



Locking objects

 Object locking is only available in Source Control for Oracle 2 and later.

If your team works on a shared database, you can lock objects so other people can't edit the objects while you're working on them. This means teams don't accidentally overwrite work.

After you lock an object, you can work on it and check it in as usual. When you try to edit an object locked by someone else, the server returns an error. You can still unlock other people's objects if you need to.

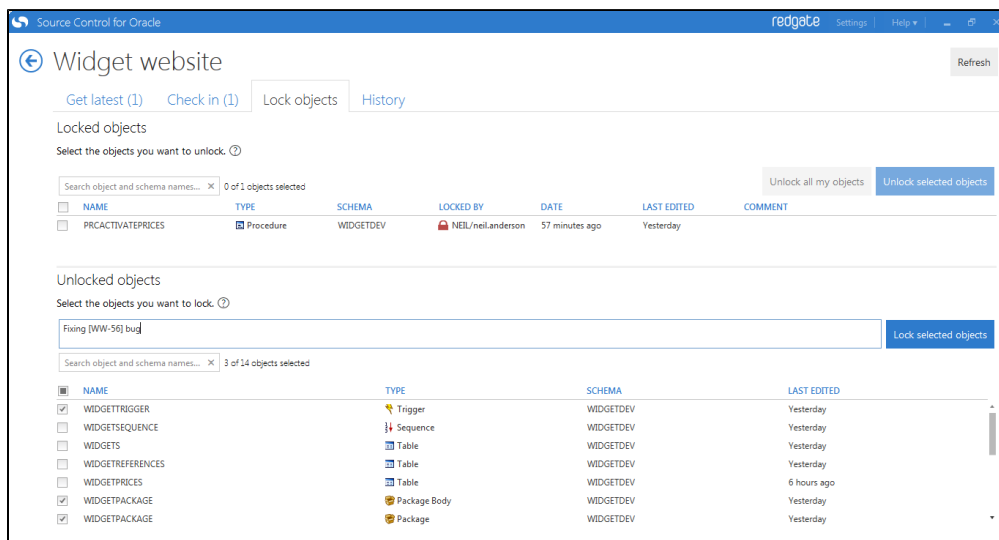
 Object locking isn't necessary for teams where each developer has their own copy of the database.

Setting up

To use object locking, a SQL script needs to be run on the database. You can do this from the **Lock objects** tab, or you can run the script manually.

For more information, and to view the script, see [Setting up object locking](#).


Using the Lock objects tab



After locking is set up, the top pane lists objects that are currently locked in the database. The bottom pane lists objects that are currently unlocked.

The tab shows:


- the **name** of the object
- the **type** of object
- who the object was **locked by**
- the **date** the object was locked
- when the object was **last edited**
- the **comment** left by the person locking it (if one was provided)

 You can move the mouse over the Date and Last edited columns to see exact time stamps.

DATE	LAST EDITED
just now	2 years ago
just now	08 August 2013 16:45:02 s ago
just now	2 years ago


To lock an object


1. In the **Unlocked objects** pane, select the object you want to lock.
2. Type a comment explaining why you're locking the object (optional).

 Comments help your team know if it's OK to unlock the object or check it in.

3. Click **Lock selected objects**.

The object is locked and appears in the **Locked objects** pane. The rest of your team can see you've locked the object and won't be able to edit it until it's unlocked.

 You can also lock an object by right-clicking it.

 You can check in locked objects, but other people may still be working on them, and they might not be ready to check in to source control.

To unlock objects

- Select the objects in the **Locked objects** pane and click **Unlock selected objects**. You can unlock objects even if you're not the person who locked them.
- To unlock objects you locked yourself, click **Unlock all my objects**. You can also unlock an object by right-clicking it.

For an example of how a team might use object locking, see [Example - locking objects](#).

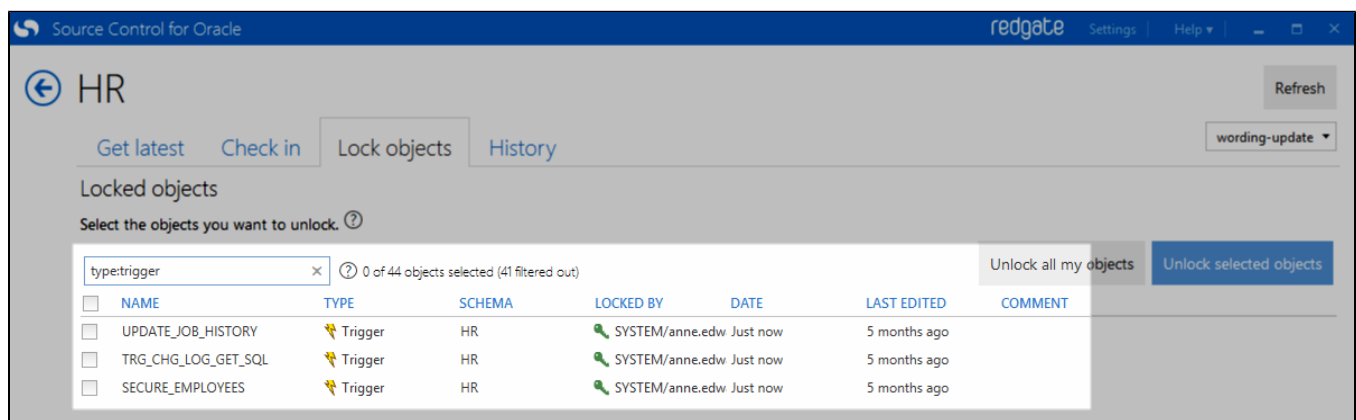
Searching for objects

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, **name:department** or **lockedby:phil**.

You can use any column name except **Date** and **Last edited**.



Source Control for Oracle

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Locked objects

Select the objects you want to unlock. ?

type:trigger x ? 0 of 44 objects selected (41 filtered out)

Unlock all my objects Unlock selected objects

	NAME	TYPE	SCHEMA	LOCKED BY	DATE	LAST EDITED	COMMENT
<input type="checkbox"/>	UPDATE_JOB_HISTORY	Trigger	HR	SYSTEM/anne.edw	Just now	5 months ago	
<input type="checkbox"/>	TRG_CHG_LOG_GET_SQL	Trigger	HR	SYSTEM/anne.edw	Just now	5 months ago	
<input type="checkbox"/>	SECURE_EMPLOYEES	Trigger	HR	SYSTEM/anne.edw	Just now	5 months ago	

Searching for objects you locked

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

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:

type:view -type:log department schema:hr

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



To exclude a search term containing more than one word, use - before each word you want to exclude. If you only use - before the first word, only the first word will be excluded. The others will be included.

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