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Options

Navicat provides a complete user interface customization for various options of all tools.

Just simply click **Tools** -> **Options** from the main menu.

- [General Options](#)
- [Appearance Options](#)
- [Miscellaneous Options](#)

General Options

General

Windows in taskbar

Every new window that is opened automatically is shown on the Windows Taskbar. With this option is disabled, all instances (e.g. tables, queries) will be closed while main Navicat exits.

Hint: Reopen Navicat to take effect.

Allow Multiple Form Instances

With this option is on, you allow opening multiple instances of the same selected window.

Allow Multiple Navicat Instances

Unchecking this item means that clicking on the Navicat shortcut will re-activate the running instance of Navicat and not launch a new copy.

Click to refresh

Refreshes the object pane list whenever you click on the objects.

Show function wizard

Displays the function wizard (MySQL, Oracle or PostgreSQL) when you create a new function/procedure.

Ask to save new queries

With this option is on, Navicat will prompt you to save new queries everytime when you quit the query editor.

Docking Options

Docking

Using docking

Allows you to define the basic window behavior style - Docking Windows (like Macromedia Dreamweaver) or Floating Windows (like Borland IDE).

Dock opened windows

Chooses either dock the opened windows to **main window** or **dock window**.

Follow the last docking style

Inherits the latest docking style.

Code Insight Options

Code Completion

Use Code Completion

When you type the . (dot) symbol between the object names, SQL Editor (i.e. Event, Function/Procedure (MySQL, Oracle or PostgreSQL), Materialized View, Object Type, Package, Query, Trigger Function, Trigger (Oracle or SQLite) and View (MySQL, Oracle, PostgreSQL or SQLite)) will offer you a popup list that showing some variants for the code completion, see Code Completion.

Delay

You can change the time the popup list takes to appear.

Word Completion

Use Word Completion

When you type the first character of words, SQL Editor will offer you a popup list that showing some variants for the word completion.

Delay

You can change the time the popup list takes to appear.

Syntax Highlighting

Use Syntax Highlighting

Syntax highlight helps viewing codes clearly. Codes are highlighted in SQL Editor with different colors and fonts according to the categories they belong to. The syntax highlighting feature can be limited by setting the maximum file size (e.g. 10) in **Apply Syntax Highlighting for statement size below (MB)** to increase performance.

Auto Save Options

Auto Save

Use Auto Save

Saves automatically after modifications in SQL Editor by defining the **Auto Save Interval (s)** (e.g. 30).

Appearance Options

General

Show toolbar caption

Shows text on toolbar buttons in sub-windows. Otherwise, only buttons will be presented.



Font

Grid

Defines the **Grid Font** name and **Size** used by table grid.

Editor

Defines the **Editor Font** name and **Size** used by editor.

Console

Defines the **Console Font** name and **Size** used in console.

Color Options

Grid Colors

Defines the colors of the table grid.

Use three colors

Displays the table grid background by using three different colors respectively for viewing data clearly.

Text Colors

This color settings allows you to format your SQL queries in SQL Editor (i.e. Event, Function/Procedure (MySQL, Oracle or PostgreSQL), Materialized View, Object Type, Package, Query, Trigger Function, Trigger (Oracle or SQLite) and View (MySQL, Oracle, PostgreSQL or SQLite)) with colored syntax highlighting for your SQL statements to improve readability.

Sets font colors of the SQL Editor uses to mark out different text fragments: Common, Keywords, Comments, Strings and Numbers. Just simply click on the color boxes and choose your desired color from the **Color-Selection** Dialog.

Main Window Options

General

Show table hint

While you roll the mouse pointer over a table within the object pane, you could get a popup hint giving details about the table structure.

Show objects in connection tree

Displays database/schema objects using the tree structure in navigation pane. To expand node, click the plus sign (+) or double-click the node.

Hint: Reopens the database/schema to take effect.

Use Customized Connection Order

Checks this option to customize the connection tree order in navigation pane. (using drag and drop method)

Show System Items (PostgreSQL) (Available only for PostgreSQL Server)

Checks this option to show all the system objects such as *information_schema* and *pg_catalog* schemas.

Hint: Reopens the database/schema to take effect.

Show Auto Index (Available only for SQLite Server)

Checks this option to show auto index generated for SQLite table in Index.

Editor Options

Editor

Show Line Number

Displays line numbers at the side of the editor for easily reference.

Use Code Folding

Code folding allows codes to collapse as a block and only the first line displayed in the editor, see Code Folding.

Use Brace Highlighting

Highlights the pair of braces when your cursor moves to either one brace for easily reference, see Brace Highlight.

Data/Grid Options

General

Show primary key warning

Checks this option if you require notification while opening the table with no primary key is set.

Show TEXT Blob fields in data grids

If this option is on, data which set as TEXT field type is visible in table grid. Otherwise, (WIDEMEMO) (MySQL, Oracle, PostgreSQL or SQLite) will be shown.

Limit Records

Checks this option if you want to limit the number of records showed on each page in table grid/foreign key data selection globally. Otherwise, all records will be displayed in one single page.

records per page

Sets the **records per page** value (e.g. 1000) in the edit field. The number representing the number of records showed per page in table grid.

Note: To adjust the settings for particular table, see Table Viewer (MySQL, Oracle, PostgreSQL or SQLite).

records per page in foreignkey editor

Sets the **records per page in foreignkey editor** value (e.g. 100) in the edit field. The number representing the number of records showed per page in foreign key data selection (MySQL, Oracle, PostgreSQL or SQLite).

Synchronize current record

When updating/inserting a row in table grid (if primary key exists), it will reload this record from server.

For example: a table with 3 columns - id, name and timestamp. If you update the name column, the timestamp will update immediately in the grid.

Row height

Defines the height of the row (e.g. 17) used in editor.



Note: To adjust the settings for particular table, see Formatting Table Grid (MySQL, Oracle, PostgreSQL or SQLite).

Column Width

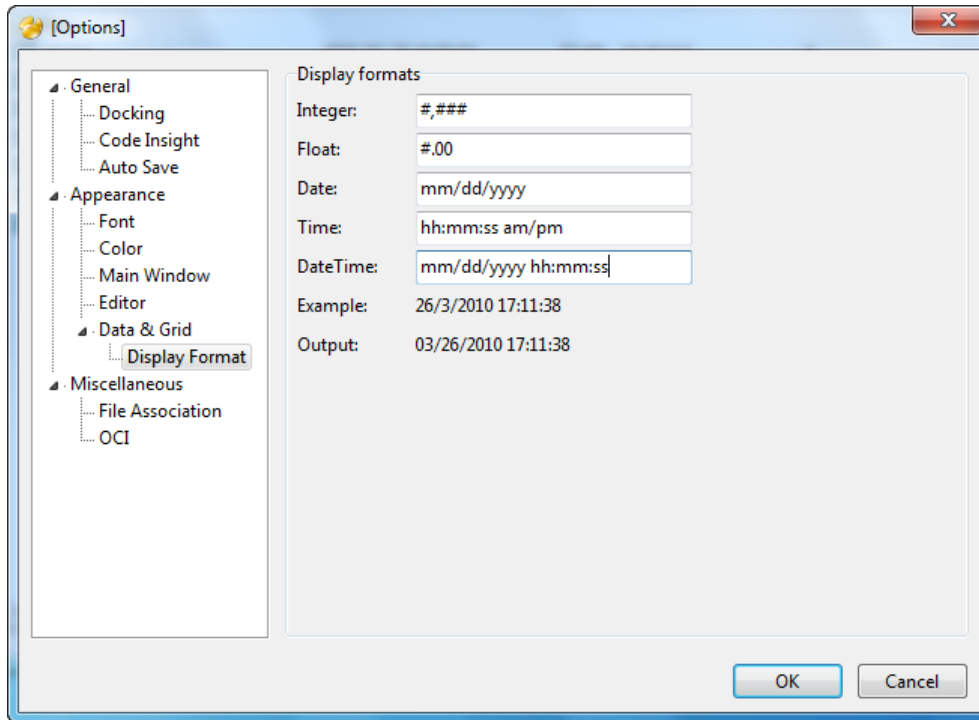
Defines the width of the column (e.g. 150) used in editor.

Note: To adjust the settings for particular table, see Formatting Table Grid (MySQL, Oracle, PostgreSQL or SQLite).

Auto commit (Available only for Oracle and SQLite Servers)

Checks this option if you require auto commit of changing records in table grid. Otherwise, you allow choosing  **Commit** or  **Rollback** to commit or rollback the changes. See Table Viewer (Oracle or SQLite).

Display Format Options



Display formats

Data of types integer, float, date, time and datetime can be formatted when displayed on data grids. Type the format here to change the format. If the formats are left blank, default format will be used. For date, time and datetime fields, default formats will be the system datetime formats.

Formats are defined by constructing a string using these format specifiers:

Numeric fields

Specifier	Represents
0	Digit placeholder. If the value being formatted has a digit in the position where the "0" appears in the format string, then that digit is copied to the output string. Otherwise, a "0" is stored in that position in the output string. (e.g. with 0000 placed in the Integer field, all the integer output from the table will have 0012 in format)
#	Digit placeholder. If the value being formatted has a digit in the position where the "#" appears in the format string, then that digit is copied to the output string. Otherwise,

	nothing is stored in that position in the output string. (e.g. with ## ## placed in the Integer field, all the integers output from the table will have 12 34 in format)
.	Decimal point. The first "." character in the format string determines the location of the decimal separator in the formatted value; any additional "." characters are ignored. The actual character used as a the decimal separator in the output string is determined by the DecimalSeparator global variable. The default value of DecimalSeparator is specified in the Number Format of the Regional Settings section in the Windows Control Panel.
,	Thousand separator. If the format string contains one or more "," characters, the output will have thousand separators inserted between each group of three digits to the left of the decimal point. The placement and number of "," characters in the format string does not affect the output, except to indicate that thousand separators are wanted. The actual character used as a the thousand separator in the output is determined by the ThousandSeparator global variable. The default value of ThousandSeparator is specified in the Number Format of the Regional Settings section in the Windows Control Panel.
E+	Scientific notation. If any of the strings "E+", "E-", "e+", or "e-" are contained in the format string, the number is formatted using scientific notation. A group of up to four "0" characters can immediately follow the "E+", "E-", "e+", or "e-" to determine the minimum number of digits in the exponent. The "E+" and "e+" formats cause a plus sign to be output for positive exponents and a minus sign to be output for negative exponents. The "E-" and "e-" formats output a sign character only for negative exponents.
'xx'/"xx"	Characters enclosed in single or double quotes are output as-is, and do not affect formatting.
;	Separates sections for positive, negative, and zero numbers in the format string.

The locations of the leftmost "0" before the decimal point in the format string and the rightmost "0" after the decimal point in the format string determine the range of digits that are always present in the output string.

The number being formatted is always rounded to as many decimal places as there are digit placeholders ("0" or "#") to the right of the decimal point. If the format contains no decimal point, the value being formatted is rounded to the nearest whole number.

If the number being formatted has more digits to the left of the decimal separator than there are digit placeholders to the left of the "." character in the format string, the extra digits are output before the first digit placeholder.

The following table shows the effect of various format strings:

Display Format	Value	Result	Comment
#.###	12.2	12.2	Note extra digit to left of decimal still appears.
#.00	2.5	2.50	Note extra zero: field will always show two decimal places.
00.##	.006	00.01	Note extra 0s to right of decimal point and rounding to two decimal places.

To allow different formats for positive, negative, and zero values, the format string can contain between one and three sections separated by semicolons.

One section: The format string applies to all values.

Two sections: The first section applies to positive values and zeros, and the second section applies to negative values.

Three sections: The first section applies to positive values, the second applies to negative values, and the third applies to zeros.

If the section for negative values or the section for zero values is empty, that is, if there is nothing between the semicolons that delimit the section, the section for positive values is used instead.

If the section for positive values is empty, or if the entire format string is empty, the value is formatted using general floating-point formatting with 15 significant digits. General floating-point formatting is also used if the value has more than 18 digits to the left of the decimal point and the format string does not specify scientific notation.

Date Time fields

Specifier	Displays
c	The date using the format given by the ShortDateFormat global variable, followed by the time using the format given by the LongTimeFormat global variable. The time is not displayed if the fractional part of the DateTime value is zero.
d	The day as a number without a leading zero (1-31).
dd	The day as a number with a leading zero (01-31).
ddd	The day as an abbreviation (Sun-Sat) using the strings given by the ShortDayNames global variable.
dddd	The day as a full name (Sunday-Saturday) using the strings given by the LongDayNames global variable.
dddddd	The date using the format given by the ShortDateFormat global variable.
ddddddd	The date using the format given by the LongDateFormat global variable.
m	The month as a number without a leading zero (1-12). If the m specifier immediately follows an h or hh specifier, the minute rather than the month is displayed.
mm	The month as a number with a leading zero (01-12). If the mm specifier immediately follows an h or hh specifier, the minute rather than the month is displayed.
mmm	The month as an abbreviation (Jan-Dec) using the strings given by the ShortMonthNames global variable.
mmmm	The month as a full name (January-December) using the strings given by the LongMonthNames global variable.
yy	The year as a two-digit number (00-99).
yyyy	The year as a four-digit number (0000-9999).
h	The hour without a leading zero (0-23).
hh	The hour with a leading zero (00-23).
n	The minute without a leading zero (0-59).
nn	The minute with a leading zero (00-59).
s	The second without a leading zero (0-59).
ss	The second with a leading zero (00-59).
t	The time using the format given by the ShortTimeFormat

	global variable.
tt	The time using the format given by the LongTimeFormat global variable.
am/pm	The time using the 12-hour clock for the preceding h or hh specifier, followed by "am" for any hour before noon, or "pm" for any hour after noon. The am/pm specifier can use lower, upper, or mixed case, and the result is displayed accordingly.
a/p	The time using the 12-hour clock for the preceding h or hh specifier, followed by "a" for any hour before noon, or "p" for any hour after noon. The a/p specifier can use lower, upper, or mixed case, and the result is displayed accordingly.
ampm	The time using the 12-hour clock for the preceding h or hh specifier, followed by the contents of the TimeAMString global variable for any hour before noon, or the contents of the TimePMString global variable for any hour after noon.
/	The date separator character given by the DateSeparator global variable.
:	The time separator character given by the TimeSeparator global variable.
'xx'/'xx"	Characters enclosed in single or double quotes are displayed as-is, with no formatting changes.

Format specifiers may be written in uppercase or lowercase letters; both produce the same result.

Miscellaneous Options

Process Priority

Priority indicates the priority used when scheduling the thread. Adjust the priority higher or lower as needed.

File Path

By default, most of the files are located in Settings Save Path. However, some profiles are stored under the **profiles** directory.

All the log files are stored in the sub-directory called **logs**, you can modify to any paths you prefer.

File Association Options

File Association

File associations are what the Navicat uses to open its saved files with Navicat. For example, a .npt file (Data Transfer profile) will open with Data Transfer windows, and a .npi (Import Wizard profile) will open by default with Import Wizard.

Note: In Vista or above, you need to click **File Association** button to open the list. In XP or below, file association is listed in here.

OCI Options (Available only for Oracle Server)

General

OCI library (oci.dll)

Choose the **Oracle Client/Oracle Instant Client** folder path that includes the OCI library (oci.dll) for Basic/TNS connection.

Oracle Instant Client is the simplest way to deploy a full Oracle Client application built with OCI, OCCI, JDBC-OCI, or ODBC drivers. It provides the necessary Oracle Client libraries in a small set of files. It has already included in Navicat installation folder. You can also download **Oracle Client / Oracle Instant Client** through -

Downloading

Oracle Client

<http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/products/database/index.html>

Oracle Instant Client

<http://www.oracle.com/technology/software/tech/oci/instantclient/index.html>

Installation Guide

Oracle Client

http://download.oracle.com/docs/cd/B28359_01/install.111/b32302/toc.htm

Oracle Instant Client

<http://www.oracle.com/technology/tech/oci/instantclient/index.html>

SQL*Plus

By default, Navicat will look for the SQL*Plus under client folder (e.g. C:\Oracle\product\11.1.0\client_1\BIN). However, you have to specify the location of the SQL*Plus if Navicat cannot locate under the default path.

See also:

General Settings for Oracle
Oracle Console