

# Using the command line

SQL Doc provides a command line interface so that you can generate database documentation from the command line or in script or batch files.

Before you can use the command line to generate documentation, you must [set up a documentation project](#), generate the documentation at least once, and then save the project. This creates a [project file](#) that contains information such as the connection details and objects to document.

To generate documentation, enter a command in the form:

```
sqldoc /project:project_file
```

To generate documentation to a different file type, use the `/filetype` switch to specify the file type. For example:

```
sqldoc /project:project_file /filetype:doc
```

The available file types are as follows:

<i>doc</i>	document (.doc)
<i>html</i>	web pages (.html), no frames
<i>html-frames</i>	web pages (.html), using frames
<i>chm</i>	help file (.chm)

For more information about the file types, see [About documentation formats](#).

If the SQL Server for the database has SQL Server authentication and you have not saved the password, use the `/password` switch to specify the password:

```
sqldoc /project:project_file /password:password
```

## Getting help from the command line

To display help from the command line, enter:

```
sqldoc /help
```

This displays basic help on all the command line switches. For more detailed help, enter:

```
sqldoc /help /verbose
```

This displays a detailed description of each switch and the values it can accept (where applicable), and all exit codes. To output the help in HTML format, enter:

```
sqldoc /help /verbose /html > filename.html
```

## Entering a command

When you enter a command line, the order of switches is unimportant. Separate a switch from its values using a colon as shown below.

```
/project:MyProject.sqldoc
```



The colon must not be followed by a space; values that include spaces must be delimited by double-quotes. For example:

```
/project:"c:\My Project.sqldoc"
```

## Aliases

Many of the switches have an alias. The alias provides a convenient short-hand way to specify the switch. For example, `/?` is the alias for the `/help` switch, and `/v` is the alias for the `/verbose` switch.



Switches and aliases are not case-sensitive.