

Oracle® Database

SQL Developer Installation Guide

Release 4.0

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Provides information for installing the Oracle SQL Developer tool on Windows XP , Windows Vista, Windows Server 2008, Linux, and Mac OS X systems.

Beta Draft

The information in this guide is provided for review purposes only. All information is subject to change.

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Oracle Database SQL Developer Installation Guide, Release 4.0

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Preface

This guide provides information for those installing the Oracle SQL Developer tool on Windows, Linux, and Mac OS X systems.

Audience

This guide is intended for those who need to install the Oracle SQL Developer tool.

Documentation Accessibility

For information about Oracle's commitment to accessibility, visit the Oracle Accessibility Program website at <http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=docacc>.

Access to Oracle Support

Oracle customers have access to electronic support through My Oracle Support. For information, visit <http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=info> or visit <http://www.oracle.com/pls/topic/lookup?ctx=acc&id=trs> if you are hearing impaired.

Related Documents

For conceptual, usage, and reference information about Oracle SQL Developer, see the online help available when you are running SQL Developer.

To download free release notes, installation documentation, white papers, or other collateral, go to the Oracle Technology Network (OTN) at

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/>

The documentation section of the OTN website is located at

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/indexes/documentation/>

Conventions

The following text conventions are used in this document:

Convention	Meaning
boldface	Boldface type indicates graphical user interface elements associated with an action, or terms defined in text or the glossary.

Convention	Meaning
<i>italic</i>	Italic type indicates book titles, emphasis, or placeholder variables for which you supply particular values.
monospace	Monospace type indicates commands within a paragraph, URLs, code in examples, text that appears on the screen, or text that you enter.

Installing Oracle SQL Developer

Note: This guide assumes that you plan to download the SQL Developer kit (.zip) file and install it as a freestanding tool.

If you plan to use SQL Developer as part of an Oracle Database release installation, see the Oracle Database installation documentation.

Please read the information in this chapter before you install Oracle SQL Developer. This chapter contains the following major sections:

- [Section 1.1, "SQL Developer System Recommendations"](#)
- [Section 1.2, "Installing and Starting SQL Developer"](#)
- [Section 1.3, "Migrating User Settings from a Previous Release"](#)
- [Section 1.4, "Migrating Information from Previous Releases"](#)
- [Section 1.5, "Location of User-Related Information"](#)
- [Section 1.6, "Database Certification for SQL Developer \(Oracle and Third-Party\)"](#)
- [Section 1.7, "Advanced Security for JDBC Connection to the Database"](#)
- [Section 1.8, "Finding SQL Developer Accessibility Information"](#)
- [Section 1.9, "Using a Screen Reader and Java Access Bridge with SQL Developer"](#)
- [Section 1.10, "Uninstalling SQL Developer"](#)
- [Section 1.11, "SQL Developer Documentation"](#)
- [Section 1.12, "Oracle on the Web"](#)

1.1 SQL Developer System Recommendations

This section describes the recommended minimum values for CPU, memory, display, disk storage, and other resources on the supported systems.

Note: SQL Developer requires JDK 1.7 or later, and Oracle recommends that you use the latest available JDK, which you can download from:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/jdk7-downloads-1880260.html>

Table 1–1 Recommendations for Windows Systems

Resource	Recommended Minimum Value
Operating System	Windows XP-Service Pack 2 Windows 2003 R2 Windows Vista Windows Server 2008 Windows 7
CPU Type and Speed	Pentium IV 2 GHz MHz or faster
Memory	1 GB RAM
Display	65536 colors, set to at least 1024 X 768 resolution
Hard Drive Space	42 MB if you already have JDK 1.7 or later 110 MB if you do not have JDK 1.7 or later
Java SDK	JDK 1.7 or later for Windows, available at: http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/jdk7-downloads-1880260.html .

Table 1–2 Recommendations for Linux Systems

Resource	Recommended Minimum Value
Operating System	Red Hat Enterprise Linux 3.0 Fedora Core 4
CPU Type and Speed	Pentium IV 2 GHz or faster
Memory	1 GB RAM
Display	65536 colors, set to at least 1024 X 768 resolution
Hard Drive Space	110 MB
Java SDK	JDK 1.7 or later for Linux, available at: http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/jdk7-downloads-1880260.html

Table 1–3 Recommendations for Mac OS X Systems

Resource	Recommended Minimum Value
Operating System	Apple Mac OS X Version 10.4.x
CPU Type and Speed	Dual 1.25 GHz G4/G5 (1 GHz G4 minimum)
Memory	1.5 GB RAM (1 GB minimum)
Display	"Thousands" of colors
Hard Drive Space	110 MB
Java SDK	JDK 1.7 or later

1.2 Installing and Starting SQL Developer

This section contains subsections with instructions for installing SQL Developer on all supported systems.

SQL Developer does not require an installer. To install SQL Developer, you will need an unzip tool. You can download a free, cross-platform unzip tool, Info-Zip, available at <http://www.info-zip.org/>.

Important: Do not install SQL Developer into any existing ORACLE_HOME. You will not be able to uninstall it using Oracle Universal Installer.

Important: If you are using a *prerelease (Early Adopter)* version of SQL Developer, and if you want to be able to continue to use this prerelease version after installing the official release kit, you **must** unzip the official release kit into a different directory than the one used for the prerelease version.

If Oracle Database (Release 11 or later) is also installed, a version of SQL Developer is also included and is accessible through the menu system under Oracle. This version of SQL Developer is separate from any SQL Developer kit that you download and unzip on your own, so do not confuse the two, and do not unzip a kit over the SQL Developer files that are included with Oracle Database. Suggestion: Create a shortcut for the SQL Developer executable file that you install, and always use it to start SQL Developer.

Before you install SQL Developer, look at the remaining sections of this guide to see if you need to know or do anything else first.

The steps for installing SQL Developer depend on whether or not you will be using it on a Windows system that does not have JDK release 1.7 or later installed:

- For a Windows system with the Java release 1.6.11 or later installed, follow the instructions in [Section 1.2.1](#).
- For all other systems (Linux and Mac OS X systems, and Windows systems with no Java SDK or a Java SDK release earlier than 1.6.11 or later installed), follow the instructions in [Section 1.2.2](#).

1.2.1 Windows Systems

SQL Developer requires that JDK 1.7 or later be installed on the system, and Oracle recommends that you install the latest available JDK version. If you need to install a JDK, go to <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/jdk7-downloads-1880260.html>.

To install and start SQL Developer on a Windows system, follow these steps:

1. Unzip the SQL Developer kit into a folder (directory) of your choice, which will be referred to as `<sqldeveloper_install>`. Unzipping the SQL Developer kit causes a folder named `sqldeveloper` to be created under the `<sqldeveloper_install>` folder.

For example, if you unzip the kit into `C:\`, the folder `C:\sqldeveloper` is created, along with several subfolders under it.

2. To start SQL Developer, go to `<sqldeveloper_install>\sqldeveloper`, and double-click `sqldeveloper.exe`.

If you are asked to enter the full pathname for the JDK, click **Browse** and find `java.exe`. For example, the path might have a name similar to `C:\Program Files\Java\jdk1.7.0_25`.

After SQL Developer starts, you can connect to any database by right-clicking the **Connections** node in the **Connections Navigator** and selecting **New Connection**. Alternatively, if you have any exported connections (see [Section 1.4](#) or [Section 1.10](#)), you can import these connections and use them.

You can learn about SQL Developer by clicking **Help**, then **Table of Contents**, and reading the help topics under *SQL Developer Concepts and Usage*.

1.2.2 Linux and Mac OS X Systems

SQL Developer requires that JDK 1.7 or later be installed on the system, and Oracle recommends that you install the latest available JDK version. If you need to install a JDK, go to

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/downloads/jdk7-downloads-1880260.html>.

Note: On Macintosh systems, a native Macintosh application in the form `sqldeveloperxxx.tar.gz` is provided. When it is expanded, it appears as a Macintosh application that can be put into the `applications` folder. If you choose to expand this file, it will replace any older `sqldeveloper` applications in that folder.

To install and start SQL Developer, follow these steps:

1. Unzip the SQL Developer kit into a directory (folder) of your choice. This directory location will be referred to as `<sqldeveloper_install>`.

Unzipping the SQL Developer kit causes a directory named `sqldeveloper` to be created under the `<sqldeveloper_install>` directory. It also causes many files and folders to be placed in and under that directory.

2. To start SQL Developer, go to the `sqldeveloper` directory under the `<sqldeveloper_install>` directory, and do one of the following, as appropriate for your operating system:

On Linux and Mac OS X systems, run `sh sqldeveloper.sh`.

On Windows systems, double-click `sqldeveloper.exe`.

After SQL Developer starts, you can connect to any database by right-clicking the **Connections** node in the **Connections Navigator** and selecting **New Connection**. Alternatively, if you have any exported connections (see [Section 1.4](#), "Migrating Information from Previous Releases" or [Section 1.10](#), "Uninstalling SQL Developer"), you can import these connections and use them.

You can learn about SQL Developer by clicking **Help**, then **Table of Contents**, and reading the help topics under *SQL Developer Concepts and Usage*.

1.3 Migrating User Settings from a Previous Release

The first time you start SQL Developer after installing it or after adding any extensions, you are asked if you want to migrate your user settings from a previous release. (This occurs regardless of whether there was a previous release on your system.)

These settings refer to database connections, reports, and certain SQL Developer user preferences that you set in a previous version by clicking **Tools** and then **Preferences**. However, some user preferences are not saved, and you must respecify these using the new release.

To migrate user settings from a previous SQL Developer release:

1. Unzip the kit for the current release into an empty directory (folder). Do not delete or overwrite the directory into which you unzipped the kit for the previous SQL Developer release.
2. When you start the SQL Developer current release, click **Yes** when asked if you want to migrate settings from a previous release.
3. In the dialog box that is displayed, you can accept the default option to migrate the settings from the most recent SQL Developer installation. Or, if you want to migrate the settings from an earlier installation, you can click to show all builds and then select the desired one.

See also [Section 1.4, "Migrating Information from Previous Releases"](#).

1.4 Migrating Information from Previous Releases

If you have used a previous release of SQL Developer, you may want to preserve database connections that you have been using. To preserve database connections, save your existing database connections in an XML file. To save the connections, right-click the Connections node in the Connections Navigator and select **Export Connections**. After you complete the installation described in this guide, you can use those connections by right-clicking the Connections node in the Connections Navigator and selecting **Import Connections**.

If you want to use any user-defined reports or the SQL history from a previous version, see [Section 1.5](#) for information about where these are located. If you have user-defined reports and SQL history from Release 1.0, they are modified by any later SQL Developer release to a format that is different from and incompatible with Release 1.0.

SQL Developer preferences (specified by clicking Tools and then Preferences) from a prerelease version of the current release cannot currently be saved and reused; you must respecify any desired preferences.

Note: If you want to uninstall your prerelease version of SQL Developer before installing this release, see [Section 1.10, "Uninstalling SQL Developer"](#).

1.5 Location of User-Related Information

SQL Developer stores user-related information in several places, with the specific location depending on the operating system and certain environment specifications. User-related information includes user-defined reports, user-defined snippets, SQL Worksheet history, code templates, and SQL Developer user preferences. In most cases, your user-related information is stored outside the SQL Developer installation directory hierarchy, so that it is preserved if you delete that directory and install a new version.

The user-related information is stored in or under the `IDE_USER_DIR` environment variable location, if defined; otherwise as indicated in [Table 1-4](#), which shows the typical default locations (under a directory or in a file) for specific types of resources

on different operating systems. (Note the period in the name of any directory named `.sqldeveloper`.)

Table 1–4 Default Locations for User-Related Information

Resource Type	System (Windows, Linux, or Mac OS X)
User-defined reports	Windows: C:\Documents and Settings\ <i><user-name></i> \Application Data\SQL Developer\UserReports.xml Linux or Mac OS X: ~/.sqldeveloper/UserReports.xml
User-defined snippets	Windows: C:\Documents and Settings\ <i><user-name></i> \Application Data\SQL Developer\UserSnippets.xml Linux: ~/.sqldeveloper/UserSnippets.xml Mac OS X: /Users/<Your user>/Library/Application Support/SQLDeveloper/UserSnippets.xml
SQL history	Windows: C:\Documents and Settings\ <i><user-name></i> \Application Data\SQL Developer\SqlHistory.xml Linux: ~/.sqldeveloper/SqlHistory.xml Mac OS X: /Users/<Your user>/Library/Application Support/SQLDeveloper/SqlHistory.xml
Code templates	Windows: C:\Documents and Settings\ <i><user-name></i> \Application Data\SQL Developer\CodeTemplate.xml Linux: ~/.sqldeveloper/CodeTemplate.xml Mac OS X: /Users/<Your user>/Library/Application Support/SQLDeveloper/CodeTemplate.xml
SQL Developer user preferences	Windows: C:\Documents and Settings\ <i><user-name></i> \Application Data\SQL Developer\system <i>n.n.n.n.n</i> Linux or Mac OS X: ~/.sqldeveloper/system <i>n.n.n.n.n</i>

If you want to prevent other users from accessing your user-specific SQL Developer information, you must ensure that the appropriate permissions are set on the directory where that information is stored or on a directory above it in the path hierarchy. For example, on a Windows system you may want to ensure that the `SQL Developer` folder and the `<user-name>\Application Data\SQL Developer` folder under `Documents and Settings` are not sharable; and on a Linux or Mac OS X system you may want to ensure that the `~/.sqldeveloper` directory is not world-readable.

1.6 Database Certification for SQL Developer (Oracle and Third-Party)

This section describes Oracle and non-Oracle (third-party) databases that are certified for use with SQL Developer.

Table 1–5 lists the Oracle database certifications.

Table 1–5 Oracle Database Certification for SQL Developer

Product	Releases
Oracle Database	Oracle9i (9.2.0.1 and later) Oracle10g Oracle11g
Oracle Database Express Edition	Release 11.2

SQL Developer can be used to view metadata and data of several non-Oracle (third-party) databases. [Table 1-6](#) lists the third-party database certifications.

Table 1-6 Non-Oracle (Third-Party) Database Certification for SQL Developer

Database	Releases	Notes
IBM DB2	DB2 UDB DB2 7.x DB2 8.x DB2 9.x	For any DB2 release: db2jcc.jar and db2jcc_license_cu.jar files required; available from IBM.
Microsoft Access	Access 97 Access 2000 Access XP (2002) Access 2003 Access 2007	For any Access release: no JDBC driver needed, but you must ensure read access to system tables in the .mdb file.
Microsoft SQL Server	SQL Server 7 SQL Server 2000 SQL Server 2005 SQL Server 2008	For any Microsoft SQL Server release: JDBC driver jtds-1.2.jar required; included in jtds-1.2-dist.zip available from sourceforge.net; also available through Help, Check for Updates .
MySQL	MySQL 3.x MySQL 4.x MySQL 5.x	For any MySQL release: JDBC driver required. For MySQL 5.x: mysql-connector-java-5.0.4-bin.jar, which is included in mysql-connector-java-5.0.4.zip; also available through Help, Check for Updates . (Do not use the latest MySQL driver 5.1.)
Sybase Adaptive Server	Sybase 12 Sybase 15	For any Sybase Adaptive Server release: JDBC driver jtds-1.2.jar required; included in jtds-1.2-dist.zip available from sourceforge.net; also available through Help, Check for Updates .
Teradata	Teradata 12 Teradata 13	JDBC driver files tdgssconfig.jar and terajdbc4.jar required; included (along with a readme.txt file) in the TeraJDBC__indep_indep.12.00.00.110.zip or TeraJDBC__indep_indep.12.00.00.110.tar download.

For information about creating and using connections to third-party databases, see the information about database connections in the SQL Developer online help or *Oracle SQL Developer User's Guide*.

1.7 Advanced Security for JDBC Connection to the Database

You are encouraged to use Oracle Advanced Security to secure a JDBC connection to the database. Both the JDBC OCI and the JDBC Thin drivers support at least some of the Oracle Advanced Security features. If you are using the OCI driver, you can set relevant parameters in the same way that you would in any Oracle client setting. The JDBC Thin driver supports the Oracle Advanced Security features through a set of Java classes included with the JDBC classes in a Java Archive (JAR) file and supports security parameter settings through Java properties objects.

1.8 Finding SQL Developer Accessibility Information

For the latest configuration information or for information on addressing accessibility and assistive technology issues, see the Oracle Accessibility FAQ at <http://www.oracle.com/us/corporate/accessibility/faqs/>.

Also, check the SQL Developer release notes (`readme.txt` file) to see if there are any currently known issues regarding accessibility.

1.9 Using a Screen Reader and Java Access Bridge with SQL Developer

Note: Unless otherwise indicated, the information in this section also applies to Data Modeler and Data Miner.

To make the best use of our accessibility features, Oracle Corporation recommends the following minimum configuration:

- Windows XP, Windows Vista
- Java 7 Update 6

Java 7 Update 6 includes the Java Access Bridge. For more information, including how to enable the Java Access Bridge, see:

https://blogs.oracle.com/javaaccessibility/entry/java_se_7_update_6

However, if you are using Java J2SE 1.6.0_24 or higher but before Java 7 Update 6, you must manually install Java Access Bridge 2.0.2 after you install the screen reader (if it is not already installed). Download Java Access Bridge for Windows version 2.0.2. The file you will download is `accessbridge-2_0_2-fcs-bin-b06.zip`. It is available from:

<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/tech/index-jsp-136191.html> (Refer to the Java Access Bridge documentation available from this website for more information about installation and the Java Access Bridge.)

- JAWS 12.0.522

Follow these steps to set up a screen reader and Java Access Bridge.

1. Install the screen reader, if it is not already installed.
Refer to the documentation for your screen reader for more information about installation.
2. Install SQL Developer.
3. If you are using Java J2SE 1.6.0_24 or higher but before Java 7 Update 6, go to [Section 1.9.1, "If You Need to Install Java Access Bridge"](#) and follow the instructions there.
4. Start your screen reader.
5. Start SQL Developer by running the file `sqldeveloper.exe` located in the folder `<sqldev_home>\sqldeveloper\sqldev\bin`.

The preceding steps assume you are running Windows and using a Windows-based screen reader. A console window that contains error information (if any) will open first and then the main SQL Developer window will appear, after SQL Developer has started. Any messages that appear will not affect the functionality of SQL Developer.

1.9.1 If You Need to Install Java Access Bridge

If you are using Java J2SE 1.6.0_24 or later but before Java 7 Update 6, you must manually install Java Access Bridge 2.0.2 after you install the screen reader (if it is not already installed).

1. Download Java Access Bridge for Windows version 2.0.2. The file you will download is `accessbridge-2_0_2-fcs-bin-b06.zip`. It is available from: <http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/java/javase/tech/index-jsp-136191.html>.

Refer to the Java Access Bridge documentation available from this website for more information about installation and the Java Access Bridge.

2. Extract (unzip) the contents to a folder, for example, `accessbridge_home`.
3. Install Java Access Bridge by running `Install.exe` from the `<accessbridge_home>\installer` folder.

The installer first checks the JDK version for compatibility, then the Available Java virtual machines dialog displays.

4. Click **Search Disks**. Then select to search only the drive that contains the SQL Developer build and the JDK version in the program files directory (if it exists).

The search process can take a long time on a large disk with many instances of JDK or SQL Developer, or when searching multiple disks. However, unless you complete an exhaustive search of your disk, Access Bridge will not be optimally configured, and will not be correctly installed to all of the Java VMs on your system. After selecting the disk to search, click **Search**.

5. Confirm that you want to install the Java Access Bridge into each of the Java virtual machines displayed in the dialog, by clicking **Install in All**.
6. Click **OK** when you see the Installation Completed message.

7. Confirm that the following files have been installed in the `Winnt\System32` directory (or the equivalent Windows XP or Vista directory), or copy them from `<accessbridge_home>\installerfiles` because they must be in the system path in order to work with SQL Developer:

```
JavaAccessBridge.dll
JAWTAccessBridge.dll
WindowsAccessBridge.dll
```

Note that the system directory is required in the PATH system variable.

Note: In the remaining steps in this section, if you are using the SQL Developer kit that does *not* include a JDK (that is, if the kit file name ends in `-no-jre-zip`), replace `<sqldev_home>` with `<jdev_home>`.

8. Confirm that the following files have been installed in the `<sqldev_home>\jdk\jre\lib\ext` directory, or copy them from `<accessbridge_home>\installerfiles`:

```
access-bridge.jar
jaccess.jar
```

Note: For Data Modeler, for this step and any remaining steps in this section that refer to `<sqldev_home>`, replace `<sqldev_home>` with `<datamodeler_home>`.

9. Confirm that the file `accessibility.properties` has been installed in the `<sqldev_home>\jdk\jre\lib` directory, or copy it from `<accessbridge_home>\installerfiles`.
10. Start your screen reader.
11. Start SQL Developer by running the file `sqldeveloper.exe` located in the folder `<sqldev_home>\sqldeveloper\sqldev\bin`.

1.10 Uninstalling SQL Developer

Before you uninstall SQL Developer, if you plan to install SQL Developer (the same or an updated version) later, you may want to save your existing database connections; and if so, see [Section 1.4](#) before uninstalling.

To uninstall SQL Developer, remove the entire SQL Developer installation directory (that is, the directory named `sqldeveloper` and all directories and files under it in the hierarchy).

If you also want to remove all user-specific SQL Developer information, you should also delete the directory under which that information is stored (that is, the SQL Developer user information directory). For the location of this directory, see [Section 1.5](#).

If you have created a shortcut for SQL Developer, and if you do not plan to install SQL Developer into the same location again, you should remove that shortcut or modify the shortcut properties to reflect the new location.

1.11 SQL Developer Documentation

SQL Developer provides user documentation in the *Oracle SQL Developer User's Guide* and in the online help. To see the help, click the **Help** menu, or click the **Help** button or press the F1 key in relevant contexts while you are using SQL Developer.

In addition to the user's guide and installation guide, the following migration-related guides are available:

- *Oracle SQL Developer Supplementary Information for IBM DB2 Migrations*
- *Oracle SQL Developer Supplementary Information for Microsoft Access Migrations*
- *Oracle SQL Developer Supplementary Information for MySQL Migrations*
- *Oracle SQL Developer Supplementary Information for Microsoft SQL Server and Sybase Adaptive Server Migrations*

1.12 Oracle on the Web

Oracle provides a number of resources on the web. These are some sites you may find helpful:

- SQL Developer home page (OTN):
<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/developer-tools/sql-developer/>

- SQL Developer discussion forum (OTN):
<http://forums.oracle.com/forums/forum.jspa?forumID=260>
- Oracle Technology Network (OTN):
<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/index.html>
- PL/SQL page on OTN:
<http://www.oracle.com/technetwork/database/features/plsql/>
- Oracle Accessibility Program:
<http://www.oracle.com/us/corporate/accessibility/>
- Oracle Corporate site: <http://www.oracle.com/>

