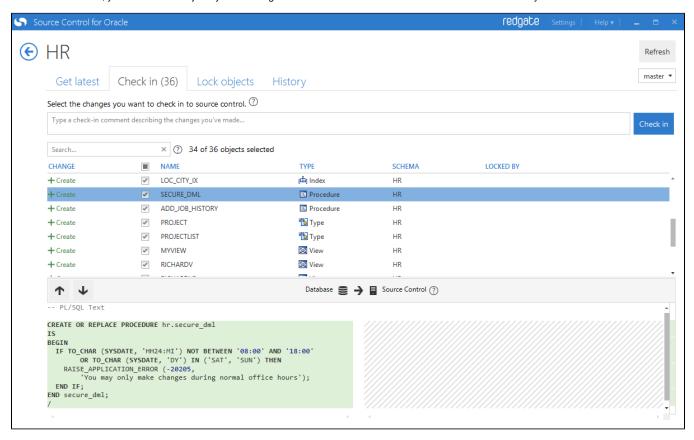
Checking in changes

On the Check in tab, you can see the objects you've changed or added that haven't been checked into source control yet:



The Check in tab shows:

- the type of **change** (eg create or edit)
- the name of the object changed
- the type of schema object changed (eg table or procedure)
- the **schema** the object was changed in
- the SQL differences for each object

(i)

Source Control for Oracle polls the database every 60 seconds to check for changes. To refresh manually, click Refresh.

You can change the polling interval by editing a config file.

Checking in changes

To check a change in to source control:

- 1. Select the objects you want to check in.
- 2. Type a comment describing the change.



Comments are useful when getting changes or reviewing history, so your team can quickly understand what's in each change.

3. Click Check in.

Source control is updated with your changes.

Associating check-ins with SVN bug IDs

To associate a commit with a bug or issue, include the issue number in the commit comment with a # symbol. For example: This commit addresses issue #100

For more information about setting up SVN bug IDs, see Integration with Bug Tracking Systems / Issue Trackers on the Tortoise SVN site.

Associating check-ins with TFS work items

To associate a check-in with a TFS work item, include #A[work item number] in the check-in comment. For example: #A106.

To resolve a TFS work item, include #R[work item number] in the check-in comment. For example: #R106.



The work item number doesn't appear in the check-in comment recorded on the TFS server.

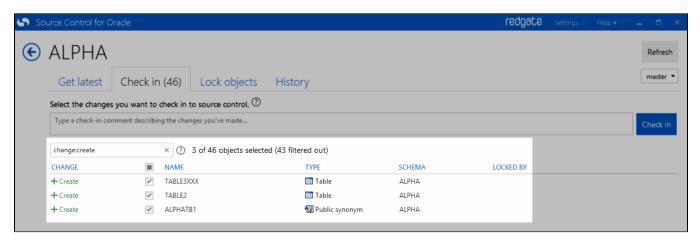
For more information about setting up TFS work items, see Team Foundation Work Item Tracking Walkthroughs on the TFS site.

Searching for objects

By default, searching is confined to the Name and Schema columns.

Searching in a particular column

To search in a particular column, use the column name followed by a colon and your search term, for example change:edit or lockedby:phil.



Searching for locked objects

To search for objects you've locked, use lockedby:(me). You don't need to replace (me) with your username.

To search for all locked objects, use lockedby: with no search term.

Excluding a term

To exclude a term, use -. For example, to exclude objects with job in the object or schema name, use -job, or to exclude all tables, use -type:table.

Combining search terms

You can combine the above methods to make your search more specific. For example:

lockedby: type:view -type:log department schema:hr

This displays locked views and locked materialized views - but **not** materialized view logs - containing **department** in the name or schema and **hr** in the schema.



To exclude a search term made up of more than one word, you need to use - in front of each word you want to exclude. If you only use - in front of the first word, only this word will be excluded and the others will be included.

For example, if you want to search for views but exclude view logs, you need to use both type:view and -type:log. If you use -type:view log, this will exclude views but search for logs.