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Getting Started

To start working with MySQL/Oracle/PostgreSQL/SQLite databases in Navicat, you should first establish a connection or several connections using the Connection Windows. If you are new to the MySQL/Oracle/PostgreSQL/SQLite or 'Net in general' and are not quite sure how things work, you may want to look at:

- [MySQL User Manual](#)
- [Oracle Database Documentation](#)
- [PostgreSQL User Manual](#)
- [SQLite User Manual](#)

Navicat can connect users to Local/Remote MySQL, Oracle, PostgreSQL and SQLite Servers:

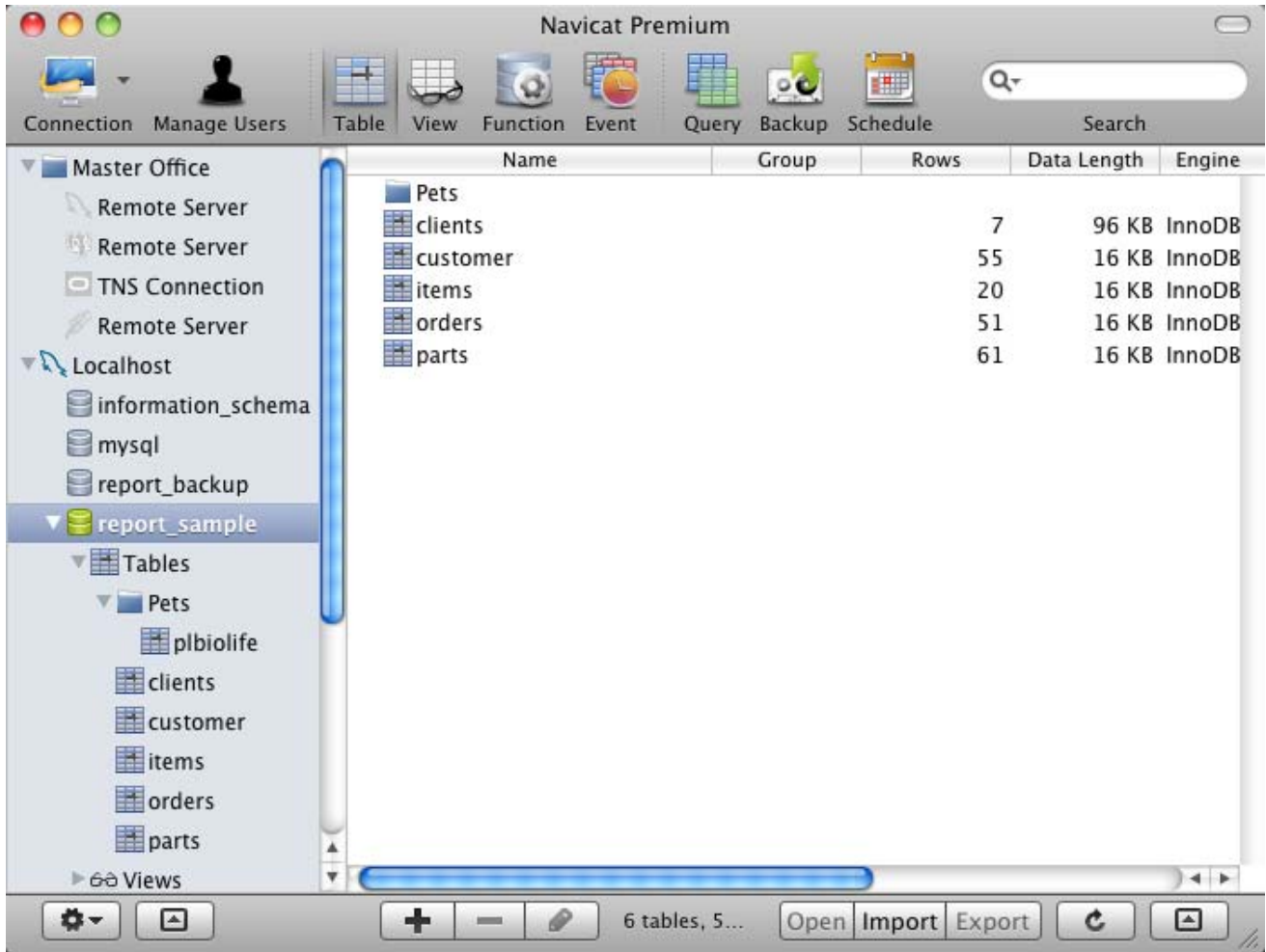
- [Connecting to Local Server.](#)
- [Connecting to Remote Server.](#)

After the connections being established, you can connect to database, manage its objects, table data, and so on. See the instructions below to learn how to perform these operations in the easiest way.

- [About the work area.](#)
- [Working with MySQL databases.](#)
- [Working with Oracle schemas.](#)
- [Working with PostgreSQL databases.](#)
- [Working with SQLite databases.](#)
- [Working with database/schema object.](#)
- [Using Navigation Pane.](#)

Navicat Explorer!

The Navicat window includes an object pane that displays the opened tables, queries and so on. On the left side is a navigation pane that helps you browse through the current database objects. Toolbars at the bottom of window provide other controls that you can use to manipulate your data.



Localhost Connection Settings

To connect your local server or database, simply fill in the connection information in Connection Properties.

- [MySQL Localhost Connection Settings](#)
- [Oracle Localhost Connection Settings](#)
- [PostgreSQL Localhost Connection Settings](#)
- [SQLite Localhost Connection Settings](#)

MySQL Localhost Connection Settings

When you attempt to connect to a MySQL server, the server accepts or rejects the connection based on your identity and whether or not you can verify your identity by supplying the correct password.

By default, MySQL gives "root" as username and leave the password field blank.

- Host Name/IP Address: localhost
- Port: 3306
- User Name: root
- Password: <blank>

Oracle Localhost Connection Settings

When you attempt to connect to an Oracle server, the server accepts or rejects the connection based on your identity and whether or not you can verify your identity by supplying the correct password.

By default, Oracle created a number of user accounts upon installation. Administrative accounts: SYS, SYSTEM, SYSMAN, and DBSNMP. Sample schema accounts: SCOTT, HR, OE, OC, PM, IX and SH.

- Type: Basic/TNS (Basic as default)
- Host Name/IP Address: localhost
- Port: 1521
- Service Name/SID: Your Service Name or SID (<blank> as default)
- Role: Default/SYSOPER/SYSDBA (Default as default)
- OS authentication
- User Name: Your Username (<blank> as default)
- Password: Your Password (<blank> as default)

PostgreSQL Localhost Connection Settings

When you attempt to connect to a PostgreSQL server, the server accepts or rejects the connection based on your identity and whether or not you can verify your identity by supplying the correct password.

By default, PostgreSQL gives "postgres" as username and leave the password field blank.

- Host Name/IP Address: localhost
- Port: 5432
- Default Database: template1
- User Name: postgres
- Password: <blank>

SQLite Localhost Connection Settings

Browse the location for the existing database file or a new database file path.

- Type: Existing database file
- Database File: <blank>

Remote Connection Settings

To connect your remote server or database, simply fill in the connection information in Connection Properties.

- [Remote MySQL Connection Settings](#)
- [Remote Oracle Connection Settings](#)
- [Remote PostgreSQL Connection Settings](#)
- [Remote SQLite Connection Settings](#)

Remote MySQL Connection Settings

You can connect to your MySQL Server remotely however for security reasons native remote direct connections to the MySQL server are disabled. Therefore, you cannot use Navicat Premium or other similar MySQL admin applications running on your computer to connect to the remote server directly unless the [User Privileges](#) has been configured.

- Host Name/IP Address: IP of Remote MySQL Server
- Port: 3306
- User Name: Your Username (root as default)
- Password: Your Password (<blank> as default)

If your Internet Service Provider (ISP) does not provide direct access to its server, Secure Tunneling Protocol SSH / HTTP is another solution.

Remote Oracle Connection Settings

You can connect to your Oracle Server remotely by filling in the information below under **General** tab.

- Type: Basic/TNS (Basic as default)
- Host Name/IP Address: IP of Remote Oracle Server
- Port: 1521
- Service Name/SID: Your Service Name or SID (<blank> as default)
- Role: Default/SYSOPER /SYSDBA (Default as default)
- OS authentication
- User Name: Your Username (<blank> as default)
- Password: Your Password (<blank> as default)

If your Internet Service Provider (ISP) does not provide direct access to its server, Secure Tunneling Protocol SSH is another solution.

Remote PostgreSQL Connection Settings

You can connect to your PostgreSQL Server remotely by filling in the information below under **General** tab.

- Host Name/IP Address: IP of Remote PostgreSQL Server
- Port: 5432
- Default Database: Initial Database (template1 as default)
- User Name: Your Username (postgres as default)
- Password: Your Password (<blank> as default)

If your Internet Service Provider (ISP) does not provide direct access to its server, Secure Tunneling Protocol SSH / HTTP is another solution.

Note: For security reasons native remote direct connections to the PostgreSQL server are disabled. Therefore, you may not be able to use Navicat Premium or other similar PostgreSQL admin applications running on your computer to connect to the remote server. For more details, refer to next paragraph on Server Administration.

For Server Administration:

By default, PostgreSQL only allows connections from the local machine using TCP/IP connections. Other machines will not be able to connect unless you modify *listen_addresses* in the *postgresql.conf* file, enable host-based authentication by modifying the *\$PGDATA/pg_hba.conf* file, and restart the server. For more information: [Client Authentication](#)



Remote SQLite Connection Settings

You can connect to your SQLite server remotely by filling in the connection information in **General** tab of Connection Properties.

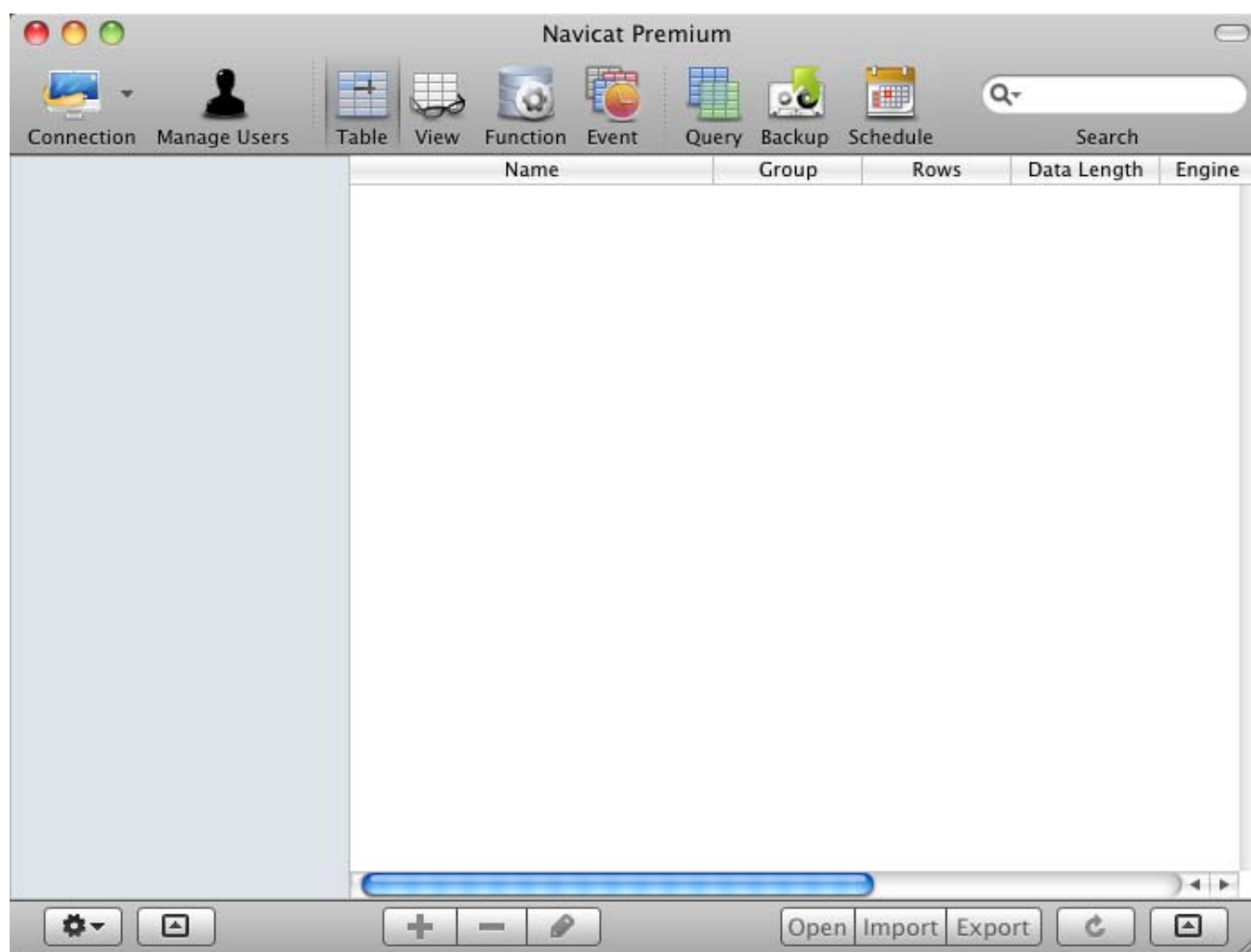
You can connect to the SQLite database in your network driver or in your webserver. If the HTTP Tunnel is enabled, you need to enter an absolute file path of the database file in your webserver.

- Type: Your database type
- Database File: Your database file path


First Time Started

This is how Navicat looks when you start it for the first time. Click  or click  -> **New Connection** under the navigation pane or choose **Connection** -> **New Connection** to set up the Connection Properties for MySQL, Oracle, PostgreSQL and SQLite.

We suggest that you read our Help before using your software. After Help launches, the conceptual information appears first in the product's table of contents, providing a general overview of Navicat together with step-by-step instructions so that you can perform your tasks in a cosy way.



Working with MySQL Databases

After you have created your connections, your databases appear in the [navigation pane](#) on the left. To connect to a database, simply double-click it in the pane. If connection succeeds, the database node turns into green  and expands showing the tree of its objects.

MySQL Database Management

Navicat provides all the tools you need to manage and navigate databases. Note that to start working with databases in Navicat you are to establish the connection (see Connection Settings).

Create Database

To create a database

- Double-click the connection to open in the navigation pane.
- Control-click the opened connection and choose **New Database**.
or
- Control-click any existing database and choose **New Database**.
- Fill in the required information:

Database Name

Set the name for a new database.

Default Character Set

The Character set specifies the default database character set.

Default Collation

The Collation specifies the default database collation.

Delete Database

To delete a database

- Control-click the database in the navigation pane and choose **Delete Database**.
- Confirm removing in the dialog window.

Note: This operation is irreversible.

Open Database

To open a hidden database

- Double-click the connection to open in the navigation pane.
- Control-click the opened connection and choose **Open Database**.
- Enter the database name.

To open a database which shows in the navigation pane

- Double-click the database to open in the navigation pane.
or
- Control-click the database and choose **Open Database**.

Close Database

To close a database

- Control-click the database in the navigation pane and choose **Close Database**.

Edit Database

To edit a database

- Control-click the database in the navigation pane and choose **Database Properties**.


Please notice that MySQL does not support renaming database through its interface at this moment.

Access the directory in which databases being stored. By default, all databases store within a directory called **data** under MySQL Installation folder. For example:

[/usr/local/mysql5/data](#).

Note: You must stop MySQL before you can rename the database.

Working with Oracle Schemas

After you have created your connections, your schema appears in the [navigation pane](#) on the left. To connect to a schema, simply double-click it in the pane. If connection succeeds, the schema node turns into color  and expands showing the tree of its objects.

When you create a user account, you are also implicitly creating a schema for that user. A schema is a logical container for the database objects (such as tables, views, triggers, and so on) that the user creates. The schema name is the same as the user name, and can be used to unambiguously refer to objects owned by the user.

Other user schemas are showed under  **Other Schemas**.

Oracle Schema Management

To start working with schemas in Navicat you are to establish the connection.

Open Schema

To open a schema which shows in the navigation pane


- Double-click the schema to open in the navigation pane.
or
- Control-click the schema and choose **Open Schema**.

Close Schema

To close a schema

- Control-click the schema in the navigation pane and choose **Close Schema**.

Working with PostgreSQL Databases

After you have created your connections, your databases appear in the [navigation pane](#) on the left. To connect to a database, simply double-click it in the pane. If connection succeeds, the database node turns into green  and expands showing the tree of its objects.

PostgreSQL Database Management

To start working with databases in Navicat you are to establish the connection (see Connection Settings).

Create Database

To create a new database

- Double-click the connection to open in the navigation pane.
- Control-click the opened connection and choose **New Database**.
or
- Control-click any existing database and choose **New Database**.
- Edit database properties on the appropriate tabs of the [Database Designer](#).

Edit Database

To edit the existing database(manage its general, privileges etc)

- Control-click the database in the navigation pane and choose **Database Properties...**
- Edit database properties on the appropriate tabs of the [Database Designer](#).

Delete Database

To delete a database

- Control-click the database in the navigation pane and choose **Delete Database**.
- Confirm removing in the dialog window.

Open Database

To open a hidden database

- Double-click the connection to open in the navigation pane.
- Control-click the opened connection and choose **Open Database**.
- Enter the database name.

To open a database which shows in the navigation pane

- Double-click the database to open in the navigation pane.
or
- Control-click the database and choose **Open Database**.

Close Database

To close a database

- Control-click the database in the navigation pane and choose **Close Database**.

Database Designer

Database Designer is the basic Navicat tool for working with PostgreSQL database. It allows you to create new database and edit the existing database properties.

To open a database in the Database Designer (see [Edit Database](#) for details).

- [Editing Database General](#)
- [Editing Database Privileges](#)
- [Editing Database Comment](#)
- [Database SQL Preview](#)

Editing Database General

To create a database, you must have the **Can create database** (usecreatedb) right. Refer to Role Editor or User Editor on how to set user properties.

Name

Define the name of the database.

Owner

Define the owner for the database. If omitted, defaults to the user executing the command. Only superusers may create database owned by users other than themselves.

Encoding

Define the encoding for the database. If omitted, defaults to SQL_ASCII.

Collation Order

Define the collation order (LC_COLLATE) to use in the new database. This affects the sort order applied to strings, e.g. in queries with ORDER BY, as well as the order used in indexes on text columns. The default is to use the collation order of the template database. See below for additional restrictions.

Note: Support from PostgreSQL 8.4 or later.

Character Classification

Define the character classification (LC_CTYPE) to use in the new database. This affects the categorization of characters, e.g. lower, upper and digit. The default is to use the character classification of the template database. See below for additional restrictions.

Note: Support from PostgreSQL 8.4 or later.

Template

Create the database from a template database.

Note: It is essential that the source database be idle (no data-altering transactions in progress) for the duration of the copying operation. CREATE DATABASE will check that no session (other than itself) is connected to the source database at the start of the operation, but this does not guarantee that changes cannot be made while the copy proceeds, which would result in an inconsistent copied database. Therefore, it is recommended that databases used as templates be treated as read-only.

Tablespace

Define the tablespace for the database. If omitted, defaults to pg_default. See also Tablespaces.

Connection Limit

Define how many concurrent connections can be made to this database. -1 (the default) means no limit.

Note: Support from PostgreSQL 8.1 or later.

Editing Database Privileges

This tab allows you to set grants on database for roles (users/groups).

To edit the specific privileges for current database, just simply click on the grid cell, where the row is role (user/group) name, and the column is the operation for granting.


Editing Database Comment

The **Comment** tab allows you to enter the comment for the database.

Database SQL Preview

The **SQL Preview** tab shows the CREATE statement and necessary SQL statements of the database.

Working with SQLite Databases

After you have created your connections, your databases appear in the [navigation pane](#) on the left. To connect to a database, simply double-click it in the pane. If connection succeeds, the database node turns into green  and expands showing the tree of its objects.

SQLite Database Management

To start working with databases in Navicat you are to establish the connection (see Connection Settings).

Attach Database

To attach a database

- Double-click the connection to open in the navigation pane.
- Control-click the opened connection and choose **Attach Database**.
- Fill in the required information:

Database Name

Enter the database name which displays in Navicat.

Database File

Set the file path for a database.

Encrypted

Enable this option and provide **Password** when connecting to an encrypted SQLite database.

Open Database

To open a database which shows in the navigation pane

- Double-click the database to open in the navigation pane.
or
- Control-click the database and choose **Open Database**.

Detach Database

To detach a database

- Control-click the database in the navigation pane and choose **Detach Database**.

Encrypt Database

To encrypt a database

- Control-click the database in the navigation pane and choose **Encrypt Database**.

- Enter the password.

Decrypt Database

To decrypt a database

- Control-click the database in the navigation pane and choose **Decrypt Database**.
- Confirm decrypting in the dialog window.

Close Database


To close a database

- Control-click the database in the navigation pane and choose **Close Database**.

Working with Database or Schema Objects

You are authorized to access your database or schema objects of the selected database or schema through the nodes of the [navigation pane](#). Depending on the server version you connected, the supported objects will appear in the tree. To open a particular object, double-click to open in the appropriate editor. Control-click the object to display the popup menu, which allows you to perform various operations over the selected object or database.

Viewing Object Information

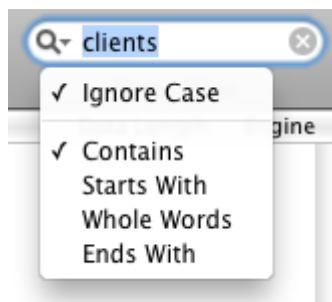
To view the object information, just simply select an object in the navigation pane/object pane and click **View** -> **Object Information** or click the  to open an **Object Information** in the object pane.

- **Information**
Shows the object information as a grid.
- **Using**
Shows the objects that the current object used.
Note: Available only for Oracle and PostgreSQL Servers.
- **Used by**
Shows the current object used by whom.
Note: Available only for Oracle and PostgreSQL Servers.
- **DDL**
Shows the DDL statement of the object.
- **Objects**
Shows the objects in the tablespace.
Note: Available only for Oracle and PostgreSQL Servers.

Search Filter

Search Filter allows you to filter the object names in object pane.

Search Filter can be applied on Connection, Table, View, Function, Query, Report, Backup, Schedule and other database objects. Just simply specify a filter string in the **Search**.



It also provides some additional options for filter the object name:

Ignore Case

Disable case sensitive filter.

Contains

Return the objects that contain the filter string.

Start With

Return the objects that start with the filter string.

Whole Words

Return the objects that match the entire word of the filter string.

Ends With

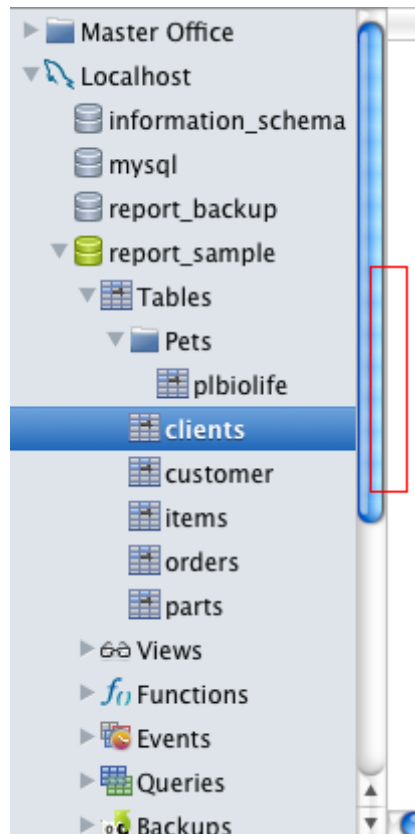
Return the objects that end with the filter string.

To remove the filter, simply delete the filter string in the **Search**.

Using Navigation Pane

Navicat Navigation Pane is the basic way to navigate with connections, databases and database objects. It employs tree structure which allows you to take action upon the database and their objects through their popup menus quickly and easily.

To adjust this window, click the **Red Indicator** below.



Virtual Grouping (Available only in Full version)

Virtual Group aims to provide a platform for logical grouping objects by categories, so that all objects are effectively preserved.

Virtual Grouping can be applied on Connection, Table, View, Function, Event, Query, Backup and Schedule. Just simply control-click the panel and select **Manage Group** from the popup menu.

Create Group

To create a new group

- Select the panel (navigation pane/object pane) that you wish to apply the virtual grouping.
- Control-click and select **New Group** or **Manage Group** -> **New Group** from the popup menu.
- Given the group name.
- Control-click the object(s) (e.g. connection, table, view etc) and select **Manage Group** -> **Add To Group** from the popup menu or just simply drag and drop the object(s) into the newly created group.

Edit Group

To change the name of a group

- Select the group for editing in the navigation pane/object pane.
- Control-click and select the **Rename Group** from the popup menu.

Handle Group

To move the object(s) back to the top-level

- Select the object(s) for moving in the navigation pane/object pane.
- Control-click the object(s) and select **Manage Group** -> **Remove From Group** from the popup menu or just simply drag and drop the object(s).

Hidden Groups

To hide connection groups

- Choose **View -> Flatten Connection.**

To hide object groups

- Choose **View -> Flatten Object List.**

Delete Group

To delete a group

- Select the group for deleting in the navigation pane/object pane.
- Control-click and select **Delete Group** from the popup menu.
- Confirm deleting in the dialog window.

Favorites (Available only in Full version)

Navicat Favorites are links to tables/views/other database objects that you visit frequently. By adding a path to your favorites list, you can go to that tables/views/other database objects with a single click, instead of having to navigate the connection and databases in the [Navigation Pane](#).

Add Favorite

To add a link to the favorites list:

1. Open the database object.
2. Choose **Favorites** -> **#**. **<Empty>** -> **Add to Favorite #** or press Alt-Shift-#.
3. Enter the **Favorite Name** and select the **Favorite ID**.

Open Favorite

To open a database object from the favorites list:

1. Choose **Favorites** -> **favorite_name** or press Ctrl-Shift-#.

Delete Favorite

To remove a link from the favorites list:

1. Choose **Favorites** -> **favorite_name** -> **Clear Favorite #**.

To remove all links from the favorites list:

1. Choose **Favorites** -> **Clear Favorites...**

Note: # represents 0, 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8 or 9.