the report using the column you specify after first breaking it on the column you specified in the **First Break Column** and **Second Break Column** fields.
Look and Feel Options	
Type Face	Choose a font for displaying report text.
Font Size	Choose the size of the font for displaying report text. Specify **Font Size** as a relative size (`+1`, `+2`, and so forth). The relative font size is the number specified plus the size of the last font specified in the HTML code for the page; for example, 14 pt and a relative size of +2 displays the title as a 16 pt font.
Font Color	Choose the color of font for displaying report text.
Heading Background Color	Choose a background color for column headings in the report.
Table Row Color(s)	Choose a for report rows. You can choose multiple colors.
Row Order Options	
Order by	Choose the table or view column whose values will be used to sort rows in the report. Choosing this option is equivalent to specifying a SQL ORDER BY clause. Choose **Ascending** to sort query results

	according to the alphabetic (A-Z) or numeric (starting with the lowest number) order of column values, depending on the datatype for the column. Choose **Descending** to sort in the reverse order.
then by	Choose additional columns whose values will be used to sort report rows. For example, if you choose **Order by** Department ID, **then by** Employee, WebDB sorts report rows numerically using department IDs. Rows containing the same Department ID are then sorted alphabetically using employee names.

SQL-based Reports: Parameter Entry Form Display Options page

Description Use this page to optionally display entry fields in the report's parameter entry form. WebDB displays a parameter entry field for each table or view column for which you specified a bind variable on the SQL-based Reports: SQL Statement page. The entry field enables end users to choose conditions for displaying data in the report.

For example, if you specified a bind variable for the DEPTNO column from the SCOTT.EMP table, WebDB adds an entry field for the column to the report's parameter entry form. End users can type a department number in the field to display only data about employees from that department on the report.

You can optionally add a List of Values to the entry field. In the previous example, instead of requiring end users to type a numeric value, you could add a List of Values that enables them to choose 10, 20, or 30.

Other options on this page enable you to choose which buttons and options are displayed to the end user of the parameter entry form. For example, you can choose whether to display a Batch button that allows the end user to run the report in batch mode, or options for displaying the report output.

This page contains:

Bind Variable	Displays each bind variable you specified on the SQL-based Reports: SQL Statement page.
Prompt	Type the prompt text you want to display next to the entry field. The prompt text tells end users what to enter in the field; for example `Display all employees in this department:`
LOV	Type the name of the List of Values you want to use for the column's entry field. End users of the parameter entry form can choose values from this list to limit data displayed in the report. For example, you could add a List of Values containing ranges of department numbers: 10, 20, 30, etc. Click  to the right of the text box to search for Lists of Values.
Display LOV As	Choose the List of Values format you want to provide the end user for selecting parameters for the column's entry field.
Output Format	Check to enable end users of the parameter entry form to choose a display format for the report: • HTML Format Formats the report using HTML tables and

	displays output on a new page in the web browser. • Microsoft Excel Downloads the report for display in Microsoft Excel. • ASCII text Formats the report using the HTML PRE tag to display heading and values in the report as ASCII text.
Maximum Rows/Page	Check to enable end users of the parameter entry form to specify the maximum number of bars to display in the report.
Break Columns	Check to enable end users of the parameter entry form to specify which table or view columns to break the report on.
Font Size	Check to enable end users of the parameter entry form to choose the size of the font for displaying report text.
Order By	Check to enable end users of the parameter entry form to choose table or view columns whose values that will be used to sort rows in the report, and the sort order.
Run	Check to display a Run button on the report's parameter entry form. End users can click the Run button to display the report with the options they have specified in the parameter entry form.
Save	Check to display a Save button on the report's parameter entry form. End users can click the Save button to save their option selections.
Batch	Check to display a Batch button on the report's parameter entry form. End users can click the Batch button to run the report in batch mode and save the results in the database.
Reset	Check to display a Reset button on the report's parameter entry form. End users can click the Reset button to reset all entry fields to their default values.
Name	Type the label you want to display on the button; for example, `Run Sales Report`. **Tip** Keep the **Name** short to avoid displaying large buttons.
Location	Choose the vertical location of the button on the parameter entry form. **Note** Choose **Don't Show** if you don't want the button added to the parameter entry form.
Alignment	Choose whether to display the button on

the left, center, or right margin of the parameter entry form.

SQL-based Reports: Text Options page

Description Use this page to choose text that you want to display at the top or bottom of the report page or parameter entry form. You can also add help text. End users can click a ? button on the report or parameter entry form to view the help text.

This page contains:

Template	Choose a template to set the look and feel of report and parameter entry form elements such as background colors and images, and the image that appears in the upper left corner of the page.
Preview Template	Click to view the appearance of the template currently selected in the **Template** drop-down list.
Title	Type text you want to display in the banner at the top of the report or parameter entry form.
Header Text	Type any introductory text that you want to display below the report or parameter entry form title.
Footer Text	Type any text that you want to display at the bottom of the report or parameter entry form.
Help Text	Type any text that you want to display in a help page for the report or parameter entry form. If you type text in this text box, WebDB automatically adds a help button to the report or parameter entry form. End users can click this button to link to a page displaying the help text.

Notes

- You can choose a template in addition to any options you choose in the Reports: Display Options page. Templates control the look and feel of the page on which the report appears, whereas display options control the look and feel of the report itself.
- You can specify HTML in the **Title**, **Header Text**, **Footer Text**, and **Help Text** fields. For example, to change the color for the text in any of these fields, you could specify

```
<font color="blue">this is text</font>
```

SQL-based Reports: Advanced PL/SQL Code page

Description Use this page to choose PL/SQL code that runs at different points during the execution of the HTML code that creates the report or parameter entry form.

This page contains:

Enter the PL/SQL code to execute before displaying the page	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute before the page containing the report or parameter entry form displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to execute before displaying the header	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute before the report or parameter entry form header displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to execute before displaying the footer	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will execute before the report or parameter entry form footer displays.
Enter the PL/SQL code to run after displaying the report	Type or paste a PL/SQL procedure that will run after the report or parameter entry form displays.

Build Shared Components

Colors

Manage Colors page

Description Use this page to maintain a list of color names and associated values, called color definitions. You can add a new color definition or edit an existing one. The colors you define on this page are used in fonts, page backgrounds, and other elements of WebDB sites and components.

This page contains:

Add Color Name	
Color Name	Type a name to identify the color.
Color Value	Type a color value. You can specify any color value supported by your web browser, or its hexadecimal equivalent; for example, `Blue` or `#C0D9D9` for Light Blue. **Note** Hexadecimal values must be prefixed with the # character.
Add Color	Click to add the color definition to the **Edit Color Definition: Name** list. **Tip** If you specify an invalid **Color Value**, the color definition is added to the list, with a color **Value** of black.
Edit Color Definition	
Name	Displays all current color definitions. Click a name to edit the color definition. **Tip** To delete a color, click the color name to display the Edit Color page.
Value	Displays all current color definition values.
Test Color	Displays the color.

Edit Color Definition page

Description Use this page to change a color name, color value, or to delete a color definition.

This page contains:

Color Name	Displays the name of the color definition you selected. To change it, type a new name and click **Apply Changes**. **Tip** To delete a color definition, leave the **Color Name** text box blank and click **Apply Changes**.
Color Value	Displays the color value of the color definition you selected. To change it, type a new value and click **Apply Changes**. You can specify any color value supported by your web browser, or its hexadecimal equivalent; for example, `Blue` or `#C0D9D9` for Light Blue. **Note** Hexadecimal values must be prefixed with the # character.
Apply Changes	Click to update the color definition based on the color name and value you specified, or delete the color definition.

Images

Manage Images page

Description Use this page to maintain a list of images that are used in WebDB components and structured U/I templates. To add an image to the list, place it in a directory mapped to the WebDB virtual directory `/images/`, then assign it a name and an image type. The image name, type, and the file name containing the image comprise the image definition.

Use this page to create a new image definition, or find and edit an existing one. You have the option of searching for images by name, file name, image type or any combination of these criteria.

This page contains:

Create a New Image Name	
Image Name	Type a name to identify the image; for example, `Department Logo`. **Note** The image name can be the same as the file name.
File Name	Type the name and extension of the file containing the image; for example, `logo.gif`. The image must be located a directory mapped to the WebDB virtual directory `/images` /.
Image Type	Choose a type for the image. Other users can search for the image using this type
Add Image	Click to add the image definition to the WebDB image list.
Find an Existing Image Definition	
Image Name Contains	Type the name or part of the name of the image you want to find.
File Name Contains	Type the file name or part of the file name of the image you want to find.
File Type	Choose the type of image you want to find.
Find Images	Click to search for image definitions based on the criteria you specified.
Select a Recently Changed Image	
Name	Displays the names of the five most recently created or edited image definitions. Click a **Name** to edit the image definition. **Tip** To delete an image definition, click the

	Name to display the Edit Image page
File	Displays the name of the file containing the image.
Type	Displays the image type (specified by the image definition creator using the **Create a New Image Name**: **Image Type** list on this page).
Last Changed	Displays the date the image definition was created or last updated.
By	Displays the name of the user who created or last changed the image definition.
Image	Displays a thumbnail view of the image.

Edit Image Definition page

Description Use this page to update or delete an image definition.

This page contains:

Image Name	Displays the name of the image definition. To change it, type a new image name and click **Apply Changes.** **Tip** To delete an image definition, leave the **Image Name** text box blank, then click **Apply Changes**.
File Name	Displays the file name containing the image. To change it, type a new file name, then click **Apply Changes**.
Image Type	Displays the image type (specified by the image definition creator using the **Create a New Image Name**: **Image Type** list on the Manage Images page).
Apply Changes	Click to update the image definition.

Fonts

Manage Fonts page

Description Use this page to maintain a list of font names and HTML fonts, called a font definition, for use in building WebDB components. Use this page to a create a new font definition or edit an existing one.

This page contains:

Create a New Font Definition	
Font Definition Name	Type the name of the font you want to add to the list: for example, `Times New Roman`. In order to be displayed by the end user's web browser, the **Font Definition Name** must match the name of a font supported by the web browser. If you specify a font that is not supported, the web browser will display its default font. You can specify alternative fonts by separating them with commas in the **Font Definition Name** text box; for example, `Times New Roman, Times`. In this example, if the user's web browser doesn't support Times New Roman, it will display text using the Times font. If the Times font is not supported, the web browser will display its default font.
Add	Click to add the font definition to the **Edit Font Definition: Font Definition** list.
Edit Font Definition	
Font Definition	Displays all currently defined font names. Click a name to edit the font. **Note** To delete a font from this list, click its name to display the Edit Font Definition page.
Test Font	Displays the font.

Edit Font Definition page

Description Use this page to change a font name.

This page contains:

Font Name	Displays the name of the font definition. To change it, type a new font name and click **Apply Changes**. To delete a font definition, leave the **Font Name** text box blank and click **Apply Changes**.
Apply Changes	Click to update the **Font Name,** or delete the font definition.

U/I Templates

Manage U/I Templates page

Description Use this page to manage user interface templates that control the appearance of the page on which a component appears. These look and feel elements include background colors and images, and the image that appears in the upper left corner of the page. You can create two types of U/I templates:

- Structured U/I templates display the same image and text in every component that uses the template. For example, if a structured style template contains a company logo and introductory text, the same company logo and text display in a chart, a report, or any other component that uses it.
- Unstructured U/I templates are created using HTML code that creates a web page. After you specify this code, you add substitution tags to the HTML code. These tags embed WebDB components into the web page. For example, you can add a #BODY# tag that adds a WebDB component such as a chart or report to the original web page background.

Use this page to create a new U/I template, or find and edit an existing one. You can search for a U/I template by name, by its type, or using both of these search criteria.

This page contains:

Create a U/I Template	
Owning Schema	Choose the name of the schema that will own the finished U/I template. Only schemas in which you are allowed to build are listed. If you want to build in another schema, contact your DBA to obtain Build In privileges for that schema.
Structured	Click to create a U/I template that displays the same image and text in every component to which it applies.
Unstructured	Click to create a U/I template based on HTML source code and embedded substitution tags.
Create Template	Click to create the U/I template.
Edit U/I Template	
Owning Schema	Displays the schema that owns the U/I template.
Name	Displays the names of all U/I templates. Click a name to edit a template.
Type	Displays the type of U/I template, either structured or unstructured.
Action	Click **Export** to display the SQL source

code for the U/I template. You can use this code to export the U/I template to another database.

Create/ Define Structured U/I Template page

Description Use this page to create, edit, test, or delete a structured U/I template.

The Create Structured U/I Template page is divided into two frames. The top frame contains options for specifying the images, text, links, and look and feel of the U/I template you are currently creating. The bottom frame enables you to view the appearance of the template you are creating. After specifying an option in the top frame, you can click **Test** to update the appearance of the template with the new option in the bottom frame.

This page contains:

Return to Manage Template page	Click to display the Manage Template page.
Test	Click to view how the U/I template appears based on the options you have specified in the top frame of this page. The updated U/I template appears in the bottom frame.
Save	Click to save the U/I template based on the options you specified in the top frame of this page.
Delete	Click to delete the template displayed in the **Template Owner and Name: Name** field. **Note** The Delete button displays on this page only if you are editing an existing U/I template. It does not appear if you are creating a new U/I template.
Reset	Click to clear or reset all entry fields in the top frame of this page to their default values.
Template Owner and Name	
Owner	Choose the schema that will own the finished template. **Note** To make the U/I template available to others, place it in a schema in which other WebDB developers have been granted privileges to browse. For example, the DBA at your site might give to all WebDB users privileges to browse in a schema named TEMPLATES.
Name	Choose a name to identify the template. Since other component developers will be using your template, you should give the template a descriptive name that identifies its function; for example, `COMPANY_LOGO_BLUE` for a template that includes the company logo on a blue

	banner.
Application Image Attributes:	
Name	Type the file name and extension of the file containing the image you want to display in the upper left corner of the template. Click  to the right of the text box to search for images. You can search for all images located in the WebDB virtual directory, `/images/`. If you don't choose an image name, none will display in this location on the template.
Link	Type a type a link to another URL. When an end user clicks the image you specify in the **Application Image Attributes: Image** combo box, the URL destination you specify in the **Application Image Attributes: Link** text box displays.
ALT Tag	Type the text you want to associate with the image's ALT tag in the HTML code that creates the page. The ALT tag displays a small pop-up (or "floatover") window when an end user places the mouse cursor over the image. ALT tags are useful for displaying text that describes the image.
Home Link:	
URL	Type a type a link to another URL. When an end user clicks the image you specify in the **Home Link: Image** combo box, the URL destination you specify in the **Home Link: URL** text box displays.
Image	Type the file name and extension of the file containing the image you want to display in the upper right corner of the template. If you don't choose an image name, none will display in this location on the template.
Help Image:	
Image	Type the file name and extension of the file containing the image you want to display as a help icon on the template. If you don't choose an image name, none will display in this location on the template.
Template Title:	
Font Size	Type a font size for displaying title text. The title appears to the right of the application image in a banner at the top of the page. Specify **Font Size** as a relative size (`+1`,

	+2, and so forth). The relative font size is the number specified plus the size of the last font specified in the HTML code for the page; for example, 14 pt and a relative size of +2 displays the title as a 16 pt font.
Font Color	Choose the color for the title text. Click  to the right of the text box to search for colors.
Font Face	Choose a font style for displaying title text.
Heading Background:	
Color	Choose the color for the heading background. The heading background appears behind the application image, title, home image, and help image. Click  to the right of the text box to search for colors.
Image	Type the file name and extension of the file containing the image you want to display as the template heading background. Click  to the right of the text box to search for images. You can search for all images located in the directory mapped to the WebDB virtual directory, `/images/`. **Note** If you specify both a **Heading Background: Color** and **Image**, the heading background will be the color of the image.
Background Color and Image:	
Color	Choose a color for the background. The background appears behind the component body. Click  to the right of the text box to search for colors.
Image	Type the file name and extension of the file containing the image you want to display in the background. Click  to the right of the text box to search for images. You can search for all images located in the directory mapped to the WebDB virtual directory, `/images/`. **Note** If you specify both a **Background: Color** and **Image**, the background will be the color of the image.

Create Unstructured UI Template

Description Use this page to create, edit, test, or delete a U/I template based on HTML code that you write or copy from another source.

The Create Unstructured U/I Template page is divided into two frames. The top frame contains options for specifying the images, text, links, and look and feel of the U/I template you are currently creating. The bottom frame enables you to view the appearance of the template you are creating. After specifying an option in the top frame, you can click **Test** to update the appearance of the template with the new option in the bottom frame.

This page contains:

Return to Manage Template Page	Click to return to the Manage U/I Templates page. **Note** Any changes you have made on this page will be lost unless you click the **Save** button before clicking **Return to Manage Template Page**.
Test	Click to view how the U/I template appears based on the options you have specified in the top frame of this page. The updated U/I template appears in the bottom frame.
Save	Click to save the U/I template based on the options you have specified in the top frame of this page.
Delete	Click to delete the template displayed in the **Owner** field. **Note** The **Delete** button displays on this page only if you are editing an existing U/I template. It does not appear if you are creating a new U/I template.
Reset	Click to clear or reset all fields in the top frame of this page to their default values.
Enter HTML code that creates a web page:	Type or paste HTML source code that creates a Web page. Then, embed substitution tags in the HTML code to add a title, a heading, a WebDB component, help links, or other elements. The elements are dynamically generated when the HTML code to create the web page runs. For example, you can add a #BODY# tag that adds a component such as a chart or report to the original web page background. When a component developer selects the unstructured template while building the component, the Build wizard uses the substitution variables in the template to

create the component. The Chart Build wizard, for example, substitutes a finished chart for the #BODY# tag in the template, the home page link that the developer selected in the wizard for the #HOME# tag, and so forth.

Links

Manage Links page

Description Use this page to search for existing links or create new ones. A link enables an end user to jump from a WebDB component to another component, component parameter entry form, or URL.

This page contains:

Create a New Link	
Create Link	Click to create a link using a wizard.
Find an Existing Link	
Link Name Contains	Type the name or consecutive characters in the name of the link you want to find.
Find Link	Click to search for links based on the criteria you specified in **Link Name Contains.**
Select a Recently Edited Link	
Link Name	Displays the names of the five most recently created or edited links. Click a **Name** to edit the link.
Last Changed	Displays the date the link was created or last updated.
Test Link	Click to test the link. Click **Test Link** to display: • The link, including the arguments passed to it. • An HTML anchor. An anchor <A> tag indicates the beginning and end of a hypertext link. • An example SQL query using the anchor. • A list of link column values. Click a column value to test the link. The component defined as the link destination specified in the **Identify component to be linked to: Component** entry field of the **Edit Link** page should display. Click **Export** to display code that you can copy to export the link to another database.
Manage	Click **Delete** to delete the link from the

database.

Links: Link Name page

Description Use this page to choose a name for the link and the name of the Component Schema that will own it.

This page contains:

Schema	Choose the schema that will own the finished link. Only schemas in which you have Build In privileges are listed. If you want to build in a schema not in the list, contact your DBA to obtain privileges.
Link Name	Type a name for the link. WebDB developers choose from these names when asked by a build wizard to choose a link to include in the component.

Note

- Follow these guidelines when typing a **Link Name**:
  - You must specify a link name (null is not allowed). Choose a descriptive name that identifies the link's function; for example, `LINK_TO_MYREPORT` for a link from the EMP table to a report
  - The name must be unique within the schema.
  - Blank characters are not allowed. Type an underscore character to add a space in a name. For example, you can name a link `LINK_TO_MYREPORT`, but not `LINK TO MYREPORT`.
  - You cannot name a link with a PL/SQL reserved word; for example, `COLUMN`, `PACKAGE`, `VARCHAR`. Refer to the Oracle documentation for more information about reserved words.

Links: Target Type and Name page

Description Use this page to specify the name of the link's target and the type of target.

This page contains:

The link is pointing to a:	
WebDB Component	Click if you want the target of the link to be a WebDB component such as a chart or report. After clicking this option, you must also specify the schema and name of the component in the text box labeled **The name of the component or page you are linking to**; for example, `SCOTT.MY_CHART`.
WebDB Component Parameter Form	Click if you want the target of the link to be the parameter entry form for a WebDB component. After clicking this option, you must also specify the schema and name of the component in the text box labeled **The name of the component or page you are linking to**; for example, `SCOTT.MY_CHART`.
HTML Link	Click if you want the target of the link to a web page. After clicking this option, you must also specify the URL of the web page in the text box labeled **The name of the component or page you are linking to**; for example, `http://webdb.mycompany.com`
The name of the component or page you are linking to	If you clicked **WebDB Component** or **WebDB Component Parameter Form**, type the name of the component: prefixed with the schema that owns it; for example, `SCOTT.MY_CHART`. You can click  to search for all components located in schemas in which you have privileges to browse. If you clicked **HTML Link**, type the URL of the web page that will be linked to; for example: `http://webdb.mycompany.com`

Note

- If you enter an invalid component name or URL in the text box labeled **The name of the component or page you are linking to,** you will get an error when you try to use or test the link.

Links: Target Inputs page

Description Use this page to specify parameters that will be passed by the link to the target component. For example, you can create a link from a chart displaying average salaries for each JOB in the SCOTT.EMP table to a report based on SCOTT.EMP table that lists employees and their salaries.

Before you build a link to a target component, you must ensure the target component accepts parameters. You can pass as parameters literal values or values in the table or view columns on which the source component is based. In the above example, you could specify that values in the JOB column of the SCOTT.EMP table be passed to the report. When an end user of the chart clicks on a job in the chart, the report displays data for employees in corresponding to that job type.

You can specify conditions on the parameter that will be used to limit the data displayed in the component. For example, you can create a link to a report based on the SCOTT.EMP table and pass to it the parameter JOB=CLERK. When an end user clicks the link, the report will always display data for clerks.

You also use this page to choose display options that control the appearance of the target component; for example, the maximum number of rows that can appear on a page of the report. The options correspond to options on the Display Options page of the wizard used to build the target component. Options for a report can include show_header (enables you to show an HTML for the report when displaying it) or max_rows (enables you to specify the maximum number of rows displayed on each page of the report).

This page contains:

Parameters

Parameter	Displays the component's parameters, if the WebDB Developer who created the target component specified columns that can accept parameters (either with a bind variable or using an option in the build wizard). Parameters map to the columns of the table or view on which the target component is based. For example, if you chose to link to a component based on the SCOTT.EMP table, you might see ENAME, EMPNO, and DEPTNO included in the parameters on this page.
Required?	Displays whether the end user is required to specify a parameter on the parameter entry form. This option was set by the component developer in the component build wizard.
Condition	Choose a condition that selects which parameter values will be used to display report data. For example, if you want to link to a report based on SCOTT.EMP that displays all employees in a particular department, specify = as a **Condition,** `Column` as the **Value Type**, and `DEPTNO` as the **Value**.

Value Type	Choose **Literal** if you want to specify a literal value that will be passed to the component . You can specify any alphanumeric string; for example, `10` or `Manager`. For example, if you want to pass a literal value of greater than 3000, specify `>` as the Condition, `3000` as the **Value**, and `Literal` as the **Value Type**. Choose **Column** if you want to pass as parameters the values in a column in the table or view (shown in the **Parameter** list) on which the component is based.
Value	Type a column value that will be used to limit the data displayed in the report. For example, if you want the link to be to a report showing all employees in the SCOTT.EMP table whose ID numbers are greater than 3000, specify the following for the DEPTNO parameter: > as a Condition, `3000` as the **Value**, and `Literal` as the **Value Type**.

Options

Required?	Displays whether the end user is required to specify an option on the parameter entry form. This option was set by the component developer in the component build wizard.
Option	Displays options that control the appearance of the component that is being linked to. These options correspond to options on the Display Options page of the build wizard that created the component. For example, if the **Maximum Rows** option was selected when the report being linked to was built, the option `max_rows` appears in the Option list.
Value Type	Choose **Literal** if you want to specify a literal value for the option. For example, if the option is **Show Header**, you could specify a **Value Type** of `Literal` and type `YES` or `No` as the **Value**. Or, if font_size displays as an **Option**, you could specify a **Value Type** of `Literal` and type `+1`, `+2`, etc. as the **Value**. Choose **Column** if you want to use a value in a table or view as the **Value Type**.
Value	Displays the current value for the option. For example, if `Maximum Rows=20` was selected when a report being link to was built, 20 displays in the **Value** text box. When an end user click the link to navigate to the component, this value will be used to display the component. If the link is to a parameter entry form, the value will appear as a default. You can accept the current **Value**, or type a new

one.

Note

- This page displays only if you selected a component on **The name of the component or page you are linking to** entry on the Link Name page.

Links: Finish page

Use the Finish page to create a new link or update an existing link based on your selections in the previous pages of this wizard. If you are satisfied with the choices you made in the wizard, click **OK** to store the link as a shared component. Other WebDB developers can access your link when building components such as charts, forms, and reports.

If you aren't satisfied with your choices, use the  button to navigate back to any wizard page where you want to make changes.

After you make changes, click  to return to the Finish page. Always use these buttons to navigate to and from previous wizard pages. Don't use your web browser's Back and Forward buttons.

After you click **OK,** the Manage Link page displays the name of the link you just created or edited. You can test , edit, export, or delete the link using options on the Manage Link page.

Lists of Values

Manage List of Values page

Description Use this page to manage Lists of Values (LOVs) that enable end users to choose values for entry fields on WebDB forms and parameter entry forms. You can create two types of Lists of Values:

- Dynamic - based on a SQL statement
- Static - based on hardcoded values in a static list

Use this page to create a new List of Values or find and edit an existing one. You can search for a List of Values by name, by type (dynamic or static), or both.

This page contains:

Create a List of Values	
Dynamic	Click to create a new List of Values based on a SQL query.
Static	Click to create a List of Values based on a hard-coded list.
Create LOV	Click to create a new dynamic or static List of Values.
Find an Existing List of Values	
LOV Name Contains	Type the name or part of the name of the LOV you want to find.
LOV Type	Choose a List of Values type (either dynamic or static) that will be used to search for List of Values. Choose `All Types` to search for both static and dynamic Lists of Values.
Find LOV	Click to search for Lists of Values.
Select a Recently Changed List of Values	
Owning Schema	Displays the schema that owns the List of Values.
Name	Displays the five most recently created or edited Lists of Values. Click the name to edit the List of Values.
Type	Displays the List of Values type, either STATIC (based on hardcoded values in a static list) or DYNAMIC (based on a SQL statement).
Test As	Click a display format to test the List of Values. For example, if you click **Combo**,

a page appears displaying the List of Values as a combo box. Clicking **Radio** displays the List of Values as a radio button group.

Click **Export** to display the SQL source code for the List of Values. You use this source code to export the List of Values to another database.

Create Dynamic List of Values page

Description Use this page to create a dynamic List of Values by specifying:

- The name of the object you want to associate with the List of Values; for example, a table, view, or stored procedure.
- The name of a table or view column or stored procedure attribute. Any WebDB component based on this column or attribute can use the List of Values. The List of Values enables end users to select values in a field in the component or its parameter entry form. These user-selected values query or modify values in the column or attribute corresponding to the entry field.
- A format for displaying the List of Values in the component or its parameter entry form; for example, a pop-up list, or group of check boxes.
- A SQL SELECT statement query that identifies the values displayed to the end user in the List of Values and the actual values passed to the component.

This page contains:

Create this List of Values:

Owning Schema	Choose the name of the schema that will own the finished List of Values. **Notes** Only schemas in which you are allowed to build are listed. If you want to build in another schema, contact your DBA to obtain Build In privileges for that schema. To make the List of Values available to others, place it in a schema which other WebDB developers have been granted privileges to browse in. For example, the DBA at your site might give to all WebDB developers privileges to browse in a schema named LOVS.
Name	Type the name you want to use to identify the List of Values; for example, `DEPTNO` for a List of Values for a Department Number entry field.

Associate with this Object:

Owner	Choose the schema that owns the table, view, or stored procedure that you want to associate with the List of Values.
Object Name	Type the table, view, or stored procedure you want to associate with the List of Values.
Column or Attribute	Type the name of the column or attribute you want to associate with the List of Values. WebDB will create the List of Values based on all unique values in this column or attribute.

End users will be able to query or update the column or attribute using the List of Values. For example, you could create a List of Values List of Values and associate it with the JOB column of the SCOTT.EMP table. End users could choose from a List of Values containing five values (`Clerk`, `Salesman`, `Analyst`, `Manager`, and `President`) to perform queries based on the JOB column.

Default Display Format:

Default Format

Choose a default format for displaying the List of Values on a component or its parameter entry form. Component developers who add the List of Values to their component have the option of overriding this default and displaying a different format.

Show Null Value

Choose **Yes** to display null values in the List of Values.

If you choose **No**, null values do not display in the List of Values.

Choose **%** to display null values as `%`.

Enter SQL

Type or paste a valid SQL SELECT statement that selects values from two table or view columns:

- The first column specifies each value displayed to the end user in the List of Values.
- The second column specifies the actual values passed to the component.

For example, the query

```
select ename, empno from
scott.emp
```

creates a List of Values that displays to the users employee names from the ENAME column (`SMITH`, `ALLEN`, `WARD`, etc.). It passes the employee's associated ID number (`7369`, `7499`, `7521`, etc.) to the component when an end user chooses a name from the List of Values.

Note You can use the same column to generate display values and actual values. For example, you can specify:

```
select ename, ename from
scott.emp
```

or

```
select ename from scott.emp
```

Add LOV	Click to create the List of Values.

Note

- You must qualify table names in your SQL SELECT query with the owning schema. For example:

  select ename from scott.emp is valid.

  select ename from emp is not valid.

Edit Dynamic List of Values page

Description Use this page to update or delete an existing dynamic List of Values.

This page contains:

Edit this List of Values:

Owning Schema	Choose the name of the schema that will own the finished List of Values. Only schemas in which you are allowed to build are listed. If you want to build in another schema, contact your DBA to obtain Build In privileges for that schema.
Name	Type the name you want to use to identify the List of Values; for example, `DEPTNO` for a List of Values for a Department Number entry field. **Tip** To delete the List of Values, leave the **Name** text box blank and click **Apply Changes**.

Associate with this Object:

Owner	Choose the schema that owns the table, view, or procedure that you want to associate with the List of Values.
Object Name	Type the table, view, or procedure you want to associate with the List of Values.
Column or Attribute	Type the name of the column or attribute you want to associate with the List of Values. WebDB will create the List of Values based on all unique values in this column or attribute. End users will be able to query or update the column or attribute using the List of Values. For example, you could create a List of Values List of Values and associate it with the JOB column of the SCOTT.EMP table. End users could choose from a List of Values containing five values (`Clerk`, `Salesman`, `Analyst`, `Manager`, and `President`) to perform queries based on the JOB column.

Default Display Format:

Default Format	Choose a default format for displaying the List of Values on a component or its parameter entry form. Component developers who add the List of Values to their component have the option of overriding this default and displaying a different format.

Show Null Value	Choose **Yes** to display null values in the List of Values. If you choose **No**, null values do not display in the List of Values. Choose **%** to display null values as `%`.

Enter SQL Query	Type or paste a valid SQL SELECT statement that selects values from two table or view columns:
	
	• The first column specifies each value displayed to the end user in the List of Values.
	
	• The second column specifies the actual values passed to the component.
	
	For example, the query
	
	`select ename, empno from scott.emp`
	
	creates a List of Values that displays to the users employee names from the ENAME column (`SMITH`, `ALLEN`, `WARD`, etc.). It passes the employee's associated ID number (`7369`, `7499`, `7521`, etc.) to the component when an end user chooses a name from the List of Values.
	
	Note You can use the same column to generate display values and actual values. For example, you can specify:
	
	`select ename, ename from scott.emp`
	
	or
	
	`select ename from scott.emp`

Apply Changes	Click to update or delete the List of Values.

Create Static List of Values page

Description Use this page to create a List of Values based on a static hardcoded list.

This page contains:

Create this List of Values:

Owning Schema	Choose the name of the schema that will own the finished List of Values. **Notes** Only schemas in which you are allowed to build are listed. If you want to build in another schema, contact your DBA to obtain Build In privileges for that schema. To make the List of Values available to others, place it in a schema which other WebDB developers have been granted privileges to browse in. For example, the DBA at your site might give to all WebDB developers privileges to browse in a schema named `LOVS`.
Name	Type the name you want to use to identify the List of Values; for example, `DEPTNO` for a List of Values for a Department Number entry field.

Associate with this Object:

Owner	Choose the schema that owns the table, view, or stored procedure that you want to associate with the List of Values.
Object Name	Choose the table, view, or stored procedure that you want to associate with the List of Values.
Column/Argument	Choose the table or view column, or procedure argument that you want to associate with the List of Values.

Default Display Formats:

Default Format	Choose a default format for displaying the List of Values in a component or its parameter entry form. Component developers who add the List of Values to their component have the option of overriding this default and displaying a different format.
Show Null Value	Choose **Yes** to display null values in the List of Values. If you choose **No**, null values do not display in the List of Values. Choose **%** to display null values as `%`.
Display Value	Type each value you want to display in the List of Values in a separate Display Value text box; for example, `Clerk`, `Manager`, and `President` in a

	Job Title List of Values
Return Value	Type the actual value that will be passed to the component when the end user choose a display value in the List of Values. For example, the List of Values could pass the value ’1’ to the component when the end user selects the display value Clerk, ’2’ for Manager, and ’3’ for President. Display values can match the values passed to the component; for example, ’Clerk’ for the Clerk display value.
Display Order	Type numbers beginning with ’1’ to specify the order in which the display values should appear in the List of Values. For example, to display Clerk, Manager, and President in this order from the top of the list to bottom, specify ’1’ for Clerk, ’2’ for Manager, and ’3’ for President. To display values in the reverse order, specify ’3’ for Clerk, ’2’ for Manager, and ’1’ for President
Add LOV	Click to create the List of Values.

Edit Static List of Values page

Description Use this page to update or delete a List of Values based on a static hardcoded list.

This page contains:

Edit this List of Values:

Owning Schema	Choose the name of the schema that will own the finished List of Values. **Notes** Only schemas in which you are allowed to build are listed. If you want to build in another schema, contact your DBA to obtain Build In privileges for that schema. To make the List of Values available to others, place it in a schema which other WebDB developers have been granted privileges to browse in. For example, the DBA at your site might give to all WebDB developers privileges to browse in a schema named `LOVS`.
Name	Type the name you want to use to identify the List of Values; for example, `DEPTNO` for a List of Values for a Department Number entry field. **Tip** To delete the List of Values, leave the **Name** text box blank and click **Apply Changes**.

Associate with this Object:

Owner	Choose the schema that owns the table, view, or stored procedure that you want to associate with the List of Values.
Object Name	Choose the table, view, or stored procedure that you want to associate with the List of Values.
Column/Argument	Choose the table or view column, or procedure argument that you want to associate with the List of Values.

Default Display Formats:

Default Format	Choose a default format for displaying the List of Values in a component or its parameter entry form. Component developers who add the List of Values to their component have the option of overriding this default and displaying a different format.
Show Null Value	Choose **Yes** to display null values in the List of Values. If you choose **No**, null values do not display in the List of Values. Choose **%** to display null values as `%`.

Display Value	Type each value you want to display in the List of Values in a separate Display Value text box; for example, `Clerk`, `Manager`, and `President` in a Job Title List of Values
Return Value	Type the actual value that will be passed to the component when the end user choose a display value in the List of Values. For example, the List of Values could pass the value ’1’ to the component when the end user selects the display value Clerk, ’2’ for Manager, and ’3’ for President. Display values can match the values passed to the component; for example, ’Clerk’ for the Clerk display value.
Display Order	Type numbers beginning with ’1’ to specify the order in which the display values should appear in the List of Values. For example, to display Clerk, Manager, and President in this order from the top of the list to bottom, specify ’1’ for Clerk, ’2’ for Manager, and ’3’ for President. To display values in the reverse order, specify ’3’ for Clerk, ’2’ for Manager, and ’1’ for President
Apply Changes	Click to update or delete the List of Values.

JavaScripts

Manage JavaScripts page

Description Use this page to manage JavaScript applications that perform validation on individual entry fields within WebDB components. Field-level validation is performed when the end user causes the OnBlur condition to occur after entering a value in a field; for example, when tabbing to another entry field. Form- level validation occurs after the end user enters a value in a field and submits all values on the page; for example, when clicking an **OK** button.

Use this page to create a JavaScript application, or find and edit an existing one. You can search for JavaScripts by name, by the schema that owns them, or both.

This page contains:

Create a New JavaScript	
Create JavaScript	Click to create a new field- or form-level JavaScript application.
Find an Existing JavaScript	
Owning Schema	Type the name of the schema that owns the JavaScript you want to find.
JavaScript Name Like	Type the name or part of the name of the JavaScript you want to find; for example, `IsNumber` for a JavaScript that validates that values in a field are numeric.
Find JavaScripts	Click to search JavaScripts based on the criteria you specified in **Owning Schema** or **JavaScript Name Like**.
Select a Recently Edited JavaScript	
Schema	Displays the schema that owns the JavaScript application.
Name	Displays the name of the five most recently created or edited JavaScripts. Click the name to edit the JavaScript.
Last Changed	Displays the date the JavaScript was created or last updated.
By	Displays the name of the WebDB user created or last edited the JavaScript.
Test Script	Click **Field** to test a field-level JavaScript validation application. Click **Form** to test a form-level JavaScript validation application.

Create JavaScript page

Description Use this page to create a new field- or form-level JavaScript application.

This page contains:

Owning Schema	Choose the name of the schema that will own the finished JavaScript.  **Note** Only schemas in which you are allowed to build are listed. If you want to build in another schema, contact your DBA to obtain Build In privileges for that schema. To make the JavaScript available to others, place it in a schema in which other WebDB developers have been granted privileges to browse. For example, the DBA at your site might give to all WebDB developers privileges to browse in a schema named `JAVASCRIPTS`.
JavaScript Name	Type the name you want to use to identify the JavaScript; for example, `NotNull` for a JavaScript that checks for null values in a field.
Language	Type the name of the language in which you plan to write the JavaScript; for example, `JavaScript1.1` or `JavaScript1.2`.
Enter Script	Type or paste the JavaScript code that performs field- or form-level validation.
Add JavaScript	Click to create the JavaScript in the schema specified in the Owning Schema entry field.

Guidelines for writing JavaScripts

Follow these guidelines when writing a field- or form-validation JavaScript application:

- All validation applications should be written as functions, and return either TRUE or FALSE values.
- The application should alert the end user with a message if the element (entry field) being validated contains an invalid value.
- The application should bring focus (position the cursor) to the element (the entry field) where the end user entered the incorrect value flagged by the JavaScript application.

The following JavaScript validates that the end user enters a numeric value into a field:

- Identifies the name of the function and the entry field being validated.
- Checks whether the absolute value of the entry field is a number. `IsNaN` ("Is Not a Number") is a JavaScript function.
- If the value in the entry field is not a number, alerts the end user with the message, "Value must be a number."
- Brings focus to the entry field.

```
function isNumber(theElement)
{
if ( isNaN( Math.abs(theElement.value) ) )
{
alert( "Value must be a number." );
theElement.focus();
return false;
}
return true;
}
```

Edit JavaScript page

Description Use this page to edit an a new field- or form-level JavaScript.

This page contains:

Owning Schema	Choose the name of the schema that will own the finished JavaScript. **Notes** Only schemas in which you are allowed to build are listed. If you want to build in another schema, contact your DBA to obtain Build In privileges for that schema. To make the JavaScript available to others, place it in a schema which other WebDB developers have been granted privileges to browse in. For example, the DBA at your site might give to all WebDB developers privileges to browse in a schema named LOVS.
JavaScript Name	Type the name you want to use to identify the JavaScript; for example, `NotNull` for a JavaScript that checks for null values in a field. **Tip** To delete a JavaScript, leave the JavaScript Name text box blank and click **Apply Changes**.
Language	Type the name of the language in which you plan to write the JavaScript; for example, `JavaScript1.1` or `JavaScript1.2`.
Enter Script	Type or paste the JavaScript code that performs field- or form-level validation.
Apply Changes	Click to update or delete the JavaScript.

Test JavaScript page

Description Use this page to test a JavaScript validation application.

This page contains:

Owning Schema	Displays the schema that owns the JavaScript application you are testing.
JavaScript Name	Displays the name of the JavaScript you are testing
Validation Style	Displays whether the JavaScript you are testing is a field-level or form-level validation application.
Text Field	Type the value you are validating into the first entry field on the page. To test a field-level JavaScript application, you must cause the OnBlur condition to occur; for example, by pressing the Enter key or tabbing to the second text field. After you cause the condition to occur, the JavaScript field-level validation application should run. Form-level applications should run after you type an invalid value in the entry field and click **Submit**.
Submit	Click to test a form-level JavaScript application with the values you specified in the **Text Field** entry field.
JavaScript Under Test	Displays the source code for the JavaScript application you are currently testing.

Build Database Objects

Build Database Objects page

Description Use this page to choose the type of database object you want to create.

This page contains:

Create a Database Object	Click the type of database object you want to create. For example, click  to create an index. After you click an object type, a wizard guides you through the pages for creating the object.

Database object finish page

Use this page to create a new database object based on your selections in the previous pages of the object build wizard.

If you are satisfied with the choices you made in the wizard, click **OK** to create the object.

If you aren't satisfied with your choices, use the  button to navigate back to any wizard page where you want to make changes. Always use the  and  buttons to navigate to and from previous wizard pages. Don't use your web browser's Back and Forward buttons.

After you make changes, click  to return to the finish page. Then, click **OK** to create the object. WebDB does not create the object until you click **OK** on this page.

After you click **OK** on this page, you still can edit the object by clicking  at the bottom of any WebDB page, clicking the type of object you want to edit, and entering its name and schema on the first page that appears in the object build wizard.

Functions

Create Function: Schema, Function Name, and Return Datatype page

Description Use this page to choose a name for the function, the name of the schema that will own the finished function, and a return datatype.

This page contains:

Schema	Choose the schema that will own the finished function. Only schemas that you are allowed to build in are listed in the drop-down list.
Function Name	Type the name you want to use to identify the function. **Note** If you choose a function name that is already in use by an object owned by the schema you choose in the **Schema** field, WebDB will overwrite the object. Use the WebDB Browse feature to ensure to that another object with the same name does not exist in the schema.
Return Datatype	Choose a datatype for the value returned by the function.

Create Function: Arguments page

Description Use this page to specify the names of one or more arguments that will be passed to the function, and their datatypes.

This page contains:

Argument Name	Type a name to identify each argument that will be passed to the function.
In/Out	Choose whether the argument is an input, an output, or both. • IN - Passes a value or constant from the calling environment to the function. • OUT - Returns a value from the function to the calling environment. • IN OUT - Passes a value from the calling environment to the function, and returns a possibly different value from the function to the calling environment.

Datatype	Choose the argument's datatype.
Default Value	Type a default value for the argument. This value is used to initialize the parameter if the end user does not specify one in the function call.
Add More	Click to make five blank rows available for passing additional arguments.

Create Function: Function Body page

Description Use this page to edit the code generated by the Create Function wizard.

This page contains:

Function Body	Type or paste code that creates a function object.

Indexes

Create Index: Schema and Index Name page

Description Use this page to choose a name for the index and the schema that will own it. You also identify in this page the name of the table on which the index will be based.

This page contains:

Schema	Choose the schema that will own the finished index. Only schemas that you are allowed to build in are listed in the drop-down list. **Note** After you choose the schema, click your browser's Reload button to refresh the contents of the Tables drop-down list on this page.
Index Name	Type the name you want to use to identify the index. **Note** If you choose an index name that is already in use by an object owned by the schema you choose in the **Schema** field, WebDB will overwrite the object. Use the WebDB Browse feature to ensure to that another object with the same name does not exist in the schema. **Tip** It's a good idea to make the index name reflect the table and columns being indexed.
Table	Choose the table on which the index will be based. **Note** You can choose only tables owned by the schema you specified in the **Schema** field.
Uniqueness	Choose whether the index will be unique or nonunique: • UNIQUE - ensures that values in the table columns specified in the next page of this wizard are unique. • NONUNIQUE - values in the table columns specified in the next page of this wizard are not unique.

Create Index: Table Columns page

Description Use this page to choose one or more columns in the table to be indexed. Specifying multiple columns creates a composite index. The order in which you specify columns on this page is the order in which the columns are indexed.

This page contains:

Column Name	Choose one or more columns in the table that you specified in Schema and Index Name page of this wizard. **Note** Windows users can choose more than one column by clicking it while pressing the Ctrl key.
Add More	Click to display more **Column Name** entry fields on this page that you can use to choose additional table columns.

Create Index: Storage Parameters page

Description Use this page to choose storage parameters for the index. By default, an index's tablespace and storage are the same as the tablespace on which it is based, but you can override these in this page.

This page contains:

Tablespace	Choose the name of the tablespace where the index will be stored.
Initial Extent	Type the size, in bytes, of an initial area of disk space that can be used by the index if it fills the tablespace.
Next Extent	Type the size, in bytes, of all subsequent extents that will be used if the disk space in the **Initial Extent** is used.
Min Extents	Type the minimum number of extents that will be created.
Max Extents	Type the maximum number of extents that can be allocated as the index grows.

Note

- Specify the initial and next extents in this page as an integer (specifies the number of bytes), followed by a K (number of bytes multiplied by 1024) or an M (number of bytes multiplied by 1048576); for example, an **Initial Extent** of 24K.

Packages

Create Package: Schema and Package Name page

Description Use this page to choose a name for the package and the schema that will own it.

This page contains:

Schema	Choose the schema that will own the finished package. Only schemas that you are allowed to build in are listed in the drop-down list.
Package Name	Type the name you want to use to identify the package. **Note** If you choose a package name that is already in use by an object owned by the schema you choose in the **Schema** field, WebDB will overwrite the object. Use the WebDB Browse feature to ensure to that another object with the same name does not exist in the schema.

Create Package: Package Specification and Body page

Description Use this page to specify code that creates a specification and body for the package.

This page contains:

Package Specification	Type or paste PL/SQL code that creates a package specification. A package specification contains the public list of functions, procedures, variables, constants, cursors, and exceptions contained within the package.
Package Body	Type or paste PL/SQL code that creates a package body. A package body contains the PL/SQL code implementing the specification.

Procedures

Create Procedure: Schema and Procedure Name page

Description Use this page to specify a name for the procedure and the schema that will own it.

This page contains:

Schema	Choose the schema that will own the finished procedure. Only schemas that you are allowed to build in are listed in the drop-down list.
Procedure Name	Type the name you want to use to identify the procedure. **Note** If you choose a procedure name that is already in use by an object owned by the schema you choose in the **Schema** field, WebDB will overwrite the object. Use the WebDB Browse feature to ensure to that another object with the same name does not exist in the schema.

Create Procedure: Arguments page

Description Use this page to specify the names of one or more arguments that will be passed to the procedure, and their datatypes.

This page contains:

Argument Name	Type a name to identify each argument that will be passed to the procedure.
In/Out	Choose whether the argument is an input, an output, or both. • IN - Passes a value or constant from the calling environment to the procedure. End users of the procedure must specify a value for an input argument. • OUT - Returns a value from the procedure to the calling environment. • IN OUT - Passes a value from the calling environment to the procedure, and returns a possible different value from the procedure to the calling environment.
Datatype	Choose the argument's datatype.
Default	Choose a default value for the argument. This value is used to initialize the argument if the end user has not specified one in a procedure call.
Add More	Click to make five blank rows available for passing additional arguments.

Sequences

Create Sequence: Schema and Sequence Name page

Description Use this page to choose a name for the sequence, the name of the schema that will own it, and sequence increment values.

This page contains:

Schema	Choose the schema that will own the finished sequence. Only schemas that you are allowed to build in are listed in the drop-down list.
Sequence Name	Type the name you want to use to identify the sequence. **Note** If you choose a schema name that is already in use by an object owned by the schema you choose in the **Schema** field, WebDB will overwrite the object. Use the WebDB Browse feature to ensure to that another object with the same name does not exist in the schema.
Increment By	Type a number that will be used to increment the sequence. A positive number increases the sequence by the value of the number. A negative number decreases the sequence by the value of the number.
Start With	Type the number with which the sequence will begin. The **Start With** value must be greater than the **Min Value**.
Min Value	Type the lowest number the sequence will generate. For example, if you specify an **Increment By** number of -1, a **Start with Value** of 100, and a **Min Value** of 1, the sequence would decrement 99 times before reaching the **Min Value**.

Synonyms

Create Synonym: Schema and Synonym Name page

Description Use this page to choose a name for the synonym and the schema that will own it. You can also specify a database link if the object is stored in a remote database.

This page contains:

Schema	Choose the schema that will own the finished synonym. Only schemas that you are allowed to build in are listed in the drop-down list.
Synonym Name	Type the name you want to use to identify the synonym. **Note** If you choose a synonym name that is already in use by an object owned by the schema you choose in the **Schema** field, WebDB will overwrite the object. Use the WebDB Browse feature to ensure to that another object with the same name does not exist in the schema.

Create Synonym: Object Name page

Description Use this page to choose the object on which the synonym is based.

This page contains:

Object	Choose the table or view with which the synonym will be associated. **Notes** The pop-up list displays only objects owned by the schema you selected in the Schema and Synonym Name page. You can create a synonym of a synonym by choosing the synonym's name in the **Object** drop-down list.

Note

- If the **Object** is contained in a remote database, you can type a link to the database; for example, EMP@REMOTE_DB.

Tables

Create Table: Schema and Table Name page

Description Use this page to specify a name for table and the schema that will own it.

This page contains:

Schema	Choose the schema that will own the finished table. Only schemas that you are allowed to build in are listed in the drop-down list.
Table Name	Type the name you want to use to identify the table. **Note** If you choose a table name that is already in use by an object owned by the schema you choose in the **Schema** field, WebDB will overwrite the object. Use the WebDB Browse feature to ensure to that another object with the same name does not exist in the schema.

Create Table: Columns page

Description Use this page to choose the names of the columns that will be in the table, and the datatype of the each column's data.

This page contains:

Column Name	Type a name to identify each column in the table.
Datatype	Choose a datatype for the values that each column will contain.
Length	Applicable to NUMBER, VARCHAR, and RAW datatypes. Type the total number of digits or characters in the characters in the column. The length can range from 1 to 38.
Precision	Type the number of digits to the right of the decimal point. The precision can range from -84 to 127. **Note** This field is applicable only to NUMBER datatypes.
Null?	Check to allow null values in the table column.
Primary Key?	Check if this column is a primary key.
Add More	Click to add five more blank rows to the page. This allows you to add five more columns to the table.

Create Table: Storage page

Description Use this page to choose storage parameters for the table.

This page contains:

Tablespace	Choose the name of the tablespace where the table will be stored.
Initial Extent	Type the size, in bytes, of an initial area of disk space that can be used by the table if it fills the tablespace.
Next Extent	Type the size, in bytes, of all subsequent extents that will be used if the disk space in the **Initial Extent** is used.
Min Extents	Type the minimum number of extents that will be created initially; for example, 1.
Max Extents	Type the maximum number of extents that can be created after the disk space in the **Initial Extent** is used; for example 100.

Note

- Specify the initial and next extents in this page as an integer (specifies the number of bytes), followed by a K (number of bytes multiplied by 1024) or an M (number of bytes multiplied by 1048576); for example, an **Initial Extent** of 24K.

Triggers

Create Trigger: Schema and Trigger Name page

Description Use this page to choose a name for the trigger and the schema that will own it.

This page contains:

Schema	Choose the schema that will own the finished trigger. Only schemas that you are allowed to build in are listed in the drop-down list.
Trigger Name	Type the name you want to use to identify the trigger. **Note** If you choose a trigger name that is already in use by an object owned by the schema you choose in the **Schema** field, WebDB will overwrite the object. Use the WebDB Browse feature to ensure to that another object with the same name does not exist in the schema.

Create Trigger: Trigger Table and Options page

Description Use this page to identify the name of the table on which the trigger will be based and the SQL statements that cause the trigger to execute. You also choose a trigger type in this page.

This page contains:

Table	Choose the table that the trigger will reference. The trigger will execute when the SQL command or command you specify in this page executes against this table. **Note** You can choose only tables owned by the schema you specified in the **Schema and Script Name** page of this wizard.
Type	Choose a trigger type: • BEFORE EACH ROW - trigger executes once before each table row that is affected by a triggering statement such as INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE. • BEFORE STATEMENT - trigger executes once before a triggering statement (such as INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE) without regard to the number of rows processed. • INSTEAD OF EACH ROW - trigger executes instead of the triggering statement for each table row that is affected by the statement. **Note** This is supported in Oracle 8*i* and above. • INSTEAD OF STATEMENT - trigger executes instead of a triggering statement such as INSERT, UPDATE, or DELETE. **Note** This is supported in Oracle 8*i* and above. • AFTER EACH ROW - trigger executes once after each table row that is affected by a triggering statement. • AFTER STATEMENT - trigger executes once after a triggering statement.
On Insert	Check to cause the trigger to execute when the SQL INSERT command executes.
On Update	Check to cause the trigger to execute when the SQL UPDATE command executes.
On Delete	Check to cause the trigger to execute when the SQL DELETE command executes.

Create Trigger: Trigger Script page

Description Use this page to edit the code generated by the Trigger Wizard.

This page contains:

Trigger Body	Type or paste SQL code that creates a trigger object.

Views

Create View: Schema and View Name page

Description Use this page to choose a name for the view and the schema that will own it.

This page contains:

Schema	Choose the schema that will own the finished view. Only schemas that you are allowed to build in are listed in the drop-down list.
View Name	Type the name you want to use to identify the view. **Note** If you choose a view name that is already in use by an object owned by the schema you choose in the **Schema** field, WebDB will overwrite the object. Use the WebDB Browse feature to ensure to that another object with the same name does not exist in the schema.

Create View: View Body

Description Use this page to edit the code generated by the View Wizard.

This page contains:

View Body	Type or paste SQL code that creates a view object.

Create Sites

Sites: Site Building page

Description Use this page to create a new WebDB web site, or find an existing web site. After you find a web site, you can click its name to navigate to it.

This page contains:

Create a New Site	
Create	Click to create a new WebDB web site. The site build wizard guides you through all pages for creating a web site.
Find an Existing Site	
Find	Type the name of the web site you want to find, then click the **Find** button.
Select a Recently Edited Site	
Name	Displays the name of the five most recently created or edited web sites. Click a **Name** to open the site.
Schema	Displays the schema that owns the web site.
Type	Identifies this as a web site.
Changed	Displays in days, hours, minutes, and seconds how long ago the web site was created or last edited.
By	Displays the developer who created the web site.

Sites: Site Name page

Description Use this page to name your WebDB site.

This page contains:

Site Name	Type the name you want to use to identify the site. After the site is created, you use this name to search for it on the Sites: Site Building page.

Notes

- You must specify a name (null is not allowed).
- The name must be unique.

Sites: Owning Schema page

Description Use this page to choose a name for the schema that will own the site. The Owning Schema cannot currently exist in the database and is generally not used as an actual user account.

The Owning Schema and two other user accounts will be created when you create the WebDB site:

- The Owning Schema that owns the site.
- A user account that allows public access to the site. WebDB uses the name and password of this account to automatically configure a Listener Database Access Descriptor (DAD). This DAD allows public users to access the WebDB site without having to log on.

  The name of this user account is the **Owning Schema** name suffixed with _PUBLIC. For example, if you specify `MYSITE` as the **Owning Schema**, a user account will be created with the name `MYSITE_PUBLIC`**.**
- A user account used by a site administrator to log on to the site with administration privileges.

  The name of this user account is suffixed with _ADMIN. For example, if you specify `MYSITE` as the **Owning Schema**, a user account will be created with the name `MYSITE_ADMIN.`

The default passwords for Owning Schema, public, and administrator user accounts are the same as their corresponding schema names; for example, `MYSITE_PUBLIC/MYSITE_PUBLIC.` After the site is created, you must log in to the administration account and change the passwords for the Owning Schema and administration account.

This page contains:

Owning Schema	Type the name of the schema that will own this site. The **Owning Schema** cannot be a schema that currently exists in the database. The Site Creation wizard creates a new schema and two user accounts in the database based on the name that you specify in this text box.

Notes

- The site build wizard automatically grants to the schema all the necessary privileges that it needs.

Sites: Select Language page

Description Use this page to select the language for all text that appears in your site. The drop-down list of languages is based on the character sets that are installed in the database where you are creating this site.

 After you create the site by completing all of the steps in this wizard, you cannot change this setting.

This page contains:

Language	Choose the language that you want to use to display all text that appears in your web site.

Sites: Select Tablespaces page

Description Use this page to choose the required tablespaces for the WebDB site.

 After you create the site by completing all of the steps in this wizard, you cannot change these settings.

This page contains:

User Tablespace	Choose a tablespace that will be used to store the objects that render the HTML for the web site for the web site. Click to the right of the text box to search for tablespaces. The tablespace will contain objects that will not change dramatically in size over the life of the site.
Temporary Tablespace	Choose a tablespace for creation of temporary storage for operations such as sorting table rows. Click to the right of the text box to search for temporary tablespaces.

Sites: Select Demos page

Description Use this page to choose which demonstration folders to install on the WebDB site you are creating. The demonstration folder can help new end users become familiar with features of a WebDB site.

This page contains:

Demonstration folders to install	Check the check box next to the demo you want to install.

Sites: Finish page

Description Use this page to review the choices you made in this wizard. You can change choices you have made by using the  and  arrows. When you are satisfied, click **Finish** to start the web site creation progress. A status page indicates the progress of the installation.

The WebDB site will be created with the name you specified on the Site Name page and the schema that you specified in the Owning Schema page of the wizard. The site will be totally self-contained in the schema. If you decided to drop the WebDB site at a later date, you will drop the entire contents of schema that owns the site.

Once installation is complete, you can click **Done** to return to WebDB. You can navigate to the web site by clicking its name in the **Select a Recently Created Site: Name** list on the Site Building page .

Changing Default Passwords

 After the site is created, you must log in to the administration account and change the passwords for the Owning Schema and administration account.

To change these passwords:

1. Click  at the bottom of any WebDB page.

   The Site Building page displays.
2. Click the name of the site you just created in the **Select a Recently Created Site: Name** list.
3. Click **Site Administration**. Type the user name and default password for the site administration user account; for example, `MYSITE_ADMIN/MYSITE_ADMIN`.
4. Click  or the **Administration** link from the site's navigation bar.
5. From the Administration page, click **User** under Access Managers to display the User Manager.
6. In the **Find User: Name** field, type the user name you specified when you logged in to the site; for example, MYSITE_ADMIN, then click **Edit**.

   The Details tab of the User Manager displays.
7. Type the new password in the **Password** field.
8. In the **Confirm Password** field, type the password again to verify that you have entered it correctly.
9. Click **Apply.**
10. Repeat steps 6-9 to change the password for the Owning Schema.

Configuring the Site Data Access Descriptors

The WebDB site is automatically configured with default Data Access Descriptor (DAD) information for public and authorized user access of the WebDB site.

If you want to change a DAD name, you must first change it in the web site's Site Manager, then in the Listener Settings page.

To change a DAD name:

1. Log in to the administration user account by following steps 1-4 above.
2. Click **Site**,
3. Change a DAD name at the bottom of the Site Manager: Main tab page.
4. Click **Apply**.

Note The following step is performed in WebDB itself, not in the web site.

5. On the WebDB home page, click , then **Listener Settings**.
6. Scroll down to the **Data Access Descriptor Names** you created for this site. There should two DAD names for the web site:

- A DAD for public access to the web site. This DAD name is the same name as the owning schema; for example, `MYSITE`. The DAD is automatically configured with the user name and password you see on this page. This means that public users can access the WebDB site without having to log on.
- A DAD for authorized access to the web site. This DAD name is the same name as the owning schema plus the character `S`; for example `MYSITES`. This DAD is not configured with a user name and password. This means that users cannot access this portion of the web site without first logging on.

7. Change the **Data Access Descriptor Name** to the new name you specified on the Site Manager: Main tab page.
8. (Optional) If there are other DAD settings you want to make, type them in the entry fields on this page and click **Apply**.

   Click if you have questions about any entry field on this page.

Administration

Role Manager page

Description Use this page to create a new role or find an existing or recently created role. Once you find a role, you can view all members of the role, add new members to the role, or remove current members from the role. A member can be a user or another role.

This page contains:

Create a New Role	
Role	Type a name for the new role. **Notes** Special characters such as % or # are not allowed in the role name. Blank characters are not allowed in the role name. Type an underscore character (_) to add a space in a name. For example, you can create a role named `MY_ROLE`, but not `MY ROLE`.
Create	Click to create the role with the name you specified in the **Role** text box. After you click **Create**, the Manage Roles page displays. You can add users and other roles to the role using options on this page.
Find an Existing Role	
Role	Type the name of the role you want to find. Once you find the role, you can view all role members, or add and remove members from the role. Click  to the right of the text box to search for roles.
Find	Click to find the role you specified in the **Role** text box.
Select a Recently Created Role	
Role	Displays the names of the five most recently created roles. Click a role to view its members, or add and remove members from the role.
Date Created	Displays the day and time when the role

was created.

Notes

- You can make a role a member of another role in the Role Manager.

Manage Roles page

Description Use this page to view all members of the selected role, add new members, or remove current member from the role. A member can be any user or another role.

The selected role appears in the text at the top of the page.

This page contains:

User/ Role	Type the name of a WebDB user or role you want to add to the selected role. The name of the role you selected displays in the text at the top of the page. If you don't know the name of the user or role you want to add, click  to the right of the text box to search for roles.
Add	Click to make the WebDB user or role specified in the **User/Role** text box a member of the role. After you click **Add**, the user or role you assigned to the role appears in the **Member** list box.
Members	Displays all users or roles who are current members of the selected role.
Remove	Removes a user or role selected in the **Members** list box from the role. **Note** Windows users can choose more than one member in the list by clicking it while pressing the Ctrl key.
Remove All	Click to remove all users or roles in **Members** list box from the role.
Apply	Click to add or remove members from roles based on the changes you made on this page.

Grant Manager page

Description Use this page to find an existing or recently created database object. Once you find an object you can grant or revoke privileges that allow a user to perform SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE or EXECUTE actions on it.

This page contains:

Find Database Objects

Schema	Type the name of the schema that owns the database object you want to find; for example, SCOTT. Click  to search for schemas you have privileges to browse. If you leave this entry field blank, WebDB searches all schemas you have privileges to browse.
Object Type	Choose the type of database object you want to find; for example, `Tables`. Choose `All objects` to search for all object types.
Name	Type the name of the object you want to find.
Find	Click to search the database for objects based on the search criteria you specified.

Recently Created Objects

Object	Displays the name of the five most recently created database objects. Click an object to grant or revoke SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE or EXECUTE privileges on it.
Date Created	Displays the day and time when the object was created.

Grant Manager page

Description Use this page to grant or revoke database object privileges to a user.

The text at the top of the page displays the name of the object on which you are granting or revoking privileges. The page displays all developers and roles that have been granted SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE or EXECUTE privileges on the objects. You can grant or revoke object privileges by checking or unchecking the appropriate check box, then clicking **Apply**.

If a user or role does not appear on the page, type its name in the **User/Role** text box and click **Add** to add it to the page.

This page contains:

User/Role	Type the name of a user or role that you want to grant object privileges to. Click  to the right of the combo box to search for Users or roles.
Add	Click to add the user or role you specified in the **User/Role** combo box to the page.
Select	Check to enable the user or role to query a table or view.
Insert	Check to enable the user or role to insert a row into a table or view.
Update	Check to enable the user or role to update a row in a table or view.
Delete	Check to enable the user or role to delete a row in a table or view.
Execute	Check to enable the user or role to run an object such as a procedure of function
Apply	Click to grant or revoke the user's or role's privileges based on your selections.

Notes

- The Grant Manager displays check boxes for updating privileges depending on the type of object on which you are granting privileges. For tables and views, for example, the **Select**, **Insert**, **Update**, and **Delete** check boxes display. For procedures, the **Execute** check box displays.
- To revoke a privilege, uncheck a **Select**, **Insert**, **Update**, **Delete,** or **Execute** check box, then click **Apply**.

Report WebDB Developer Privileges page

Description Use this page to view current browse and build privileges for all WebDB developers (users with the WEBDB_DEVELOPER role).

This page contains:

WebDB Developer	Displays the name of the WebDB developer. Click a name to update to display the User Manager, where you can update the developer's build and browse privileges.
Build In	Displays all schemas privileges in which the developer currently has privileges to build and browse. Click **Build In** to sort the contents of this page by the schema names displayed in this column,
Browse In	Displays all schemas privileges in which the developer currently has privileges to browse. Click **Browse In** to sort the contents of this page by the schema names displayed in this column.

Change Password page

Description Use this page to change the password you use to log into WebDB.

This page contains:

New Password	Type the new password you want to use to log into WebDB. Asterisks (*) appear for each character you type.
Confirm Password	Type the same password you typed in the **New Password** text box to confirm you want to use it. Asterisks (*) appear for each character you type.
Apply	Click to change your old password to the one you typed in the **New Password** text box.

User Manager

User Manager page

Description Use this page to create a new WebDB user and assign a tablespace where any objects created by the user will be contained. You must specify whether the user will be a WebDB developer or component schema:

- **WebDB Developers** can build, by default, components and objects in their own schemas. In addition, they can build components and objects in any Component Schemas in which they have been granted Build In privileges.

- **Component Schemas** own the components or objects built by WebDB Developers. After you create a component schema, it automatically appears on the Build Privileges tab of the User Manager as a schema available for developers to build objects and components in. You use the tab to grant to any developer privileges to build objects and components in the component schema.

You can also use this page to find existing or recently created WebDB users in order to view additional information about the user such as the privileges and roles assigned to them.

This page contains:

Create a New User

User Name	Type a user name for the new WebDB user. If you type the name of an existing user, an error message displays. **Notes** Special characters such as % or # are not allowed in the user name. Blank characters are not allowed in the user name. Type an underscore character (_) to add a space in a name. For example, you can create a user named `SCOTT_P`, but not `SCOTT P`.
Password	Type the password you want to assign to the new user you specified in the **User Name** text box. Asterisks (*) appear for each character you type.
Confirm Password	Type the same password you typed in the **New Password** text box to confirm you want to use it. Asterisks (*) appear for each character you type.
Default Tablespace	Choose the default tablespace that will be

	used to store any database objects created by the user. **Note** The drop-down list contains all tablespaces that have been created in the Oracle database. Refer to the Oracle documentation for more information about creating tablespaces in your database.
Temporary Tablespace	Choose the tablespace for creation of temporary storage for operations such as sorting table rows.
Oracle Profile	Choose a database profile for the user (the amount of system and database resources that are available to the user). If you don't select a profile, the DEFAULT profile is assigned to the user. **Note** Use Oracle SQL commands to create new profiles. Refer to the Oracle documentation for more information.
WebDB Developer	Check to enable this user to build components in his own schema as well as any component schema in which the user is granted Build In privileges. **Note** To grant the user privileges to build in a component schema, you must navigate to the Build Privileges tab of the User Manager.
Component Building Schema	Check to make this user a schema in which WebDB developers build components and objects. After you create a component schema, it automatically appears on the Build Privileges tab of the User Manager as a schema available for developers to build objects and components in.
Create	Click to create a new user with the options you specified on this page.
Find an Existing User	
User Name	Type the name of the user you want to find.
Find	Click to find the user you specified in the **Find an Existing User: User Name** field.
Select Recently Created Users	
Name	Displays the names of the five most recently created database users. Click a **Name** to edit information about the user such as the user's privileges and roles.
Date Created	Displays the day and time when the user was created.

User Manager: User page

Description Use this page to review and update information about the WebDB user you selected:

- Whether the user is a WebDB Developer of Component Building schema.
- Roles that the user is a member of.
- Object privileges granted to the user.
- WebDB Build In or Browse In privileges granted to the user.
- The default and temporary tablespaces where the objects and components created by the user are stored.
- The user's resource profile.

You can also use this page to change a user's password.

This page contains:

User Name	Displays name of the WebDB user you selected.
Password	Type the new password you want to assign to the WebDB user. Asterisks (*) appear for each character you type.
Confirm Password	Type the same password you typed in the **Password** text box to confirm you want to use it. Asterisks (*) appear for each character you type. Click **Apply** to change the password.
Default Tablespace	Displays the default tablespace that will be used to store any database objects created by the user. You can assign a different default tablespace by choosing one in the **Default Tablespace** drop-down list, then clicking **Apply**.
Temporary Tablespace	Displays the tablespace that will be used for creation of temporary storage for operations such as sorting table rows. You can assign a different temporary tablespace by choosing one in the **Temporary Tablespace** drop-down list, then clicking **Apply**.
Oracle Profile	Displays the resource profile assigned to the user. You can assign a different profile to the user by choosing one in the **Oracle Profile** drop-down list, then clicking **Apply**.

	Note Use Oracle SQL commands to create new profiles. Refer to the Oracle documentation for more information.
WebDB Developer	Check to enable this user to build components in his own schema as well as any component schema in which the user has been granted Build In privileges. **Note** To grant the user privileges to build in a component schema, you must navigate to the Build Privileges tab of the User Manager.
Component Building Schema	Check to make this user a schema in which WebDB developers build components and objects. After you create a component schema, it automatically appears on the Build Privileges tab of the User Manager as a schema available for developers to build objects and components in.
Roles	Displays all roles that the user is a member of. Click this tab to assign a user to a new role or remove user from a role.
Grants	Displays all database objects on which the user has been granted SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE, or EXECUTE privileges. Click this tab to grant or revoke the user's privileges to perform these actions on an object.
Build Privileges	Displays all schemas the user has privileges to Build In. Click this tab to enable the user to Build In an additional schema or to revoke Build In privileges.
Browse Privileges	Displays all schemas the user has privileges to Browse In. Click this tab to enable the user to Browse In an additional schema or to revoke Browse In privileges.
Apply	Click to update the user's information or password with the changes you have made on this page.

User Manager: Grants page

Description Use this page to grant or revoke privileges that allow users to grant SELECT, INSERT, UPDATE, DELETE or EXECUTE privileges on database objects.

You can grant privileges for one or more objects shown on the page by checking or unchecking the appropriate check box next to it, then clicking **Apply**. If an object does not appear on the page, type its name in the **Object** combo box and click **Add** to add it to the page.

Object names display on this page by object type (**Sequences**, **Table/Views**, **Procedures/Functions/Packages**).

This page contains:

Object	Type the name of a database object. You will be granting privileges on this object to the selected user or role. Click  to search for objects.
Add	Click to add the object you specified in the **Object** combo box to the page.
Select	Check to enable the user or role to query a table or view.
Insert	Check to enable the user or role to insert a row into a table or view.
Update	Check to enable the user or role to update a row in a table or view.
Delete	Check to enable the user or role to delete a row in a table or view.
Execute	Check to enable the user or role to run an object such as a procedure of function
Apply	Click to grant or revoke the developer's or role's privileges based on your selections.

Note

- The User Manager: Grants page displays check boxes for updating privileges depending on the type of object on which you are granting privileges. For tables and views, for example, the **Select**, **Insert**, **Update**, and **Delete** check boxes display. For procedures, the **Execute** check box displays.
- To revoke a privilege, uncheck a **Select**, **Insert**, **Update**, **Delete,** or **Execute** check box, then click **Apply**.

User Manager: Roles page

Description Use this page to assign or remove a member from a role. A member can be a user or another role.

The text at the top of the page displays the name of the user to whom you are assigning or removing a role.

This page contains:

Role	Type the name of a role you want to assign to the user. The name of the user you selected is shown in the upper left corner of the page. Click  to the right of the text box to search for roles.
Add	Click to add a role to the list of roles assigned to the user. After you click **Add**, the role you are assigning to the member appears in the **Is Member Of** list box. **Note** You must click **Apply** to add the user to the role.
Is Member Of	Displays all roles currently assigned to the member.
Remove	Click to remove the selected role from the list of roles assigned to the WebDB user. **Note** Windows users can choose more than one role in the list by clicking it while pressing the Ctrl key.
Remove All	Click to remove all roles from the member.
Apply	Click to assign or remove a role from the user.

Notes

- You cannot make a role a member of another role using the Role tab of the User Manager. You can do this in the Role Manager , however.

User Manager: Build Privileges page

Description Use this page to grant or revoke privileges to build in Component Schemas. The Build In privilege enables a WebDB Developer to build a component in a specified Component Schema.

The **Current Privileges** list box displays all Component Schemas in the database plus the schema for the WebDB Developer. The name of the WebDB Developer's schema displays in the upper left corner of the page after the text, **Build Privileges**. Selected (highlighted) schemas in the list box are those in which the WebDB Developer currently has Build In privileges.

This page contains:

Current Privileges	Displays all Component Schemas in the database plus the selected WebDB Developer's own schema. Select (highlight) a schema to grant to the WebDB Developer privileges to Build In it. Deselect a schema to revoke the WebDB Developer's privileges to Build In it.
Apply	Click to update the WebDB Developer's Build In privileges based on the changes you made on this page.

Note

- Component Schemas are identified using the **Component Building Schema** check box on the User Manager page .
- Granting a user privileges to Build In a schema automatically grants them Browse In privileges in the same schema

User Manager: Browse Privileges page

Description Use this page to view all schemas that the selected user has privileges to browse. The text at the top of the page displays the user you selected.

You can also grant privileges to browse other schemas, or revoke existing browse privileges.

 The browse privilege enables the user to search for objects in the selected schema. To use an object to build a component, the user must explicitly be granted object privileges on the Grant Manager page.

This page contains:

Schema	Type the name of the schema in which you want to enable the selected WebDB user to browse. The user you selected is shown in the text at the of the page. If you don't know the name of the schema, click  to the right of the text box to search for schema names. **Note** Use this entry field to grant privileges to browse in schemas that are not listed in the **Current Privileges: Schema** list. If the schema appears in the list, you only need to update the privileges for the WebDB user by checking or unchecking **Browse In** check box.
Add	Click to grant Browse In privileges to the user. After you click **Add**, the schema displays in the **Current Privileges: Schema** list.
Current Privileges:	
Schema	Displays all schemas in which the selected user is currently allowed to browse.
Browse In	Check to enable the user to browse the schema shown in the **Current Privileges: Schema** list. Uncheck to revoke the privilege.
Apply	Click to update the user's browse privileges based on the changes you made on this page.

Listener Settings

Oracle WebDB PL/SQL Gateway Settings page

Description Use this page to update Database Access Descriptors (DADs) for WebDB. A DAD is a set of values that specify how the PL/SQL gateway connects to the Oracle database server to fulfill an HTTP request. WebDB DADs are conceptually similar to Oracle Application Server (OAS) DADs, but contain different settings.

There are separate DADs associated with each instance of WebDB you installed in the database and for each web site you create using WebDB .

For example, if you install WebDB and use it to create a web site, the following DADs are automatically configured with default values that you specify at installation time:

- A DAD for the component building features of WebDB. The name for this DAD is the same as the **WebDB User Name** that was specified in the WebDB install wizard when WebDB was installed on Windows NT or Solaris.
- A DAD for public access of the web site. This is the portion of the web site accessible to all end users. The DAD name for this account is the same name as the Owning Schema name that was specified in the site creation wizard when the site was built; for example, `MYSITE`. The DAD is automatically configured with the user name and password you see on this page. This means that public users can access the WebDB site without having to log on.
- A DAD for authorized access the web site. This is the portion of the web site that a user must type a password to access. The DAD name for this account is the same name as the owning schema plus the character `S`; for example `MYSITES`. This DAD is not configured with a user name and password. This means that users cannot access site administrative features without first logging on.

As you generate more web sites at your location, additional DADs for the public and administrative user accounts for these sites are generated.

 You can update values in any field on this page by typing a new one over the old value and clicking **Apply**.

This page contains:

Change Listener Settings	Click to display a page where you can change WebDB listener settings.
Global Settings	
Default Database Access Descriptor (DAD)	Displays the DAD that will be invoked when none is specified as part of the URL itself. For example, if you specify a default DAD of `webdb` and an end user types this URL in a browser: `http://webdb.myserver.com:2000/` WebDB will automatically update the URL to:

	`http://webdb.myserver.com:2000/webdb` This setting is intended to support web sites containing home pages that are dynamically generated by PL/SQL procedures. You can change the DAD name by typing a new one in this field.
Apply	Click to update the WebDB PL/SQL Gateway settings with the changes you made on this page.
Reset	Click to clear or reset to their default values all fields on this page.
Data Access Descriptor Settings	
Database Access Descriptor Name	Displays the name for this DAD. The name is set at installation time or during creation of new WebDB web sites. You can change the name by typing a new one in this field.
Oracle User Name	Displays the Oracle database account user name. The user name is typically set at WebDB installation or during creation of new WebDB web sites. You can change it by typing a new name in this entry field.
Oracle Password	Displays the Oracle database account password. The password is typically set at WebDB installation, but you change it by typing a new password in this entry field. **Notes** The **Oracle User Name** and **Password** are the default user name and password for logging in to WebDB or a web site created with WebDB. If you leave the **Oracle User Name** and **Oracle Password** entry fields blank**,** you will be prompted to create a user name and password when first logging into WebDB. There should always be an **Oracle User Name** and **Password** for _PUBLIC web site DADs. This enables public users to access the WebDB site without having to log on.
Oracle Connect String	Type a net alias if you are using a remote database. Leave this entry field blank if the database is local.
Maximum Number of Worker Threads	Type the number of worker threads that will be used to service applications. **Tip** You'll need to adjust this number depending on your server, its capacity, and the number of connected users. As a rule

	of thumb, set this number at between 5 and 10 at a medium sized installation (approximately 200 users).
Keep Database Connection Open Between Requests?	Choose whether, after processing one URL request, the database connection should be kept open to process future requests. In most configurations, specify **Yes** for maximum performance.

Default (Home) Page	Type the PL/SQL procedure that will be invoked when none is specified as part of the URL itself. For example, if you specify a default home page of `webdb.home` and an end user types this URL in a browser:
	`http://webdb.myserver.com:2000/webdb/`
	WebDB will automatically update the URL to:
	`http://webdb.myserver.com:2000/webdb/webdb.home`

Document Table	For DADs related to the web site building features of WebDB only. Type the name of the database table into which files uploaded to a web site created with WebDB will be stored. The default value in this entry field is based on the name of the schema in which you created the WebDB site.
Document Access Path	For DADs related to the web site building features of WebDB only. Type a path in the URL for the current installation that is used to indicate a document is being referenced. In the following URL, for example: `http://webdb.myserver.com:2000/my_site/docs/corner/presentation.htm` `docs` is the document access path. The default value in this entry field is based on the name of the schema in which you created the web site using WebDB.
Document Access Procedure	For DADs related to the web site building features of WebDB only. Type the procedure that will be used to upload and download documents. The default value in this entry field is based on the name of the schema in which you created the web site using WebDB.
Apply	Click to update the WebDB PL/SQL

	Gateway settings with any changes you made on this page.
Reset	Click to clear or reset to their default values all entry fields on this page.

Oracle WebDB Listener Settings page

Description Use this page to update settings for the WebDB Listener such as Multipurpose Internet Mail Extension (MIME) types, directory mappings, and other miscellaneous settings.

The Listener uses MIME types to describe the content sent to the browser in response to a URL request. Directory mappings associate the physical locations of files with their virtual locations.

 You can change values in any field on this page by typing a new one over the old value and clicking **Apply**.

This page contains:

Change PL/SQL Gateway Settings	Click to display a page where you can change PL/SQL gateway settings.
Change Directory Mappings	Click to navigate to entry fields that enable you to change directory mappings.
Change MIME Types	Click to navigate to entry fields that enable you to change MIME types.
Miscellaneous Settings	
Home Page	Display the URL for the WebDB home page that will display after users log in.
Default Mime Type	Displays the MIME type that is used by the Listener when a MIME type for a given URL request can't be determined.
Maximum Number of Threads for Serving Files	Displays the number of threads that serve static files off the file system. As a rule of thumb, increasing the number of threads improves performance, although this is contingent on operating system limitations.
Maximum Number of Dispatcher Threads	Displays the number of threads used to dispatch HTTP requests. As a rule of thumb, increasing the number of threads improves performance, although this is contingent on operating system limitations.
Logging Level	Displays how much logging information will be captured by logging files located in the listener log directory. You can use this information for debugging purposes and for performance analysis. You may want to test the following Logging Level settings to determine how much logging information you want to capture: • NONE • STANDARD • TEST

	• ETEST • EXTENDED • ERROR • DEBUG • EDEBUG
Apply	Click to update the Listener settings with any changes you made on this page.
Reset	Click to clear or reset to their default values all entry fields on this page.
Directory Mappings	
Physical Directory	Type the path to the directory containing the files you want to map. For example, on a UNIX server, WebDB image files could be located in the physical directory: `myserver.home/webdb/images`
Virtual Directory	Type the virtual directory name; for example, `/images/`.
Apply	Click to update the Listener settings with any changes you made on this page.
Reset	Click to clear or reset to their default values all entry fields on this page.
MIME Types	
Mime Type	Specify a MIME type. MIME types describe the type of file being transferred to the web browser. The default set of MIME types that are shown in these entry fields have been chosen by WebDB. You can add new or remove existing MIME types from this set.
File Extensions	Type all file extensions that you want to map to the MIME type.
Apply	Click to update the Listener settings with any changes you made on this page.
Reset	Click to clear or reset to their default values all entry fields on this page.

Stored Results

Stored Results Manager page

Description Use this page to view information about currently queued batch jobs, or find successfully completed batch jobs stored in the database as stored results. Jobs run in batch mode when an end user clicks the Batch button in a component's parameter entry form. You can search for and view any stored results that:

- you own. You own stored results if you originally submitted the batch job.
- other WebDB users own. These users must designate the stored results public for you to view them.
- have not exceeded their expiration date.

If you are the owner, you can also change the expiration date of the stored results, change the public designation, or delete the results from the database.

This page contains:

Queued Requests	
Action	Click **Remove** to remove a batch job from the queue.
Job	Displays the batch job number. After an end user clicks the batch button on a component's parameter entry form, a message displays this number. For example: `Your Job (2181) has been submitted to the batch queue.`
Logging User	Displays the name of the end user who submitted the batch request.
Total Time	Displays how long a currently executing batch job has been running.
Status	Displays the current status of the batch job: **Queued** - the job is currently in the queue with other batch jobs awaiting processing **Executing** - the job is undergoing batch processing. The **Total Time** field indicates how long the job has been running.
Requery	Click to update the Stored Results Manager page with the most current information about batch jobs that are executing or in the queue.
Find Stored Results	
User	Type the name of the end user who

	originally submitted the batch job. For example, if a user who logs into WebDB as SCOTT submitted the job, you can search for the job by typing SCOTT as the **User**.
Program	Type the name of the stored results program. The program name is the same name as the procedure used to display the component for which the batch job was submitted. WebDB uses the program name to identify stored results. For example, the results of a batch job submitted on a component named `MY_CHART` would be stored in the database under the program name `my_chart.show`.
Find	Click to find the stored results of a submitted batch job based on the options you specified in **User** or **Program**.
Recently Submitted Results	
Action	Displays the actions you can perform on the stored results: • **VIEW** - Click to view the stored results. • **EDIT** - Click to edit the stored results properties. These include changing the expiration date of the stored results, changing the public designation, or deleting the results from the database.
Program	Displays the name of the stored results program. The program name is the same name as the procedure used to display the component for which the batch job was submitted.
Executed	Displays the date and time when the batch job completed and the results were stored in the database
User	Displays the owner of the stored results. The stored results owner is the user who originally submitted the batch job.
Public	Displays whether the owner has designated the stored results PUBLIC or PRIVATE. If a stored result is PRIVATE, only the owner can display it.
Expires	Displays the date when the stored results will be dropped from the database, as designated by the owner
Size (bytes)	Displays the size, in bytes, of the stored results.

Batch Results page

Description Use this page to view the number for the batch job you submitted. For example:

```
Your Job (2) has been submitted to the batch queue.
```

You can use this number to view the status of your job on the Stored Results Manager page.

This page contains:

View Results	Click to navigate to the Stored Results Manager page.

Edit Stored Results page

 You must be a stored results owner to use any of the options on this page. You are an owner if you originally submitted the batch job that created the created the stored results.

Description Use this page to:

- Change the stored results program name.
- Change the expiration date of the stored results.
- Designate the stored results public or private.
- Delete the results from the database.

You can change values in any of the entry fields on this page by typing or selecting new ones, then clicking **Apply**.

This page contains:

Program Name	Type a new name for the stored results program. The default program name is the same name as the procedure used to display the component for which the batch job was submitted. For example, the results of a batch job submitted on a component named `MY_CHART` would be stored in the database under the program name `my_chart.show`.
Document Expires In	Type an expiration date (in days from the current date) for the stored results.
Is Public	Choose whether the stored results are public (viewable by any WebDB user) or private (viewable only by you).
Apply	Click to change properties of the stored results based on the options you specified on this page.
Remove	Click to remove the stored results from the database.

Monitoring

Browse Activity Log page

Description The Browse Activity Log page is a Query by Example form that enables you to browse the contents of the Activity Log. The Activity Log contains a record of logged end user requests for WebDB components. A request is logged if the developer who created the component selected the **Log Activity** option in the Display Options page of the component build wizard.

To browse the log, specify values for each column entry field below that you want to include in your query of the log. You can use wildcards and conditions such as <, >, or `IN` in your search criteria. When you finish, click **Query**.

This page contains:

Query	Click to display data based on the criteria you specified on this page.
Reset	Click to clear or reset all entry fields on this page to their default values.
Column entry field check box	Check to include the table column in your query results.
TIME STAMP	Type criteria to search for component requests based on the date they were logged. Type your search criteria in the format `DD-MMM-YY`.
COMPONENT TYPE	Type criteria to search for requests based on the type of component that was requested; for example, `MENU` or `REPORT`.
COMPONENT NAME	Type criteria to search for component requests based on the package that contains the component; for example, `SCOTT.MY_REPORT.SHOW`.
COMPONENT ATTRIBUTE	Type criteria to search for requests based on component attributes. Component attributes are the options specified by the developer during the creation or most recent edit of the component; for example, the name of the table on which the component is based, column and condition parameters, and look and feel options.
INFORMATION	Type criteria to search for component requests based on information defined by the creator of the component.

ELAP TIME	Type criteria to search for component requests based on the time it took for the server to fulfill the request for the component.
NUMOF ROWS	Type criteria to search for component requests based on the number of database table or view rows returned by the request.
USERID	Type criteria to search for component requests based on the user who originated the request for the component.
IP ADDRESS	Type criteria to search for component requests based on the IP address of the user who originated the request for the component.
USER AGENT	Type criteria to search for component requests based on the web browser type and machine used by the requester of the component; for example, Mozilla.
Order by	Choose column values that will be used to order table rows returned by a query. This option is equivalent to specifying a SQL ORDER BY clause. Choose **Ascending** to sort query results according to the alphabetic (A-Z) or numeric (starting with the lowest number) order of column values, depending on the datatype for the column. Choose **Descending** to sort in the reverse order.
Output Format	Choose a display format for the query results: • HTML Format Formats the results using HTML tables and displays results on a new page in the web browser. Results that contain large amounts of data may take longer to display in this format. • Excel Downloads the results for display in Microsoft Excel. • ASCII text Formats the results using the HTML PRE tag to display results as ASCII text. This option is useful for displaying large amounts of data.
Maximum rows	Choose the maximum number of rows you want to display in the query results.
Query options	Choose one or more options for formatting your query results.

Note Windows users can choose more than one option by clicking it while pressing the Ctrl key.

Set Log Attribute page

Description Use this page to set how many days the current Activity Log will log requests for components until switching to a new log. You can also view information about the Activity Log such as:

- When the first and most recent entries in the current log were made.
- The name of the database object containing the log.
- Names of the other database objects that support the log such as indexes.

This page contains:

View Log Information	Click to view additional information about the Activity Log.
Log Switch Interval	Type the number of days you want to log requests for components in the current log before switching to a new log.
Apply	Click to set the interval with the value you specified in the **Log Switch Interval** entry field.

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